

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at Muschamp Primary School,
Carshalton, London Borough of Sutton**

Site Code: MUU11

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 270 658

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**Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
February 2011**

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1 ABSTRACT

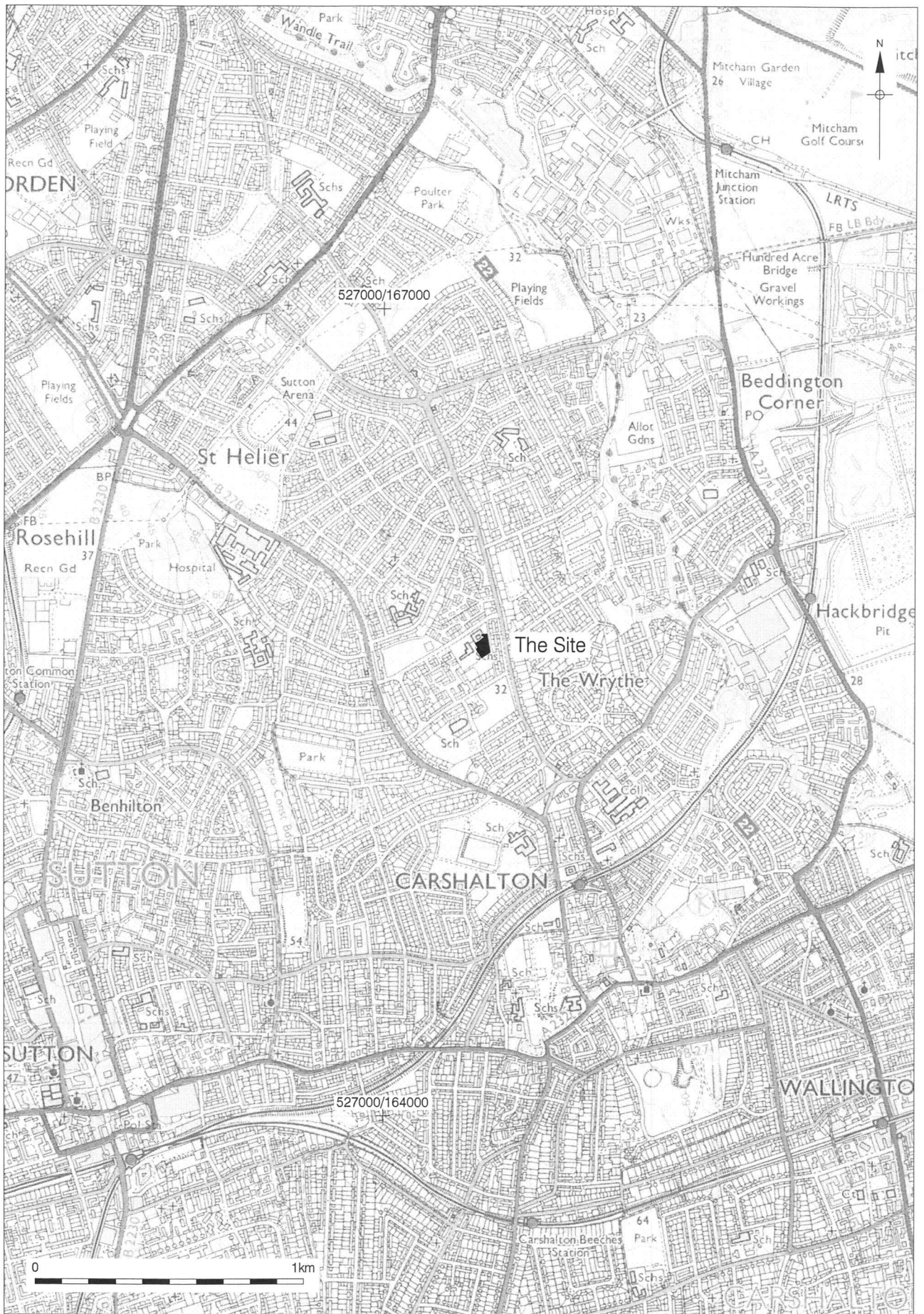
- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief undertaken on the groundwork for the expansion of the existing Muschamp Primary School. All works were located on the grounds of Muschamp Primary School, which lies within the London Borough of Sutton. The watching brief was commissioned by the London Borough of Sutton and was undertaken between 21st January and 11th February 2011.
- 1.2 The groundworks were undertaken in two phases. The first included the demolition of existing concrete foundations and ground levelling. In the second phase, foundation trenches for the school extension were excavated, along with associated drainage trenches and manholes. As well, the topsoil was stripped for a temporary road and for the construction of a soakaway, the latter of which was abandoned due to higher than expected costs.
- 1.3 During the watching brief natural drift geology was revealed beneath a sequence of deposits, the earliest of which is likely to be post-medieval in date. Two layers of relatively sterile soil are likely to represent agricultural activity in the area and may be post-medieval in date. These layers were truncated by modern concrete foundations, which most likely represent ancillary structures on the site related to the present school. A modern demolition layer associated with these concrete foundations was also found. Existing tarmac and topsoil above this demolition layer represented the most recent deposits recorded.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief commissioned by the London Borough of Sutton was undertaken between 21st January and 11th February 2011. The work comprised the expansion and improvement of the existing Muschamp Primary School. All of the works undertaken were located within the grounds of Muschamp Primary School, which is located in Carshalton, within the London Borough of Sutton (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The first groundwork phase involved the reduction of a large area in the northern half of the site to a depth of 32.64m OD. During this work, modern concrete foundations were uncovered, which needed to be removed in order to complete the ground reduction. Several small trenches were dug alongside the foundations to facilitate their removal and then the foundations were lifted out with a mechanical excavator. Four square trial trenches were also excavated just outside of the area of the ground reduction, for the purpose of locating existing services.
- 2.3 The second groundwork phase took up the bulk of the works undertaken on the site, for the extension and enhancement of Muschamp Primary School. A grid of trenches was excavated for the new foundations of the school extension. These foundation trenches were dug to a depth of 31.39m OD, stepped down to 31.09m OD in the east. To the south of and related to these foundation trenches, four square trenches were dug for concrete footings. As well, two square manholes were excavated and four linear trenches were dug to replace and extend existing drainage systems.
- 2.4 Also undertaken in the second phase of groundwork, an area to the east of the foundation trenches was stripped of topsoil, in order to lay brick crush down and form a temporary road to allow access for trucks onto site. To the south of the foundation and drainage trenches, the topsoil was also stripped from an area in preparation for the excavation of a large soakaway. However, the soakaway was not completed, due to higher than expected costs, as large amounts of groundwater leaking into the trenches complicated works (Figure 2).
- 2.5 The archaeological watching brief was carried out as specified in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2010).
- 2.6 The site was centred on National Grid Reference TQ 270 658.
- 2.7 The trenches were excavated by the contract workers to varying depths of between 0.40m and 2.00m below current ground level and were recorded as an archaeological watching brief.
- 2.8 The work was commissioned by the London Borough of Sutton. The project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology by Helen Hawkins and archaeologically monitored by the author. The project was managed for the London Borough of Sutton

