Historic England

London Borough of Sutton

Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal

February 2026



DOCUMENT CONTROL	
Author(s):	Laura Hampden
Derivation:	First draft submitted to the London Borough of Sutton
Origination Date:	February 2026
Reviser(s):	
Version:	1.10
Status:	First Draft
Circulation:	London Borough of Sutton
File Name/Location	S:\Glaas\Archaeological Priority Areas\Sutton\Sutton APA Review
Approval: (Signature)	

This document has been prepared by Laura Hampden. All images © Historic England unless otherwise stated. Please refer to this document as:

Historic England, *London Borough of Sutton Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal*. London, 2026. Historic England.

HistoricEngland.org.uk/advice/our-planning-services/greater-london-archaeology-advisory-service/

Front cover: Iron Age horse burial, Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, 2010

Contents

Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal 1
1. Introduction 4
1.1 Explanation of Archaeological Priority Areas 4
1.2 Archaeological Priority Area Tiers 5
2. Sutton: Historical and Archaeological Interest 7
2.1 Prehistoric (500,000 BC to 42 AD) 8
2.2 Roman (43 AD to 409 AD) 10
2.5 Post medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD) & Modern (1901 AD to present day) 12
3. Archaeological Priority Areas in Sutton 13
4. Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Areas: Map Extracts and Descriptions 17
Sutton APA 1.1: Beddington Roman Villa 19
Sutton APA 1.2: Carew Manor and St Mary's Church 22
Sutton APA 1.3: Beddington Saxon Cemetery 26
Sutton APA 1.4: Orchard Hill Prehistoric Settlement Site 29
Sutton APA 1.5: The Church of St Nicholas 34
Sutton APA 1.6: Carshalton House and Gardens (St. Philomena's Schools) 38
5. Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Areas: Map Extracts and Descriptions 42
Sutton APA 2.1 Beddington 44
Sutton APA 2.2: Beddington Park and The Grange 48
Sutton APA 2.3: Bandon Hill 52
Sutton APA 2.4: Mere Bank 55
Sutton APA 2.5: Wallington 59
Sutton APA 2.6: Roundshaw Airfield 62
Sutton APA 2.7: Carshalton 64
Sutton APA 2.8: Sutton 69
Sutton APA 2.9: Bandon Hill Cemetery 72
Sutton APA 2.10: Cheam Park and Village 76
Sutton APA 2.11: Stane Street 83
Sutton APA 2.12: South Cheam (Cheam Warren) 85
Sutton APA 2.13: Oaks Park 90
6. Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Areas: Map Extracts and Descriptions 94
Sutton APA 3.1: Woodcote 96
Sutton APA 3.2: Banstead Downs 99
Sutton APA 3.3: The River Wandle and Wandle Mills 103
Sutton APA 3.4a: North Downs Fringe and Springline (Lower Cheam) 106
Sutton APA 3.4b North Downs Fringe and Springline (Benhill and Carshalton Road) 110
7. Glossary 113
Contact Historic England 115

1. Introduction

This document has been produced by the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), part of the London and South East office of Historic England. The London Borough of Sutton's Archaeological Priority Area Appraisal is part of a long-term commitment to review and update London's Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs). The review uses evidence held in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) to provide a sound evidence base for local plans that accords with the National Planning Policy Framework and its supporting Practice Guidance. The appraisal is an opportunity to review the current APA framework in Sutton and produce revised areas and new descriptions. The proposals are being submitted to Sutton for consideration and are recommended for adoption in support of the Local Plan.

The document comprises an appraisal of all the new APAs in Sutton which have been allocated to one of Tiers 1-3. Each APA has an associated description which includes several different sections. A "Summary and Definition" section provides a brief overview of the key features of the APA, the justification for its selection, how its boundaries were defined and gives an explanation as to why it has been placed in a tier group. A "Description" section goes into more detail about the history and archaeology of the APA to describe its overall character. Finally, a "Significance" section details the heritage significance of the APA with reference to its archaeological interest and related historical interest. Each description will also have a list of "Key References" along with a related map showing the extent of the APA boundary. A glossary of relevant terms is included at the end of the document.

1.1 Explanation of Archaeological Priority Areas

An Archaeological Priority Area (APA) is a defined area where, according to existing information, there is significant known archaeological interest or potential for new discoveries.

APAs exist in every London borough and were initially created in the 1970s and 1980s either by the boroughs or local museums. The present review of these areas is based on evidence held in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). Guidelines have been published to promote

consistency in the recognition and definition of these areas across Greater London and have been used in the preparation of this document.

In the context of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), archaeological interest means evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places and of the people and cultures that made them. However, heritage assets of archaeological interest can also hold other forms of heritage significance – artistic, architectural or historic interest. For many types of above ground heritage asset (e.g. historic buildings, landscapes and industrial heritage) these other interests may be more obvious or important. Sometimes heritage interests are intertwined – as is often the case with archaeological and historical interest. While the APA system does not seek to duplicate protection given by other heritage designations, such as Listed Buildings or Conservation Areas, it does aim to overlap and integrate with such approaches. Understanding archaeological significance can enhance appreciation of historical, cultural, social, landscape and architectural interest and vice versa.

APAs highlight where important archaeological interest might be located based on the history of the area and previous archaeological investigations. They help local planning authorities to manage archaeological remains that might be affected by development by providing an evidence base for Local Plans. This evidence base identifies areas of known heritage assets of historic and archaeological interest and wider zones where there is a likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets will be discovered in the future. APAs act as a trigger for consultation with the borough's archaeological adviser and are justified by a description of significance which will inform development management advice and decision making. The appraisal can also indicate how archaeology might contribute towards a positive strategy for conserving and enjoying the local historic environment, for example through recognising local distinctiveness and/or securing wider social and cultural benefits.

However, archaeological research and discovery is a dynamic process, it is not possible to anticipate all eventualities, threats and opportunities. This appraisal should therefore be considered as providing a flexible framework for informed site-specific decision.

1.2 Archaeological Priority Area Tiers

Previously all parts of Sutton were either inside or outside an Archaeological Priority Area. Under the new system all parts of the borough will fall into one of four different tiers of archaeological significance and potential. The tiers vary depending on the archaeological significance and potential of an area. New Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) have been categorised into one of Tiers 1-3 while all other areas within the borough will be regarded as being in Tier 4. Tier levels indicate when there is a need to understand the potential impact of the proposed development on the heritage asset's significance. The type of planning applications, and the tier level it is in are indicative of the likelihood that archaeology will be a consideration in reaching a planning decision.

