

# Recent archaeological work in Carshalton, a dip-slope spring-line settlement

CLIVE ORTON

## Introduction

The aim of this report is to summarise archaeological excavations and observations carried out in the centre of Carshalton by the Beddington, Carshalton & Wallington Archaeological Society between 1976 and 1985. This work has been written up as three archival reports (Orton 1987a, b; Orton & Skelton 1987); as the sites were small and piecemeal the present reports sets them in the context of other work done in the area, and attempts to draw some general but tentative conclusions.

Copies of these reports have been deposited with the libraries of the Beddington, Carshalton & Wallington Archaeological Society; the London Borough of Sutton; the Surrey Archaeological Society; and the Museum of London (Department of Greater London Archaeology). Further copies may be obtained from the author at the cost of reproduction. The finds have been deposited with the Heritage Department, London Borough of Sutton, and the site records (level 2 archive) with the Surrey Archaeological Society, and (in microfiche) the Sutton Heritage Department and the National Monuments Record.

## Gazeteer of sites

A list of all known archaeological work in an area of about 1km square centred on TQ 279 645 is given below. Sites are listed in chronological order, with a code for the type of work involved (A = controlled excavation, B = stratigraphic recording, C = chance finds and surface collections).

No.	Site	Year	Grid ref	Code	Reference
1	Carshalton Park	1905	281 640	C	Collyer 1908
2	Colston Avenue	c1920-5	275 648	C	Birch 1925, 105-6; Morris 1959, 135
3	Queen's Well	1963	279 644	A	Turner 1970
4	Orchard Hill	1964-5	278 643/4	A	Turner 1966
5	7-10 The Park	1968	278 640/1	A	Pryer 1975
6	Milner Place	1969	280 645	A	Turner 1971; Orton 1987a
7	Westcroft	1971/78	283 648	C	Cotton & Hayes 1980
8	Carshalton House	1974	275 642	B/C	Bird 1977
9	The Grove	1970s	280 646	C	Bradford (pers comm); Adkins 1979
10	61-7 Ruskin Road	1979	282 643	C	Bird <i>et al</i> 1982, 154
11	Bales' Car Park	1979	280 644	B/C	Cotton in Orton 1987a
12	6 High Street	1980	280 644	A	Orton 1987a
13	3 The Square	1980	280 644	B	Orton 1987a
14	The Square (gas main)	1981	280 644	B	Orton 1987a
15	Stone Court	1981	279 646	B	Orton 1987b
16	Stone Court	1982	279 646	B	Orton 1987b
17	Carshalton Park	1984	282 640	A	Bird <i>et al</i> 1986, 226
18	Carshalton House	1984-5	276 644	A	Bird <i>et al</i> 1986, 226
19	The Lodge	1984	278 646	A	Orton & Skelton 1987
20	North Street	1985	279 645/6	B	Orton 1987b
21	The Waterhouse	1986	277 645	B	Skelton 1986

22	The Waterhouse	1986	277 645	A	Skelton 1987
23	18 Brookside	1987	281 644	C	Wilks (pers comm); Skelton (1988)
24	Carshalton House	1987	275 642	A/B	Skelton (pers comm)

The exact locations of the core sites of this report (nos 6, 11–16, 19, 20) as well as the general area of no 9, are shown on fig 1. Locations of other sites are indicated on the distribution maps (fig 8). In the following account of the sites, references given in square brackets are to sections of the appropriate archival report. This account concentrates on the stratigraphic, structural and dating evidence; finds are dealt with by period across the whole area.

#### SITE 6: MILNER PLACE [2]

Excavations were directed by A Gilbert at weekends from January to August 1969 after cottages had been demolished to make way for a car park. The aim was to find evidence for the medieval village. Mr Gilbert died shortly after, and when work on the finds re-started in 1980 all records except the daybook had been lost. An interim report has been published (Turner 1971).

Seven post-medieval pits were located in the northern part of the site [fig 5; 2.3.1]; the southern part was abandoned. Brick walls, chalk walls, a flint wall and cobbled areas were also found [2.3.2 and 3]. Two pits contained large groups of early 19th century pottery and glass, two had late 18th century wares and three could not be dated [2.6]. The only earlier finds were a medieval rim sherd and a double tournois of Henry II of France (1547–9, *cf* Lafaurie 1951, no 842).

The main use of the site before the cottages were built appears to have been for the dumping of large amounts of rubbish, possibly from a nearby public house. Although the site was recorded as lying on Thanet Sand, descriptions of ‘collapsed chalk mud walls’ match the solifluction deposits at 6 High Street (below), and such deposits may have capped the Sand.

#### SITE 11: BALES’ CAR PARK [3.3]

The area was levelled to create a car park; the depth of soil removed varied from 0.5m on the north side to 1.0m on the south side. Two layers were observed in the southern section: the upper, about 0.75m deep, contained much glass and pottery and appeared to be 19th century dumping. Below it was a sandier layer, and Thanet Sand was exposed in the south-east corner. The base of the site had been compacted by heavy vehicles and could not be examined.

Nine pieces of struck flint of Mesolithic or Neolithic date and two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the soil layer.

