

**DRAPERS CENTRE
(Sutton Tuition and Reintegration Service)
MONKEY PUZZLE WAY
CARSHALTON
SM5 4NR**

An Archaeological Watching Brief



May 2017



Drapers Centre
(Sutton Tuition and Reintegration Service)
Monkey Puzzle Way
Carshalton SM5 4NR

An Archaeological Watching Brief

Approximate site centre NGR: TQ 27890 62290

Scheduled Monument No: SM LO 163, HA 1003313

Historic England Scheduled Monument Consent Application Reference:
S00158792

Site code: MPZ17

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Abstract

Between the 24th and the 25th of April 2017, two visits were made to monitor the installation of a new double leaf vehicle gate, weldmesh fencing and the excavation of a cable trench at the Draper's Centre, Monkey Puzzle Way Carshalton SM5 4NR.

Despite the works being partly located within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of the 'Late Bronze Age enclosure at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton' (Scheduled Monument No: SM LO 163, HA 1003313) no prehistoric finds or featured were recovered during the course of the watching brief. Only modern made ground deposits were observed with no finds from any period recovered.

The modern made ground deposits found during the course of the watching brief are thought to relate to either modern terracing in the case of Gate Post Hole 2 (sandy silt context (7)) or the construction of the hutted classroom in the case of mid-orange-brown sandy silt (4). Context (7) was encountered approximately 200mm below ground level whilst (4) was encountered approximately 200mm below ground level as well.

The mid-orange-brown sandy silt (6) in Gate Post Hole 1 was potentially a redeposited natural, and this was encountered at a depth of 100mm below ground level.

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1. Introduction

1.1 This document forms a summary of the results of an archaeological watching brief involving the installation of a new double leaf vehicle gate, 23.5 linear metres of 2.4m high weldmesh fencing and service trench for cabling undertaken between the 24th and the 25th of April 2017 at the Draper's Centre (Sutton Tuition and Reintegration Service), Monkey Puzzle Way Carshalton SM5 4NR (figures 1 and 2).

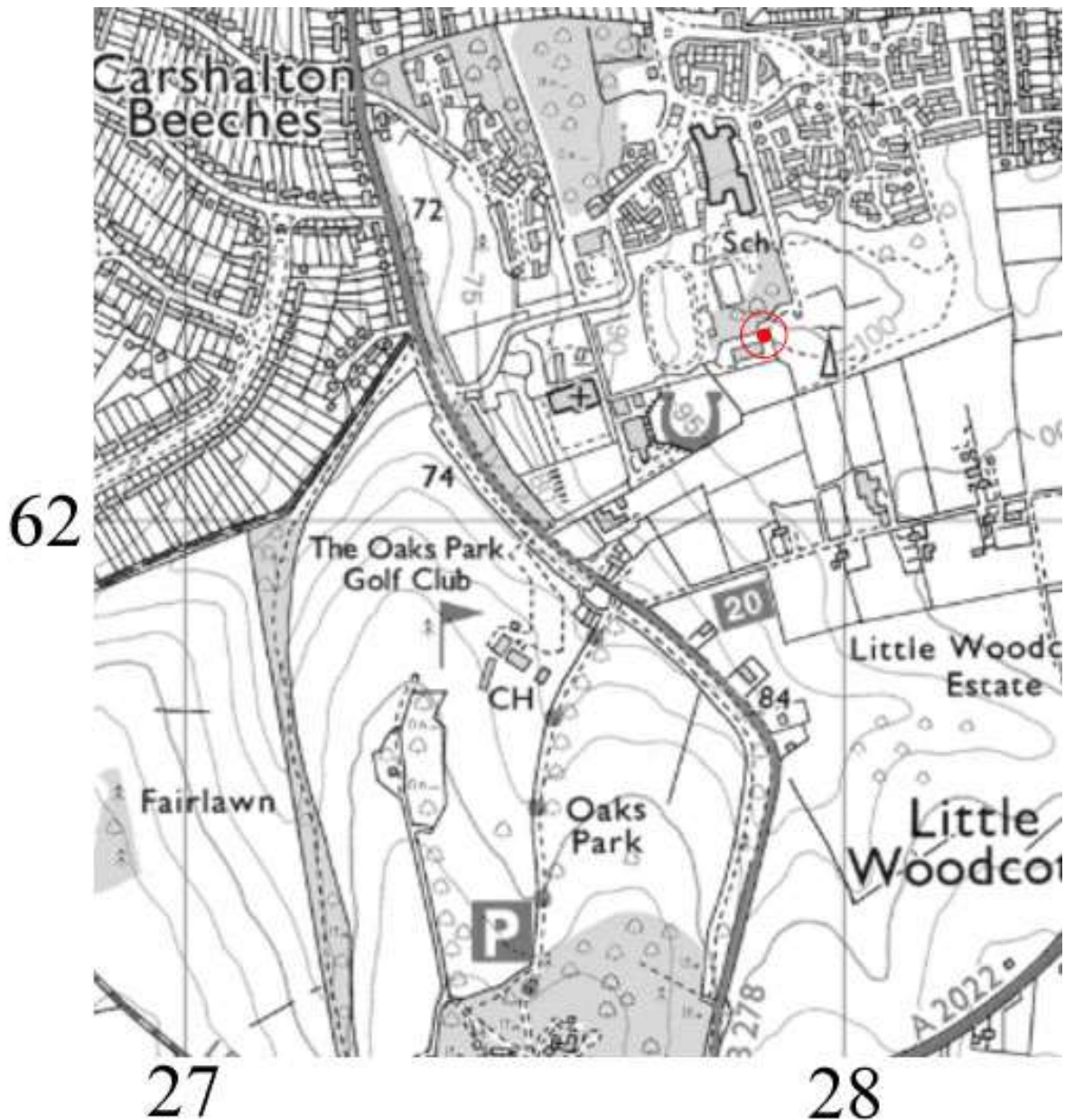


Figure 1: OS location map (site ringed in red)

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1.2 The archaeological watching brief was commissioned by BRM Associates Limited on behalf of the Governors of Drapers Centre (STARS) following an application for Scheduled Monument Consent which was accepted with conditions requiring a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (see below).