Consultation guidelines are set out in the GLAAS Charter. These guidelines link the tiers to specific thresholds for triggering archaeological advice and assessment. It is suggested that as a minimum all major applications[1] within Archaeological Priority Areas (Tiers 1-3) should be required to provide

[1] Major applications include development involving 10 or more dwellings or an application site of 0.5 hectares or more on outline applications. For other types of applications including commercial or industrial development a major application may be defined as being 1000m2 floorspace or more or an application site of 1 hectare or more on an outline application.

an archaeological desk based assessment, and if necessary, a field evaluation, to accompany a planning application. In the more sensitive Tier 1 and Tier 2 areas this procedure would also apply to some smaller scale developments. Outside Archaeological Priority Areas (Tier 4) some major developments, such as those subject to Environmental Impact Assessment, may warrant similar treatment. Pre-application consultation with GLAAS is encouraged to ensure planning applications are supported by appropriate information.

- Tier 1 is a defined area which is known, or strongly suspected, to contain a heritage asset of national importance (a Scheduled Monument or equivalent); or is otherwise of very high archaeological sensitivity. Thus Tier 1 covers heritage assets to which policies for designated heritage assets would apply and a few other sites which are particularly sensitive to small scale disturbance[2]. They will be clearly focused on a specific heritage asset and will normally be relatively small. Scheduled Monuments would normally be included within a Tier 1 APA[3].
- Tier 2 is a local area within which the GLHER holds specific evidence indicating the presence or likely presence of heritage assets of archaeological interest. Planning decisions are expected to make a balanced judgement for non-designated assets considered of less than national importance considering the scale of any harm and the significance of the asset. Tier 2 APAs will typically cover a larger area than a Tier 1 APA and may encompass a group of heritage assets.
- Tier 3 is a landscape scale zone within which the GLHER holds evidence indicating the potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest. The definition of Tier 3 APAs involves using the GLHER to predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future. Tier 3 APAs will typically be defined by geological, topographical or land use considerations in relation to known patterns of heritage asset distribution.
- Tier 4 (outside APA) is any location that does not, on present evidence, merit inclusion within an Archaeological Priority Area. However, Tier 4 areas are not necessarily devoid of archaeological interest and may retain some potential unless they can be shown to have been heavily disturbed in modern times. Such potential is most likely to be identified on greenfield sites, in relation to large scale development or in association with Listed Buildings or other designated heritage assets.

New information may lead to areas moving between the four tiers set out above. For example, a positive archaeological evaluation could result in a Tier 2 area (or part of it) being upgraded to Tier 1 if the remains found were judged to be of national importance. It is important to understand that the new tiered system is intended to be dynamic and responsive to new information which either increases or decreases the significance of an area.

[2] However, this does not mean that the policies for assets of national importance would apply to every development in a Tier 1 APA as that will depend upon the nature of the proposals and results of site-specific assessment and evaluation.
[3] Tier 1 APAs around Scheduled Monuments will often extend beyond the boundary of the scheduled area to reflect the full extent of the asset, including the potential for associated remains. It will not usually be practicable for an APA to define the totality of Scheduled Monument's setting. Instead they will attempt to reflect areas close to the monument that would be especially sensitive. A few Scheduled Monuments which have been designated for their historical or other non-archaeological interest will not merit the definition of a Tier 1 APA.

2. Sutton: Historical and Archaeological Interest

The London Borough of Sutton possesses a rich, multi-period archaeological landscape, with significant evidence of Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval activity. The borough's geological features, natural landscape and availability of resources heavily influenced the pattern of settlement and development. Key settlements developed along the spring line close to reliable sources of water; the fertile soils have been instrumental in supporting agricultural activities; and available natural resources like chalk, sands, gravels and clays have been drivers of industrial growth.

The London Borough of Sutton is located to the south-east of Greater London. It is bordered by three Greater London boroughs; the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames, the London Borough of Merton and the London Borough of Croydon. It is also bordered by the Surrey boroughs of Reigate and Banstead, and Epsom and Ewell. The five ancient parishes of Beddington, Carshalton, Cheam, Sutton and Wallington were amalgamated to form the modern London Borough of Sutton in 1965 as part of the London Government Act 1963 when the area was transferred from Surrey to Greater London.

Sutton lies to the south of the River Thames at the southern edge of the London Basin, along the Green Belt. It falls within Natural England's Thames Basin Lowlands National Character Area (NCA 114), and the North Downs National Character Area (NCA 119). The Thames Basin Lowlands NCA is an area stretching from the London suburbs of South Norwood in the east to Hale on the Surrey/Hampshire border in the west. The North Downs NCA forms a chain of chalk hills extending from the Hog's Back in Surrey and ending at the White Cliffs of Dover.

The London Borough of Sutton is predominantly a low-lying area with its topography gently undulating between 30 to 80 meters above sea level. The highest point is in Belmont at approximately 110 meters. The height of the land within Sutton rises towards the North Downs in the south of the borough. The underlying geology of the borough is varied with a mix of geological formations and soil typesThe area is primarily composed of London Clay and fluvio-glacial deposits. The London Clay, a marine deposit of Eocene age, forms the base of the geological structure. The North Downs consist of chalk which contains rich seams of flint and there are pockets of clay interspersed across the chalk bedrock. The change in height and the interface between the chalk and clay bedrock has caused a narrow band of Lambeth Group Clay, Sand and Silt and Thanet Formation Sand to be deposited along the junction of the clay and chalk bedrocks. Water descends through the porous chalk meeting the impermeable clay, and natural springs rise through the sands to the surface forming a spring line. The River Wandle is a right-bank tributary of the River Thames. It runs

north westerly for nine miles from Waddon in Croydon, through Sutton, Merton and to the Thames at Wandsworth. There are sand and gravel river terraces and alluvium along the Wandle valley.

The London Clay in the northern part of the borough has historically been used as common land or pasture while the chalks to the south have in the past supported a mixture of arable land and open grass downland. The narrow band of sands which follows the spring-line is particularly fertile and has historically been used as arable farmland. The boroughs key historic settlements of Cheam, Sutton, Carshalton, and Beddington follow the springline and likely developed in this location to exploit the natural springs and fertile soils.

2.1 Prehistoric (500,000 BC to 42 AD)

The topographic and geological suitability of the area for prehistoric settlement is reflected by the number of archaeological finds and features recovered and recorded across the chalks and gravels in the borough. A wide range of evidence dating from all prehistoric periods such as pottery fragments, weapons and tools is represented.