#### SITE 12: 6 HIGH STREET [1]

Conversion of this 16th/17th century timber-framed building from butcher’s shop to wine bar gave the opportunity to excavate in the garden and yard to the rear. The site lies immediately to the east of the parish church (fig 1) [figs 1, 2], and excavations were intended to discover whether (i) the church or churchyard had extended into the site, and (ii) the present building had a medieval predecessor. Because of the need to maintain access to the rear of the house and to various outbuildings, only a small (7m by 1½m) trench near the house could be excavated.

The site was found to lie on ‘chalky, loessic solifluction deposit’ [1.3.1] (Limbrey 1975, 179–84).

The earliest feature was a horizontal surface of stone blocks (fig 2, 34) set in a bowl-shaped cut in the subsoil, and consisting of blocks of Greensand, chalk, flint and one re-used piece of Portland Stone [1.3.2]. It was dated to c1700 by a small sherd of tin-glazed ware of that date jammed between the stones. It appears to have been mostly robbed out in the late 18th century or later. It was interpreted as the base and surround of a free-standing garden feature, such as a sundial, or possibly the obelisk mentioned in a deed of 1767 [1.2].

A flat-bottomed ditch (fig 2, 38) which appeared to have been dug and filled in a single

operation, was dated to the late 18th or early 19th century. The organic nature of its fill suggested a horticultural use, such as a bedding trench.

Later features included an east–west path [1.3.3] made of fragments of roof tile set in sand and capped with a cambered layer of ash, associated with a pit of 19th century date. It was cut by a second path, running north–south [1.3.4], consisting of flagstones and large tiles bordered with yellow bricks set on edge, all set in a foundation trench filled with crushed pottery of later than mid 19th century date. It is shown on photographs dating to between 1903 and 1916. West of this path was a modern cobbled surface and east of it a rubble track leading to the rear of the house.

A 15th century pit containing Cheam white ware [1.3.5] was found by the builders beneath the modern extension which forms the south-east part of the house (fig 2).

The evidence is for gardening from perhaps the early 18th to the early 20th century. The working

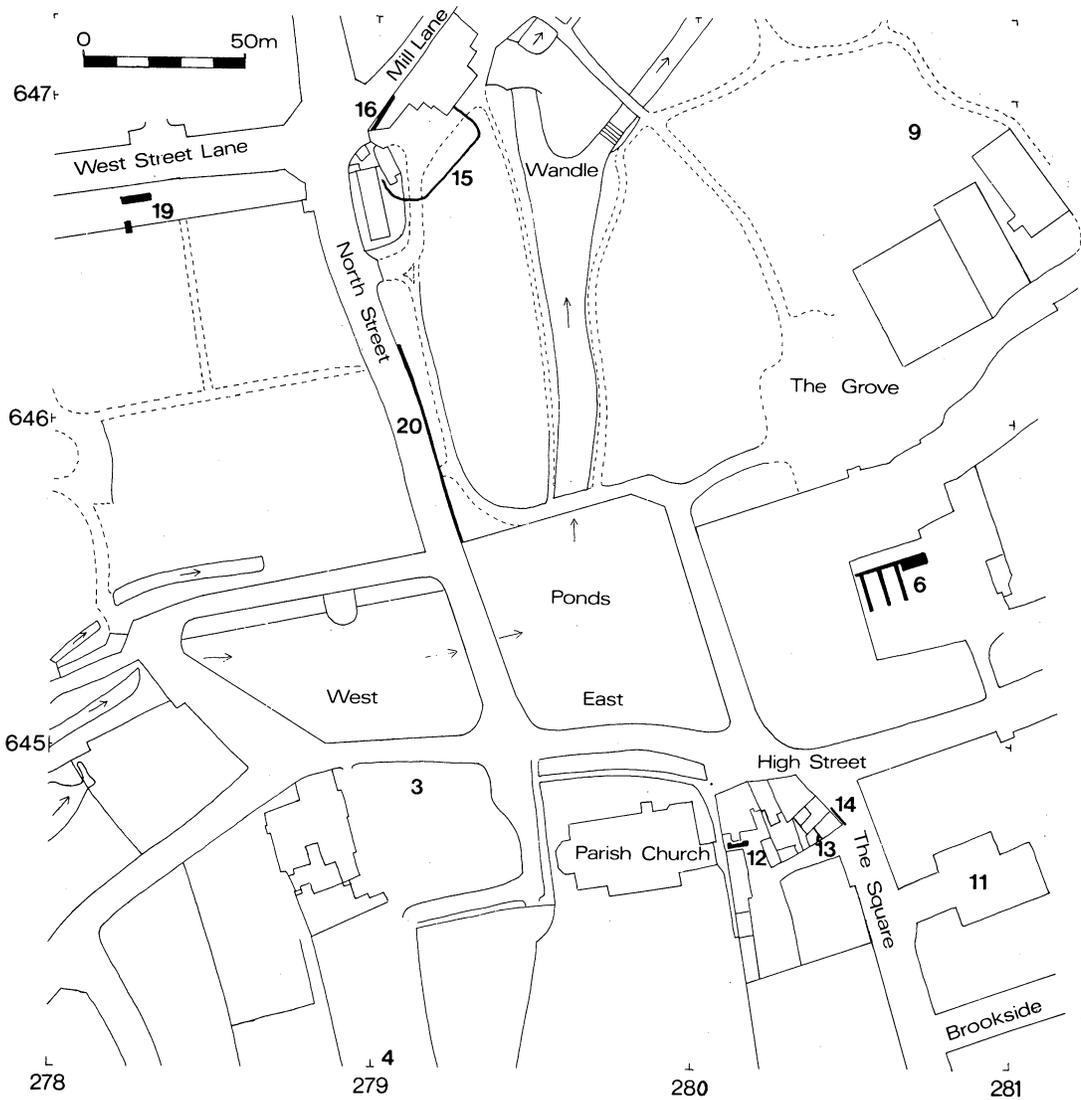


Fig 1. Plan of the centre of Carshalton, showing the locations of sites 3, 4, 6, 9, 11–16, 19 and 20