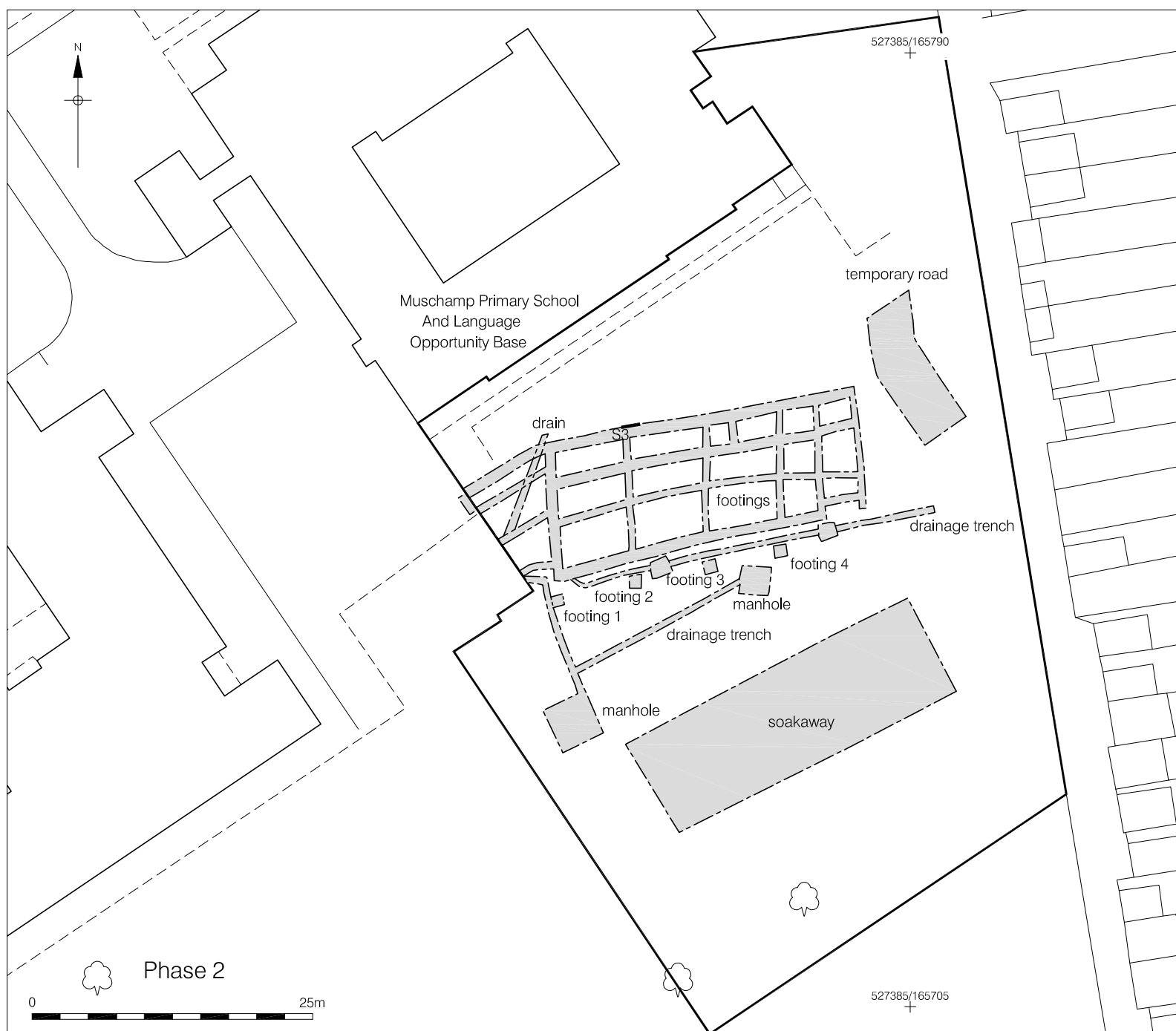
by Billy King of Mansell and monitored by Mark Stevenson of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).