The Palaeolithic period in Greater London and Surrey can be characterised by alternating periods of colder glaciation and warmer interglaciations. Pleistocene faunal remains have been recorded from at sites in the north of the borough around Sutton and Carshalton. These included mammoth bones, elephant tusks, rhinoceros, and horse bones. Worked flint implements derived from quarrying and chance finds form the bulk of evidence of human activity within the borough for the Palaeolithic period. A considerable number of Palaeolithic finds have been recorded from the river gravels of the Wandle in Carshalton, suggesting the possibility of a Palaeolithic site in the vicinity.

Mesolithic changes in the environment are mirrored by changes in flint industries in the post-glacial period. Hunting and gathering remained the predominant activity, with settlement at sites generally only seen on a temporary or seasonal basis. Evidence of microlithic flint industries has been found throughout the borough. A tranchet axe at Wallington and Beddington are thought to be indicative of forest clearance activities. A possible Mesolithic working floor has been discovered at Orchard Hill. However, the band of Thanet Sand appears to be a focus of activity with concentrations of Mesolithic material occurring near to the springline at the foot of the chalk dip slope, particularly around Carshalton. Mesolithic struck flints, a possible Mesolithic pit, and a lithic working site have been recorded at Sutton. A ditch and scatters of struck flints within the alluvium at Strawberry Lodge, Carshalton point towards opportunistic exploitation of the river edge during the Mesolithic and later prehistoric periods.

The Neolithic period saw the introduction of agriculture and a move towards more settled, permanent sites, often within river valleys, to make use of fertile agricultural soils. Neolithic flint, findspots and temporary occupation sites have been recorded throughout the borough. Greenstone polished axe heads at Carshalton indicate continued clearance of forest. Occupation sites have been suggested at Sutton and Cheam. Scatters of flint artefacts and pot boilers, the remains of a hearth, and a sickle with a gloss sheen suggesting agricultural activity have been recorded at Orchard Hill. Excavations at Beddington Sewage Farm recorded small quantities of Early Neolithic pottery and lithic material found in later features. Peterborough Ware pottery, worked flint, and a flint mace-head were also recovered from several small Middle Neolithic pits. The spread of sites and finds within the borough

suggest the presence of transient populations moving through the area, with the occasional temporary occupation site. Settlement evidence seems to be concentrated along the course of the River Wandle and on the chalk downs to the south.

The Bronze Age is characterized by evidence of more complex societies and the use of new technologies like metalworking. Within the borough there is a concentration of Bronze Age sites in Carshalton. Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowheads have been recorded at Cheam Park, Orchard Hill, Carshalton and Wallington. Copper and bronze implements have been recorded at Beddington, Queen Mary's Hospital, Aldwick Road and Sutton. Late Bronze Age hoards have been recorded at Carshalton and Beddington. A dress fastener made of coiled bronze wire, and a notched flint dagger were discovered within the area of 'Carshalton Camp'. Burial evidence, such as round barrows, can be seen spread throughout the North Downs. Three barrows that once existed near Barrow Hedges may have been Bronze Age, but no evidence has been recorded to confirm this. Burial evidence indicative of nearby settlement comes from a site at Aldwick Road, and Wallington. Late Bronze Age circular enclosures have been found on the site of Queen Mary's Hospital for Children in Carshalton Beeches, and a hutted settlement was discovered on the later site of the Roman villa in Beddington. Traces on an extensive field system have been found between Beddington Park and Mitcham Common. At Beddington Sewage Farm ditches, enclosures and droveways were laid out and modified throughout the Middle to Late Bronze Age. Other later Bronze Age features comprised pits, waterholes, and a single unurned cremation burial.

Evidence for Early Iron Age occupation is well represented within the Borough with several significant sites including an agricultural enclosure or a small ringworksettlement at Queen Mary's Hospital Carshalton, and an Iron Age farmstead at the War Memorial Hospital in Carshalton. At Queen Mary's Hospital evidence included deep pits with ritualized deposits of butchered farm animals. Domestic pottery dating from the late Iron Age or early Roman era settlement was also recorded. At the War Memorial Hospital evidence comprised of Middle Iron Age bell-shaped pits, interpreted as grain storage pits. Further grain storage pits on the site also indicated a Late Iron Age to Roman phase of the farmstead. Evidence of Late Pre-Roman Iron Age activity has also been recorded at Beddington. A Late Pre-Roman Iron Age flint constructed, rectangular building discovered at St. Philomena's Schools, Carshalton is a rare find of regional if not national importance.

Prehistoric communities would have considered the upland areas of the south, particularly those where pockets of cultivatable soil were located, attractive areas for settlement due to the commanding views they could provide over the surrounding area. Preservation of prehistoric finds and features are likely to be recovered along the springline, Wandle gravels, and in the chalk areas where earthworks can be preserved within the landscape. The strip of exposed Thanet Sand and the immediately adjoining terrace gravels at the foot of the Downs offers the greatest potential in the Borough for well-preserved prehistoric sites. There are also more undeveloped areas in the south of the borough compared to the north increasing the potential for the survival of prehistoric finds and features in these open areas. Further prehistoric finds and features should be anticipated and would enhance what is known about Sutton's prehistory within the wider context of the Thames Basin and the Southern English chalk downs.

2.2 Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)

The London area was conquered at the beginning of the Roman invasion in 43 AD. The proceeding centuries saw the development of settlements, roads, industry and new administrative structures across the region, with Sutton forming part of *Londinium's* hinterland. Small towns or villages surrounding the city acted as producers and distribution points of industrial, craft, domestic and agricultural produce. A major Roman routeway (Stane Street now the A42) connecting London and the south coast runs through the borough. Settlements were located along major roads, and evidence of a small, nucleated settlement has been recorded at Ewell, Surrey. However limited finds have been made within the vicinity of the Roman road in Sutton.

The most significant evidence for Roman activity within the borough comes from the Romano-British farmstead/villa sites at Beddington and Carshalton, and early Romano-British agricultural settlement evidence at Orchard Hill. The evidence from Carshalton and Orchard Hill indicates that there was little to no significant break in occupation from the prehistoric through to Roman periods, offering a rare insight into human activity within the landscape over a broad period. Traces of an old bank and trackway connects both sites. The remains of a Roman road that may have linked Carshalton and Beddington has also been recorded. Burial sites have been recorded at Beddington and Bandon Hill. Future discoveries within the borough could help to further our understanding of the connections and relationships between the sites, and the long-standing communities that occupied them.

2.3 Early Medieval (410 AD to 1065 AD)

Settlement within the borough consisted of dispersed villages and farmsteads. The village of Cheam (meaning 'village by the stumps') alludes to woodland clearance carried out within the wider area by the 6th century. Archaeological evidence of early medieval settlement and development is currently limited. An early medieval hearth or kiln has been recorded at Wallington, and small amounts of early medieval pottery has been recorded throughout the borough.