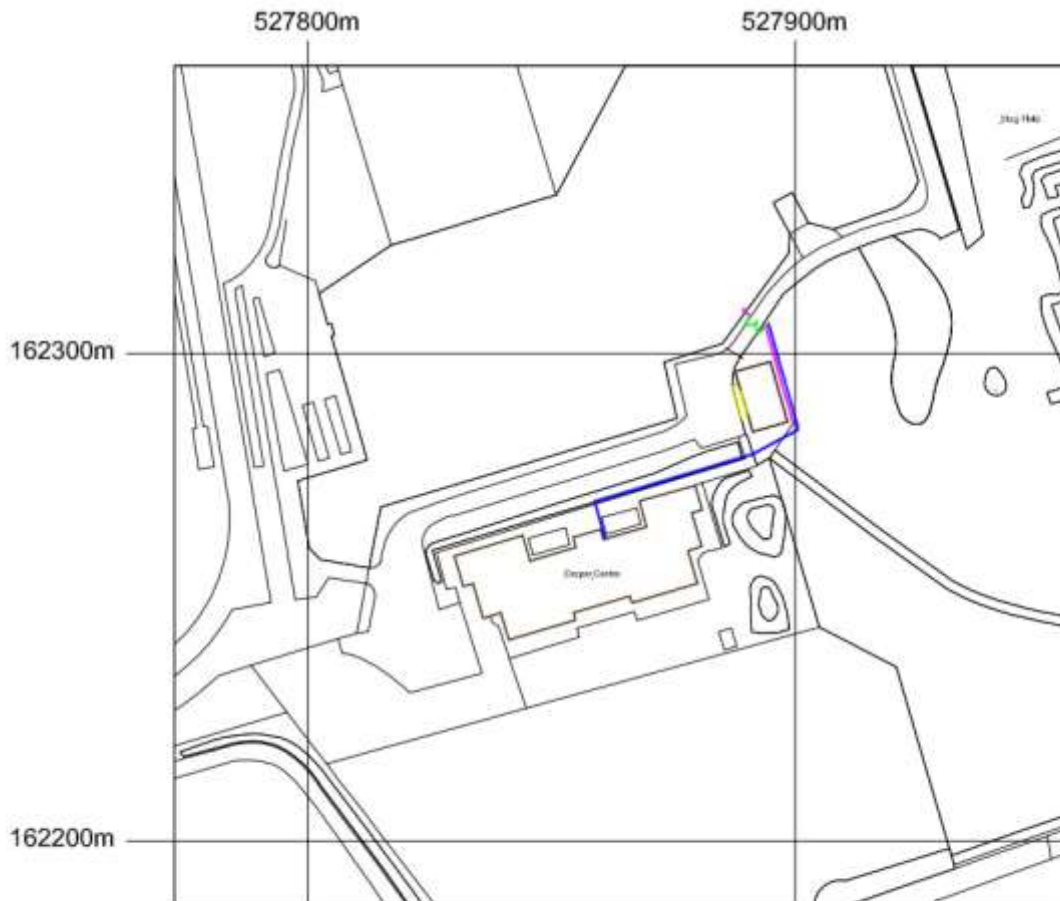


Figure 2: Detailed location plan of works; double leaf gates (green), mesh panel fencing (pink), proposed cable route (blue), new handrails (yellow) and existing buildings (brown)

Produced by BRM Associates and altered

1.3 The site lies just within the Scheduled Ancient Monument ‘Late Bronze Age enclosure at Queen Mary’s Hospital, Carshalton’ (Scheduled Monument No: SM LO 163, HA 1003313) (see figure 3). An application of Scheduled Monument Consent has been made by the contractor BRM Associates Limited, which was accepted with conditions. Those conditions which specifically refer to the Written Scheme of Investigation and the archaeological watching brief are cited below:

3.
 - (b) *No works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work before and/or during the development in accordance with a Written Scheme of*

Investigation (WSI) which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by Historic England.

- (c) The on-site archaeologist is to be provided adequate time to clean and record the trenches during the course of the works. If significant archaeological deposits or features are observed, reasonable time shall be afforded in order to investigate these further. In the event of such an occurrence, Historic England are to be notified.*
- (d) If significant archaeological features are encountered it may be necessary to alter the position of the gate, fence or service trench in order to limit damage to said features. If such a situation should arise a site meeting should be instigated, involving Historic England, so that a satisfactory solution can be found.*
- (g) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to the GLHER and to Iain Bright at Historic England within 3 months of the completion of the works.*
- (h) The archaeological contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.*



Figure 3: Plan showing the site in relation to the extent of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 'Late Bronze Age enclosure at Queen Mary's Hospital (shaded in red)

Base map Sutton Council Policies Map, altered'

- 1.4 Archaeology forms part of the London Borough of Sutton's *Local Development Framework* (adopted March 2012), and is covered by Core Policy BP12 (Good Urban Design and Heritage) and Policy DM4 (Historic Environment). The *Draft Sutton Local Plan 2016-2031* also contains Policy 30: Heritage which is relevant. The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area (Queen Mary's Hospital, APA3), which covers the site of a Late Bronze Age enclosure which will be discussed further below (*cf.* Fig.3).