2.9 The site was assigned the code MUU11.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Policy: Planning Policy Statement (PPS 5)

- 3.1.1 In March 2010 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5), which provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains.
- 3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPS5, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Archaeology in the London Borough of Sutton

- 3.2.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the Borough of Sutton, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The *Sutton Unitary Development Plan* (UDP), adopted 2003, contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.
- 3.2.2 Development of the site is subject to the following policies:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SAFEGUARDS

In some parts of the Borough extensive archaeological remains have been discovered. A considerable number of sites have been investigated by the Museum of London in the past decade, and several further sites have been identified for investigation in the immediate future. Archaeological remains constitute the principal surviving evidence of the Borough's past, and the Council considers that the preservation of these remains is a legitimate objective against which the needs of development should be balanced and assessed. Statutory safeguards exist for the protection of monuments of national importance under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. There are currently 6 Ancient Monuments Scheduled under this Act in the Borough. In addition, 21 Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) have been identified by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS, English Heritage). Figure 6.3 shows the location of APAs within the Borough and a brief description of each Area is set out in Appendix 2, Schedule 2.2. Archaeological Priority Areas contain concentrations of ancient remains, and therefore within these Areas, the Council's archaeological policies will be strictly applied.

It must be stressed that the APAs shown in Figure 6.3 do not contain all the ancient remains in the Borough, and therefore it may be necessary for developers to undertake initial archaeological investigation outside these Areas, depending on the archaeological potential and the nature of the development scheme. Developers are advised that English Heritage maintains the Sites and Monuments Records for London, and the Museum of London also maintains information on archaeological finds and extractions and may be consulted.

The Council will have special regard to the Beddington Roman Villa APA, which includes the Scheduled Ancient Monument of the Beddington Roman Villa and where several years of archaeological excavation have revealed evidence of the late Iron Age and Roman period. Adjoining this Area is the Wandle Gravels APA which has received planning permission for gravel extraction and subsequent restoration. Unlike

other forms of development, mineral extraction may only be carried out where mineral reserves are located. Therefore, in these APAs, prior to commencement of any approved gravel extraction works, the Council will seek to ensure that there is proper archaeological field evaluation with the subsequent excavation and recording of the archaeological remains discovered.

Archaeological Field Evaluations

PPG15 advises that the desirability of preserving ancient remains and their settings is a material consideration when determining a planning application. Therefore, in accordance with Policy G/BE3 and in order to prevent the destruction of remains prior to archaeological excavation and recording:

Policy BE40 - Archaeological Field Evaluations

BEFORE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS ARE CONSIDERED WITHIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS (AS SHOWN ON THE PROPOSALS MAP AND AS SET OUT IN APPENDIX 2, SCHEDULE 2.2) THE COUNCIL MAY REQUIRE A PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION TO BE UNDERTAKEN, IN ACCORDANCE WITH A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION TO BE APPROVED IN ADVANCE BY THE COUNCIL. WHERE THERE ARE REASONABLE GROUNDS TO BELIEVE THAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OUTSIDE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS MAY BE UNDER THREAT, THE COUNCIL WILL, WHERE APPROPRIATE, REQUIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION TO BE UNDERTAKEN ON SITES OVER 0.4 HECTARES (1 ACRE), PRIOR TO DEVELOPMENT.

Reasoned Justification of Policy BE40

PPG16 advises that, where there is evidence of important archaeological remains, it is reasonable for the Council to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation. This form of evaluation is normally rapid and inexpensive, involving a ground survey and small scale trial trenching. The results of such assessments should accompany the planning application in order to enable a reasonable and informed planning decision to be made. It is considered important that this is done as early as possible in the planning process when there is still flexibility in the decision to progress with development and at a stage when alterations can be made to a scheme to ensure protection of ancient remains.

APAs are not a definitive statement of the extent of the Borough's archaeological legacy. PPG16 advises developers to consult English Heritage more generally on non-scheduled sites. Therefore, the Council will require similar information and safeguards for development proposals outside designated APAs on the basis of specialist advice as to whether an area may contain archaeological remains. Further advice on the archaeological significance of a particular site/area, or details of the information required to support an application, can be obtained from GLAAS.

Policy BE40 will not be applied to small development proposals such as minor extensions or single domestic dwellings. However, in cases where larger development proposals lie within APAs, the Council will expect developers to have evaluated the archaeological potential of the site and set out a programme of action to protect ancient remains before planning permission is granted.

Preservation of Remains

In accordance with Policy G/BE3:

Policy BE41 - Preservation of Remains

THE COUNCIL WILL SEEK TO ENSURE THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND THEIR SETTINGS ARE PERMANENTLY PRESERVED (PREFERABLY FOR PUBLIC ACCESS AND DISPLAY) AND, WHERE APPROPRIATE, ARE GIVEN STATUTORY PROTECTION.

Reasoned Justification of Policy BE41

The Council considers that preservation 'in situ' is the preferred heritage option and negotiation between the developer and a recognised archaeological organisation regarding design of foundations, land use and management can often be successful in achieving this end. Provision is made in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 for statutory protection of sites through designating APAs or by obtaining Scheduled Monument consent from the Secretary of State.

