

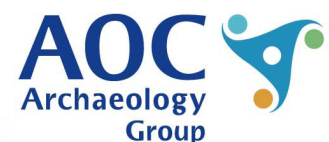
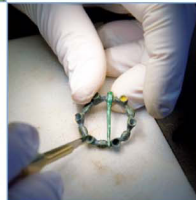
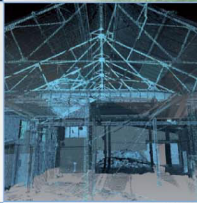
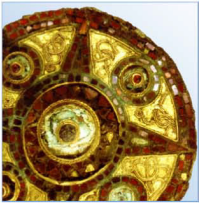
Grange Park Children's Centre, Beddington Park, The London Borough of Sutton A Report on an Archaeological Strip, Map and Record and Watching Brief

Planning Application Number: C2009/61236/3FR

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 2886 6512

AOC Project No: 30611

Date: May 2010



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CONSERVATION

Grange Park Children's Centre, Beddington Park, the London Borough of Sutton: A Report on an Archaeological Strip, Map and Record and Watching Brief

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

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Non-Technical Summary

A programme of Archaeological Strip, Map and Record and Watching Brief was undertaken between 24th November 2009 and 29th March 2010 at the Grange Park Children's Centre, Beddington Park, London Borough of Sutton. It comprised the excavation of an area measuring 25.00m x 20.00, three 1.00m sq test pits and the monitoring of drainage and cable trench excavations.

The archaeological works revealed a small number of features, consisting of four isolated postholes and part of a gully thought to be prehistoric or early Romano-British in origin, and a large 19th or 20th century truncation associated with the landscaping of the site. Due to the wide distribution and undiagnostic character of the features it is not possible to ascertain their function, nor is it possible to clearly establish their relationship with the Scheduled Iron Age fortified enclosure located adjacent to the site. The finds collected during the course of the archaeological investigation do have the potential to extend the chronology of activity associated with the Iron Age fortified enclosure, with both Later Neolithic and Bronze Age residual flintwork, and 1st to 2nd century AD pottery recovered.

1. Introduction

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 The site is located within Beddington Park, near to the settlement of Wallington (Figure 1 & 2). Currently, the investigation site is an area of hard standing and grass found adjacent to Grange Park Children's Centre which is housed within the former boathouse at Beddington Park. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 2886 6512.
- 1.1.2 The development proposal comprises a single-storey extension onto the southern extent of the existing Children's Centre, measuring approximately 8m by 8m in size, providing an additional 60m² of space.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Sutton. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Diane Abrams of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), part of English Heritage.
- 1.2.2 A planning application has been submitted to develop the site (Application No.: C2009/61236/3FR). The scheme proposes the construction of a single storey extension to the south of the existing children's centre.
- 1.2.3 The site is situated within Archaeological Priority Area 17 (Carew Manor and Beddington Park) as designated within the London Borough of Sutton's Unitary Development Plan (UDP).
- 1.2.4 The first stage in the archaeological investigation was the production of a Desk-Based Assessment (Atkins 2009), which revealed the potential for prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval remains. Following the investigation it was recommended by Diane Abrams (GLAAS) that a programme of archaeological fieldwork should be undertaken as a condition of planning consent. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by AOC Archaeology prior to the works (AOC 2009), which fulfilled the requirement for a detailed archaeological project design for this second stage.

1.3 Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 The site is situated at a height of approximately 30m OD and is relatively flat. The British Geological Survey map indicates that the site is located on an intersection between Hackney Gravels and an area of Thanet Sands.

2. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.1 The following information is drawn from the Desk-Based Assessment (Atkins 2009).

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

- 2.2 Early prehistoric remains within close proximity to the site are mostly restricted to flint scatters. There is no evidence of Palaeolithic activity within the site's area, but Mesolithic flints have been identified within a multi-phase excavation 10m to the southeast of the site and additional blades and flints have also been found within 250m of the site. Similarly, Neolithic finds from the surrounding area mostly comprise flint artefacts found c. 250m northwest of the site, although a possible Neolithic pit has also

been identified 200m south of the site. These suggest a low level of human activity within the site during the early prehistoric periods.

