

Elizabeth House Sheltered Housing Scheme, Cheam Village, London Borough of Sutton (Phase 1): An Archaeological Evaluation Report

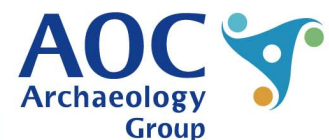
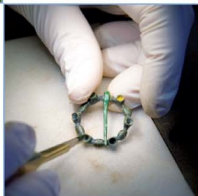
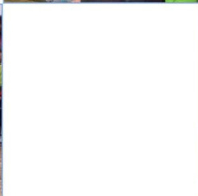
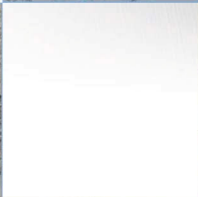
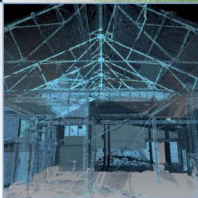
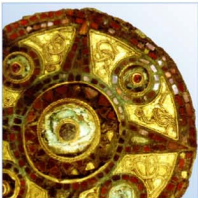
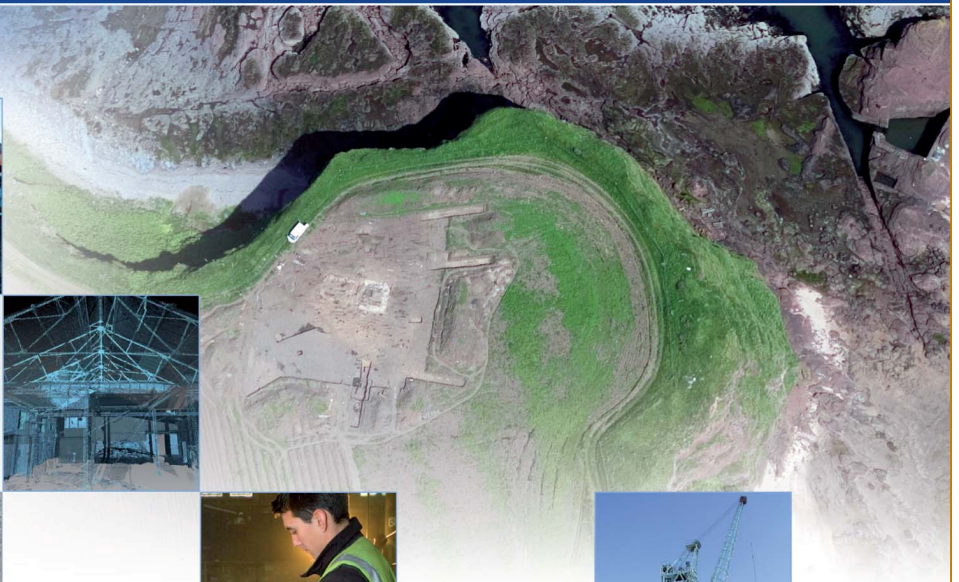
Planning Application Number: A2011/65061

National Grid Reference: TQ 241 638

AOC Project No: 32240

Site Code: EIZ 12

October 2012



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Elizabeth House Sheltered Housing Scheme, Cheam Village, London Borough of Sutton (Phase 1): An Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of: United House
Goldsel Road
Swanley
Kent
BR8 8EX

National Grid Reference (NGR): TQ 241 638

AOC Project No: 32240

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Date of Document: October 2012

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between the 15th and 24th of October 2012 at the site of the Elizabeth House Sheltered Housing Scheme, Cheam Village, London Borough of Sutton. The work was undertaken on behalf of United House. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of development on any surviving archaeological remains. Phase 1 forms one of two phases of works as part of the same planning condition. The second phase of works will be undertaken in 2014.

The Phase 1 evaluation comprised of five trenches measuring approximately 35.00m x 1.80m. The archaeological evaluation established the geological horizon across the site which sloped from 56.70m OD in north-east of the site by Malden Road to 53.09m in the south-west of the site. The results of Trench 1 would suggest that horizontal truncation has occurred at this higher level next to Malden Road, with preserved subsoil deposits recorded in other areas of the site. With the exception of a modern brick wall no structural or cut features were identified during the evaluation. The made ground deposits contained late post-medieval cultural material only.

Due to the lack of significant archaeological remains, no further archaeological work is recommended.

