

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
42 West Street
Carshalton
London Borough of Sutton**

**NGR: 52770 16468
(TQ 2770 6468)**

Planning Ref: C2014/69012/FUL

**ASE Project No: 7147
Site Code: WSE 15**

**ASE Report No: 2015073
OASIS id: archaeol6-204672**



By Ian Hogg

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**By Ian Hogg
With contributions by Anna Doherty
Trista Clifford and Karine Le Hegarat**

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**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation at 42 West Street, Carshalton, Sutton. The archaeological work took place on the 16th and the 17th February 2015 and comprised the machine excavation of 3 trenches.

Natural Hackney Gravels were recorded across the site between 35.93m and 36.66m aOD. A subsoil horizon overlying this was recorded in the east of the site whilst in the central and western trenches this appears to have been removed and the natural geology was instead overlain by post-medieval or garden soil and modern overburden.

A curvilinear gully containing fragments of worked flint and undiagnostic prehistoric pottery was recorded in the east of the site. A boundary ditch recorded in the central part of the site is likely to be of post-medieval date, its alignment; perpendicular to West Street, is suggestive of a property boundary.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs undertake an archaeological evaluation at 42 West Street, Carshalton, London Borough of Sutton (Figure 1, NGR: TQ 2770 6468).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The following information is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation (CgMs, 2014b).

1.2.2 The British Geological Survey (2015) indicates that the solid geology within the vicinity of the site consists of Lambeth Group – clay, silt and sand. This is overlain by a superficial deposit of Hackney Gravel Member.

1.2.3 A geotechnical survey was undertaken on site in September 2014, which identified a horizon of modern made ground approximately 2m thick overlying natural gravel deposits across the full area of the site (Albury 2014).

1.2.4 An archaeological evaluation undertaken at St. Mary's Infant School in 1999, located c. 50m to the north of the site, recorded undisturbed gravel deposits at a height of 36.85m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum) to 37.10m AOD.

1.2.5 The study site is broadly level at 40m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum). A tributary of the River Wandle is present c. 200m to the east of the site.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 An application for planning permission for the residential development of the site has been granted by the London Borough of Sutton Council (planning ref.: C2014/69012/FUL). Permission was granted subject to the following condition:

(23) A-No development other than demolition to existing ground level shall take place until the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) has secured the completion of a suitable and appropriate archaeological desk based assessment report which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing;

B-No development other than demolition to existing ground level shall take place until the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing and a report on that evaluation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing;

C-Under Part B, the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) shall implement a programme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation;

D-The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (B), and the provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: Heritage assets of archaeological interest may survive on the site. The planning authority wishes to secure the provision of appropriate archaeological investigation, including the publication of results, in accordance with Section 12 of the NPPF.

- 1.3.2 A Desk-Based Assessment was prepared (CgMs 2014a) and highlighted prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains on the site.
- 1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2014b) was prepared and submitted to the LPA in accordance with the above condition. All works were carried out in accordance with the IfA standards and guidance (IfA 2008 and 2009).

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out on the site on the 16th and the 17th February 2015 and has been prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2014b). The work was carried out by Ian Hogg (Archaeologist), Lucy May (Assistant Archaeologist) and Nathalie Gonzales (Archaeologist). The fieldwork was managed by Andy Leonard and the post-excavation work by Jim Stevenson.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following background summary is derived from the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2014a).

2.1 Early prehistoric

2.1.1 The earliest artefact recovered within the site was a Palaeolithic flint scrapper, found on the bed of a stream c. 160m south-east of the site boundary (MLO10751, TQ 2784 6456). The location of the find suggests it is likely to have been disturbed from its original location and transport to the findspot by natural processes.

2.1.2 A possible Mesolithic structure and small assemblage of worked flint were recorded during excavations in the 1960s c. 450m east of the site (MLO4200, MLO38755, TQ 281 646). Several residual Mesolithic worked flints were found c.325m (MLO78186, TQ 2792 6443) and c. 275m (MLO23267, TQ 2792 6449) south-east of the site.

2.2 Late prehistoric

2.2.1 From c. 4000 BC the mobile hunter-gathering economy of the Mesolithic gradually gave way to a more settled agriculture-based subsistence. The pace of woodland clearance to create arable and pasture-based agricultural land varied regionally and locally, depending on a wide variety of climatic, topographic, social and other factors. The trend was one of a slow, but gradually increasing pace of forest clearance.

2.2.2 By c. 1000 BC the landscape was probably a mix of extensive tracts of open farmland, punctuated by earthwork burial and ceremonial monuments from distant generations, with settlements, ritual areas and defended locations reflecting an increasingly hierarchical society.

2.2.3 Review of the records held on the GLHER within the 500m site has identified several entries relating to Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity.

2.2.4 A polished Neolithic flint axe was found c. 425m to the north-east of the site (MLO8918, TQ 2800 6500), while a number of residual Neolithic worked flints were recorded c. 375m to the south-east (MLO78187, TQ 2792 6443).

2.2.5 Two archaeological investigations to the south-west of the site have identified several features dated to the Bronze Age. An evaluation at Carshalton House, c. 400m to the south-west, recorded either a pit or ditch terminal dating to this period (MLO98621, TQ 27469 64355), while Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pits and a ditch were found c. 250m to the south (MLO63633, MLO63644, TQ 2775 6446).