- 2.3 Excavations undertaken during the 1920s, 10m to the south of the site recovered a Bronze Age pot. Bronze Age ditches and a late Bronze Age hoard have also been found 450m to the southeast of the site.
- 2.4 The most extensive prehistoric remains within 250m of the site are of Iron Age date. The most significant being a fortified enclosure uncovered during the 1920s excavations 10m to south of the site. Iron Age pottery has also been discovered c. 200m to the south of the site. The remains indicate intense usage of the area during this period.

The Roman Period (AD 43 – 410)

- 2.5 The site is located c. 750m southwest of a Roman villa site in Beddington Park. Additionally the fortified Iron Age enclosure found 10m south of the development revealed evidence that it was reoccupied during the Roman period. This notion is supported by the location of a former Roman road running northeast to southwest c. 40m to the south of the site.

The Early Medieval (AD 410-1066) and Medieval Periods (AD 1066-1550)

- 2.6 There are very few sites of early medieval date within the vicinity of the site. It is possible that the Iron Age site found in the 1920s excavations was re-occupied during the Anglo-Saxon period but all other contemporary sites are located over 400m from the development. They include the possible site of a mill and the remains of a cemetery.
- 2.7 A mill mentioned in the Domesday Book may survive within the development site, but little else of medieval date is found within close proximity to the development. It is likely that settlement activity was concentrated at Beddington and Wallington and the sites of the manor houses. The site lies just outside the former deer park and was unlikely to have been heavily developed.
- 2.8 Within the wider surrounding area a manor at Wallington, two mills and a church, probably the original foundation of St. Mary's within the manor of Beddington, are mentioned within the Domesday Book.
- 2.9 Wetter conditions from the 13th century may have resulted in a greater quantity, and deeper, agricultural ditches, the remains of which are more archaeologically detectable than their predecessors. From the 16th century onwards the agricultural system changed as strips were increasingly consolidated into closed, unified holdings.
- 2.10 Beddington Park, just to the east of the site, is recorded as being the ancient seat of the Carew family where a residence was built and the land enclosed to form a deer park. The location of Carew Manor is approximately 750m northeast of the site.

Post-Medieval (c. AD 1550 – 1900)

- 2.11 Following the decline in fortunes of the Carew family, the estate was sold, the canal-like lake was filled in and the avenue of trees was replaced. The more informal park designs of this period included the round spinneys and planting of trees, a kidney-shaped pond in the centre of the park and several buildings were also erected.

- 2.12 A former mill pond was found directly adjacent to the site, which was later converted to a boating lake. The development site sits within a former ornamental garden known as The Grange, designed in the 19th century and later used as a public park. Remains associated with the laying out of the formal gardens, which could include earthworks, are likely within the vicinity of the site.

3. Strategy

3.1 Aims of the Investigation

3.1.1 The aims of the investigation were defined as being:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable the archaeology advisor to the London Borough of Sutton to make an informed decision on the status of the archaeology condition and any requirement for further mitigation work.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation in order to inform the mitigation strategy as part of the planning process.

3.1.2 The specific aims of the evaluation and watching brief were:

- To determine the presence of remains of the Iron Age fortified enclosure identified close to the site during excavations in the 1920's.
- To determine the presence of any Roman remains related to the continued use of the Iron Age fortification.
- To determine the presence of remains associated with the medieval Carew Manor or later deer park.

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

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 An area measuring 20.00m x 25.00m (Area 1), located immediately to the south of the current Children's Centre was excavated as part of the strip map and record project, following the methodology set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2009). In addition to excavation Area 1, the excavation of a service run (Trench 2) was also monitored. Trench 2 was initially excavated to a width of 0.60m, and then later widened to its full width of 1m. Further to this, the excavation of three test pits (TP1, TP2 and TP3) was monitored and recorded which lay to the south of Area 1. Trench 2 and Test Pits 1 to 3 were monitored in the form of a watching brief (Figures 2).

