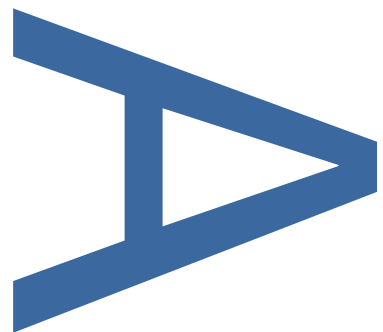
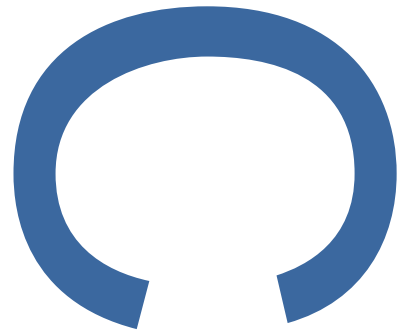


**16 MILL LANE,
CARSHALTON,
LONDON BOROUGH OF SUTTON,
SM5 2JY**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

SITE CODE: MLA19

FEBRUARY 2019



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY


DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

16 MILL LANE, CARSHALTON, LONDON BOROUGH OF SUTTON,
SM5 2JY

Type of project

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K6053
	Name	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	A Belvir		10.05.2019
Graphics Prepared by:	D Valk		16.05.2019
Graphics Checked by:	M Roughley		16.05.2019
Project Manager Sign-off:	Z Pozorski		17.05.2019

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

16 MILL LANE, CARSHALTON, LONDON BOROUGH OF SUTTON, SM5 2JY:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

SITE CODE: MLA19

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF SUTTON

PLANING APPLICATION NUMBER: DM2018/01479

SITE CENTRAL NGR: TQ 27990 64846

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: ARC 64 LTD

PROJECT MANAGER: ZBIGNIEW POZORSKI MCifA, PCA

PREPARED BY: ALEX BELVIR, PCA

VERSION: 1.0

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road, Brockley
London SE4 2PD

Tel: 020 7538 8950 | 020 7732 3925

Email: zpozorski@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

May 2019

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

CONTENTS.....	2
1 ABSTRACT	3
2 INTRODUCTION	4
3 PLANNING BACKGROUND	5
4 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND	6
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	7
6 RESEARCH DESIGN	8
7 METHODOLOGY	9
8 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION.....	10
9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE.....	12
10 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS	13
11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	14
12 BIBLIOGRAPHY	14

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION	15
FIGURE 2: DETAILED SITE LOCATION.....	16
FIGURE 3: SITE PLAN	17
FIGURE 4: SECTIONS	18
PLATES.....	19

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX.....	22
APPENDIX 2: OASIS REPORT	23