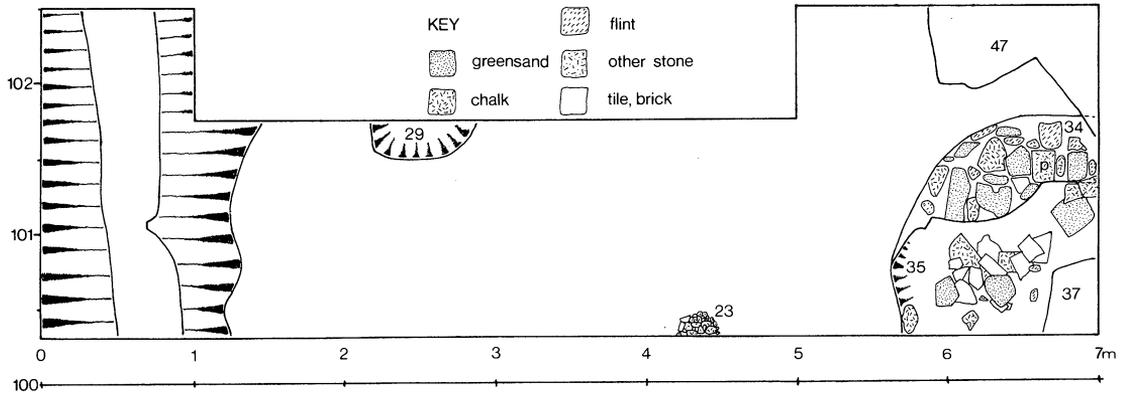


Fig 2. Carshalton: Woodman's (site 12). Plan of features assigned to phase 2

reas associated with the butcher's shop seem to have been further south; a plan of 1860 shows outbuildings such as stables, slaughterhouse, piggeries and sheds [fig 1].

A photographic survey of the interior of the house in its stripped-out state was made. It complements an existing report (GLC 1970) but adds little to it [1.5]. The structural changes made in the conversion were minor.

**SITE 13: 3 THE SQUARE [3.1, fig 6]**

A builder's trench in the yard to the rear of the house revealed (i) a deposit of rammed or puddled chalk, parallel to the rear wall of the house, and (ii) the corner of a rectangular brick-built feature, possibly an 18th century cess-pit.

**SITE 14: THE SQUARE, GAS MAIN [3.2]**

Only a part of this trench, which ran from High Street to Brookside along the western kerb line of The Square, was observed. In front of no 3, brick footings were recorded at a depth of about 0.5m; they appear to be of 18th century or later date, ie possibly no earlier than no 3, which appears on a sale plan of 1849 [1.5].

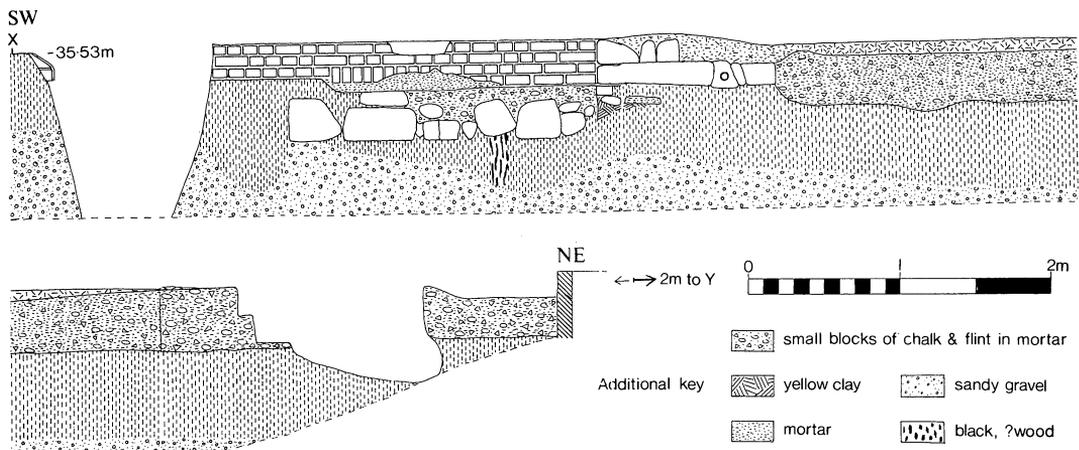


Fig 3. Carshalton: Stone Court (site 16). North-west section

STONE COURT

Stone Court is the name given to a building which appears to have been created in 1811 out of former outbuildings of the original Stone Court, which lay to the south and was demolished in 1800 (Jones 1973, 205). There seems to have been major rebuilding of the house, which is first mentioned in the 14th century, in 1547 and 1710 (Jones 1973, 203).