- 3.2.2 Fieldwork procedures followed the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (3rd Edition) (MoL 1994).
- 3.2.3 The excavation, recording and reporting conformed to current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:
- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
 - English Heritage – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (EH 1998).
 - English Heritage – Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (EH 2002).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Finds Work (IfA 2008).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (IfA 2008).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2010).
 - Rescue/United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – First Aid for Finds (Second Edition) (CBA 1998).
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983).
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (UKIC 1990).
- 3.2.4 A unique site code GNP09 was acquired for the project from the Museum of London, prior to the commencement of works on site.
- 3.2.5 The watching brief was undertaken by various Project Supervisors, under the overall direction of Andy Leonard; Divisional Head of Fieldwork at AOC Archaeology Group.

4. Results

4.1 Area 1 (Figure 3)

Context Number	Depth	Description/Interpretation
101	0.04m	Cement paving slabs
102	0.12m	Concrete foundation for slabs [101]
103	0.12m	Crushed tarmac bedding layer
104	0.30m	Dark greyish brown sandy silt topsoil
105	0.20m	Brown silty sand subsoil
106	0.20m+	Mottled orange grey sand. Natural

- 4.1.1 Area 1 measured 20.00m north to south and 25.00m east to west. The earliest deposit recorded was a mottled orange and grey, soft natural sand (106). Two fragments of struck flint and a single piece of undiagnostic fuel ash slag were recorded as deriving from context (106) and are believed to be disturbed during the process of excavation and pressed into the surface of the soft natural sand. The natural was overlain throughout the area by a 0.20m thick deposit of mid brown, silty sand

subsoil (105) which contained a small assemblage of finds incorporating two sherds of pottery dated to the mid 1st to mid 2nd century AD, and three fragments of contemporary ceramic building material (CBM). One of the pottery fragments was identified as part of a white-ware vessel, most likely a flagon or jar, typical of *Verulamium* region. Associated with these finds was a small range of struck flint, distributed widely across Area 1, primarily consisting of flakes, but also contained two scrapers, a core fragment, and possible fragment of polished axe. The struck flint assemblage is thought to date to the Later Neolithic or Bronze Age, and as such is residual within this context. Subsoil deposit (105) was overlain by a 0.30m thick, dark greyish brown sandy silt topsoil (104) that contained occasional fragments of CBM and struck flint, which was subsequently overlain by a crushed tarmac bedding layer (103) and a concrete foundation layer (102) for a floor of cement paving slabs (101) towards the entrance of the children's centre, covering an area of 12.00m by 5.80m. Further undiagnostic CBM fragments and a residual flint blade were recovered from topsoil deposit (104).

- 4.1.2 Two post holes and part of a truncated gully were revealed truncating natural sand (106) within Area 1. Within the south of Area 1 a 1.25m long extent of gully [110] was revealed, truncated by a modern concrete soakaway to the north. The cut was 0.30m wide and up to 0.40m deep. It had gently rounded, steep sloping sides that broke gradually from horizontal and to its tapered base. The cut contained a single fill of mid-light orangey brown, soft sandy silt, with occasional sub-rectangular stone inclusions (109). No finds were recovered from the fill.
- 4.1.3 Post hole [108] was located within the northwest of the site, 0.50m to the north of three modern services that ran east to west. The cut of the post hole was circular in plan, with near vertical sides that broke sharply from horizontal and to its gently rounded base, reaching 0.15m in depth. The cut was filled with a single fill of mid grey brown, soft, silty sand, with frequent unworked flint inclusions (107). No finds were recovered from the deposit.
- 4.1.4 Approximately 1.00m to the southeast of gully [110] was a sub-circular post hole [112], measuring 0.20m in diameter and up to 0.15m deep. The cut of the feature had steep sloping sides that broke gradually from horizontal and to its tapered base. It contained a single fill (111) of mid-dark brown, soft, silty sand, with moderate inclusions of burnt and worked flints. A single fragment of Bullhead flint was recovered from fill (111).