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief during foundation groundworks undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) at the site of 16 Mill Lane, Carshalton, London, SM5 2JY. The site is located in the London Borough of Sutton and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 27990 64846.
- 1.2 The work was undertaken during the groundworks related to the construction of a new residential block of flats within current car park area (LB Sutton Planning Ref. DM2018/01479)
- 1.3 Following a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA 2019), the archaeological investigation was conducted between 30th April and 3rd May 2019 and comprised the monitoring and recording of two foundation trenches and a large pit located within the former car parking area fronting Mill Lane. The trenches ran parallel to the long side of the property boundaries, with the large pit to the north-west of Trench 1. Both the foundation trenches and pit were machine excavated and the large pit was only excavated as there was an unexpected modern well (or soakaway) which obstructed the foundation trenches.
- 1.4 Natural geology, comprising clay, was overlain by modern made ground deposits and the remains of the 19th - 20th century development on the site, namely the 19th century soakaway and remnants of the 20th century building.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief during foundation groundworks undertaken by PCA at the site of 16 Mill Lane, Carshalton, London Borough of Sutton, SM5 2JY (Figure 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 27990 64846.
- 2.2 Planning permission was granted for the demolition of existing office and toilet and construction of the new block of self-contained flats (London Borough of Sutton Planning Ref. DM2018/01479).
- 2.3 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment was prepared for the site by Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU 2018). The site had a potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric origin as it lies within the Wandle Gravels Archaeological Priority Area. Extensive field boundaries accompanied by unenclosed domestic sites are known from the area and represent the prehistoric landscape.
- 2.4 The archaeological investigation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by PCA (2019) which defined a proactive programme of observation and recording during the groundworks, approved by the Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 2.5 The monitoring was undertaken between 30th April and 3rd May 2019. The investigation has taken place within the former car parking area fronting Mill Lane (Figure 2)
- 2.6 The investigation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Alex Belvir, and the project management of Zbigniew Pozorski. The archaeological work was commissioned by Colin Anderson of ARC 64 Ltd.
- 2.7 The site was allocated the unique site code MLA19. The complete archive comprising written, drawn, and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).
- 2.8 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- *16 Mill Lane, Carshalton, London, SM5 2JY: Written Scheme of Investigation for An Archaeological Watching Brief* (PCA 2019)
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2016)
 - *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London* (Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service HE GLAAS 2015)
 - *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014).
 - *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual* (PCA; Taylor, J & Brown, G. 2009, updated 2018)

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Planning permission was granted for the demolition of existing office and toilet block, part removal of front boundary wall and gates and erection of a two-storey building comprising four, 2-bedroom self-contained flats with two off street parking spaces and extended cross over, refuse and bicycle storage (London Borough of Sutton Planning Ref. DM2018/01479).

3.2 The planning condition (17) attached to the decision issued on 12th February 2019 reads as follows:

9) No development shall take place until a stage 1 written scheme of investigation (WSI) of the known or potential archaeological resources within the site has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority in order to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological features of interest. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition/development/excavation shall take place other than in accordance with the approved WSI programme of site evaluation. Written schemes of investigation will need to be prepared and implemented by a suitably qualified, professionally accredited archaeological practice.

Reason; To safeguard the archaeological heritage of the Borough in accordance with Policy 30 of the Sutton Local Plan 2018. This condition is required to be pre-commencement as any ground works without the required investigation could result in harm to the archaeological heritage of the Borough.

3.3 The requirement for the archaeological work discussed between PCA and Louise Davies of Historic England GLAAS, archaeological advisors to the London Borough of Sutton Council. The need for an archaeological watching brief instead of the evaluation, as stated in the condition wording, was confirmed by GLAAS. Subsequently, the appropriate Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by PCA and approved by GLAAS.

4 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The solid geology of the area is Bedrock of the Lambeth Group consisting of clay, silt and sand (British Geological Survey). The superficial deposits comprise sand and gravel of Hackney Gravel Member.
- 4.2 The site is c. 34m above Ordnance Datum (OD) on a land gently falling towards the south-east. The course of the Carshalton arm of the River Wandle flows from south-west to north-east just 30m to the east. The River Wandle rises near Croydon and is fed by springs at Carshalton before flowing through Beddington and Merton until its confluence with the River Graveney at Tooting, finally joining the Thames at Wandsworth.
- 4.3 The site comprises a rectangular plot of land occupied by a small building in the north-western end and a car park fronting Mill Lane. The site is bounded by a gated wall to the south-east and other properties elsewhere.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

An archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared for the site by Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU 2019). In summary:

Prehistoric

- 5.1 Carshalton lies within the Wandle Gravels Archaeological Priority Area. This area encompasses extensive and regular field boundaries found within the gravel terraces landscape. The field boundaries are occasionally associated with small unenclosed domestic sites. The areas of Thanet Sand geology produced concentrations of early prehistoric flintwork and an excavation c. 370m north-east of the site produced evidence of Mesolithic and Bronze Age flintwork.
- 5.2 Late Bronze Age activity is widely represented in the vicinity. A ring fort at Carshalton Camp located c. 1.3km to the south is a circular enclosure with sections of bank and ditch still visible on the surface. Several bronze finds were recovered from within the enclosure and a similar enclosure is present at Queen Mary Hospital to the south of Carshalton village.