Publication of the evaluation findings will be carried out through a short summary of the fieldwork submitted to the local fieldwork roundup. An OASIS form has also been completed and an electronic copy of the evaluation report will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). The site archive will be prepared in accordance with local and national guidance and will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document presents the results of an archaeological evaluation at Elizabeth House Sheltered Housing Scheme, Cheam village, London Borough of Sutton. The archaeological work comprised a five trench evaluation conducted in October 2012.
- 1.2 The site is approximately 1.2ha in extent, is centred at TQ 241 638 within the London Borough of Sutton and is bounded by Malden Road on its eastern side, Nonsuch Park to the west, Park Lane to the south and partially by Pond Hill Gardens and properties fronting onto Tudor Close to the north.

2 Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Sutton. Archaeological advice for the project has been provided by Mark Stevenson, Archaeological Advisor for the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 2.2 The site falls within an Archaeological Priority Area identified by the Sutton Unitary Development Plan.
- 2.3 In 2009 the site was subject to a planning brief prepared by the London Borough of Sutton. The planning brief indicates that the site is located in an Archaeological Priority Area which means, 'That preliminary archaeological field evaluations will need to be undertaken prior to development proposals being considered' (RPS 2011).
- 2.4 In 2010 an archaeological desk-based assessment was completed by CgMs. The assessment concluded that 'While pockets of archaeological remains of local importance are still likely to survive at the site, such is their anticipated condition and context that they are unlikely to warrant preservation in-situ' (CgMs 2010). Furthermore archaeological works were recommended as a condition of planning and that, 'Further work is likely to initially comprise an archaeological trial trench evaluation to provide further information on the extent, character and condition of any potential remains at the site' (CgMs 2010).
- 2.5 In 2011 a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was completed by RPS which outlined the proposed works (RPS 2011). This WSI was approved by the Greater London Archaeological Advice Service and formed the scope of the works undertaken.
- 2.6 Phase 1 forms one of two phases of works as part of the same planning condition. The second phase of works will be undertaken in 2014. The Phase 1 evaluation works took place between 15th and 23rd October..

3 Geology and Topography

- 3.1 Topographic Survey indicates that the site rises from the southern boundary against Park Lane towards the north. Information from the Topographic Survey indicates that the site is located at c.52-53m OD at the Park Lane boundary, 52-54m OD along the Cheam Parkway boundary to the west rising to c.57m OD at the junction of Pond Hill Gardens and Malden Road (CgMS 2010).
- 3.2 The British Geological Survey (Sheet 270, South London) identifies that the site is underlain by the solid geology of Upper White Chalk with patches of fine-grained Sand from the Thanet Sand Formation. Drift deposits of Head materials comprising silt, sand and clay and variable gravel are present across the centre of the site (CgMS 2010).

- 3.3 Geo-technical site investigation works have been undertaken on the site (RPS 2011) and consisted of three boreholes, five window samples and six hand dug trial pits. These were not monitored archaeologically but the logs were included in the Written Scheme of Investigation (RPS 2011).

4 Archaeological And Historical Background

- 4.1 The following background information is derived from a 2010 desk-based assessment (CgMS 2010). References to cultural heritage features identified in the Greater London Historic Environment Record are given in brackets as presented in the CgMS desk based assessment. The historical background included a map regression which has not been included within this report.

The Prehistoric Period (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 3.4 A small amount of Mesolithic flint was found near the boundary ditch of Nonsuch Park 250m to the west of the study site (MLO23069). The flints are the only evidence of the early prehistoric periods within the 500m radius of the study site.
- 3.5 The archaeological potential of the study site for the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods can be defined as low although further isolated find could conceivably occur.
- 3.6 Prehistoric struck and burnt flints were found with Bronze Age pottery approximately 125m to the south of the site during archaeological work at the Dairy Crest Site/Anne Boleyn's Walk (MLO98637). A barbed and tanged Bronze Age arrowhead was discovered in Cheam Park when the park was still under plough (MLO4380).
- 3.7 There is no evidence held on the GLSMR for the Iron Age period within the 500m study radius of the site.
- 3.8 It appears that Bronze Age people were exploiting the area for food although settlement evidence does not in the near vicinity. On this basis further isolated finds could be present though the general potential for both the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods is identified as low.