4.2 Trench 2 (Figures 2 & 4)

Context Number	Depth	Description/ Interpretation
200	0.15m	Dark greyish brown sandy silt topsoil
201	0.20m	Dark brown sandy clayey silt subsoil
202	0.25m	Light brown sand buried soil
203	0.20m+	Light yellow brown sand. Natural
208	0.50m+	Blackish brown sandy silt Victorian dump layer

- 4.2.1 Trench 2 represents an additional area to the strip, map and record of Area 1. It comprised a watching brief that monitored the excavation of drainage trenching to the west of the children's centre, running through and around an adjacent playground. The trenching ran westwards for 25.50m, from the southwest of Area 1, parallel to an existing tarmac path. It then changed to a northwest-southeast orientation and crossed the path, extending 11m, before turning back to an east-west orientation and curving 60m to the western end of the playing field (Fig 2). The trench measured 1m wide and 0.65m deep throughout.

- 4.2.2 The earliest deposit revealed within Trench 2 comprised a light yellowish brown sandy natural sediment (203), which was overlain by a light brown sandy buried soil (202) 0.25m thick (Fig 4). Overlying the buried soil deposit was 0.20m of dark brown sandy, clayey silt subsoil (201), which was overlain by a 0.15m thick surface deposit of dark greyish brown, sandy silt topsoil (200).
- 4.2.3 Extending for 21.50m from the eastern extent of the trench was a dump layer (208), found within a partially exposed cut [209], which truncated natural deposit (203), buried soil (202) and subsoil (201), but was overlain by topsoil (200) (Fig 4). The cut had a moderate sloping side to the west, which broke gently from horizontal. The base and the eastern extent of the cut were not exposed during the excavation. The dump layer (208) comprised dark blackish brown sandy silt, with frequent 19th to 20th century glass, animal bone and CBM inclusions.
- 4.2.4 To the west of the 19th to 20th century dump layer was a robbed out drain [207] containing a mixed backfill. The cut extended 4.50m into the western extent of the trench and measured 0.50m in width. It was not excavated due to its modern date.
- 4.2.5 A post hole [211] only visible within section was found 3.00m to the northwest of the southeast extent of the northwest-southeast orientated leg of the trench (Fig 4). The cut had near vertical sides that broke sharply from horizontal and to its flat base. The posthole measured 0.40m wide and 0.50m deep. It contained a single fill of dark grey silty sand (210), with frequent charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered from the feature.
- 4.2.6 Another posthole [205] was revealed 3.00m to the northwest of [211] (Fig 4). It was circular in plan, measuring 0.50m in diameter and up to 0.70m deep. The cut had steep sides that broke gradually from horizontal and to its gently rounded base. It contained a single fill of dark blackish brown, soft, silty sand (204), which contained frequent charcoal, moderate sub-angular stones, chalk and CBM inclusions. No finds were recovered from (204).

4.3 Test Pits 1, 2 and 3 (Figures 2 & 4)

- 4.3.1 Three test pits measuring 1.00m sq were excavated within locations across the south of the site (as shown in Figure 4). A similar stratigraphy to Area 1 was revealed, comprising topsoil (104) overlain by subsoil (105), overlying natural sands (106).
- 4.3.2 A 0.40m thick deposit of buried soil, comprising light brown sand (113) was found overlying natural deposit (106) and overlain by subsoil (105) within Test Pit 1. The sediment appears similar to deposit (202) within Trench 2.

5. Finds

- 5.1 A limited selection of finds was recovered from five different contexts during the course of the works. Struck flint represented the largest proportion of finds collected, recovered from layers (104), (105), (106) and fill (111). CBM fragments were also recovered from layers (104) and (105), in addition to fill (208) which were not retained due to the late post-medieval/modern nature of the context. Two sherds of early Romano-British pottery were collected from layer (105), while a single piece of intrusive slag deriving from context (106), plus several fragments of late post-medieval/modern glass and animal bone originated from fill (208). Further detail of the finds assessment can be found in Appendix B.