Damage to the present building caused by large vehicles turning out of Mill Lane into North Street, led to a plan to rebuild its western part on a more southerly alignment. The first work was the laying of a cable across the lawn to the south (site 15, STC81); the southern section of the trench was recorded [2, 3, figs 2-4]. The foundation trenches for the realigned part were observed as STC82 (site 16); it was possible to record only the northern section (fig 3) [4].

The boundary wall between this area and North Street was demolished in 1983 because it was unsafe. A machine-dug trench to take the foundation of the new wall was recorded as site 20, NSC85 (figs 4, 5) [5, figs 6-10].

Because the best sequence was observed in site 20 it will be described first, and the other sites will be described in relation to it.

Site 20: North Street [5]

Both sections of the trench (64m long, 1.0-1.1m deep, 0.6-0.7m wide) were recorded where features were visible. Elsewhere only a garden soil was observed; there was no trace of the natural subsoil. Because of the short time available (one afternoon) parts of the record were schematic rather than strictly representational. The site plan (fig 4) locates the drawn parts of the sections (fig 5).

The sequence appeared to be:

*Phase 1A:* Wall 13. Large unmortared chalk blocks extending for 8.4m, with possibly a cross wall. There was a south-facing plinth at 33.58m OD, and possibly also an east-facing one.

*Phase 1B:* Wall 11. Large squared chalk blocks in creamy-yellow mortar, with knapped flint facing above; one brick patch. Extended for at least 12.7m on the same alignment as Wall 13; there was a gap of 12.3m between them. There was a west-facing plinth at 33.75m OD.

Since there is no direct relationship between these

walls, one cannot say which is earlier. It is tentatively suggested that Wall 13 (unmortared) is earlier than Wall 11 (mortared).

*Phase 2:* Wall 12. Eight surviving courses of brickwork at right angles to Walls 11 and 13; external face to the south. They rested on a chalk foundation at 33.48m OD, and appeared to cut Wall 13.

*Phase 3:* Raising of the ground level by at least 0.6m and probably about 0.8m along the entire length of the trench.

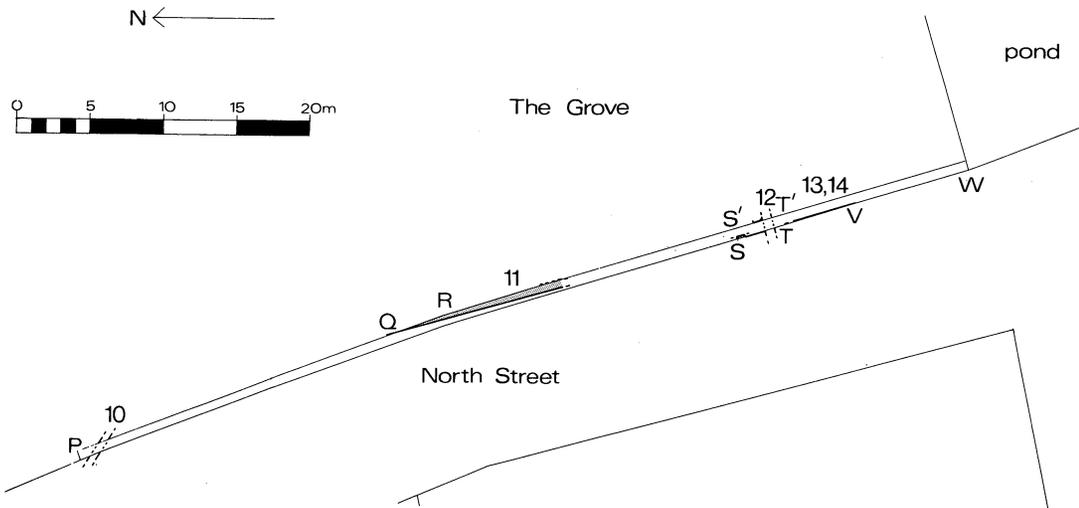


Fig 4. Carshalton: North Street (site 20). Plan showing locations of walls 10-14

*Phase 4:* Walls 10 and 14. Small random chalk blocks, unknapped flints, fragments of brick and occasional greensand in a hard grey mortar. Wall 14 rested on Wall 13 but extended beyond it to the south; it survived to within 0.2m of the present ground level. Wall 10 was at about 30° to the trench, and appeared to rest on chalk blocks. These walls appeared to be the foundation of the boundary wall shown on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps (1867 and 1896), which at the southern end is on the same

alignment as the present wall, but which makes a dog-leg across the point where Wall 10 was recorded.

*Phase 5:* Wall 15, ie the wall demolished in 1983. Jones (1973, 210) records that the wall was rebuilt on a new alignment, without the dog-leg, in 1909.

The only datable find was a fragment of wine-bottle glass in the mortar of wall 14, which could be loosely dated to c1650–1850.

### *Site 16 (fig 3) [4]*

Here the top of the natural gravel subsoil was recorded at 35.03m at the south-western end of the trench, falling to 34.53m at the north-east end. Above it lay a brown garden soil. The sequence appeared to be:

*Wall 3:* Observed partly within the trench but only recorded in section. Large irregular unmortared chalk blocks with their base at 34.93m OD, apparently oriented at about 15° anti-clockwise to the section. One block rested on the gravel and another was possibly supported by a wooden pile. Possibly correlated with Wall 13.