The Roman Period (c.AD 43 – 410)

- 3.9 A findspot of a Roman coin found in St Dunstons Churchyard is the only evidence for the period from the study area held on the GLSMR (MLO23086). Outside of the study area, on the opposite side of Nonsuch Park, over 1km to the west, the major Roman routeway of Stane Street is aligned north-east to south-west linking Chichester to London.
- 3.10 The archaeological potential of the study site for the Roman period can be defined as low.

Early Medieval (c.AD 410 – 1066) and Medieval (c.AD 1066 – 1540)

- 4.2 An Early Medieval decorative brooch was discovered toward the centre of Cheam to the south-west of the study site (MLO99815). The brooch is the only evidence of the period within the 500m study site radius. Accordingly a low archaeological potential is identified for further remains to occur with the study site.
- 4.3 Archaeological work within 100m to the south of the study site at Malden Road revealed a large oval pit and a well sunk in to the underlying chalk (MLO28692, MLO28858).
- 4.4 Medieval Pottery kilns producing Cheam white and red wares were discovered sealed by buildings on Cheam High Street, 200m south-east of the study site (MLO4482, MLO10758). A further kiln site was discovered approximately 200m south of the study site at Parkside dating to the 13th/14th century (MLO10759).

- 4.5 Church Farm Lane to the east of the study site is recorded by the HER as the putative site of the local manor house. Documentary evidence mentions a house built in medieval times but demolished in the 16th century (MLO1842). Adjacent to this site at Church Road the new church (built in 1864) contains structural evidence of the original church built in the 13th century (MLO18380). Further evidence for the earlier church includes a burial discovered in a medieval stone coffin, and containing a pewter chalice, located in the vicinity of the new church (MLO38379).
- 4.6 Findspots recorded in the study area for the period mainly involve pottery and include finds from Nonsuch Park (MLO4580) and finds from Ann Boleyn's Walk (Dairy Crest site) to the south of the site (MLO71642).
- 4.7 The site appears located on the periphery of the medieval core of Cheam focussed around St Dunstan's Church. Local industry in the area involved the manufacture of pottery and Cheam was an important centre of the North Surrey pottery industry from the 13th to 15th centuries. Evidence of medieval settlement or the local potting industry could conceivably be present on the site. Accordingly a moderate to high archaeological potential for remains on the site is identified for the period.

Post-Medieval (c.AD 1570 – 1900) and Modern Periods (AD 1900 – Present)

- 4.8 On the opposite side of Cheam Park, c. 400m to the west of the study site, Nonsuch Park was originally one of two Tudor Parks of Nonsuch Palace. The Palace building was located far to the south-west of the park over 2km from the study site and was originally built by Henry VIII in 1538. The Palace was demolished in 1683-4, although the parks remained. In 1731, Joseph Thompson purchased the land of Nonsuch Park (then called Tudor Little Park) and built a mansion house and garden approximately 1km from the site, in the area of the park originally occupied by Tudor buildings. The mansion house still stands today and is a Grade II Listed Building.
- 4.9 The study site lies within the historic core of Cheam for the post-medieval period and accordingly is partially contained within the Cheam Conservation Area. To the south and east of the site are around twenty Listed Buildings recorded on the GLSMR dating from the 15th to the 19th centuries. These include the adjacent Rectory and a number of properties fronting on to Malden Road and Park Lane to the south-east.
- 4.10 Post-medieval features recorded on the GLSMR for the study area include cultivation soils (MLO72384), a farmstead (MLO4579) and a WWII air raid shelter (MLO72385).

5 Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1 The aims of investigation were defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains in the southern part of the site.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To map any archaeological remains encountered and sample excavate the features.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of excavated archaeological features and deposits.
 - To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
 - To enable the archaeology advisor to make an informed decision to satisfy the conditions.
 - To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.
- 5.2 The specific aims of the archaeological work were:

- To gather evidence of the site's prehistoric, Roman, early medieval character if present.
- To gather evidence for the medieval and post-medieval character of the site in relation to the historic development of Cheam.
- To contribute to the regional research agenda set out in the relevant frameworks documents (MoL/EH 2002).

5.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6 Methodology

6.1 The Phase 1 evaluation consisted of the machine excavation of five trenches, excavated under archaeological supervision.

6.2 The trenches were located as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (RPS 2011). Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5 were excavated on the 15th and 16th October, however due to the presence of live services Trench 2 was excavated on the 24th October. Sections of Trenches 2 and 4 were not possible to excavate due to live service issues (Figure 2).