Figure 4: Site location (ringed red) in relation the Sutton Archaeological Priority Area No. 3 Queen Mary's Hospital (outlined in blue). Base map Sutton Council Policies Map, altered¹

2. TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The site is located roughly in the centre of the Borough of Sutton, c.2.2km to the south of the centre of Carshalton. The works themselves are to be carried out within and adjoining the ground of the Drapers Centre School, which is located at the southern extent of Monkey Puzzle Way. The new gates will be located to the NE of the school at the point of access from Monkey Puzzle Way. The new mesh panel fencing will run from the gate behind the hutted class room, ending just south of its SE extent. A proposed cable route to power the new gate will run from the main building and also behind the hutted classroom.
- 2.2 According to the British Geological Survey Map Sheet 270 'South London' the site is situated on a deposit of Thanet Sand overlying Chalk.

¹ Sutton Council (2015) *Sutton LDF Mapping Site*. [Online] Available: <<http://sutton.addresscafe.com/app/exploreit/>> [Accessed: 04/04/2017]

3 History and Archaeology

3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been discussed at length in the previous Written Scheme of Investigation (Compass Archaeology, 2017), and so will not be reproduced at length. Only the most pertinent points will be repeated below.

3.2 Prehistory

The Scheduled Ancient Monument Late Bronze Age enclosure at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton is clearly the most significant archaeological site which is in close proximity to the works. The monument itself was designated due to the fact that it represents a Late bronze Age Springfield style enclosure which is one of the largest of its type in south-east England, being up to 2.1m deep, 3.6m wide and enclosing a total area of approximately 150m in diameter.²

Several partial excavations have been carried out on the site throughout the 20th century, in particular in 1903-4 the ditch itself was discovered and located in Areas A, B,C and L, and also in Areas D and E in 1937 and 1939. Limited archaeological work has been carried out within the enclosure itself. In particular, Area D which is just to the east of the site was where the discovery of large flints and chalk blocks was interpreted as the collapsed revetment of the original bank.³

The earliest finds at the site include Mesolithic and early Neolithic worked flints, indicating earlier activity in the area. In terms of finds, Late Bronze Age pottery, perforated clay slabs and bronze metalwork have been found. Cremation burials have also been attested to the north and south of the site.⁴

3.2 Roman

Evidence for a Roman settlement at the location of the former Queen Mary's Hospital was discovered during trial trenching by Wessex Archaeology in August 2008, on the eastern edge of the site. The Roman features included a probable boundary ditch and small oval pit which contained a fragmented horse skull. It thus appears that site continued to be occupied during the Romano-British period. Other Roman finds in the vicinity have often been in the form of single sherds of pottery, such as a piece of grog-tempered Late Iron Age/ Early Roman sherd which was found in the upper fill of quarry pits excavated during an evaluation and excavation at Queen Mary's Hospital, also by Wessex Archaeology.

² Historic England (2017) 'Late Bronze Age enclosure at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton.' *Historic England*. [online] Available at: <<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003313>> [Accessed: 06/04/2017]

³ Adkins, L. and Needham, Stuart. (1985) 'New Research on a Late Bronze Age Enclosure at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton.' *Surrey Archaeological Collections*. 76, p13

⁴ Historic England (2017) 'Late Bronze Age enclosure at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton.' *Historic England*. [online] Available at: <<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003313>> [Accessed: 06/04/2017]

3.3 Saxon

Limited Saxon remains have been recovered from the Queen Mary's site. This includes a single sherd of grog-tempered Early-Middle Saxon pottery that was found in the upper fill of a Late Bronze Age quarry pit excavated by Wessex Archaeology. During the 1937 excavation of the Bronze Age enclosure four sherds of Saxon pottery were found alongside burials to the south west. Thus, there is some small potential for further Saxon pottery to be discovered during further groundworks in the area.

3.4 Medieval

There is incredibly limited evidence for substantial medieval activity in the area of the former Queen Mary's Hospital. Two sherds of 13th century pottery were recovered from the upper fill of a Late Bronze Age quarry pit during the evaluation and excavation undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 1999.

3.5 Post-medieval

The cartographical record shows that the area where Draper's Centre is now situated was not developed until the construction of Queen Mary's Hospital in 1902 (see figures 5-7). According to Adkins and Needham:

“The whole site had apparently been levelled at some stage and prior to the construction of the hospital was being used as meadow land; there were no signs of an accompanying bank.”⁵



Figure 5: Extract from William Faden's 'Topographical Map Of The County Twenty Miles Round,' 1800, approximate location of site ringed in red

⁵ Adkins, L. and Needham, Stuart. (1985) 'New Research on a Late Bronze Age Enclosure at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton.' *Surrey Archaeological Collections*. 76, p11