Roman

- 5.3 No Roman remains were located within the immediate area although masonry remains (possibly of a villa) were discovered c. 400m to the south-west at Davis Yard. The site may also have been occupied during the Iron Age. Furthermore, a section of Roman road was found at William Road and Short Road c. 450m to the west of the site.

Saxon and Medieval

- 5.4 Carshalton has Saxon origins and the settlement was focused in the area of All Saints Church, 350m south of the site. A Saxon cemetery was discovered 2km to the east. Medieval settlement also focused around the church which itself is of 12th century origin. A stone-built manor house was located close by, in Grove Park to the south-east. The river was important to Carshalton which had several mills during this period.

Post-Medieval

- 5.5 The settlement grew in the post-Medieval period and further mills near Mill Lane were constructed, such as the 18th century Paper Mill located across the river. All the mills were located to the south-east of the river.
- 5.6 Historical maps show the site as open land until late 19th century where terraced houses along Mill Lane were built. The buildings were demolished in mid-late 20th century but the neighbouring properties still exist.

6 RESEARCH DESIGN

6.1 The archaeological investigation was designed to determine the presence or absence of surviving deposits and features at the site which may be impacted by the development and, if present, to investigate and record them. The investigation also aimed to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival.

6.2 The following site-specific research questions were also posed:

- Are there Prehistoric remains present on the site and can those be related to the findings from the wider River Wandle area?
- Are there Roman remains present on the site, and do they relate to the known Roman road and possible villa nearby?
- Is there any evidence of Saxon/Medieval activity on the site?
- Are there remains of 19th century buildings on the site?

7 METHODOLOGY

- 7.1 The proposed methodology of the archaeological work was detailed in the site-specific Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2019) and comprised the archaeological monitoring of excavation foundation trenches and any other associated groundworks.
- 7.2 The initial groundworks comprised removal of existing surface and levelling work with both elements monitored by PCA. Two trenches were then excavated (Figure 3), divided by the central access to the site. Additional pit was also excavated to remove a soakaway found during the works.
- 7.3 All groundworks were carried out under PCA's archaeological supervision. Any potential archaeological features or deposits encountered within the excavations were cleaned and investigated by hand and recorded by the attending archaeologist.
- 7.4 All recording systems adopted during the investigation were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in the London Borough of Sutton; presented in PCAs *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor & Brown 2009, updated 2018). A representative section of each foundation trench was drawn by hand at a scale of 1:10 in order to illustrate the observed stratigraphy, modern disturbance and current ground level. In addition to a series of digital photographs recording the encountered deposits a written record of each deposit was also produced. Location of the section drawing was located by offsetting from the property boundary and plotted onto OS mapping data by CAD.
- 7.5 Following the completion of all phases of fieldwork and reporting the project archive will be deposited in its entirety with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) with the unique site code MLA19.

8 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

8.1 Trench 1

- 8.1.1 The trench was on a NW-SE alignment and ran parallel to the eastern property boundary (Figure 3). It measured 12.40m x 0.80m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.38m below ground level (BGL). Trench 1 also had several returns, on a NE-SW alignment, which measured 3.30m x 0.80m and were excavated to the same depth.
- 8.1.2 The natural clay [2] was recorded in the base and sections of the trench, with the top at a depth of 0.60m BGL.
- 8.1.3 Within Trench 1 the natural was overlain by a 0.20m thick layer made ground [1] present at 0.38m BGL. This made ground/levelling deposit continued until about 0.20m BGL but this was not present in Trench 1 due to the initial ground reduction. Late 19th/early 20th century CBM and glass fragments as well as the 19th/20th century pottery were recovered from this deposit.
- 8.1.4 The sequence was sealed by a 0.20m thick concrete slab which was removed during the ground reduction.