Agreements and Conditions

To ensure the preservation of nationally important remains and in accordance with Policy G/BE3:

Policy BE42 - Archaeological Agreements

THE COUNCIL WILL SEEK TO ENSURE, BY WAY OF AGREEMENT WITH THE DEVELOPER, THAT EXCAVATION AND RECORDING OF IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND OTHER ASSOCIATED WORKS ARE UNDERTAKEN PRIOR TO DEVELOPMENT.

Reasoned Justification of Policy BE42

PPG16 indicates that there should be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of nationally important remains whether scheduled or not. As a result of the extensive archaeological remains, of both local and national importance, which have been discovered in the Borough, the Council is aware that there may be instances where the preservation 'in situ' of locally important remains is the preferred option. The advice of English Heritage (GLAAS) and, where appropriate, the Museum of London should be sought on the intrinsic importance of the remains and the extent to which remains can or should be preserved. Where preservation 'in situ' is not justified, PPG16 notes that it is reasonable for the planning authority to satisfy itself before granting planning permission, that the developer has made appropriate provision for excavation and recording of remains. This may be achieved through voluntary planning agreements, including Section 106 Agreements. All agreements should take account of the British Archaeologists' and Developers' Code of Practice. Model agreements have also been produced by the British Property Federation.

Such agreements could cover arrangements for the funding of archaeological work. Where the developer is a non-profit making community body and is unable to raise the funds to provide for excavation and subsequent recording without undue hardship, an application for financial assistance may be made to English Heritage. Agreements should also provide for the subsequent publication of the results of the excavation.

Policy BE43 - Investigation of Archaeological Sites

WHEN GRANTING PLANNING PERMISSION THE COUNCIL MAY IMPOSE CONDITIONS TO ENSURE THAT EXCAVATION IS UNDERTAKEN PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT. THIS WORK SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION TO BE APPROVED IN ADVANCE BY THE COUNCIL.

Reasoned Justification of Policy BE43

In the absence of an agreement to ensure archaeological work is undertaken, PPG16 states that it is reasonable for the Council to impose conditions on the planning permission to ensure work is carried out. Conditions may also be imposed to prohibit the commencement of development until a programme of archaeological work has been implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation agreed by the Council.

It should be noted that there may be occasions when the presence of archaeological remains only becomes apparent once development has commenced. The Secretary of State, on English Heritage's advice, may deem the archaeological remains to be of national importance and has power to schedule the remains. In that event, developers

would need to seek separate Scheduled Monument consent before continuing work. It is also open to the planning authority to revoke planning permission if a voluntary agreement.

- 3.2.3 The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area (APA4) the details of which are described in the Sutton UDP as (Figure 5):

WANDLE GRAVELS (APA4)

Extensive and regular field boundaries have been encountered across the gravel terraces filling the Wandle Valley, which are occasionally associated with small unenclosed domestic sites. These field systems reveal prehistoric land division and provide an insight into contemporary social and territorial organisation.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The British Geological Survey map (Sheet 270) of the area (1:50000 series) indicates the drift geology to comprise of unclassified terrace gravels which are in turn overlying London Clay.
- 4.2 The geotechnical investigations confirmed this sequence, with varying degrees of the terrace gravels surviving due to truncation in some areas. Where encountered the gravel appeared to occur between 0.20m – 1.20m below current ground level. Weathered but undisturbed clay was observed between 0.90m – 1.80m below ground level.
- 4.3 Perched water was observed between 1.60m and 2.10m below ground level.
- 4.4 The river Wandle lies approximately 400m due east of the site and the site is located on the Wandle flood plain gravels. The gravels in this area are relatively recent, being largely a formation of the late glacial period. Severe flooding and the transport of coarse sands and gravels probably continued until the Bronze Age in this area. Within the gravels organic deposits of the late glacial period onwards may survive.
- 4.5 The remnants of palaeo-land surfaces and palaeo-stream channels have been found elsewhere in the area within similar deposits. The stream channels have been found to contain important palaeo-environmental evidence. A tributary of the River Wandle was known to have passed south and east of the study site and it is possible that further palaeo-channels could occur within the study site.
- 4.6 The site survey reveals the land to be relatively flat, occurring between heights of 32.57m OD - 32.98m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Prehistoric