2.2.6 Isolated Bronze Age artefacts have been found in different locations near the edge of the site, consisting of a flint dagger (MLO24611, TQ 2800 6500), two flint arrowheads (MLO4410, TQ 281 646), and a small assemblage of worked flint (MLO78188, TQ 2792 6443).

2.2.7 Part of an Iron Age ditch was excavated c. 450m north-west of the site (MLO4596, TQ 2750 6505).

2.2.8 Nearly 200 worked flint artefacts, generally dated to the Prehistoric period, have been collected as surface finds from Grove Park to the east of the site (MLO4460, TQ 2810 6480). Residual worked flints were also collected during an archaeological evaluation to the south of the site (MLO75382, TQ 27726 64406).

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 There is a vague reference to a possible Roman road present to the north-west of the site (MLO10742, TQ 2757 6489), although no archaeological evidence has been identified which supports this theory.

2.3.2 Evidence for possible Roman buildings has been identified within 50m of the site to the south-west. Sections of possible Roman flint and mortar walls were found during excavations at 19 West Street (ELO10293, TQ 27654 64641), while a geophysical survey at St. Philomena's School (Carshalton House) recorded anomalies consistent with the layout of a Roman building (MLO102624, TQ 2759 6458).

2.3.3 Small assemblages of Roman pottery have been collected to the west (MLO4419, TQ 2740 6460) and south (MLO4423, TQ 2790 6440) of the site.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon

2.4.1 There is strong evidence indicating a settlement at Carshalton during the Anglo-Saxon period, as the Domesday survey of 1086 lists the presence of an established settlement at this time, containing 32 households and land for 12 ploughs (Open Domesday 2014).

2.4.2 All Saints Church located c. 400m to the south-east of the site, is recorded in the Domesday book, indicated it was founded during the Anglo-Saxon period (MLO11026, TQ 2794 6437), as well as referring to the presence of several mills which are thought to be located to the north-east of the site (MLO4448, TQ 2796 6474; MLO4450, TQ 2800 6500).

2.4.3 Small scatters of Anglo-Saxon pottery have been found near the church (MLO76315, TQ 2792 6443), adjacent to Grove Park (MLO4439, TQ 281 646), and to the west of Carshalton House (MLO23088, TQ 2740 6460).

2.5 Late medieval

2.5.1 By the late medieval period the settlement had grown in size and prosperity, for by the 1200s the Lords of the Manor held a weekly market and annual fair central within the settlement, at the junction of The Square and the High Street, adjacent to All Saints Church, which had been rebuilt in stone by this time (London Borough of Sutton 2007; MLO11026, TQ 2794 6437).

2.5.2 West Street, in partnership with North Street, comprised the main roads leading north out of the town (Jones 1985) which probably attracted roadside properties, in the form of ribbon development.

- 2.5.3 Localised excavations in proximity to the High Street have identified structural and domestic remains associated with the medieval settlement (MLO4476, TQ 2790 6440; MLO4479, TQ 2792 6449; MLO78189, TQ 2792 6443).
- 2.5.4 Remains of what is interpreted to be a medieval manor house, have been found c. 325m to the south-east of the site (MLO74879, TQ 2803 6456).
- 2.5.5 A late medieval burial was found in the grounds of Carshalton House c125m west of the site (MLO102776, TQ 2757 6470), with a second burial for this period found in the southern area of the grounds (MLO10752, TQ 2757 6430).
- 2.5.6 A small assemblage of late medieval pottery was found during buildings works to the west of Carshalton House (MLO4473, TQ 2740 6460), which is likely to be associated agricultural manuring.

2.6 Post-medieval and modern

- 2.6.1 During the post-medieval period, the area of the site continued to lie on the outskirts of the settlement at Carshalton.
- 2.6.2 Se vex's 1729 Survey of Surrey shows the study site located adjacent to West Street within the urban canopy of the town.
- 2.6.3 Rocque's map of 1768 clearly depicts the site lying in close proximity to the junction of West Street and West Street Lane, occupied by two road side properties and yard and gardens.
- 2.6.4 By 1848 the Carshalton Tithe map indicates the site boundary is now occupied by a single road side house with extensive yard located to the rear of the property.
- 2.6.5 By 1867 the yard area has been sub-divided into smaller plots, some of which contain outhouses. By 1896 new buildings have been constructed adjacent to the northern boundary of the site.
- 2.6.6 The 1957 Ordnance Survey map depicts that the smaller of the two buildings on the street frontage has been demolished, replaced by a small extension to the southern elevation of 42 West Street. Two small outbuildings have been built in the central part of the site.
- 2.6.7 By 1974 the recently constructed extension and outbuildings have been demolished, with two large rectangular buildings constructed in the northern half of the site. An extension has been built to the rear of 42 West Street.
- 2.6.8 By 2010 all of the buildings in the northern half of the site have been demolished replaced by a new building and an area of hard standing yard. The site now conforms to the existing layout of the site.

2.7 Project Aims and Objectives

2.7.1 The primary aim of the evaluation as set out in the WSI (CgMs 2014b) was to establish whether any archaeological evidence survives on the site.