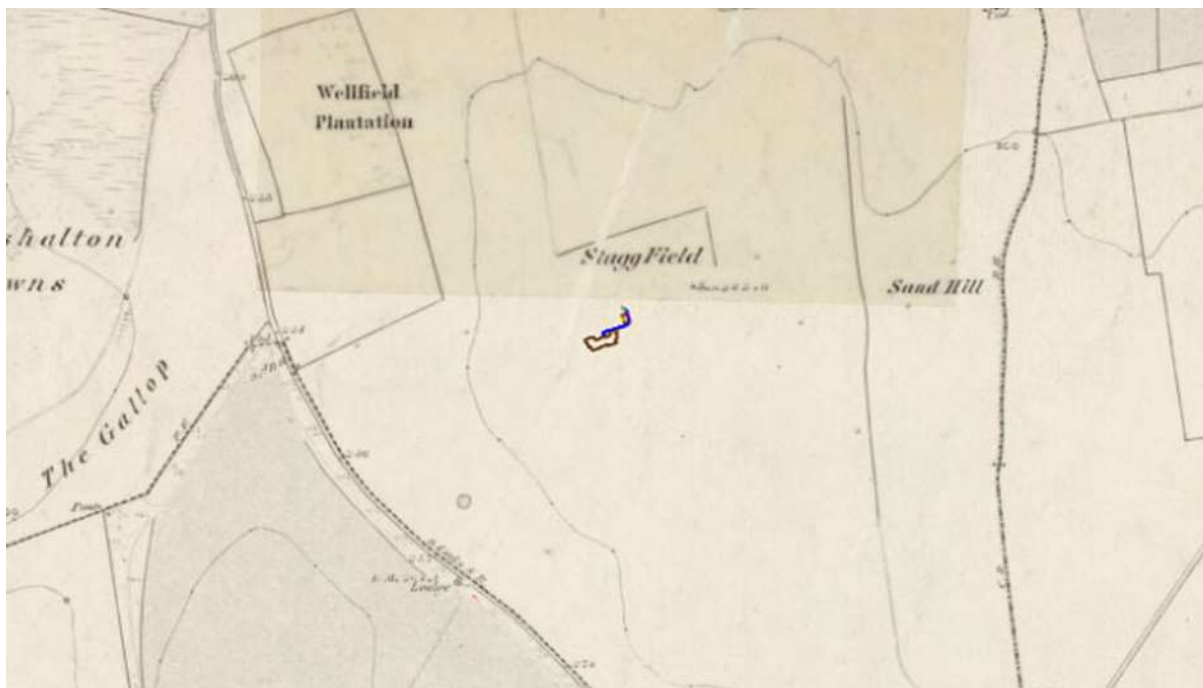


Figure 6: Extract from OS map Surrey XIX, surveyed 1866 and published 1871, double leaf gates (green), mesh panel fencing (pink), proposed cable route (blue), new handrails (yellow) and existing buildings (brown)



Figure 7: Extract from OS map Sheet 270 South London, 1896, approximate site location ringed in red

The area that the enclosure was situated on was known as ‘Stag Field’ (see figures 7 and 8-9). In terms of specifically post-medieval finds, a watching brief on Orchard Hill to the east of the site produced several sherds of post-medieval pottery (MLO71973).

3.6 Modern

Queen Mary’s Hospital (MLO105388) is just as significant in terms of the site’s history as the Late Bronze Age enclosure, especially as its construction truncated earlier remains. As mentioned above, the hospital was constructed in 1902 and became a children’s hospital by 1908. The site had 16 double cottage ward blocks; to the north was an administration block. An avenue ran from the kitchen and stores to the north to the isolation blocks in the south, which was the ‘H’ shaped building that the Draper Centre lies near the original location of (see figures 8-9). The site was recorded in 2008 by Wessex Archaeology prior to redevelopment. The hospital sustained a great amount of damaged during the Second World War-it was actually the most heavily bombed hospital in London, potentially partly because from the air its layout resembled that of an army barracks. The first bombing took place in 1940, the hospital was evacuated in 1944 and reoccupied in 1945, though with reduced facilities.⁶