6.3 All machining was carried out using a 3 tonne tracked machine with a smooth bladed ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of the archaeological Project Officer.

6.4 The site code EIZ 12 was obtained from the LAARC for the project, and was used for all fieldwork.

6.5 All evaluation trenches were accurately located to the National Grid and their levels calculated using a temporary benchmark (TBM) established on site by the fieldwork team using differential GPS. The TBM was placed on the corner of Pond Hill Gardens. The value of the TBM at this location was valued at 57.09mOD.

6.6 All recording was in accordance with the standards and requirements of the Museum of London's *Archaeological Field Manual* (MoL 3rd edition 1994).

6.7 All of the work was carried out in line with:

- Archaeological Guidance Papers (AGP): 3-4, Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (English Heritage 2009a & b)
- IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IfA 2008).

6.8 A continuous unique numbering system was employed. For the single trench, a block of numbers in a continuous sequence was allocated. In this report the archaeological fills and layers are represented in curved brackets i.e. (), whilst the cut numbers are represented in square brackets i.e. [].

6.9 Written descriptions, comprising both factual data and interpretative elements, were recorded on standardised sheets.

7 Results

Trench 1

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
100	0.70m	57.40m	Made ground: dark greenish-brown clayey-silt with modern ceramic building material (CBM) and inclusions
101	N.F.E	56.70m	Geology: light brown-orange sandy clay

- 7.1 Trench 1 measured 20m x 1.80m and was aligned roughly north-south (Figures 2 and 3).
- 7.2 The lowest deposit recorded within Trench 1 was (101), a 0.20m+ thick deposit of yellow-orange clay interpreted as natural geology. Above this deposit was (102), a 0.70m thick layer of made ground.
- 7.3 No significant archaeological remains were recorded in Trench 1.



Plate 1 – Trench 1 (direction south)

Trench 2

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
200	0.25 – 0.35m	56.60 – 57.22m	Made ground: dark greenish-brown clayey-silt with modern CBM and inclusions
201	0.20m	56.40m	Made ground: light orange-brown silty-sand with modern inclusions (hardcore, concrete rubble)

			etc)
202	0.15m	56.25m	Subsoil: mid-brown silty-clay
203	N.F.E	56.10m	Geology: light brown-orange sandy clay

- 7.4 Trench 2 measured 33.00m x 1.80m and was aligned roughly east-west (Figures 2 and 3). It was not possible to excavate a section of the trench due to live services.
- 7.5 The earliest deposit was recorded as (203), a deposit of yellow-orange clay interpreted as natural geology. Overlying the natural horizon was (202); a 0.15m thick layer of mid-brown silty-clay interpreted as subsoil. This was overlain by two distinct layers of made ground (201) and (200) totaling 0.45m – 0.55m in thickness.
- 7.6 No significant archaeological remains were recorded in Trench 2.



Plate 2 – Trench 2 (direction west)

Trench 3

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
300	0.18m	55.80m	Topsoil: dark blackish-brown loam
301	0.22m	55.62m	Made ground: dark greenish-brown clayey-silt with modern CBM and inclusions
302	0.18m	55.40m	Subsoil: mid-brown silty-clay
303	N.F.E	55.22m	Geology: light brown-orange sandy clay

- 7.7 Trench 3 measured 30m x 1.80m and was aligned roughly north-south (Figures 2 and 3).
- 7.8 The lowest deposit recorded in Trench 3 was (303), a 0.10m+ thick deposit of yellow-orange clay interpreted natural geology. Overlying the natural horizon was (302); a 0.18m thick layer of mid-brown silty-clay interpreted as subsoil. This was overlain by a 0.22m thick modern made ground deposit (301) and a 0.18m thick topsoil deposit (300).
- 7.9 No significant archaeological remains were recorded in Trench 3.