*Wall 5:* As Walls 10 and 14, with which it may correlate, rested partly on Wall 3 and partly on the garden soil. Its base was at about 35.10m OD, and it was 0.4m wide. It

was interrupted by a section of thin chalk slabs (Wall 4), which may be the blocking of a cut in Wall 5 for a pipe.

*Wall 6:* Up to four courses of red brick, above part of Wall 4, on the same alignment as the demolished wall. Probably late 17th or early 18th century.

(Note: Walls 7–9 belong to a relatively modern cellar south of point Y [fig 2].)

### *Site 15 [2]*

The trench was 0.40m wide and 0.35–0.56m deep. The bottom was obscured by sand laid down for the cable. The main features recorded were:

*Wall 1* [fig 3]: A length of about 1.5m of red brick, up to six courses high, apparently on a chalk foundation at 34.04m OD, surviving to just below the turf. It was in the eastern part of the trench, 10.0m west of the bank of the Wandle, to which it runs parallel. Probably 18th century.

*Wall 2:* Flint footings below a single course of tiles with brickwork above, extending for about 3m north-west of Wall 1, which may have cut it.

*Feature 1* [fig 4]: A layer of sand about 0.1m thick, observed in both sections for about 27m across the lawn. It rested on a layer which consisted of either (i) a single course of brick or tile, (ii) chalk or Purbeck Stone, (iii) brick or chalk rubble. Above the sand were deposits of a brick/chalk/mortar rubble, up to 0.22m thick in places but absent from others. Near the eastern end it was capped by laid bricks. The greatest recorded thickness of the whole feature was 0.38m. It is interpreted as the make-up for a laid surface, possibly a brick-surfaced yard, damaged by recent gardening.

### *Discussion of Stone Court sites*

A key factor in the interpretation of this area is the level of the Wandle. On the day of the survey it was at 33.64m OD at its outfall from the Ponds, and must lie between 33.34m (river bed here) and 34.07m (top of bank). The original ground level at Wall 13, and possibly also Wall 11, is thus below the modern water level. The raising of the ground level in Phase 3 was thus probably accompanied by a raising of the water. This may have occurred as part of landscaping of the area during the Scawen occupancy of Stone Court (1729–79, see Jones 1973, 203–5). The griffin's head on the stone bridge over the outfall is part of the Scawen arms, and the bridge is believed to date to this period. The brick and chalk abutments of an earlier bridge a little further downstream was recorded in 1917 (Jones 1973, 205); Wall 12 may be an earlier north edge to the Ponds relating to this bridge. But a rise in the water level at this date would have left the 1710 house relatively low-lying, so Phase 3 may be no later than 1710, and the Scawen works may have been more limited in extent.

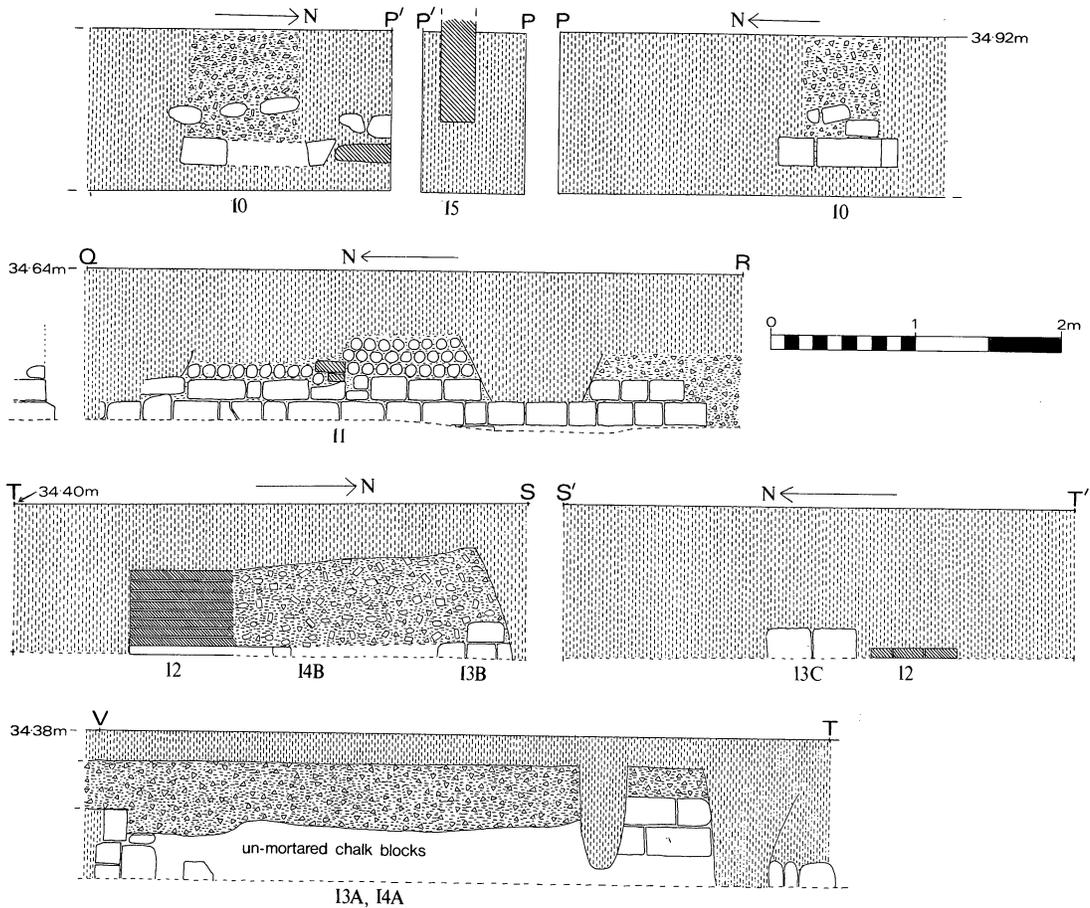


Fig 5. Carshalton: North Street (site 20). Parts of both sections: they can be located on fig 4