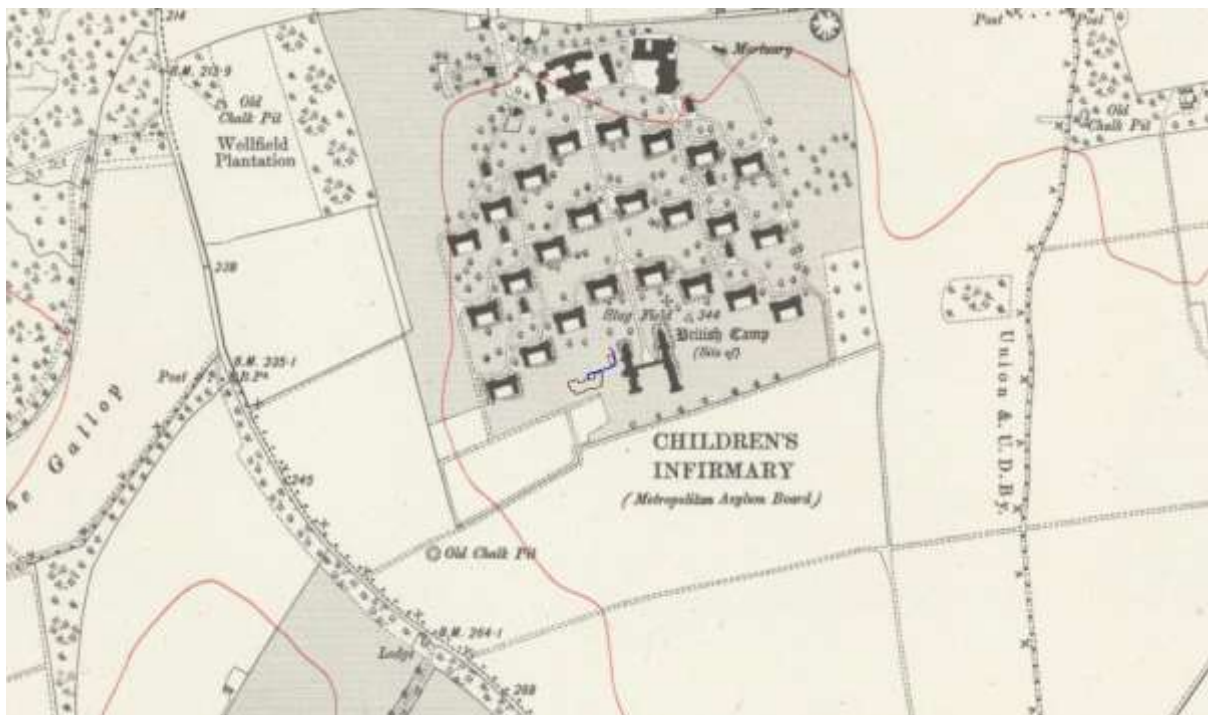


Figure 8: Extract from Surrey XIX NE, revised 1911 and published in 1931, double leaf gates (green), mesh panel fencing (pink), proposed cable route (blue), new handrails (yellow) and existing buildings (brown)

⁶ Earl, E. (2014) ‘The Queen Mary's Hospital for Children – Carshalton.’ BBC. [online] Available: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ww2peopleswar/stories/15/a2099315.shtml> [Accessed: 07/04/2017]

Compass Archaeology excavated six evaluation trenches on the site of Queen Mary's Hospital in 2000 (MLO75780), which revealed solifluction and colluvial deposits overlain by shallow soil horizons. In addition, there was widespread evidence relating to the early 20th century development of the hospital. The evaluation and excavation undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 1999 at the site (MLO73772) revealed that terracing for the hospital buildings had destroyed archaeological features and deposits in the area of the Late Bronze Age enclosure.

Of particular relevance to this WSI is the watching brief that was undertaken at Drapers School in 2012 by Sutton Archaeological Services (ELO13000) on a cable trench from the auxiliary building in the same location as the existing hatted classroom, extending across over where 'Area A' of the LBA enclosure was excavated and towards its south west extent. This revealed modern deposits and four sherds of pottery dating to the 20th century, though there were two residual Bronze Age pieces. Specifically, the watching brief report details that the construction of a previous hospital building in the area had removed any archaeological deposits down to the level of natural.⁷



Figure 9: Extract from Surrey XIX NE revised 1938, published 1946, double leaf gates (green), mesh panel fencing (pink), proposed cable route (blue), new handrails (yellow) and existing buildings (brown)

⁷ Perry, J.C. (2012) *Archaeological Watching Brief Report on Drapers School, Fountain Drive, Carshalton, Surrey, SM5*. Sutton Archaeological Services. p.8

4 Archaeological Research Questions

The site presents an opportunity to address several research questions, including the following:

- Are there any prehistoric remains relating to the Late Bronze Age enclosure, and if so what is their nature and at what depth were they encountered?
- Is there any evidence for Roman, Saxon or Medieval activity, and in what form? Is it residual in nature?
- Are there any archaeological deposits or remains relating to the post-medieval period prior to the modern 20th century development of the site?
- Were any deposits or remains encountered that relate to Queen Mary's Hospital? In particular, were any deposits which can be associated with the construction and associated terracing activity for the institution found and did these truncate earlier remains?
- Were any natural deposits encountered and at what depth?

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Standards

5.1.1 The field and post-excavation work were carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment Planning Notes 3: Archaeological Excavation, 2015*), and to regional frameworks, (Gurney, D. '*Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*,' 2003). Works also conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation, 2014*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Chartered Institute.

5.1.2 Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team have valid CSCS (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme) cards, and are equipped with hi-vis jackets, hard-hats, steel-toe-capped boots, gloves, *etc.*, as required.

5.2 Fieldwork

5.2.1 The archaeological watching brief took place during groundworks associated with the installation of a new double leaf vehicle gate, mesh panel fencing and the excavation of a trench for new cabling to facilitate both data and power to the new vehicular gates. An archaeologist monitored the works, describing the general sequence of deposits, *etc.*, and further investigating and recording any archaeological remains.

5.2.2 All trenching and post holes were dug by hand under archaeological supervision. An on-site archaeological presence was maintained as appropriate during all groundworks. When archaeological remains were exposed adequate time was allowed for investigation and recording, although every effort was made not to disrupt the contractor's programme.

5.3 Methodology

Archaeological deposits and features were investigated and recorded in stratigraphic sequence, and finds dating evidence recovered. Additional techniques, such as metal detecting or environmental sampling did not need to be applied.

Archaeological contexts were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description, and/or drawn in plan or section, generally at scales of 1:10 or 1:20. The location of the trial pits was recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. The fieldwork record is supplemented by digital photography, in .jpeg and RAW formats (26 Mp).

The recording system followed the procedures set out in the Museum of London recording manual. By agreement the recording and drawing sheets used were directly compatible with those developed by the Museum.

The Client and the Historic England were advised of the progress of the fieldwork.

No human remains were found during the course of the watching brief.

No finds identified as treasure were discovered.

6. POST-EXCAVATION WORK AND REPORT PROCEDURE

The fieldwork was followed by off-site assessment and compilation of a report, and by ordering and deposition of the site archive as part of the overall record of this project.