8.2 Trench 2

- 8.2.1 The trench was on a NW-SE alignment and ran parallel to the western property boundary. It measured 12.50m x 0.70m and was excavated to a depth of 1.63m BGL. The return for Trench 2 (aligned NE-SW) measured 3.40m x 0.70m and was excavated to the same depth.
- 8.2.2 The natural alluvial clay [8] was present in the base and sections of the trench, with the top of the layer observed at a depth of 0.60m BGL.
- 8.2.3 The clay sequence was capped by a 0.24m thick 19th century made ground layer [7] within the trench. Some of the levelling layer (7) was stripped during ground reduction, otherwise it would have been a little thicker in section.
- 8.2.4 Above the rubble/levelling layer [7], though not strictly within Trench 2, was a modern floor surface [6] at 0.15m BGL (Plate 4). The northern part of the floor consisted of red tiles (0.15m x 0.15m x 0.40m over concrete whilst the larger southern part consisted of linoleum 'tiles' over the concrete. This surface was no more than 0.10m thick. The floor was adjacent and divided by a wall foundation which was integral with the concrete underlying the floor.

8.3 Machine Excavated Pit

- 8.3.1 Located within the vicinity of Trench 1, in the north-west part of site. This pit was dug because a brick-constructed soakaway [4] was discovered at about 0.38m BGL (Plate 5). The structure was circular in plan and measured 1.70m in diameter and it was 2m deep. The wall of the soakaway was a single brick thick (0.10m) with a thin layer of mortar. The bricks used to construct the structure

dated to 1825-1900. Due to location of the soakaway it was determined the safest course of action would be to remove the structure and fill the resulting pit with concrete in order to lower the risk of destabilising the new build foundations. The pit measured 3.40m x 2.40m and was excavated to a depth of 2.70m BGL (Plate 6).

8.3.2 Natural clay [2] was present in the base and sections of the pit, with the top of the layer starting at 0.70m BGL.

8.3.3 Overlying the clay was a 0.50m thick tranche of the 19th century levelling deposit [1] which once again was underlying the 0.20m thick concrete slab.

9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

9.1 The following section describes the deposits recorded during the investigation by archaeological phase.

9.2 Phase 1: Natural

9.2.1 Natural alluvial clay was encountered in both foundation trenches and the opportunistic machine excavated pit. The London Clay [2], [8] was present between 0.60m to 2.70m BGL and presumably extends much deeper. There was a slight indication that we were nearing the underlying gravels in the base of the pit due to inclusions in the clay, but no further excavation took place.

9.3 Phase 2: 19th century

9.3.1 In all areas observed, modern made ground/levelling deposits underly the concrete and consisted of deposits [1] and [7]. Both structures uncovered, i.e. the soakaway [4] and the floor surface [6] were from the 19th/20th centuries. This was self-evident given the building materials used. The soakaway for was constructed using popular 19th century mass-produced frogged bricks and light grey cement mortar.

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
1	3101PM; 2279; 3064W;3038	Post-medieval pan tile; encaustic tile; Fletton bricks; green render	8	1630	1950	1850	1950	1875-1930
4	3032	Post-great fire frogged bricks	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1825-1900

Table 1: Dating of the ceramic building materials recovered during the watching brief

9.4 Phase 3: 20th century

9.4.1 This phase was represented by remains of the building [6] in the northern part of the site represented by the floor with concrete wall foundation. The floor surface was comprised of 20th century tiles, concrete slabs, fine cement and linoleum tiles. The structure is thought to date to early-mid 20th century.