### SITE 19: THE LODGE

Trial excavations were undertaken in anticipation of proposed development for housing of former allotment land along the West Street Lane frontage. These proposals were abandoned after the local council elections of May 1986. Trench 1 was laid out east-west to test the potential of the road frontage; Trench 2 ran north-south across a boundary shown on OS maps but not now apparent on the ground, in an area clear of the allotment digging.

The natural subsoil is Thanet Sand, varying from 35.91m OD (west end of Trench 1) to 36.27m (north end of Trench 2). It was capped by a gravel layer of flint nodules, which was irregular in Trench 1 with a top at about 36.21m, but more compact and regular in Trench 2, with a top at about 36.32m, thickening towards the south (fig 6) [3.1, 4.1]. Above these were layers of yellow-brown sandy loam, about 0.30m thick, and thought to be the original topsoil. Finally there was a layer of grey-brown sandy soil with much modern material; it appeared to have been dumped and was 0.50m thick in Trench 1 but only 0.14m in Trench 2 [3.5, 4.5].

The bottoms of two truncated features (contexts 23 and 27, fig 6) [3.2], cut into the subsoil, contained only prehistoric material. The former contained one sherd, possibly Bronze Age [5.1] and three flint blades [5.5]; the latter, one very small sherd of late Iron Age (or possibly early Roman) pottery [5.1] and two flint flakes [5.5].

The bottoms of three truncated features (contexts 15, 18 and 26, fig 7) [3.3] contained medieval

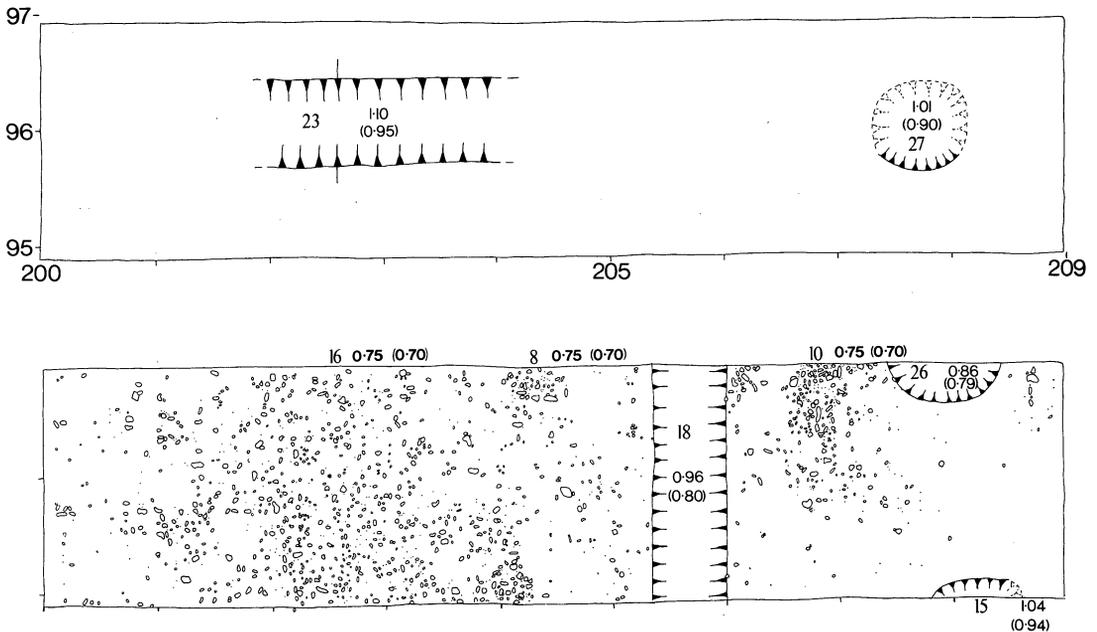


Fig 6. Carshalton: The Lodge (site 19), Trench 1. Plans of (upper) prehistoric and (lower) medieval features; grid squares are in metres. Depths are in metres below a datum of 37.01m OD. Figures in brackets relate to recorded tops of features, other figures to bottoms of features

material at the latest. Context 15, which was cut by later features and lay mostly outside Trench 1, was dated by one sherd of probably early medieval date (c1050–1200). Context 18 contained six sherds of Kingston Ware (c1250–1400) [5.1] as well as roof tile fragments [5.6] and earlier material. Context 26 was dated by a sherd of Earlswood Ware (c1250–1350) and also contained roof tile fragments and flintwork.