6.1 Finds and samples

Assessment of finds was undertaken by appropriately qualified staff. Finds and samples were treated in accordance with the appropriate guidelines, including the Museum of London's '*Standards for the Preparation of Finds to be permanently retained by the Museum of London.*' All identified finds and artefacts were retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the context record, although certain classes of material were discarded if an appropriate record had been made. Sensitive artefacts were properly treated, in line with the appropriate Standards.

6.2 Report procedure

Copies of the report will be supplied to the Client, to the GLHER and to Ian Bright Historic England.

The report contains a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and an interpretation of the associated deposits. Illustrations are

included as appropriate, including a site plan located to the OS grid. A short summary of the project will be appended reproducing the on-line OASIS Data Collection Form.

No further analysis or publication is considered necessary.

6.3 The site archive

Assuming that no further work is required, an ordered indexed and internally consistent archive of the evaluation will be compiled in line with MoL *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives*, and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive. The integrity of the site archive should be maintained, and the landowner will be urged to donate any archaeological finds to the Museum.

It is proposed that the archive will be deposited under site code MPZ17 in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive.

7 RESULTS

7.1 What follows is a written description of the observations made during the watching brief. The works are discussed in chronological order. Deposits are shown in round brackets thus, (x), cuts and structures in square brackets thus, [x]. The text is supplemented with illustrative photographs. For an overall plan of the location of the works see figure 10, and see figure 11 for a plan of the locations of post holes included in the discussion below as a sample.

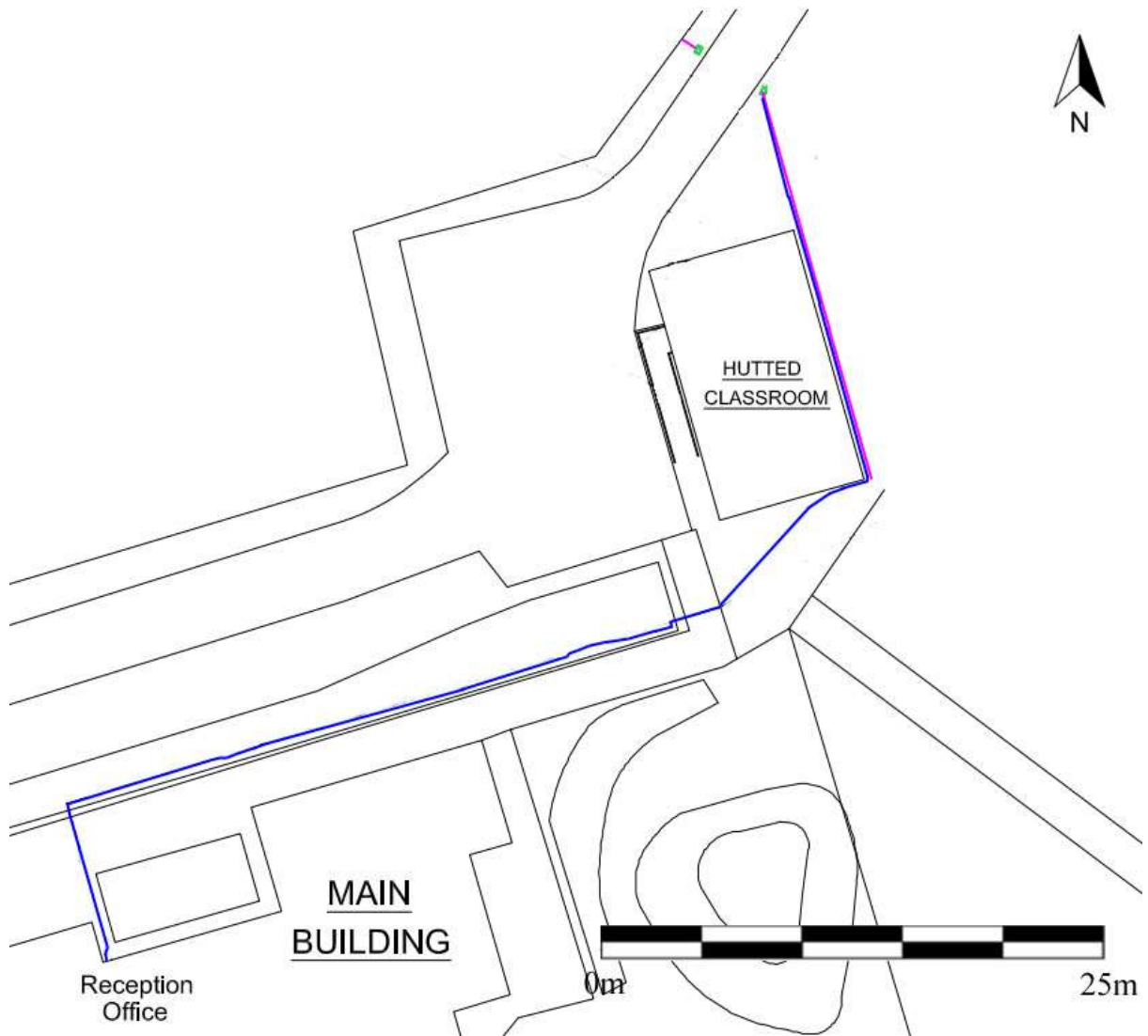


Figure 10: Location plan of works; double leaf gate posts (green), path of mesh panel fencing (pink), path of cable route (blue), new handrails (yellow) and existing buildings (brown)