10 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1 The watching brief identified the level of the alluvial clay at depths of between 0.60m and 2.70m BGL. The natural clay did not appear to vary much in height apart from sloping towards the south-east.
- 10.2 All other observed deposits on the site were of modern character. Demolition rubble/made ground was used as levelling material for the concrete slabs and previous phases of settlement. These made ground deposits extended down to 0.60m BGL and were directly overlying natural geology.
- 10.3 No archaeological deposits predating the 19th century were observed, which is consistent with the documentary evidence. It appears this site was largely unexploited until after the 19th century sale of Samuels Long's estate and the subsequent development of houses for millworkers along the north side of Mill Lane. The soakaway may be the only evidence of activity on the site in the very late 19th century with a later small building constructed in the central/northern part of the site.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Mr Colin Anderson of ARC 64 Ltd for commissioning the work. We also thank Louise Davies of Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service for her input and advice to the project.
- 11.2 The author would also like to thank Zbigniew Pozorski for his project management and editing this report, and Diana Valk for the illustrations.

12 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU), 2018, *16 Mill Lane, Carshalton, Greater London: An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*. Unpublished report

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, 2019, *16 Mill Lane, Carshalton, London, SM5 2JY: Written Scheme of Investigation for An Archaeological Watching Brief*

Historic England, 2016, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*

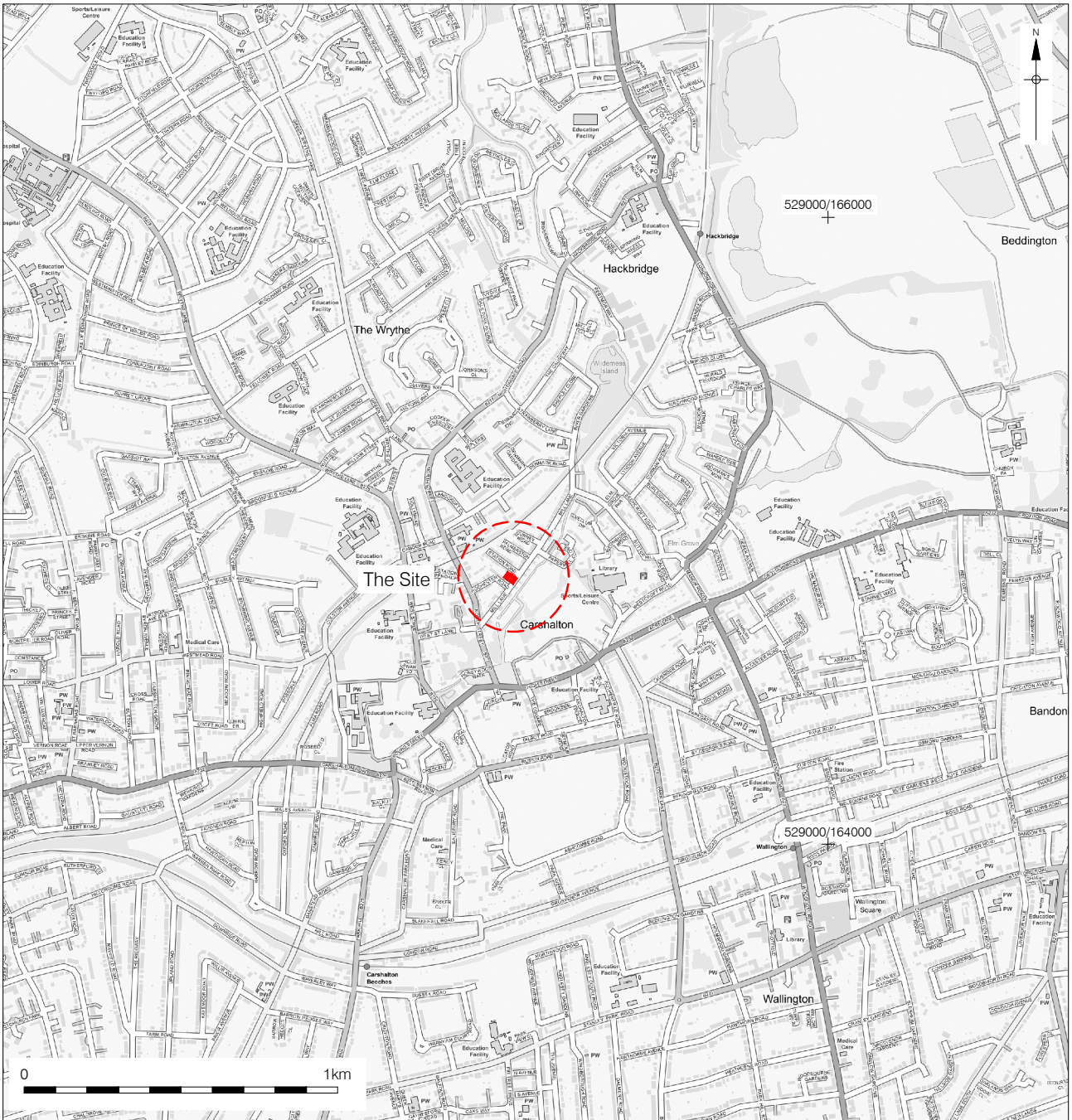
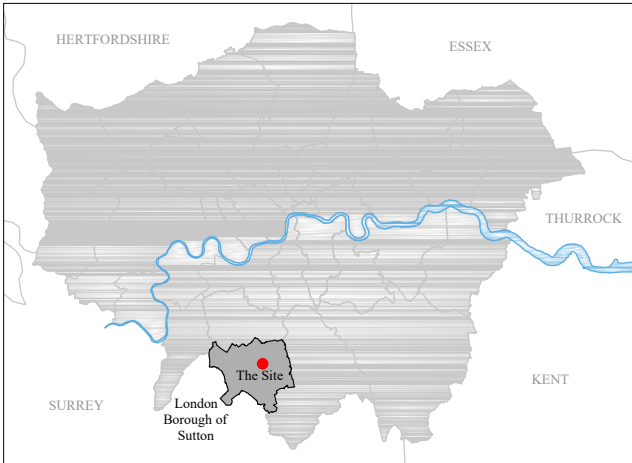
Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), 2015, *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*