Plate 3 - Trench 3 (direction north)

Trench 4

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
400	0.26m	54.63m	Topsoil: dark blackish-brown loam
401	0.24m	54.37m	Made ground: dark greenish-brown clayey-silt with modern CBM and inclusions
402	0.12m	54.13m	Made ground: dark orange brown silty-clay with occasional chalk fleck and CBM fragment inclusions
403	N.F.E.	54.01m	Geology: firm light brown to orange sandy clay with chalk and flint fragments

- 7.10 Trench 4 measured 32.5m x 1.80m and was aligned roughly north-south (Figures 2 and 3).
- 7.11 The lowest deposit recorded in Trench 4 was (403), a 0.10m+ thick deposit of firm light brown to orange sandy clay with chalk and flint fragments, interpreted as natural geology. This was overlain by two distinct layers of made ground (402) and (401) totaling 0.36m in thickness. These were overlain by a 0.26m thick topsoil deposit (400).
- 7.12 A roughly north-south aligned modern brick wall (Plate 4). Five courses of the wall survived, constructed of modern (240mm by 100mm by 70mm) red stock bricks. The location and alignment of the wall corresponds to a boundary wall associated with the 20th century housing previously located on site.
- 7.13 No significant remains were recorded in Trench 4.



Plate 4 - Trench 4 – modern wall [404] (direction east)

Trench 5

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
500	0.28m	54.25m	Topsoil: dark blackish-brown loam
502	0.38m	53.97m	Made ground: dark orange brown silty-clay with occasional chalk fleck and CBM fragment inclusions
503	0.30m	53.59m	Made ground: dark black-brown silt with chalk flecks and CBM fragment inclusions
504	0.20m	53.29m	Subsoil: mid-brown silty-clay
505	N.F.E	53.09m	Geology: light brown-orange sandy clay

- 7.14 Trench 5 measured 34.5m x 1.80m and was aligned roughly east-west (Figures 2 and 3).
- 7.15 The lowest deposit recorded in Trench 5 was (505), 0.40m+ thick deposit of yellow-orange clay interpreted as natural geology. This was overlain by a 0.20m thick deposit of subsoil (504) which was in turn overlain by two distinct layers of made ground (503) and (502) totaling 0.68m in thickness. These were overlain by a 0.28m thick topsoil deposit (500).
- 7.16 No significant archaeological remains were recorded in Trench 5.



Plate 5 - Trench 5 (direction east)

8 Finds

- 8.1 No finds or environmental samples were retrieved during the archaeological investigations.

9 Discussion

- 9.1 The archaeological evaluation established the geological horizon across the site which sloped from 56.70m OD in north-east of the site by Malden Road to 53.09m in the south-west of the site. The results of Trench 1 would suggest that horizontal truncation has occurred at this higher level next to Malden Road, with preserved subsoil deposits recorded in other areas of the site. With the exception of a modern brick wall no structural or cut features were identified during the evaluation. The made ground deposits contained late post-medieval cultural material only.
- 9.4 No significant archaeological remains were recorded during the evaluation.

10 Recommendations

- 10.1 Due to the lack of significant archaeological remains on site, it is recommended that no further work is required. The final decision rests with Mark Stevenson, Greater London Archaeology Advisor.

11 Publication

- 11.1 Due to the nature of the project, initial publication is expected to be limited to a summary in the London Archaeologist Round-up and publication via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix B).

12 Archive deposition

- 12.1 On completion of the project, the archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, and digital photographs, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre.

13 Bibliography

- CgMS (2010) Archaeological Desk Based Assessment Elizabeth House and adjoining land, Park Lane, Cheam. Unpublished.
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ELIZABETH HOUSE SHELTERED HOUSING SCHEME, CHEAM VILLAGE, LONDON BOROUGH OF SUTTON (PHASE 1):
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT



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Figure 1: Site Location



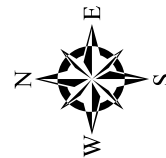


Figure 2: Detailed Site / Trench Location Plan

ELIZABETH HOUSE SHELTERED HOUSING SCHEME, CHEAM VILLAGE, LONDON BOROUGH OF SUTTON (PHASE 1):
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