Being located on the Wandle flood plain gravels the site holds the potential for palaeo-environmental remains being observed along with the possibility of palaeo surfaces and palaeo stream channels associated with the Wandle itself. The HER search of the study site revealed a number of instances for the evidence of prehistoric activity within 750m of the study site and in addition the surrounding area of Carshalton provides further examples of human occupation during the period. In particular; flints from this period have been unearthed at the Green Wrythe Lane allotments immediately south of the site. Additionally during the 1890's, the excavation of a sludge tank for the Sewage Farm that occupied the site produced part of an elephant tusk, the bones of a rhinoceros and the remains of two or three horses, all likely to have dated to the Palaeolithic era. In addition an abundance of evidence for Bronze Age and Iron Age periods has been observed in numerous sites around the Carshalton area, including ditches, pits, a potential burial ground and a circular defended enclosure.

5.2 Roman

5.2.1 Within the search radius of the subject site, residual pottery and a potential timber-framed structure of Roman date have been noted. Elsewhere in the Carshalton area residual finds dating to the Roman era have been recovered from a number of archaeological investigations along with a Roman villa and associated estate complex identified south of Beddington Sewage Works. The frequency of occurrence suggests Roman occupation in close proximity, although the possibility that it represents no more than an agricultural field system at work cannot be discounted.

5.3 Saxon & Medieval

5.3.1 The HER records that no Saxon or medieval activity has been reported within the search radius of the site, however as the history of the manor and its ownership demonstrate, a settlement was very much present in Carshalton during this period. Saxon pottery has been recorded from several sites along with a possible kiln site. 5th and 7th century pottery has also been recovered from Beddington Park along with a brooch of similar date. Later medieval deposits have also been encountered including rubbish pits, ditches and a possible hut structure. It is likely that the study site occupied land utilised for agricultural purposes at this time and as such at the very least it is possible that residual finds dating from this period may be obtained along with agrarian features such as field boundaries and drainage ditches.

5.4 Post-Medieval

5.4.1 Historical and cartographical research has indicated that by the 18th and 19th centuries the land upon which the site is located was being utilised for arable farming.

By 1868 a new field boundary has appeared, the remains of which may still exist. Its fills may provide an idea of the period in which the land boundaries shifted. The late 19th century construction of the sewage works is likely to have left some trace, although it should be noted that the area of the study site appears to lie within plots of land likely used for irrigation or the ploughing of sludge. As such the presence of filter beds or any significant structural remains related to the works are less likely, although not impossible.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The watching brief was implemented to monitor groundwork associated with the extension of Muschamp Primary School. This involved a first groundwork phase of ground reduction and the demolition of existing concrete foundations, followed by a second phase of groundwork, which included the excavation of foundation trenches and the excavation of drainage trenches and associated manholes, along with topsoil stripping.
- 6.2 The topsoil was stripped with a mechanical excavator, using a flat-bladed bucket. The existing tarmac surface was cut using a circular disc cutter and was then removed mechanically to expose the surface of the underlying deposits. The concrete foundations were removed by excavating trenches alongside the foundations with a mechanical excavator and then pulling them out. The location of the foundation, drainage and manhole trenches were marked out by the contractors and the deposits were then excavated using mechanical excavators, with flat bladed buckets. On occasion, a variety of hand tools was used alongside the mechanical excavator, especially as services were encountered. The spoil was removed from the trench either by hand or mechanically. The required depth of the trenches varied from between 0.40m to 2.00m below the existing ground surface.
- 6.3 An archaeologist monitored the excavation of all of the trenches.
- 6.4 All recording systems employed were fully compatible with those used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS 1994).
- 6.5 Plans were drawn at 1:50 and 1:100 and located the trenches within the surrounding topography.
- 6.6 A detailed description of all archaeological strata exposed was recorded on pro-forma recording sheets.
- 6.7 Excavated spoil was inspected for finds and indications of archaeologically significant deposits where safe to do so.

7 SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Excavated and recorded phases

7.1.1 The same sequence of deposits was found across the entirety of the site of Muschamp Primary School, both in the first and second phases of groundwork, where those works were at a depth in which the entire sequence could be assessed. Therefore, the three phases of archaeology (natural, post-medieval and modern) as described below can be attributed to all trenches across the site (Figure 3).