6. Conclusions

- 6.1 The archaeological investigation in Area 1 identified a small number of features, consisting of two isolated postholes, [108] and [112], and part of a gully [110], truncating the natural deposit. The only dating evidence recovered was a small fragment of struck flint from the fill of posthole [112] suggesting a prehistoric date for the feature. These features were subsequently sealed by subsoil horizon (105) which contained pottery sherds indicating it was deposited during the mid 1st to mid 2nd century AD. This supports the earlier dating evidence recovered from posthole [112] suggesting these features were prehistoric or early Romano-British in origin. Evidence for prehistoric activity occurring in the immediate area of the site is further supported by the recovery of residual flint work from context (105) dated to between the Later Neolithic and Bronze Age. The sequence of deposits in Area 1 completed by late post-medieval/modern topsoil (104) and surfacing materials (103), (102) and (101).
- 6.2 A similar sequence of layered deposits was observed in Trench 2 and Test Pits 1 to 3, with the only exception being a buried soil horizon (202) overlying the natural sand in Trench 2. Additional features were encountered in Trench 2 in the form of two isolated undated postholes [205] and [211], and a 19th or 20th century dump deposit (208). No features were encountered during the excavation of the three test pits.
- 6.3 Due to the wide dating range associated with the features discovered in Area 1, it is not possible to establish a secure chronological relationship between the features themselves or with the known Iron Age fortified enclosure known to exist a short distance to the southeast of the site, nor is it possible to fully establish the nature of the activity taking place due to the limited features exposed. What can be implied is that some form of prehistoric activity is taking place on site, potentially earlier than the Iron Age remains uncovered in the 1920s, with additional evidence of possible low key activity continuing into the mid 1st to mid 2nd century AD, post-dating the fortified enclosure. It is likely that the two postholes recorded in Trench 2, which have no dating evidence, are broadly contemporary with the activity taking place in Area 1.
- 6.4 In reference to the original aims of the project the investigation has illustrated a low density of prehistoric or early Romano-British features on site. It is unclear how they relate to the Scheduled remains of the Iron Age fortified enclosure which lies adjacent to the site, but the dating evidence recovered does begin to expand the chronological time frame established for the archaeological activity taking place within the immediate area.

7. Publication and Archive Deposition

- 7.1 Due to the nature of the project, publication will be via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix C).
- 7.2 The archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, digital photographs and finds will be deposited with the Museum of London.

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Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4



Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
101	Cement paving slabs	12.00m	5.80m	0.04mm
102	Concrete foundation for slabs [101]	12.00m	2.00m	0.12m
103	Crushed tarmac bedding layer	12.00m	3.80m	0.12m
104	Dark greyish brown sandy silt topsoil	8.00m	1.50m	0.30m
105	Brown silty sand subsoil	12.00m	5.80m	0.20m
106	Mottled orange grey sand Natural	12.00m	5.80m	0.20m+
107	Mid grey brown, silty sand fill of post hole [108]	0.25m	0.25m	0.15m
108	Circular post hole cut	0.25m	0.25m	0.15m
109	Orange brown sandy silt fill of gully [110]	1.25m	0.30m	0.40m
110	Gully	1.25m	0.30m	0.40m
111	Dark brown silty sand fill of post hole [112]	0.20m	0.20m	0.15m
112	Sub-circular post hole	0.20m	0.20m	0.15m
200	Dark greyish brown sandy silt topsoil	-	0.60m	0.15m
201	Dark brown sandy clayey silt subsoil	-	0.60m	0.20m
202	Light brown sand buried soil	-	0.60m	0.25m
203	Light yellow brown sand Natural	-	0.60m	0.20m+
204	Fill of posthole [205]	0.50m	0.50m	0.70m
205	Cut of posthole	0.50m	0.50m	0.70m
206	Backfill of robbed out drain [207]	-	-	-
207	Cut of robbed out drain	-	-	-
208	Blackish brown sandy silt Victorian dump layer	21.00m+	0.60m+	0.50m+
209	Cut containing Victorian dump (208)	21.00m+	0.60m+	0.50m+
210	Dark grey silty sand fill of post hole [211]	0.40m	0.40m	0.50m
211	Cut of posthole.	0.40m	0.40m	0.50m

Appendix B – Specialist Reports

The Roman Pottery

by Anna Doherty (ASE)

Only two Roman body sherds, weighing 12 grams, were recovered; the first is from a white-ware vessel, most likely a flagon or jar, from context [105]. The fabric features a dense, clean clay matrix with coarse iron-stained quartz which is very typical of *Verulamium* region white ware (VRW), produced between AD50-160 (Davies et al 1994, 41). The other is a coarse grey ware sherd with distinctive sandwich firing and rare clay pellets. Although this is not closely datable, it is similar to the early products of the North Kent, Thameside industry, and is likely to be of a similar date range to the VRW sherd. Since both are isolated sherds from unstratified contexts, they hold no potential for further analysis.