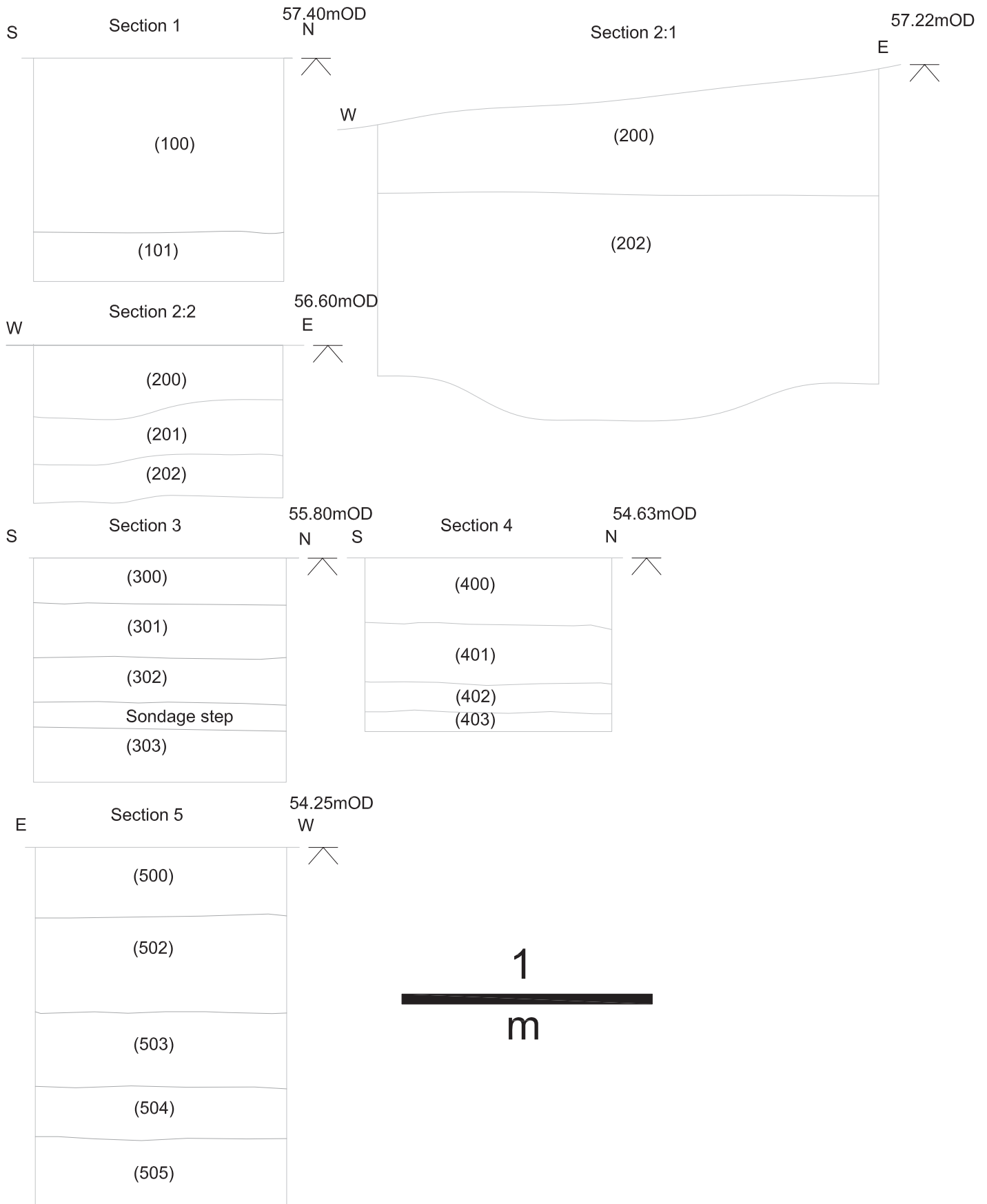


Figure 3: Trench 1-5 Sample Sections

Appendices

Appendix A- Context Register

Context	Description	Length	Width	Thickness
100	Made ground	>20.00m	>1.80m	0.70m
101	Geology	>20.00m	>1.80m	>0.20m
200	Topsoil	>33.00m	>1.80m	0.25 – 0.35m
201	Made ground	>33.00m	>1.80m	0.20m
202	Subsoil	>33.00m	>1.80m	0.15 – 0.40m
203	Geology	>33.00m	>1.80m	N.F.E
300	Topsoil	>30.00m	>1.80m	0.18m
301	Made ground	>30.00m	>1.80m	0.22m
302	Subsoil	>30.00m	>1.80m	0.18m
303	Geology	>30.00m	>1.80m	N.F.E
400	Topsoil	>32.5m	>1.80m	0.26m
401	Made ground	>32.5m	>1.80m	0.24m
402	Made ground	>32.5m	>1.80m	>0.12m
403	Geology	>32.5m	>1.80m	N.F.E.
404	20 th century brick wall	>32.5m	>1.80m	0.5m
500	Topsoil	>34.5m	>1.80m	0.28m
501	Made ground	8.5m	>1.80m	0.46m
502	Made ground	26.00m	>1.80m	0.38m
503	Made ground	>34.5m	>1.80m	0.30m
504	Subsoil	>34.5m	>1.80m	0.20m
505	Geology	>34.5m	>1.80m	N.F.E