The primary evidence for the early medieval period comes from burials. The most significant site was recorded at Beddington where inhumation and cremations reveal an extensive cemetery used for interment between the 5th and 7th centuries. Small groups of Saxon burials are frequently reported in the region, and this is reflected in Sutton. A conjectured Saxon cemetery is located at Alcester Road; and a skeleton with beads, believed to be Saxon in date, was found at Wallington. Excavations at the former Paynes Poppets Factory uncovered skeletal remains thought to be Saxon in date. A Saxon inhumation cemetery was identified during the widening of Carshalton Road. Saxon burials and small quantities of Saxon pottery have also been recorded around the southern side of the Bronze Age enclosure at the Queen Mary's Hospital site. To the south of the borough (close to the Banstead Downs) a Saxon burial and knife was discovered to the rear of the properties along The Drive where Sandy Lane meets the current borough boundary. A crouched inhumation cutting into the natural chalk was discovered during the excavation of a garden pond at The Crescent.

While relatively little structural evidence dating to the Saxon period has been found in the borough, charters dating from the 7th century onwards, and the Domesday survey provides a clearer picture of the pattern of settlement. Early medieval village settlements are recorded at Cheam, Sutton, Carshalton, Wallington and Beddington. St Dunstan's Church in Cheam is Sutton's earliest standing building, part of which is Saxon. The Grade II* listed St Mary's Church is thought to be of Saxon origin and is first mentioned in the 1086 Domesday survey. It is likely to have formed the historic core of the

original village at Beddington. The first reference to the manor of Sutton appears in a charter of Chertsey Abbey dated to 675 A.D when the Abbots and monks of Chertsey Abbey were granted the Manor of Sutton. The first mention of Beddington is in an alleged charter of 675 A.D. The present-day Church of St Nicholas in Sutton is likely located at the site of a Saxon church which could have been founded as early as the 7th century. All Saints Church in Carshalton is also thought to have been built on the site of an early-medieval church, and finds of early medieval pottery have been recorded within the village.

Further small groups of burials might be anticipated within Sutton. Any future discoveries would enhance our knowledge of Saxon settlement and social organisation considerably.

2.4 Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)

After the Norman conquest the hierarchy of land ownership changed and the manorial system was expanded through the division of existing manors, or by creating new ones. By the Domesday Survey the hundred of Wallington included Addington, Chaldon, Coulsdon, Croydon, Sanderstead, Woodmansterne, Beddington, Carshalton, Cheam, Mitcham, Morden and Sutton. A deserted medieval village is reported to have existed at Woodcote; however, the exact location is not known.

The villages along the springline continued to develop during the medieval period. Numerous manor houses were built, in some cases the exact location is unknown as they were later demolished, or a new manor house was built elsewhere. The Carew's were established at the manor house of Beddington by the second half of the 14th century. At this time Beddington Park was a deer park, and Nicholas Carew created a moat around the house. Less is currently known about the location of the surrounding settlement in the early medieval period, but the Grade II* listed St Mary's Church incorporates significant amounts of building fabric from the 14th and 15th centuries in its structure. All Saints Church at Carshalton was founded around the 12th century. The existing mansion at Carshalton House is thought to have been built on the site of one of Carshalton's early manor houses, and evidence of earlier buildings have been recorded during construction at the school.

Sheep farming was one of the earliest (and largest) industries in Sutton. Chertsey Abbey held large flocks of sheep which were put out to pasture in the south of the borough and on the North Downs. Documentary evidence shows the Prior and Convent of Merton had use of vineyards at Sutton during the 12th century. From the 13th century rural settlements in the Sutton were used to supply London with the corn, fuel, and other basics. Significant archaeological evidence of medieval activity comes from a series of pottery kilns at Cheam. Chalk extraction was another major industry within the borough, and large chalk pits have been discovered throughout the borough. Several medieval mills are documented along the River Wandle. The mill sites of the River Wandle and its spring-fed tributaries are renowned for their number and variety of uses from the medieval through to the post medieval period. Few remains exist of the medieval mills due to the development of later manufacturing industries. In Beddington emparkment and landscaping by the Carew family changed the course of the river and led to the removal of medieval mills in the area.

Sutton's manorial histories are complex, further archaeological and historical research may help to improve understanding of development during the medieval period.

2.5 Post medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD) & Modern (1901 AD to present day)

Following the Dissolution the monastic manors passed into the hands of the Crown, and control was given to aristocratic families. The borough was still predominantly rural, interspersed by villages, hamlets, farms and country houses. Development was accelerated by changes to local infrastructure including, road improvements, the railway and the Enclosure Acts. Technological advances including the arrival of water mains meant that building could now take place away from the spring line. Development created a demand for building materials, and by the mid-18th century many chalk pits for lime burning, and brickfields were in operation in the borough. The River Wandle became heavily industrialised and extensive factory buildings for calico bleaching; the printing industry and leather manufacture were constructed. In 1755 two new turnpike roads were built passing through Sutton. One ran from London to Brighton, and the other ran from Carshalton to Ewell linking the springline settlements of Carshalton, Sutton, Cheam. By the 19th century the boroughs predominantly rural character gave way to the extensive urban/residential development characteristic of the London commuter belt. Sutton Town Centre became the main civic and administrative centre of the modern London Borough of Sutton.

Sutton's distinctive geological landscape has made a significant contribution to its historic character. Despite rapid development in the 19th and 20th century structural elements of the early medieval settlements, designed parklands, and open areas survive. Within the boroughs green spaces and open areas are surviving historic rural landscapes of hedged fields, open commons, pockets of ancient woodlands, and ancient paths and trackways which illustrate how land was used and managed before the spread of modern urban development. The clays, sands, gravels and chalk have been quarried for commercial and local use throughout history and prehistory. Evidence of these activities survive as chalk pits, ponds, quarries, and in places below ground tunnels. Traces of industrial activity survive along the River Wandle which reputedly had the highest density of water mills of any river in England. Many of the borough's surviving historic buildings are also of archaeological interest and are mostly located within the historic settlements (and ancient parishes) of Beddington, Carshalton, Cheam, Sutton and Wallington.

3. Archaeological Priority Areas in Sutton

Prior to this review the London Borough of Sutton had 21 APA's (see Figure 1). Many of the existing APA's were retained, however boundaries were revised (either enlarged or reduced in size), and some APA's were merged or divided depending upon available archaeological evidence to align with the APA guidelines (see Figure 2).