7.2 Phase 1: Natural drift geology

7.2.1 The earliest deposits revealed comprised a mottled mid yellowish-brown sandy clay with occasional pieces of flint [7] and a mid yellowish-brown sandy clay with moderate pieces of chalk [5]. Deposit [7] was located at a depth of approximately 32.10m OD, whilst context [5] was located at a depth of approximately 32.22m OD.

7.2.2 These deposits are believed to represent in-situ drift geology, previously referred to as Brickearth. The formation process is uncertain, possibly periglacial windblown sediments, although the presence of small chalk inclusions within context [5] combined with the mottled appearance of context [7] does suggest some subsequent reworking, possibly through bioturbation or erosional processes.

7.3 Phase 2: Post-medieval

7.3.1 Above the natural deposits, two probable post-medieval layers were revealed. The earlier was a mid brown sandy clay layer [4] and above this was a mottled mid yellowish-brown layer of sandy clay [3]. Both contexts contained flecks of ceramic building material and charcoal, but no dating material was found. Context [4] was located at a depth of approximately 32.34m OD and context [3] was revealed at a depth of approximately 32.55m OD.

7.3.2 These two layers can be seen to represent agricultural plough soil and may be post-medieval in date. Ordnance survey maps show that the site was in use as agricultural land during the post-medieval period (Bright 2010), so although no dating evidence was recovered from these layers, it is reasonable to assume that they date to the post-medieval period.

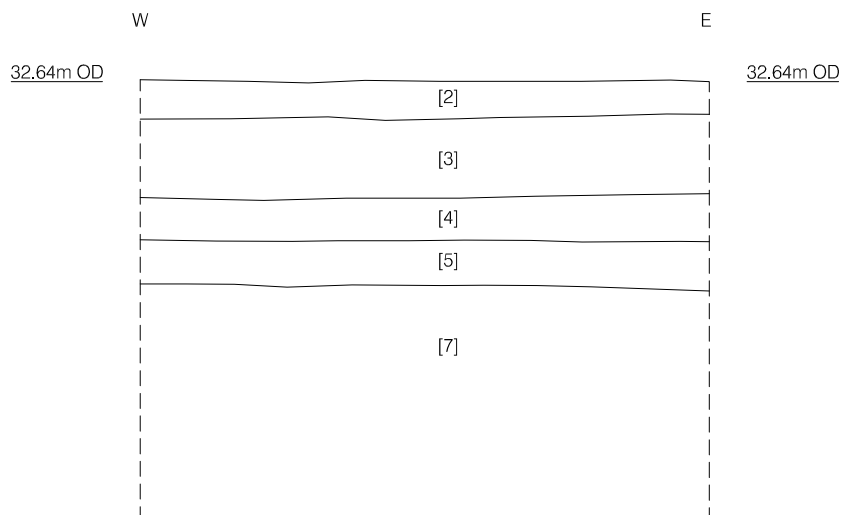
7.4 Phase 3: Modern

7.4.1 Cutting through the deposits as described above, a latticework of concrete foundations [6] was uncovered. The foundations were seen at a depth of approximately 32.78m OD and 32.58m OD. These foundations probably relate to the two ancillary buildings that are seen on the 1998 Ordnance Survey map (Bright 2010) and were most likely connected with Muschamp Primary School.

7.4.2 Above the concrete foundations, a mid brown layer of clayey silty sand [2] was found at approximately 32.78m OD. This context, which contained brick and other pieces of

rubble, can be interpreted as a demolition layer and is likely associated with the demolition of the modern ancillary buildings, the foundations [6] of which survived.

- 7.4.3 Above the demolition layer, a layer of topsoil [1] was found across most of the site, except for along the edge of the existing school, where modern brick crush and tarmac [+] were found above the demolition layer.