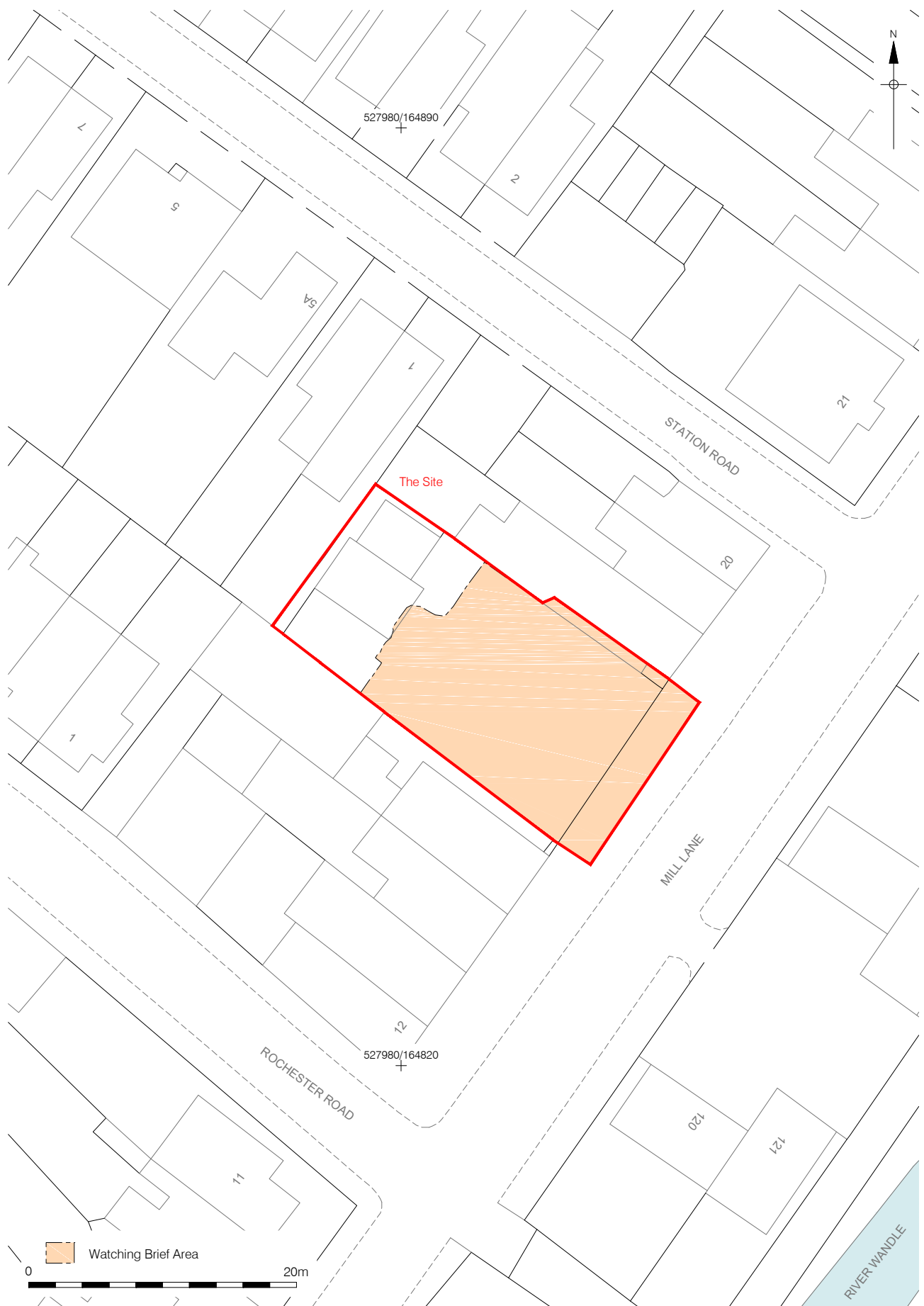
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014, *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