The Ceramic Building Material

by Sarah Porteus (ASE)

A total of seven fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered with a total weight of 292g (Table 1). All the fragments were in a soft, fine sandy orange fabric with sparse coarse quartz. A fragment of brick of broad Roman date was recovered from subsoil context [105]. Also from this context were two flakes of unidentifiable form. A fragment of under-fired orange tile in a similar fabric to the Roman brick may be a thin piece of Roman *tegula*. Two unidentifiable flakes of CBM and a fragment of tile were present in topsoil context [104]. Although the tile fabric is similar to that of the Roman brick, no firm date can be assigned.

The assemblage is too small to merit further work. No further work is required.

Context	Date	Form	Count	Weight (g)
105	Roman	Brick	1	120
105	uncertain	Flake	2	26
105	Roman?	Tile, possible tegula	1	122
104	uncertain	Flake	2	10
104	uncertain	Tile	1	14
		Total	7	292

Table 1: Summary of Ceramic Building Material by form and context

Prehistoric Flintwork

by Chris Butler (ASE)

An assemblage of 21 pieces of worked flint weighing 343g was recovered during the work, and is summarised in Table 2.

The assessment comprised a visual inspection of each bag, counting the number of pieces of each type of worked flint present, noting details of the range and variety of pieces, general condition, and the potential for further detailed analysis. A hand written archive of the assemblage was produced at this stage, together with an excel spreadsheet. Classification follows Butler (2005). Any pieces of natural flint were discarded.

Type	Number
Hard hammer-struck flakes	6
Soft hammer-struck flakes	3
Soft hammer-struck blade	1
Flake fragments	7
Core fragment	1
End scraper	1
Side scraper	1
Possible polished axe frag.	1
Total	21

Table 2: The Flintwork

The raw material was a mixture of types. The majority varied from mid grey to black in colour but some pieces were a lighter grey, and there was a single piece of Bullhead flint (context [111]).

The debitage comprised predominantly hard hammer-struck flakes and flake fragments, and these together with the core fragment probably date to the later prehistoric period. Two soft hammer-struck flakes found in context 105 (one of which was fire-fractured) did not have any evidence of platform preparation, and may have been struck with a soft stone hammer.

The soft hammer-struck flake and blade recovered from context [106] both had platform preparation. The blade, together with the blade fragment from context [104], were both in a lighter grey colour, whilst the flake was patinated a blue-grey colour. These three pieces are likely to be either Mesolithic or more likely Early Neolithic in date.

The implements were all found in context [105], and comprise an end scraper and a side scraper, both manufactured on hard hammer struck flakes. A further hard hammer-struck flake and a fragment from this context were retouched. A fragment from a core tool found in context 105 appears to have a small area of polish on it, and may derive from a broken and much damaged Neolithic polished axe. All of these pieces from context [105] would fall into a Later Neolithic or Bronze Age date range.

This small assemblage has no potential for further study. It is recommended that no further work be undertaken on this assemblage, although the worked flint could be retained for possible further study in the future. The above summary should be included in the report and the handwritten assessment summary and excel spreadsheet retained in the archive.

Slag

by Luke Barber (ASE)

The archaeological work recovered a single piece of fuel ash slag, weighing 8g, from the top of the alluvial sand (context [106]). The slag is lightweight, being heavily aerated, with a dull grey purple surface with some bubbling. Fuel ash slag forms when silicate materials such as clay are strongly heated in contact with the ash of a fire causing them to flux and produce a lightweight, often glassy, vesicular slag. The material can be formed in a range of situations, from metal-working furnaces to domestic hearths. It is not independently datable with similar material being found on sites of prehistoric to late post-medieval date.