Three horizontal features, consisting of flint nodules, were recorded at about 36.31m OD (contexts 8, 10 and 16, fig 6). Context 10 appeared to run north–south but was cut by a modern disturbance in the south–east corner of the trench; context 8 was roughly circular but may have been matched by a similar concentration at the south of the trench. It is argued [3.3] that these features are contemporary with context 18, which lies mid-way between context 8 and 10, and that together they represent a boundary feature (small ditch or a gully) separating flint foundations for light timber buildings. It may be significant that the only decorated medieval sherd (from an Earlswood Ware sgraffito jug [5.5] was found lying on context 8. Alternatively, these horizontal features could be seen as the disturbed continuation of the compact gravel layer of Trench 2, which is at the same height (c36.3m OD).

The only post-medieval features in Trench 1 were an irregular disturbance (possibly a tree pit)

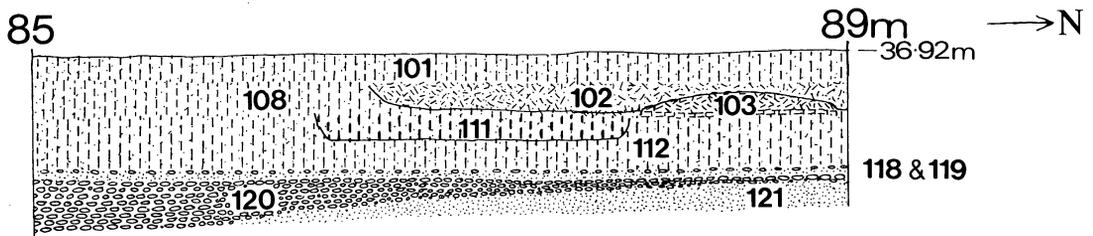


Fig 7. Carshalton: The Lodge (site 19), Trench 2. West section

in the south-east corner and a number of small cut features elsewhere [3.4]. Trench 2 contained a compacted ash path (context 103) running east–west parallel to a shallow ditch (context 111) with four holly roots; these features appear to be of late 18th or early 19th century date. They were superseded by a metal post-and-wire fence and a wider but less compact rubble track (context 102) (fig 7) [4.3, 4.4].

A mixed Mesolithic/Neolithic assemblage of about 370 pieces of worked flint was recovered, almost all from Trench 1 [5.5, see 6.1 for discussion]. It is similar to the collection from Westcroft (site 7). It can be divided into cores (10%), retouched flakes and blades (5%), unretouched flakes and blades (75%) and other pieces (10%). The density of flints is much greater in Trench 1 (20 per sq m) than in Trench 2 (1 per sq m); these figures can be compared with over 100 per sq m at Orchard Hill (Turner 1966, 102).

There was a scatter of abraded Roman pottery at a density of about 1 sherd per sq m in both trenches [5.1]. There were fifty sherds of medieval pottery in Trench 1 but only three in Trench 2; about half were dated c1250–1350 and the rest divided equally between earlier and later. The bulk of the post-medieval pottery was of 19th century or later date.

Other post-medieval finds included glass, much of it domestic window glass, and a small assemblage of clay tobacco pipes of 18th and 19th century date [5.3, 5.2].

Building materials included many small fragments of roof tile, mostly medieval or post-medieval, but two possibly of Roman date, several worn pieces of chalk (three with signs of tooling) and one piece of Greensand [5.6].

## Discussion

### *Topography* (see fig 8a)

The village centre lies on the dip-slope spring line, where the Chalk rising towards the Downs to the south is overlain by Thanet Sand, Reading and Woolwich Beds and finally London Clay to the north. The Chalk slope is dissected by three valleys, now dry but presumably created by headwaters of the river Wandle at a time when the water table was higher. Suggested lines of these streams, based on the contours and evidence from earlier maps, are shown in fig 8a. The higher land between the valleys seems to have been capped with remnants of Thanet Sand, as at Bandon Hill to the east.

The natural topography has been altered by landscaping, particularly in the emparked areas around Carshalton House, Carshalton Park House and Stone Court. The westernmost of the streams appears to have been diverted eastwards to feed the artificial lakes in the grounds of Carshalton House (the present lake has at least two predecessors – A Skelton, pers comm). Part of the easternmost stream appears to have been diverted to form an ornamental canal in Carshalton Park and, north of High Street, the Westcroft Canal. Part still existed in 1849 as a stream just west of The Square feeding a mill at no 8 High Street, as shown in a sale plan.

Landscaping also involved the changing of ground levels. Spoil from the lakes seems to have built up against the inner side of the boundary walls at Carshalton House (sites 21, 24). At Stone Court, the ground level seems to have been deliberately raised (see above) in response to a rise in the level of the Wandle, which may be related to the creation of a new source at Carshalton House lake. The dumping at Bales' car park may be near the original bed of the easternmost stream, later diverted to feed the High Street mill. At The Lodge, the dumping appears to have been for disposal of soil, possible silting from The Ponds, rather than with the intent of raising the ground level.

### *Mesolithic/Neolithic* (fig 8b)

There is at least one major site in the area, Orchard Hill, and probably a second, The Grove, as well as several minor sites. There are only two sites in the central area where the absence of flintwork from the record is likely to be significant, both apparently on solifluction deposits. Two small sites to the west also yielded no flintwork. The Thanet Sand seems to be especially favoured.



There are similar clusters of sites around Ewell to the west and Croydon to the east (Wymer 1977). Discussion of the place of these sites in the regional sequence must await final publication of the Orchard Hill assemblage.