Taylor, J & Brown, G., 2009, updated 2018, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual (PCA)*

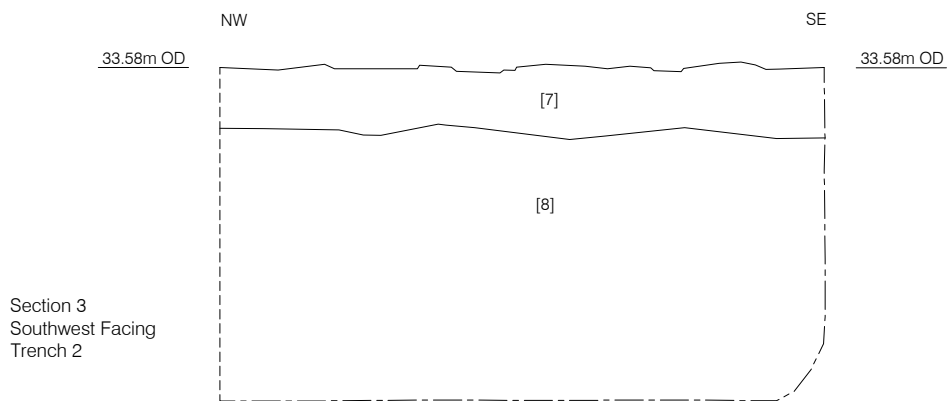
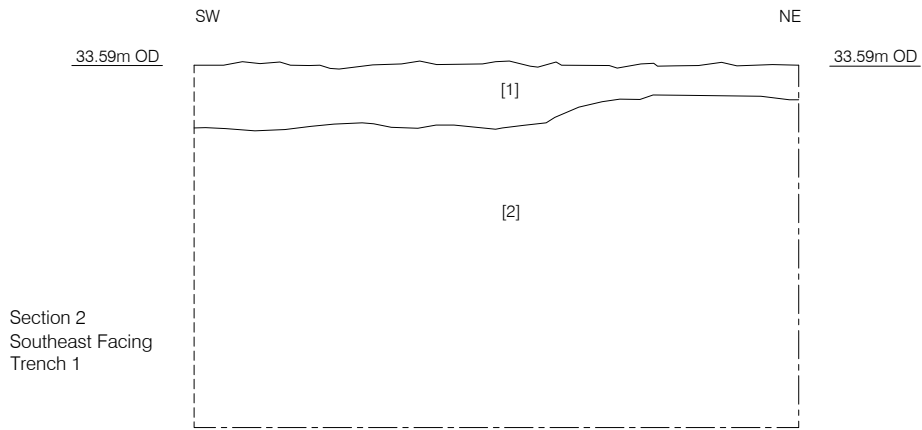
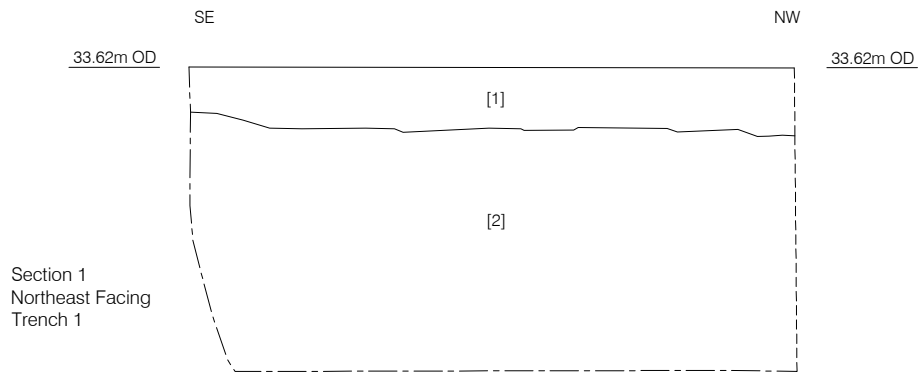
www.bgs.ac.uk

<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes>









PLATES



Plate 1: Surface removal and ground reduction, looking north-west.



Plate 2: Trench 1, looking north-west



Plate 3: Trench 2: Section 3, looking north-east



Plate 4: Trench 2: floor [6], looking south-east



Plate 5: Soakaway [4], looking north-west



Plate 6: Pit after removal of the soakaway [4], looking north-west

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Trench	Type	Interpretation
1	1	Layer	Made ground/demolition rubble
2	1	Layer	Natural clay
3	Pit	Fill	Backfill of soakway [4]
4	Pit	Masonry	Soakway
5	Pit	Cut	Construction cut for soakway [4]
6	2	Masonry	Floor/foundation
7	2	Layer	Made ground
8	2	Layer	Natural clay

APPENDIX 2: OASIS REPORT

OASIS ID: preconst1-351765

Project details

Project name	16 Mill Lane, Carshalton
Short description of the project	Watching Brief on construction of a block of flats
Project dates	Start: 30-04-2019 End: 03-05-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	MLA19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SUTTON CARSHALTON 16 Mill Lane Carshalton SM5 2JY
Postcode	SM5 2JY
Study area	1200 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 27990 64846 51.367721800696 -0.161172854153 51 22 03 N 000 09 40 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 33m Max: 34m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service

Project design originator	Zbigniew Pozorski
Project director/manager	Zbigniew Pozorski
Project supervisor	Alex Belvir
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	ARC 64 Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	"Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	16 Mill Lane, Carshalton, London Borough of Sutton, SM5 2JY: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	A Belvir
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London

Entered by	Zbigniew Pozorski (zpozorski@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	17 May

PCA

PCA CAMBRIDGE

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM

THE ROPE WORKS, BROADWOOD VIEW
CHESTER-LE-STREET
DURHAM DH3 3AF
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370 410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01603 863 108
e: norwich@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK

UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN
t: 01926 485 490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER

5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com