2.7.2 The evaluation also aimed to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed redevelopment.

2.7.3 The evaluation sought to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.

2.7.4 Within these parameters, the evaluation of this site presented opportunity to address the following objectives:

- To establish the presence or otherwise of any prehistoric activity on the site
- To establish the presence or otherwise of any Roman activity on the site. Can this evidence be related to the possible Roman building complex to the west?
- To establish the presence or otherwise of any Anglo-Saxon activity on the site
- To establish the presence or otherwise of any medieval activity on the site. Does this evidence potential related to roadside activity occurring during this period?
- To establish the presence or otherwise of any post-medieval activity on the site. Can the land use of the site be determined during this period? Can the site indicate how the post-medieval settlement developed?
- To establish the environmental context of the deposits identified, including provision for geoarchaeological sampling/analysis of appropriate deposits at the site
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development
- Provide sufficient information to, if appropriate construct an archaeological mitigation strategy

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Three trenches were excavated, two measured 10.00m x 2.00m at base, the third 2.50m x 2.50m. All three trench locations had to be slightly altered due to special constraints and the presence of services.
- 3.1.2 All trenches were scanned using a cable avoidance tool prior to excavation. Mechanical excavation was undertaken under archaeological supervision in spits of no more than 0.10m to the top of the underlying natural substrate. Care was taken not to damage any possible archaeological horizons, features or material within overburden deposits.
- 3.1.3 Due to the depth of the trenches, all three were stepped to provide safe access for staff.
- 3.1.4 All features and deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheet, with colours recorded by visual inspection only. Vertical sections were taken across features where necessary and a comprehensive photographic record taken.
- 3.1.5 Trenches were located and planned using GPS and tied in to the Ordnance Survey.
- 3.1.6 Spoil heaps and trench bases were scanned by eye for unstratified finds.
- 3.1.7 Trenches were backfilled using the machine bucket, no formal reinstatement was undertaken.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the LAARC in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of contexts	19
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and section sheets	1
Bulk Samples	1
Photographs	12 digital
Bulk finds	2 bags
Environmental flots/residue	1

Table 1: Quantification of the site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
1/001	Masonry	Concrete slab	2.50	2.50	0.10	37.99-38.00
1/002	Layer	Levelling deposit	2.50	2.50	0.30-0.31	37.89-37.90
1/003	Layer	Made ground	2.50	2.50	0.49-0.51	37.59
1/004	Layer	Garden soil	2.50	2.50	0.60-0.64	37.08-37.10
1/005	Layer	Natural gravels	2.50	2.50	-	36.46-36.48

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.1.1 Trench 1 was located in the west of the site and measured 2.50m x 2.50m at base. No archaeology was recorded in the trench

4.1.2 The natural pale brownish orange Hackney Gravels [1/005] were overlain by a dark grey sandy silt garden soil [1/004] between 0.60m and 0.64m thick; this deposits contained fragments of CBM and concrete as well as flecks of charcoal. The garden soil was sealed by a dark blackish grey silty sand modern made ground deposit [1/003] between 0.49m and 0.51m thick. The made ground was overlain by a levelling deposit of soft yellow sand with frequent inclusions of CBM and asbestos tile [1/002], this deposit was 0.30m thick. The levelling deposit was sealed by a concrete slab [1/001] 0.10m thick.

4.2 Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
2/001	Masonry	Reinforced concrete	10.00	2.00	0.18-0.20	37.88-38.11
2/002	Layer	Levelling deposit	10.00	2.00	0.30-0.38	37.70-37.91
2/003	Cut	Ditch	2.00	1.27	0.20	36.31
2/004	Fill	Ditch fill	2.00	1.27	0.20	36.31
2/005	Layer	Garden soil	10.00	2.00	0.95-1.20	37.32-37.61
2/006	Layer	Natural gravels	10.00	2.00	-	36.12-36.66

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Trench 2 was located in the centre of the site and was broadly aligned north to south. The trench measured 10.00m x 2.00m in plan. The trench was 1.76m deep at the northern end and 1.55m deep at the southern end. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural Hackney Gravels.
- 4.2.2 The natural brownish orange Hackney gravels were cut by a ditch aligned east to west [2/003]. The ditch had gently sloping sides and a flat base, it measured 2.00m in length, 1.27m in width and 0.20m in depth. The ditch fill [2/004] comprised dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent inclusions of flint; this deposit was extremely similar to the garden soil above it. The fill contained two fragments of undiagnostic brick, but given its similarity to the deposit above this feature is likely to be a post-medieval boundary ditch.
- 4.2.3 The ditch fill was sealed by a very thick garden soil [2/005], this comprised dark brownish grey silty sand and measured between 0.95m and 1.20m in thickness; the thickness of this deposit suggests that it may be been imported. The garden soil was sealed by a levelling deposit of CBM in a yellow sand matrix [2/002] between 0.30m and 0.36m thick. The levelling deposit was sealed by a reinforced concrete slab [2/001] between 0.18m and 0.20m thick.