Unlike other boroughs, some of Sutton's previous APAs overlapped one another. These overlaps have been removed for consistency and clarity.

A total of 23 Archaeological Priority Areas have now been recommended for Sutton of which 6 are a Tier 1, 13 are a Tier 2 APA, and 4 are a Tier 3 APA.

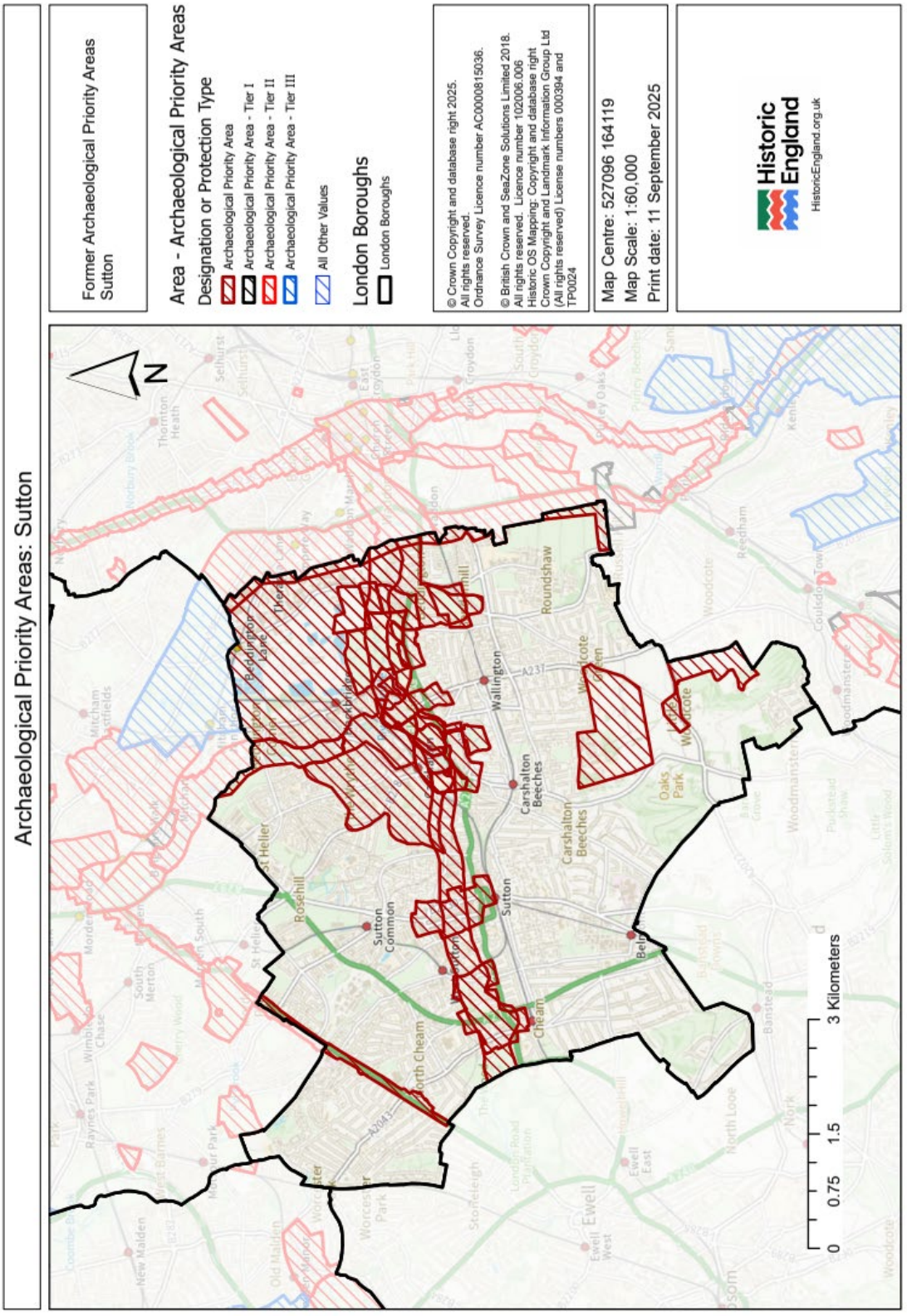


Figure 1. London Borough of Sutton Former Archaeological Priority Areas

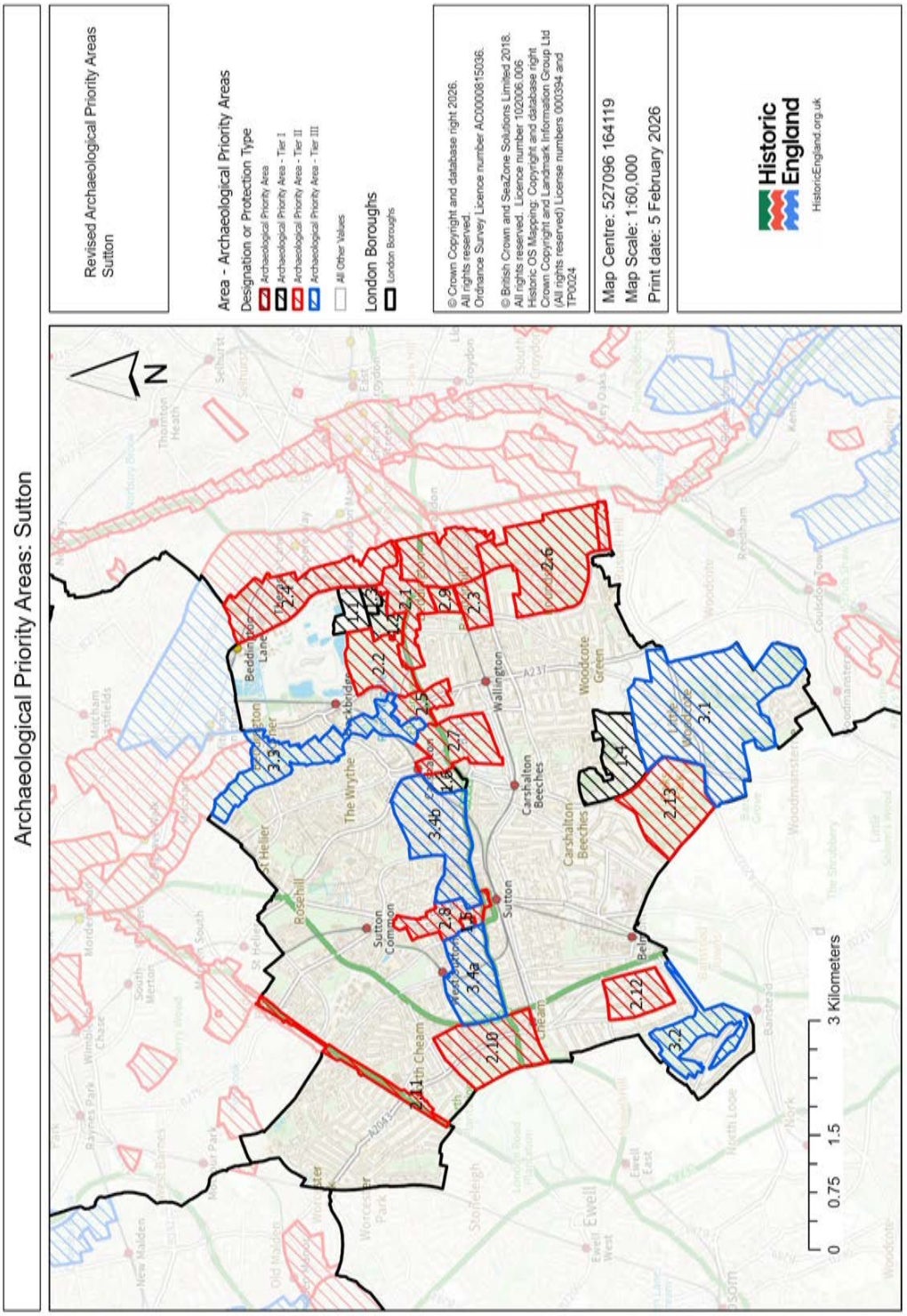


Figure 2. London Borough of Sutton Revised Archaeological Priority Areas

Tier 1 APA

Sutton APA 1.1: Beddington Roman Villa
Sutton APA 1.2: Carew Manor and St Mary's Church
Sutton APA 1.3: Beddington Saxon Cemetery
Sutton APA 1.4: Orchard Hill Prehistoric Settlement
Sutton APA 1.5: The Church of St Nicholas
Sutton APA 1.6: Carshalton House and Gardens (St. Philomena's Schools)

Tier 2 APA

Sutton APA 2.1: Beddington
Sutton APA 2.2: Beddington Park and The Grange
Sutton APA 2.3: Bandon Hill
Sutton APA 2.4: Mere Bank
Sutton APA 2.5: Wallington
Sutton APA 2.6: Roundshaw Airfield
Sutton APA 2.7: Carshalton
Sutton APA 2.8: Sutton
Sutton APA 2.9: Bandon Hill Cemetery
Sutton APA 2.10: Cheam Park and Village
Sutton APA 2.11: Stane Street
Sutton APA 2.12: South Cheam (Cheam Warren)
Sutton APA 2.13 Oaks Park

Tier 3 APA

Sutton APA 3.1: Woodcote
Sutton APA 3.2: Banstead Downs
Sutton APA 3.3: The River Wandle and Wandle Mills
Sutton APA 3.4a: North Downs Fringe and Springline (Lower Cheam)
Sutton APA 3.4b: North Downs Fringe and Springline (Benhill and Carshalton Road)

4. Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Areas: Map Extracts and Descriptions