Appendix B - OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-136341

Project details

Project name Elizabeth House Sheltered Housing Scheme, Cheam Village, London Borough of Sutton: An Archaeological Evaluation

Short description of the project The evaluation comprised of five trenches measuring approximately 35.00m x 1.80m. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of development on any surviving archaeological remains. Due to the lack of significant archaeological remains, no further archaeological work is recommended.

Project dates Start: 15-10-2012 End: 24-10-2012

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any project codes associated reference 32240 - Contracting Unit No.

Any project codes associated reference EIZ 12 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed

Methods techniques & "Targeted Trenches"

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON SUTTON SUTTON AND CHEAM Elizabeth House Sheltered Housing Scheme, Cheam Village, London Borough of Sutton

Postcode SM3 8QJ

Site coordinates TQ 241 638 51 0 51 21 33 N 000 13 02 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 53.09m Max: 56.70m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology Group
Organisation

Project brief EH GLAAS
originator

Project design RPS
originator

Project director/manager Melissa Melikian

Project supervisor Helen MacQuarrie

Project supervisor Chris Clarke

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of United House
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Entered by Helen MacQuarrie (helen.macquarrie@aocarchaeology.com)

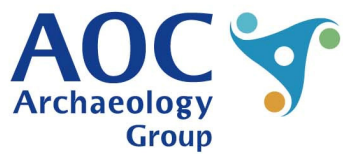
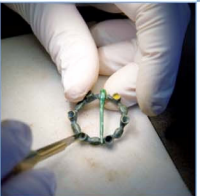
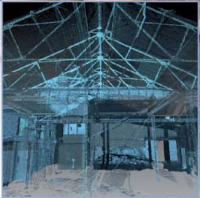
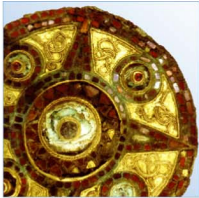
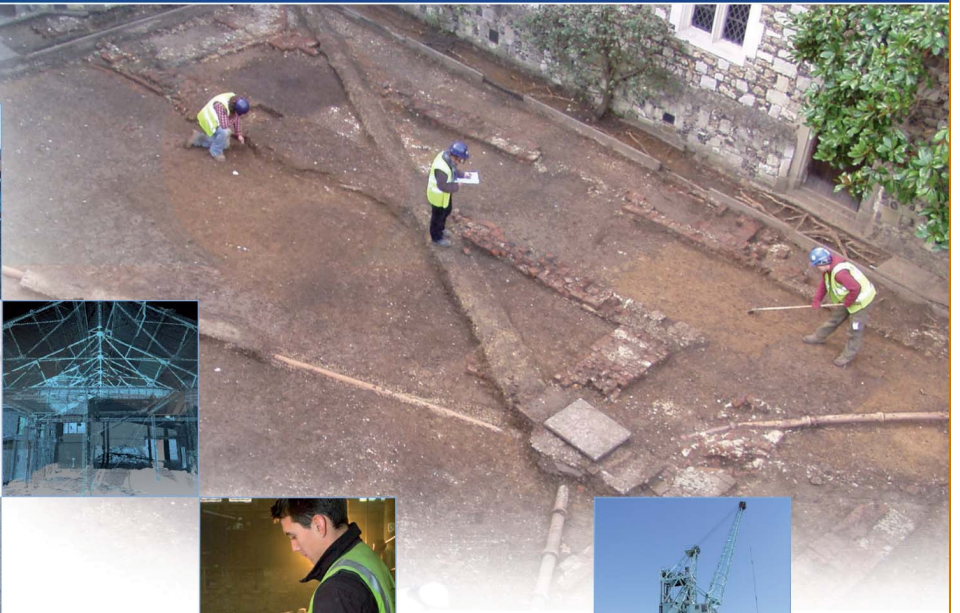
Entered on 26 October 2012

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