4.3 Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
3/001	Masonry	Concrete slab	10.00	2.00	0.15	37.55-37.66
3/002	Layer	Made ground	10.00	2.00	0.29-0.33	37.40-37.51
3/003	Layer	Made ground	10.00	2.00	0.20	37.11-37.18
3/004	Layer	Garden soil	10.00	2.00	0.63-0.88	36.91-36.98
3/005	Fill	Gully fill	4.15	0.48	0.24	35.95
3/006	Cut	Gully	4.15	0.48	0.24	35.95
3/007	Layer	Subsoil	10.00	2.00	0.05-0.30	36.10-36.28
3/008	Layer	Natural gravels	10.00	2.00	-	35.98-36.05

Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 Trench 3 was located in the east of the site and was broadly aligned east to west. The trench measured 10.00m x 2.00m in plan. The trench was 1.57m deep at the western end and 1.75m deep at the eastern end.
- 4.4.2 The natural Hackney Gravels [3/008] were overlain by a mid greyish brown silty sand subsoil deposit [3/007] which measured between 0.05m and 0.30m thick, getting significantly thicker towards the eastern end of the trench.
- 4.4.3 The subsoil was cut by a small slightly curved gully [3/006] that was aligned roughly east to west. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch measured 4.15m in length, 0.48m in width and 0.24m in depth. The ditch fill [3/005] was a mid-brownish grey sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions; it contained 63 waste fragments of worked flint as well as undiagnostic prehistoric pottery, broadly dateable as prehistoric, probably MBA to EIA, recovered through hand collection and from environmental sample <01>.
- 4.4.4 The gully fill was sealed by a garden soil deposit [3/004] of dark brownish grey sandy silt between 0.63m and 0.88m in thickness. The garden soil was overlain by a 0.20m thick deposit of pale brown rubbly sand made ground [3/003]. This was overlain by another made ground deposit [3/002], a dark

brown rubbly silt containing CBM and asbestos tile; this deposit measured between 0.29m and 0.33m in thickness. The made ground was sealed by a 0.15m thick concrete slab [3/001].

5.0 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Finds were retrieved from two contexts, ditch fills [2/004] and [3/005]. Two fragments of CBM were retrieved from [2/004], while [3/005] contained 63 pieces of flint debitage and a sherd of prehistoric pottery. One environmental sample was taken from gully fill [3/005].

5.2 The Prehistoric Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 A tiny fragment of prehistoric pottery, weighing less than 1 gram, was recovered from environmental sample <1> of context [3/005]. Given the extremely small size of the sherd, it is difficult to characterise its fabric although it is tempered with relatively coarse flint of up to 2.5mm in size. Fabrics of this type are particularly characteristic of assemblages spanning the Middle Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age in the Thames Valley (1500-800BC), although flint-tempered wares may occur in other prehistoric periods.

5.3 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.3.1 A total of 63 pieces of struck flint (including 53 chips), weighing 53g, were recovered through hand collection and from environmental sample <01> during the evaluation work at the site (Table 4). All the material came from gully fill context [3/005]. The assemblage consists entirely of unmodified pieces of flint débitage, and no chronologically distinctive types were present. It includes eight small flakes, one blade-like flake, one piece of irregular waste and 53 chips. The small assemblage provides evidence for a prehistoric presence in the landscape. No cores were recovered, but the presence of numerous chips could suggest that knapping activities were carried out in the vicinity of Trench 3.

Context	Sample	Category	Piece	Weight
3/005		Flake	1	5
3/005	<1> >8mm residue	Blade-like	1	2
3/005	<1> >8mm residue	Flake	7	8
3/005	<1> >8mm residue	Irregular waste	1	30
3/005	<1> 4-8mm residue	Chip	53	8
TOTAL			63	53

Table 5: The flintwork

5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Trista Clifford

5.4.1 Two fragments of brick were recovered from [2/004]. The pieces are abraded and the fabric vitrified therefore they are undiagnostic of date.

5.4.2 The ceramic building material is recommended for discard.

5.5 The Environmental Sample by Angela Vitolo

- 5.5.1 During evaluation work at the site, one bulk soil sample was taken to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. The sample was taken from a ditch fill, containing several flint remains. The following report assesses the contents of this sample and the potential of the environmental remains present to provide information regarding the local vegetation environment, the agricultural economy, diet, plant or animal use.
- 5.5.2 The sample was processed by flotation in its entirety; the flot and residue were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The dried residue was passed through graded sieves of 8mm, 4mm and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 1). Artefacts recovered from the sample were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flot was scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 2). Identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers et al. 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004), and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).
- 5.5.3 The sample was root dominated and both the flot and heavy residue contained a large amount of industrial debris, such as coal and clinker. One single pottery sherd, broadly dateable as prehistoric, probably MBA to EIA, was recovered from the residue of this sample.
- 5.5.4 The small flot contained a few poorly preserved charred caryopses of barley (*Hordeum* sp) and wheat/barley (*Triticum* sp./ *Hordeum* sp.). Their poor state of preservation hindered any further identification. One hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell was also recovered from the residue.
- 5.5.5 Some uncharred seeds were also seen, including elder (*Sambucus nigra*), bramble (*Rubus* sp) and a grape pip (*Vitis vinifera*). These seeds are likely to be more recent contaminants.
- 5.5.6 The presence of roots and uncharred seeds shows some level of disturbance and the possibility for infiltration of modern material through root action. Preservation of charred remains was moderate to poor and sediment concretions on the charcoal suggests fluctuation in ground water.
- 5.5.7 Plant remains were preserved in very low amounts and in a poor state. The barley grains could not be assigned to the hulled or the naked type, because their surface was badly corroded. At the nearby site of Paynes Poppet (Allott 2007 and 2008), preservation of plant remains was equally poor and only a limited number of wheat and barley caryopses were identified.
- 5.5.8 Although the sample provides only limited evidence of arable agriculture or other significant plant use at the site, sampling during the evaluation has demonstrated the potential for preservation of charred remains and any further work in the area should include a sampling strategy aimed at the recovery of plant remains and other environmental evidence.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 Natural Hackney Gravels were recorded throughout the trenches at between 35.98m and 36.66m aOD. An extant subsoil was only recorded in Trench 3, in all trenches a thick garden soil was observed, this was uniformly overlain by modern made ground deposits and concrete slabs.
- 6.1.2 Two archaeological features were recorded in the trenches. The east to west aligned ditch in Trench 2 probably represents an earlier version of the current property boundary and is likely to be of post-medieval date. The gully in Trench 3 exclusively contained finds of prehistoric date. This feature is probably a small drainage gully related to the Bronze Age or Early Iron Age activity known from surrounding sites.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 6.2.1 Extant subsoil was only recorded within Trench 3, having been truncated in the centre and west of the site. The garden soil recorded in all three trenches was of significant thickness (up to 1.20m) and probably indicates that it was imported onto the site, possibly immediately after truncation had occurred. The presence of CBM and concrete within the deposit suggests a late post-medieval date for this activity.