#### *Roman* (fig 8c)

A surprisingly large number of sites have yielded Roman pottery, if only in small amounts. Most sherds are small and abraded, indicating field scatter. It may be relevant that occurrences are concentrated on the flatter land in the northern half of the area. The largest and freshest sherds are from The Waterhouse (site 22), but it is too soon to say whether there is a settlement in the area.

#### *Saxon/Medieval* (figs 8d-f)

Middle Saxon pottery (grass-tempered) has been found on only three sites, all to the south of the High Street or The Ponds. Late Saxon/early medieval and high medieval pottery have been found over progressively wider areas, but the only evidence for settlement rather than field-scatter comes from three sites (Queen's Well, Orchard Hill and The Lodge), all west of the church and hinting at a polyfocal village centred on Pound Street and West Street Lane.

Late medieval pottery (fig 8f) was numerically less common, and only one feature is so far known, the pit at 6 High Street. A contraction in settlement at this time is tentatively suggested.

#### *Post-Medieval*

A major problem of this period concerns the unmortared chalk block walls/foundations found on several sites. Except for the farm buildings in Carshalton House lake (site 18), they appear to be boundary walls. They are certainly earlier than the 18th century, but their exact dates are unknown because of the lack of associated dating evidence. Because of the raising of the ground level and the absence of later building, survival of earlier buildings at Stone Court especially could be very good.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to those who gave permission for excavations to take place: Mr Myers of Shelgale Ltd (6 High Street) and the Valuer's Department, London Borough of Sutton (The Lodge). Excavations were staffed by members of the Beddington, Carshalton & Wallington Archaeological Society, with assistance from the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society. Andrew Skelton supervised the excavation at The Lodge during my absence on holiday, and I am grateful to him and to Hugh Waterhouse for allowing me to use results from their excavations in advance of publication. Specialist reports were provided by Martyn Owen (building stones) and Marion Archibald (coins). Lesley Adkins provided a detailed contour map of the Wandle valley.

Fig 8. Maps of wider area of Carshalton, showing contours at 5m intervals, and present (solid lines) and possible former (broken lines) courses of the river Wandle

- (a) shows sites where the ground level has been raised (filled circles) and lowered (open circles) and definitely neither (crosses)
- (b) shows locations of finds of Mesolithic/Neolithic flintwork. Major sites (filled circles), minor sites (open circles) and definite absences (crosses)
- (c) shows locations of finds of Roman pottery (circles) and definite absences (crosses)
- (d) shows locations of finds of middle Saxon pottery (triangles), late Saxon/early medieval pottery (circles) and definite absences of both (crosses)
- (e) shows locations of finds of high medieval pottery (open circles), features (filled circles) and definite absences of both (crosses)
- (f) shows locations of finds of late medieval pottery (open circles), features (filled circles) and definite absences of both (crosses)

Note: on all maps, horizontal bars indicate inconclusive absences, ie sites where the recorded lack of a class of find does not definitely mean that none was present

## REFERENCES

- Adkins, L, 1979 *The archaeology of the London Borough of Sutton*
- Cotton, J, 1987 Bales' Car Park in Orton, 1987a, 3.3
- , Hayes, K, 1980 Finds from Westcroft Road, Carshalton, 1971 and 1978, in *The past – our future* (ed C R Orton)
- Birch, J, 1925 A Carshalton camp, *SyAC*, **36**, 102–6
- Bird, D G, 1977 Carshalton: human remains in the grounds of St Philomena's School, Carshalton House, *SyAC*, **71**, 272–3
- , Crocker, A G, Crocker, G & McCracken, J S, 1982 Archaeology in Surrey 1979–80, *SyAC*, **73**, 147–54
- , Crocker, G & McCracken, J S, 1986 Archaeology in Surrey 1984, *SyAC*, **77**, 217–26
- Collyer, H C, 1908 Bronze implements found at Carshalton and Croydon, *SyAC*, **21**, 208–9
- GLC 1970 GLC Department of Architecture and Civic Design, report AR/HB/3179
- Jones, A E, 1973 *An illustrated directory of old Carshalton*
- Lafaurie, J, 1951 *Les monnaies des rois de France, Hugues Capet à Louis XII*
- Limbrey, S, 1975 *Soil science and archaeology*
- Morris, J, 1959 A gazetteer of Anglo-Saxon Surrey, *SyAC*, **56**, 132–58
- Orton, C R, 1987a *Archaeological excavations and observations in Carshalton village centre, 1966–81*
- , 1987b *Archaeological investigations in the area of Stone Court, Carshalton, 1981–85*
- , Skelton, A, 1987 *Excavations in the grounds of the Lodge, Carshalton, 1984: prehistoric and medieval evidence*
- Pryer, K A, 1975 Excavations at 'The Park', Carshalton, *SyAC*, **70**, 1–13
- Skelton, A, 1986 *Trench 1, Waterhouse*, unpub archival report
- , 1987 The Waterhouse, Carshalton House, in Richardson, B, Excavation round-up 1986, *London Archaeol*, **5.10**, 277
- , 1988 *Observations at Brookside, Carshalton*, unpub archival report
- Turner, D J, 1966 Excavations at Orchard Hill, Carshalton, *London Natur*, **45**, 100–4
- , 1970 Queen's Well, Carshalton, *SyAC*, **67**, 37–53
- , 1971 Carshalton: excavations at Milner Place, *SyAC*, **68**, 183–4
- Wymer, J J, 1977 *Gazetteer of Mesolithic sites in England and Wales*