Produced by BRM Associates and altered

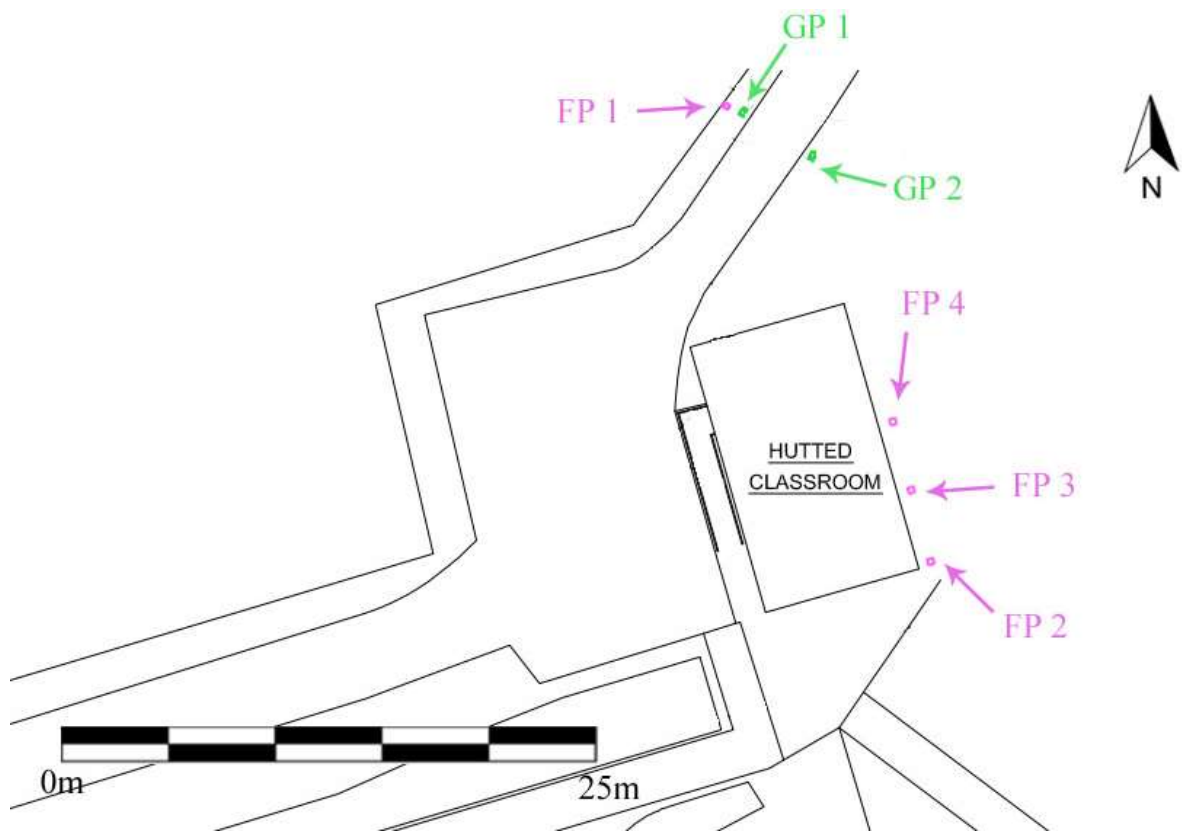


Figure 11: Plan of post hole locations with gate post holes in green and fence post holes in pink

Produced by BRM Associates and altered

7.2 CABLE TRENCH

- 7.2.1 On the 24th of April the first ‘leg’ of the cable trench was observed, running roughly NE-SW in parallel with the front of the main building of the Draper’s Centre. Approximately 32m of the cable trench was observed at this time. It was approximately 210mm wide and 280-400mm deep.



Figure 12: View of cable trench facing SW, 1m scale



Figure 13: SE section of cable trench facing SE, 0.2m scale

7.2.2 As the cable trench was obviously incredibly shallow, the stratigraphy was very simple, with a mid-orange-brown sandy topsoil (1) with some moderate chalk and occasional modern CBM inclusions. Given that there was some previous cabling in the area and the trench was situated on a grass bank it is unsurprising that nothing significant was found.



Figure 14: View of cable trench facing NE, 1m scale



Figure 15: SW extent of cable trenching facing S, 0.4m scale

7.2.3 On the 25th of April, on the second visit to the site, the portion of the cable trench which abutted the main building of the Draper's Centre was observed. This was roughly 300mm wide and a maximum of 200mm deep. A mid-beige silty made ground (2) was visible beneath the concrete slabs in this area.



Figure 16: Portion of cable trench near SE corner of hutted classroom facing E, 1m scale



Figure 17: Portion of cable trench behind hutted classroom facing SE, 1m scale



Figure 18: Section of cable trench behind hutted classroom facing SW, 0.2m scale

7.2.4 On the 25th of April, the portion of the cable trench which ran along the SW side and behind the hutted classroom was also seen. This was dug to a maximum of 170mm deep, with c.100mm of dark-brown silty topsoil (3) overlying 70mm of mid-orange-brown sandy silt (4). At this point the trench was a maximum of 300mm wide and at least 18m in length was observed overall.

7.3 GATE POST HOLES



Figure 19: Gate Post Hole 1, facing NW

7.3.1 GATE POST HOLE 1

On the 25th of April, the two gate posts for the new double leaf gate at the Draper's Centre were excavated. Gate Post 1 was the first to be dug and measured 330mm NW-SE and 450mm NE-SW. It was dug to a depth of approximately 870mm, and contained approximately 100mm of mid-brown beige topsoil (5) overlying a mid- orange-brown sandy silt (6) which could potentially constitute a redeposited natural. There were some limited CBM and pebble inclusions.