6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

- 6.3.1 Neither of the features were closely dateable. However, a broad prehistoric date for the curvilinear gully in the east of site suggests that it was associated with the Bronze Age or Early Iron Age activity noted to the south-west and north-west of the site. The amount of flintwork found within the gully may suggest nearby flint knapping, this can be seen in the surrounding area where nearly 200 flint artefacts have been found in Grove Park to the east.
- 6.3.2 The east-west aligned ditch is likely to be an earlier property boundary. The presence of undiagnostic CBM and the similarity of the fill to the garden soil above are suggestive of a post-medieval date.

6.4 Consideration of research aims

- 6.4.1 No remains of Roman or medieval date were noted on site. The broadly prehistoric date of the curvilinear gully in Trench 3 could suggest a relationship with either the Bronze Age or Early Iron Age activity noted in the surrounding area. The presence of 63 fragment of worked flint may indicate nearby flint knapping.
- 6.4.2 The only probable post-medieval feature was the ditch in Trench 2, likely to represent an earlier property boundary. The garden soil noted across the site contained CBM and concrete and is likely to have been imported to the site in the 19th or 20th centuries.

6.5 Conclusions

- 6.5.1 The evaluation suggests the presence of prehistoric activity in Trench 3 in the east of the site. This area appears to have been less affected by truncation than the central and western parts of the site.
- 6.5.2 A boundary ditch in Trench 2 is likely to be of post-medieval date, its alignment; perpendicular to West Street, is suggestive of a property boundary. No archaeology was recorded in Trench 3 in the western part of the site. The western and central parts of the site have undergone a degree of truncation with much of the subsoil being removed and replaced by a thick garden soil.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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HER Summary

Site Code	WSE 15					
Identification Name and Address	42 West Street, Carshalton					
County, District &/or Borough	LB Sutton					
OS Grid Refs.	52770 16468					
Geology	Hackney Gravels					
Arch. South-East Project Number	7066					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓					
Type of Site			Deep Urban ✓			
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 16-02-2015 to 17-02-2015					
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Ian Hogg					
Period Summary	PM	Prehistoric				
<p><i>Summary</i></p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation at 42 West Street, Carshalton, Sutton. The archaeological work took place on the 16th and the 17th February 2015 and comprised the machine excavation of 3 trenches.</i></p> <p><i>Natural Hackney Gravels were recorded across the site between 35.93m and 36.66m aOD. A subsoil horizon overlying this was recorded in the east of the site whilst in the central and western trenches this appears to have been removed and the natural geology was instead overlain by post-medieval or garden soil and modern overburden.</i></p> <p><i>A curvilinear gully containing fragments of worked flint and undiagnostic prehistoric pottery was recorded in the east of the site. A boundary ditch recorded in the central part of the site is likely to be of post-medieval date, its alignment; perpendicular to West Street, is suggestive of a property boundary.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-204672

Project details

Project name	42 West Street, Carshalton
Short description of the project	<p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation at 42 West Street, Carshalton, Sutton. The archaeological work took place on the 16th and the 17th February 2015 and comprised the machine excavation of 3 trenches.</p> <p>Natural Hackney Gravels were recorded across the site between 35.93m and 36.66m aOD. A subsoil horizon overlying this was recorded in the east of the site whilst in the central and western trenches this appears to have been removed and the natural geology was instead overlain by post-medieval or garden soil and modern overburden.</p> <p>A curvilinear gully containing fragments of worked flint and undiagnostic prehistoric pottery was recorded in the east of the site. A boundary ditch recorded in the central part of the site is likely to be of post-medieval date, its alignment; perpendicular to West Street, is suggestive of a property boundary.</p>
Project dates	Start: 16-02-2015 End: 17-02-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	7147 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	WSE 15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	GULLY Late Prehistoric
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	DEBITAGE Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Sample 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 CARSHALTON 42 West Street
Postcode	SM5 2PY
Study area	1120.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2770 6468 51.3662951974 -0.165396618644 51 21 58 N 000 09 55 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 35.93m Max: 36.66m