Section 3
South Facing



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Figure 3
Section 3
1:20 at A4

8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS:

8.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were identified within the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI):

- *In general the watching brief will aim to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the construction of the new pipelines. An adequate representative sample of all deposits identified will be studied, and attention should be given to sites and remains of all periods. In addition to the excavation of human made deposits, some assessment of 'naturally deposited' levels may be necessary, especially when these are organically preserved and laid down within archaeological periods. This is particularly important in dealing with peat, palaeochannels and alluvial formations, which can provide valuable information about the natural environment before, during, and after occupation of adjacent or inter-stratified landscapes in order to answer questions of why people originally selected a location for occupation, what impact they had on the environment and it on them and why they eventually abandoned it.*
- *The watching brief will also seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions (such as basements and other services) and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival.*

8.2 These objectives were achieved and the results are summarised below:

8.2.1 The watching brief established that the excavation of all the trenches comprised the same series of deposits across the site, occasionally truncated by existing services or the modern concrete foundations.

8.2.2 The deeper trenches established the presence of in-situ drift geology, which is likely to represent a periglacial windblown sediment and form a part of the Wandle river valley terracing system.

8.2.3 Overlying this horizon of natural deposits were two layers that may be associated with the post-medieval period. These relatively clean deposits are most likely the result of agricultural activity on the site, which the ordnance survey maps of the time show was taking place on the site.

8.2.4 Modern concrete foundations and an associated demolition layer were found above the post-medieval layers. These two contexts most likely relate to the presence of ancillary buildings on the site in the recent past.

8.2.5 It appears that the site has remained relatively devoid of archaeological remains. Other than the post-medieval agricultural deposits and modern structures and demolition layers, the site has been altered very little from the earliest natural deposits of sandy clay.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank the London Borough of Sutton for commissioning the project and Mansell for carrying out the work.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins for her project management and the construction crew for their on-site co-operation. Illustrations were produced by Jennifer Simonson.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Hawkins, H, 2010. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Muschamp Primary School, Muschamp Road, Carshalton, London Borough of Sutton (unpublished document).

Appendix 1: Context Register

| Context No. | Section No. | Plan No. | Type | Description | Interpretation | Date |
|-------------|-------------|----------|---------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | n/a | Layer | Dark brown clayey silt | Topsoil | Modern |
| 2 | 1,2,3 | n/a | Layer | Mid brown clayey silty sand | Demolition layer | Modern |
| 3 | 1,2,3 | n/a | Layer | Mid brownish-yellow sandy clay | Agricultural layer | Post-medieval ? |
| 4 | 1,2,3 | n/a | Layer | Mid brown sandy clay | Agricultural layer | Post-medieval ? |
| 5 | 1,2,3 | n/a | Layer | Mid yellowish-brown sandy clay | Drift geology | Natural |
| 6 | n/a | 6 | Masonry | Concrete | Foundations | Modern |
| 7 | 1,3 | n/a | Layer | Mid yellowish-brown sandy clay | Drift geology | Natural |

Appendix 2: Oasis Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-93445

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | Muschamp Primary School |
| Short description of the project | A watching brief was undertaken between January 21st and February 11th for the demolition works and the new foundation and drainage trenches for an extension of Muschamp Primary School. No archaeological features were found in any trenches. Underneath the topsoil, a modern demolition layer and modern concrete foundations were found. Two agricultural plough soils, possibly post-medieval in date and two layers of natural brickearth were found underneath the demolition layer. |
| Project dates | Start: 21-01-2011 End: 11-02-2011 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | MUU11 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area |
| Current Land use | Community Service 1 - Community Buildings |
| 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 Muschamp Primary School, Carshalton |
| Postcode | SM5 2SE |
| Study area | 750.00 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TQ 270 658 51.3765191856 -0.175047396437 51 22 35 N 000 10 30 W Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 32.13m Max: 32.22m |

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Organisation

Project brief London Borough of Sutton
originator

Project design Curl La Tourelle Architects
originator

Project Helen Hawkins
director/manager

Project supervisor Emily Bates

Type of London Borough of Sutton
sponsor/funding
body

Name of London Borough of Sutton
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Archive ID MUU11

Digital Contents 'none'

Digital Media 'Survey','Text'
available

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Archive ID MUU11

Paper Contents 'none'

Paper Media 'Context
available sheet','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey',
'Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Watching Brief at Muschamp Primary School,
Carshalton, London Borough of Sutton

Author(s)/Editor(s) Bates, E.

Date 2011

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology

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publication

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Entered on 15 February 2011