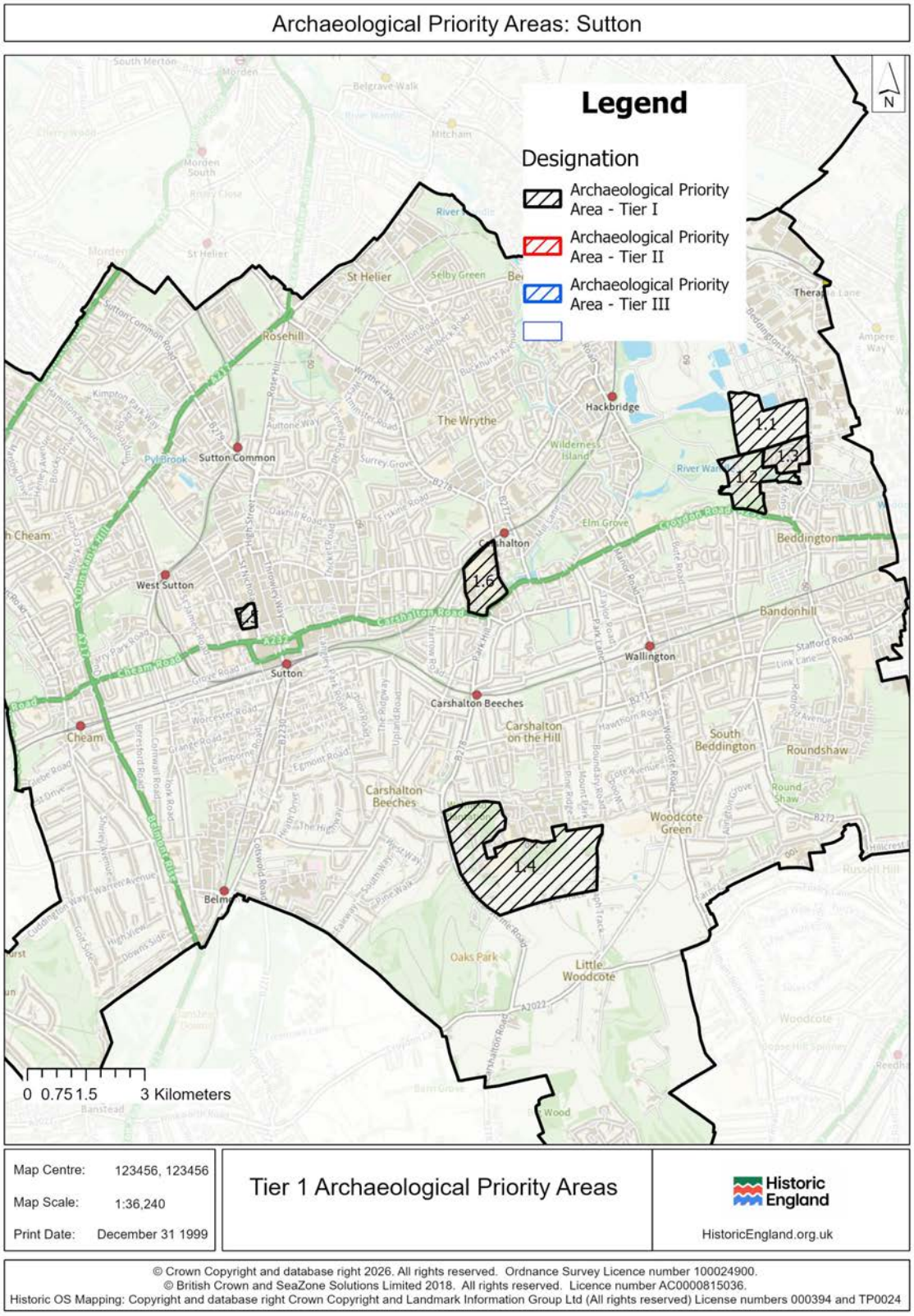


Figure 3. London Borough of Sutton Tier 1 APA's

Sutton APA 1.1: Beddington Roman Villa

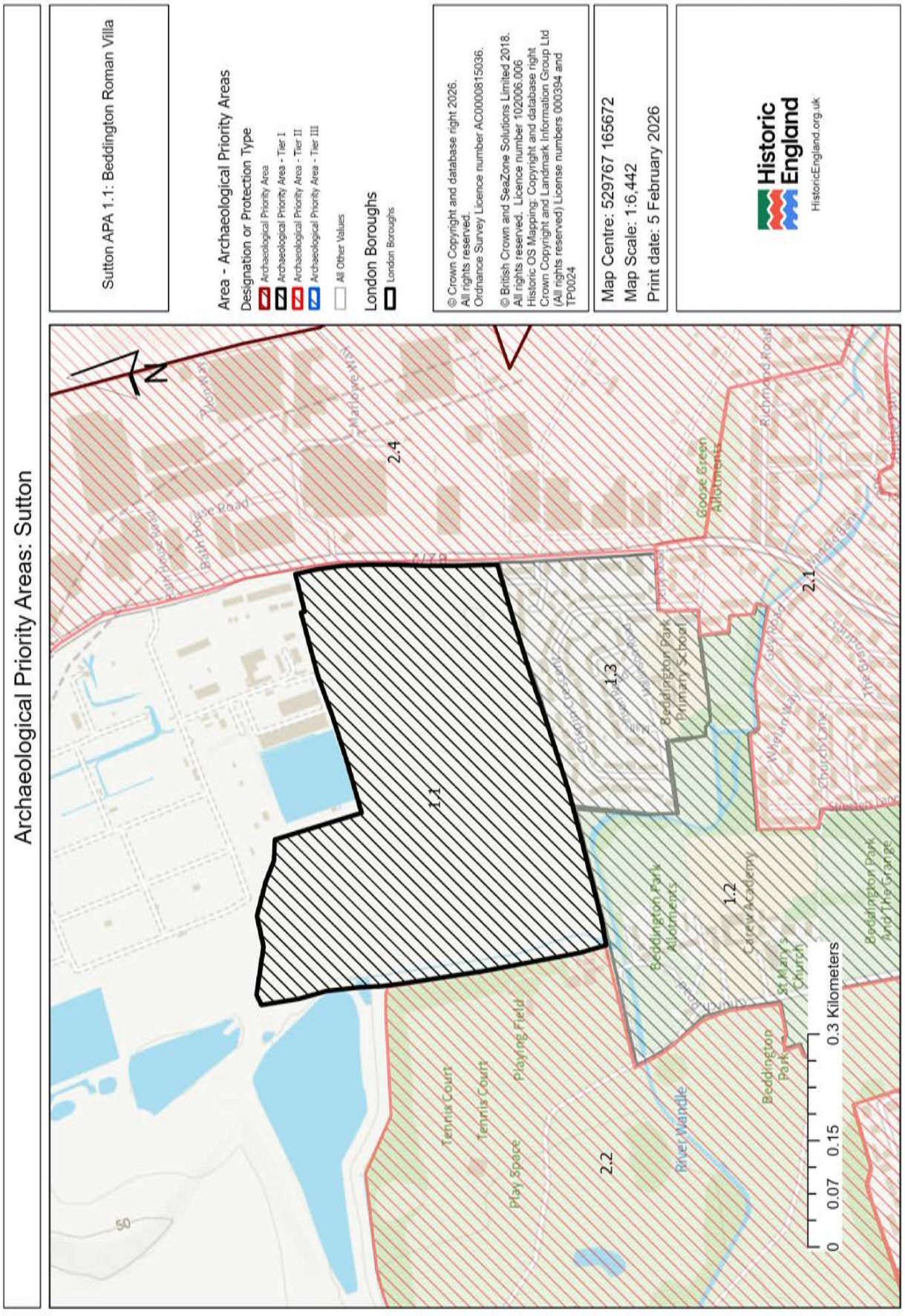


Figure 4: Sutton APA 1.1 Beddington Roman Villa

Summary and Definition

The Beddington Roman Villa Archaeological Priority Area covers the archaeological site of a prehistoric, enclosed settlement and Roman villa.

It is a Tier 1 APA as it covers a Scheduled Monument (Ref 1001990) with archaeological evidence of occupation and settlement spanning a period of over 1000 years. Despite having been part-destroyed and disturbed in the past the prehistoricsettlement survives well. There is potential for further archaeological and environmental information relating to the site and the wider landscape in which it was constructed.

The APA is located to the west of Beddington Lane which defines its eastern boundary. The western boundary of the APA follows the adjoining boundary of Beddington Park, and the sewage works forms the northern boundary.

Description

The APA is located on low-lying flat ground to the east of Beddington Park. A Roman villa complex was discovered in the late 19th century close to the River Wandle during construction of the Croydon Sewage Farm, and the site was extensively excavated in the 1980s. The excavation area is covered by scrub having not been fully backfilled.

Prehistoric

The earliest features identified were a co-axial arrangement of three ditches dated to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age, which is part of a wider landscape of fields. In the 3rd century BC, a Late Iron Age enclosed settlement developed. This appears to have associations with West Kent and was involved in the production and working of textiles.

Roman

The settlement appears to have been replaced by fields in the first and second centuries AD. Finds suggest that occupation near the site continued, and represent a broad period of occupation from the 1st to the 4th century AD. Buildings forming part of a villa complex were established at the site in the late-second century AD.

Romano-British villas were extensive rural estates with groups of domestic, agricultural and occasionally industrial buildings. The site at Beddington included a villa house, bathhouse and five other buildings, two of which were barns. In the late 3rd century AD, the villa house was renovated, with the addition of two wings, one of which incorporated a channelled hypocaust. The bathhouse

was modified, and the barns were replaced by a substantial aisled structure which used post-pads to support load-bearing timber posts. The villa was partly destroyed by the construction of deep sludge tanks in the early 20th century. The walls survive as foundations built of tufa on unmortared flint pebbles.