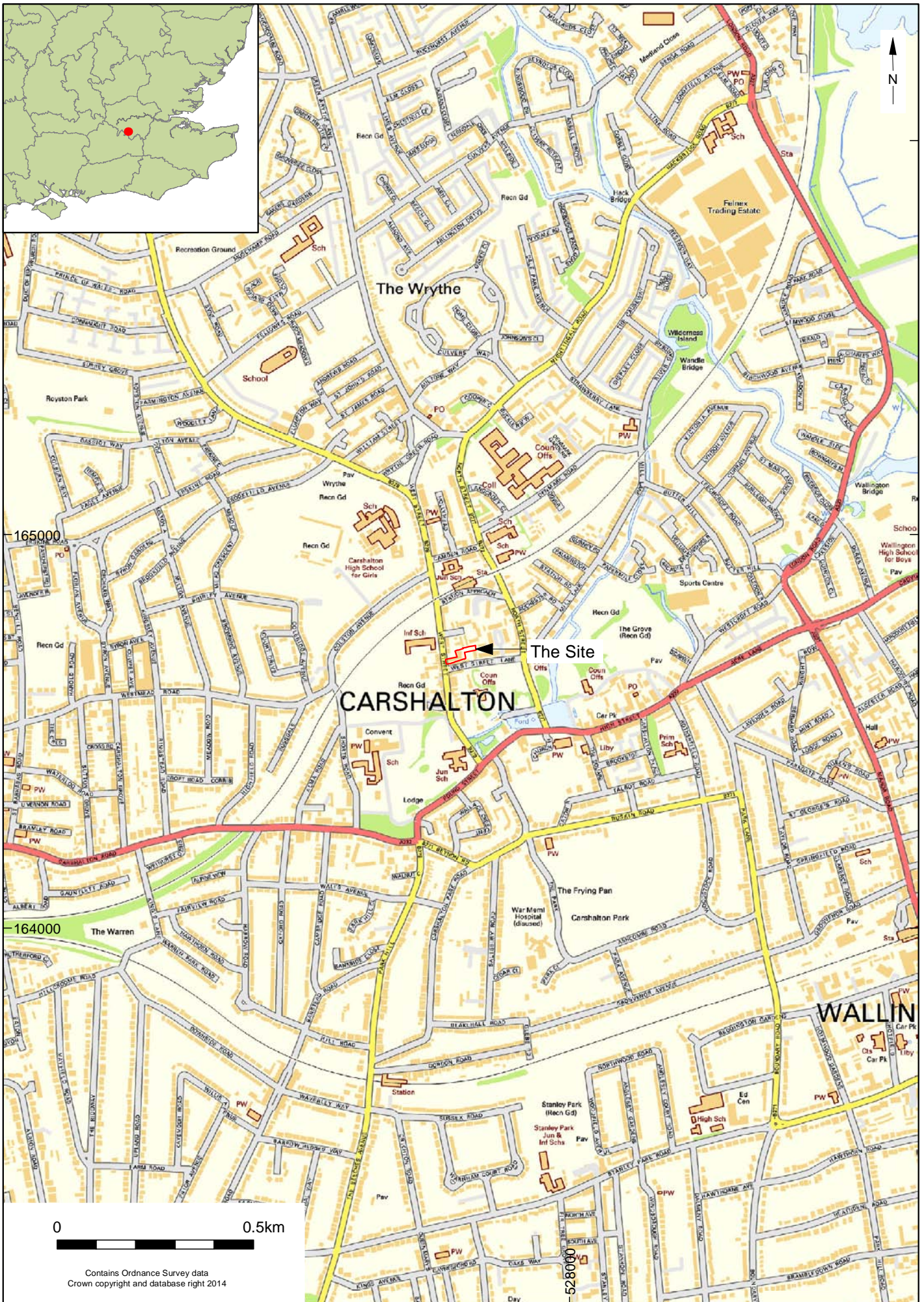
Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	GLAAS
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard/Jim Stevenson
Project supervisor	Ian Hogg
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting

Project archives

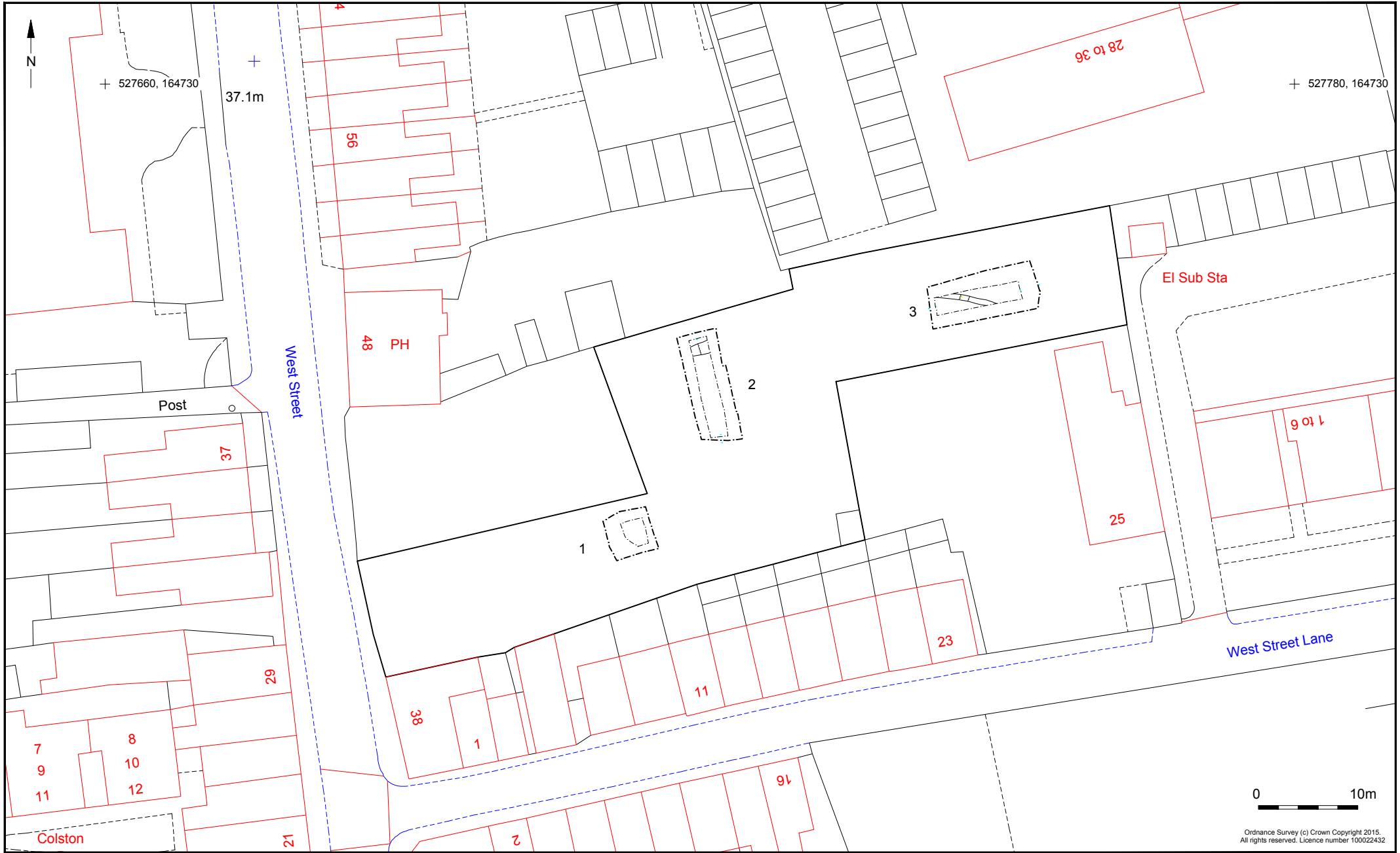
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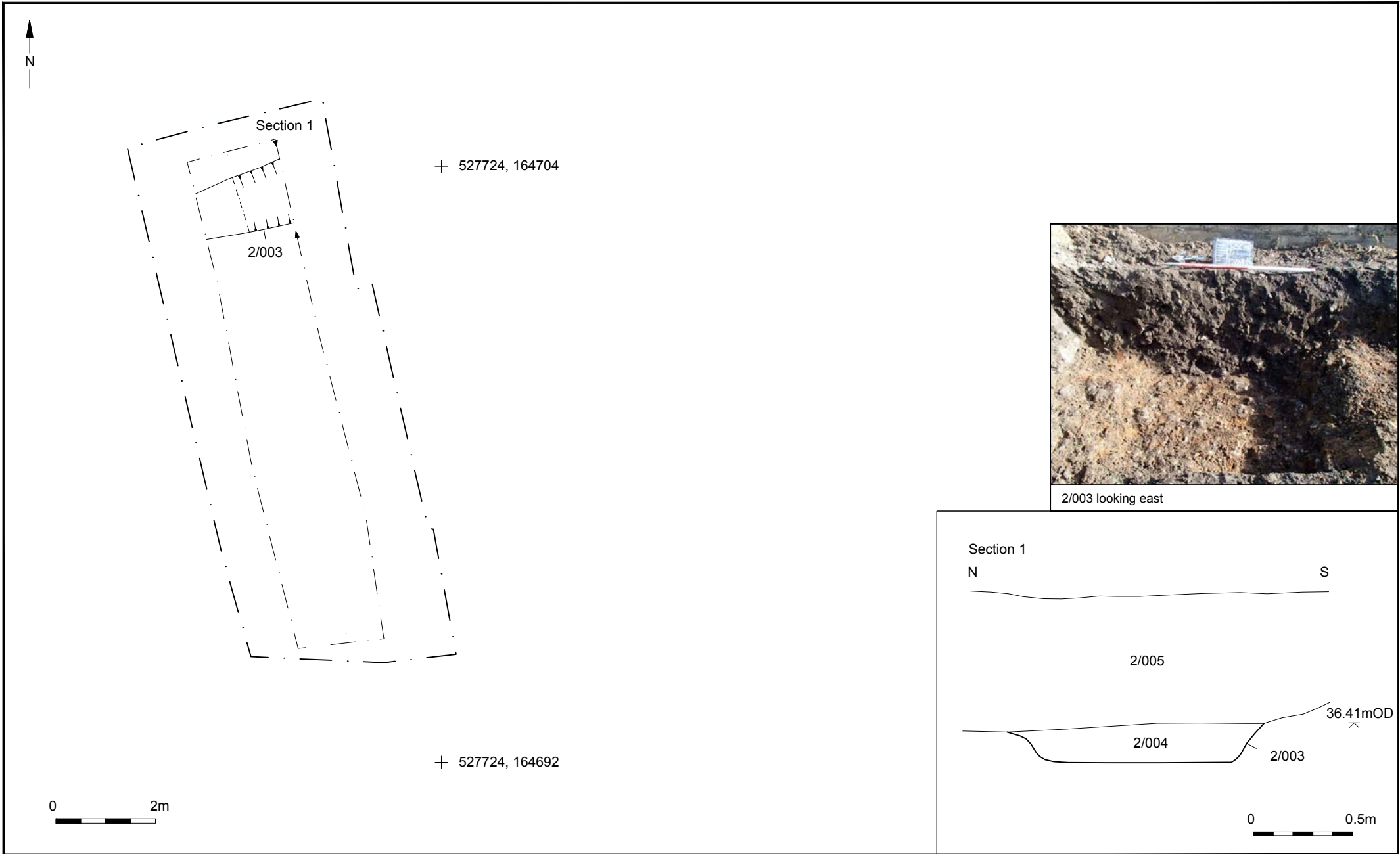