Figure 20: Gate Post Hole 2 facing SE, 0.2m scale

7.3.1 GATE POST HOLE 2

Gate Post Hole 2 measured 380mm NW-SE and 410mm NE-SW. It was excavated to a maximum of 900mm. The stratigraphy observed included roughly 200mm of mid-beige brown topsoil (5) with a mid-brown sandy silt made ground below with some limited pebble inclusions (7).



Figure 21: Gate Post Hole 2 facing SE, 1m scale

7.3 FENCE POST HOLES

- 7.3.1** In total, four fence post holes were observed as a sample of the total holes required for the installation of the new mesh panel fencing. Each of the holes were placed 3m apart, measured approximately 300x300mm and were dug to a depth of approximately 800mm. The stratigraphy in all four fence post holes can be summarised as follows: approximately 200mm of dark-brown silty topsoil (3) overlying 600mm of mid-orange-brown sandy silt (4). Context (4) is interpreted as a made ground deposit associated with the construction of the hutted classroom.



Figure 22: Fence post hole 1 facing NW, 0.2m scale



Figure 23: Fence post hole 2 facing SE, 0.4m scale



Figure 24: Fence post hole 3 facing SE, 0.4m scale



Figure 25: Fence post hole 4 facing SE, 0.4m scale

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The research questions set out in the original WSI will now be considered in terms of the results of the watching brief.

8.2 *Are there any prehistoric remains relating to the Late Bronze Age enclosure, and if so what is their nature and at what depth were they encountered?*

No prehistoric finds or features were encountered during the course of the watching brief.

8.3 *Is there any evidence for Roman, Saxon or Medieval activity, and in what form? Is it residual in nature?*

No evidence of Roman, Saxon or Medieval activity was found.

8.4 *Are there any archaeological deposits or remains relating to the post-medieval period prior to the modern 20th century development of the site?*

No deposits which could be directly related to the post-medieval period prior to the modern development of the site could be discerned.

8.5 *Were any deposits or remains encountered that relate to Queen Mary's Hospital? In particular, were any deposits which can be associated with the construction and associated terracing activity for the institution found and did these truncate earlier remains?*

Modern made ground deposits were found during the course of the watching brief which are thought to relate to either modern terracing in the case of Gate Post Hole 2 (sandy silt context (7)) or the construction of the hutted classroom in the case of mid-orange-brown sandy silt (4). Context (7) was encountered approximately 200mm below ground level whilst (4) was encountered approximately 200mm below ground level as well.

8.6 *Were any natural deposits encountered and at what depth?*

The mid-orange-brown sandy silt (6) in Gate Post Hole 1 was potentially a redeposited natural, and this was encountered at a depth of 100mm below ground level.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix I Context list

Context No.	Post hole/trench	Description
(1)	Cable trench SW end	Mid-orange-brown sandy topsoil
(2)	Cable trench SW end	Mid-beige silty made ground
(3)	Cable trench NW end	Dark-brown silty topsoil
(4)	Cable trench NW end	Mid-orange-brown sandy silt
(5)	Gate Post Hole 1	Mid-brown-beige-topsoil
(6)	Gate Post Hole 1	Mid-orange-brown sandy silt redeposited natural
(7)	Gate Post Hole 2	Mid-brown sandy silt made ground

Appendix II Oasis Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: compassa1-284328

Project details

Project name	Drapers Centre (Sutton Tuition and Reintegration Service) Monkey Puzzle Way Carshalton: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	Between the 24th and the 25th of April 2017, two visits were made to monitor the installation of a new double leaf vehicle gate, weldmesh fencing and the excavation of a cable trench at the Draper's Centre, Monkey Puzzle Way Carshalton SM5 4NR. Despite the works being partly located within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of the 'Late Bronze Age enclosure at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton' (Scheduled Monument No: SM LO 163, HA 1003313) no prehistoric finds or featured were recovered during the course of the watching brief. Only modern made ground deposits were observed with no finds from any period recovered. The modern made ground deposits found during the course of the watching brief are thought to relate to either modern terracing in the case of gate post hole 2 (sandy silt context (7)) or the construction of the hutted classroom in the case of mid-orange-brown sandy silt (4). Context (7) was encountered approximately 200mm below ground level whilst (4) was encountered approximately 200mm below ground level as well. The mid-orange-brown sandy silt (6) in gate post hole 1 was potentially a redeposited natural, and this was encountered at a depth of 100mm below ground level.
Project dates	Start: 24-04-2017 End: 25-04-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	SM LO 163 - SM No.
Any associated project reference codes	MPZ17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SUTTON CARSHALTON Drapers Centre, Monkey Puzzle Way Carshalton
Postcode	SM5 4NR
Study area	22.1 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 527890 162290 50.924680968554 0.174223948466 50 55 28 N 000 10 27 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	Historic England
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	Florence Smith Nicholls
Type of sponsor/funding body	Educational Establishment

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive ID	MPZ17
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Archive ID	MPZ17
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Archive ID	MPZ17
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Report", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Drapers Centre (Sutton Tuition and Reintegration Service) Monkey Puzzle Way Carshalton: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Smith Nicholls, F.
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	250 York Road, Battersea, London, SW11 3SJ
Description	A summary of the watching brief detailing site background, known history, research objectives, methodology, and description of archaeological deposits and features recorded supplemented by illustrations and photographs.
Entered by	Florence Smith Nicholls (florence@compassarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	9 May 2017