Glass

by Paul Fitz (AOC)

Three pieces of glass was retrieved from context (208) including one complete moulded green bottle measuring 191mm (7½ inch) high. The other two sherds are a clear glass body sherd, possibly from a codd bottle, with embossed (LON?) DON and a green bottle sherd with two partial embossed letters, possibly a gin bottle.

Animal Bone

by Paul Fitz (AOC)

One piece of bone was recovered from the site. This a rib piece from the relatively modern context (208).

References

Butler, C. 2005 *Prehistoric Flintwork*, Stroud, Tempus Publishing Ltd

Davies, B.J., Richardson, B. and Tomber, R.S. 1994. *A Dated Corpus of Early Roman Pottery from the City of London*. The Archaeology of Roman London Vol 5. CBA Research Report 98

Appendix C – Oasis Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-66896

Project details

Project name Grange Park Children's Centre, Beddington Park, London Borough of Sutton: Archaeological strip, map and record

Short description of the project A programme of Archaeological Strip, Map and Record and Watching Brief was undertaken at the Grange Park Children's Centre, Beddington Park, London Borough of Sutton. It comprised an area excavation, three test pits and the monitoring of drainage and cable trench excavations. The archaeological works revealed a small number of features, consisting of four isolated postholes and part of a gully thought to be prehistoric or early Romano-British in origin, and a large 19th or 20th century truncation associated with the landscaping of the site. Due to the wide distribution and undiagnostic character of the features it is not possible to ascertain their function, nor is it possible to clearly establish their relationship with the Scheduled Iron Age fortified enclosure located adjacent to the site. The finds collected during the course of the archaeological investigation do have the potential to extend the chronology of activity associated with the Iron Age fortified enclosure, with both Later Neolithic and Bronze Age residual flintwork, and 1st to 2nd century AD pottery recovered.

Project dates Start: 06-11-2009 End: 29-03-2010

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes 30611 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Recording project

Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use Other 14 - Recreational usage

Monument type POSTHOLE Uncertain

Monument type	GULLY Uncertain
Monument type	DUMP DEPOSIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SLAG Uncertain
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SUTTON WALLINGTON AND BEDDINGTON The Grange Park Children's Centre
Postcode	SM6 7LA
Study area	60.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2886 6512 51.3699873631 -0.148581230052 51 22 11 N 000 08 54 W Point

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology
Organisation

Project brief AOC Archaeology
originator

Project design Atkins Heritage
originator

Project Tom Wilson
director/manager

Project supervisor Ian Hogg

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Atkins Heritage
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive Museum of London-LAARC
recipient

Physical Archive ID GNP09

Physical Contents 'Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive Museum of London-LAARC
recipient

Digital Archive ID GNP09

Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Digital available Media 'Images raster / digital photography', 'Images vector', 'Spreadsheets', 'Text'

Paper recipient Archive Museum of London-LAARC

Paper Archive ID GNP09

Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Paper available Media 'Microfilm', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Unpublished Text', 'Context sheet'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Grange Park Children's Centre, Beddington Park, London Borough of Sutton: A Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of archaeological Strip, Map and Record

Author(s)/Editor(s) Harris, P.

Date 2009

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology Group

Place of issue or publication AOC London

Description A4 bound document

Project bibliography 2

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title GRANGE PARK CHILDREN'S CENTRE, BEDDINGTON PARK, THE LONDON BOROUGH OF SUTTON; AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP,

MAP AND RECORD REPORT

Author(s)/Editor(s) Harris, P.

Date 2010

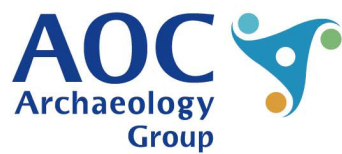
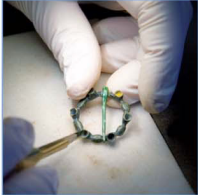
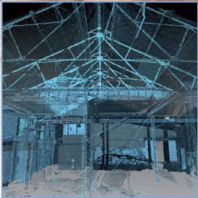
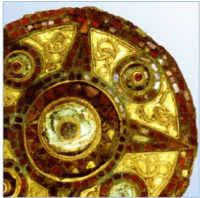
Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

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