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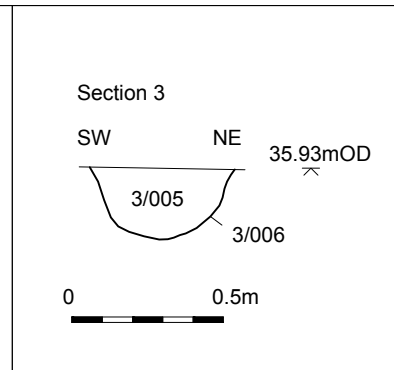
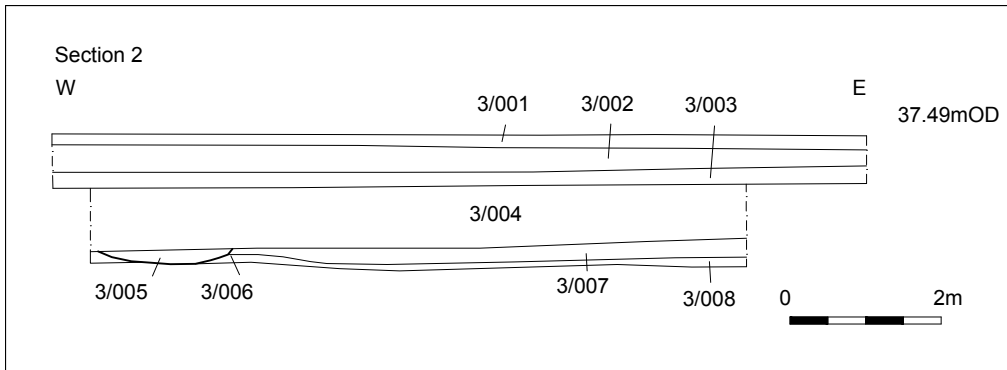
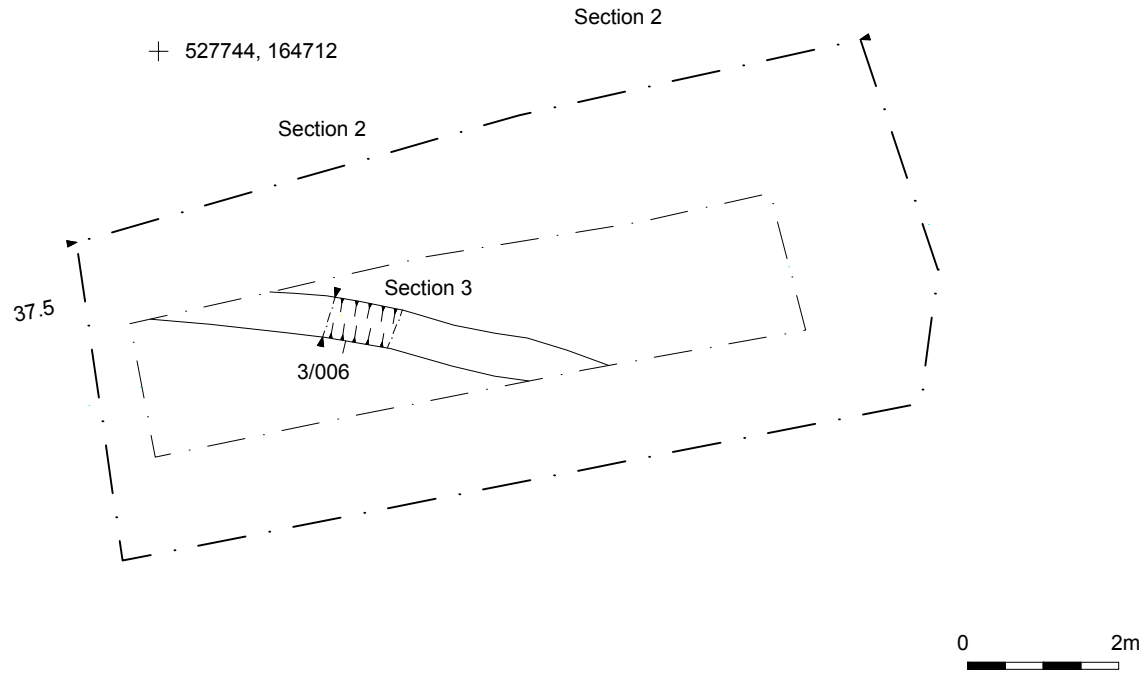
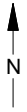
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Project Ref: 7147	Feb 2015	Site location		
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR			



© Archaeology South-East		42 West Street, Carshalton		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7147		Feb 2015		
Report Ref:		Drawn by: JLR		
		Trench location		



© Archaeology South-East		42 West Street, Carshalton	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 7147	Feb 2015	Trench 2: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		



3/006 looking west

© Archaeology South-East		42 West Street, Carshalton	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 7147	Feb 2015	Trench 3: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

Sussex Office

Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office

The Old Magistrates Court
79 South Street
Braintree
Essex CM7 3QD
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