Medieval

There is currently no evidence for continued occupation in the post-Roman to early Saxon period, and the buildings appear to have been systematically demolished and extensively robbed of usable building materials in the early-fifth century AD. However, a Saxon date for the robbing cannot be completely ruled out. While no features dating to the Saxon period were found on site an S-shaped late-5th to mid-6th century brooch was found, and the 5th to 7th century Saxon cemetery lies to the south.

Significance

Despite having been part-destroyed and disturbed in the past the prehistoric enclosed-settlement and Roman villa survives well. Further archaeological and environmental information relating to the site and the wider landscape in which it was constructed is likely to survive within the APA. It is possible that part of the site may also be preserved beneath the sludge drying beds of Beddington Sewage Farm (outside of the APA boundary). Improvements to the interpretation and condition of the site could be beneficial in the future. The significance of the APA is greatly enhanced by the potential for future discoveries that can further our understanding of the inter-relationships and continuity between the different types of settlements, and the communities that occupied them.

Key References

J Phillips (2006) The Manor of Huscarls and the Beddington Roman villa London Archaeologist Vol 11 (5)

Neolithic pits, a Middle–Late Bronze Age agricultural landscape and a deer park: Beddington Sewage Farm 1992–2009

I Howell (ed.) Prehistoric landscape to Roman villa: Excavations at Beddington, Surrey 1981–7 MoLAS Monograph 26 (2005).

Roman villa E of Beddington Park https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001990?section=official-list-entry

Sutton APA 1.2: Carew Manor and St Mary's Church

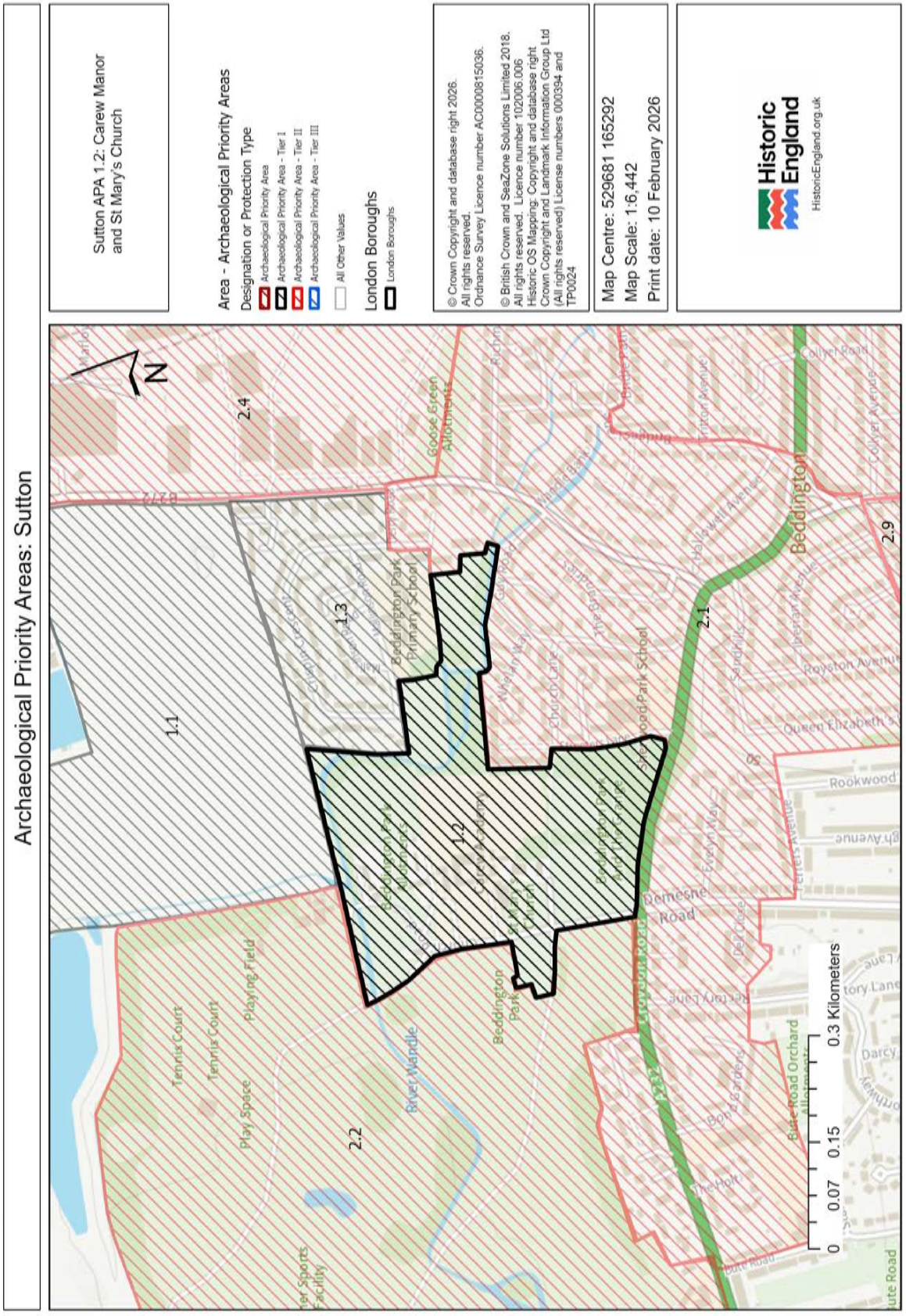


Figure 5: Sutton APA 1.2: Carew Manor and St Mary's Church

Summary and Definition

The Carew Manor and St Mary's Church Archaeological Priority Area covers a church with early medieval origins, and Carew Manor a medieval manor house and gardens which is believed to have been built over an earlier manor house and settlement at Beddington.

It is a Tier 1 APA as it covers the remains of an important Tudor manor house and an Elizabethan Garden of national if not international significance. There are Scheduled, and Grade II* listed garden features within the grounds. There is also potential for prehistoric, Roman and early medieval remains within the APA. The APA adjoins the Tier 2 Beddington Park and The Grange APA which provides a parkland setting for Carew Manor and its more formal grounds.

The APA covers the house and includes the former gardens around the manor and an area of land along the river to the east, St Mary's Church, and the land to the south which adjoins Croydon Road.

Description

Carew Manor is located by the river Wandle at the foot of the North Downs. It was constructed in c1370 on a large moat island, and possibly on the site of an earlier manor house. Beddington Park to the west is a surviving fragment of the Carew's deer park (see Beddington Park and The Grange Tier Tier 2 APA). St Mary's Church lies to the southwest of Carew Manor.

Archaeological evidence demonstrates that this area of the Wandle River was a focus of human activity from the prehistoric period onwards. The GLHER records a Mesolithic occupation site at Church Road, and significant evidence of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman activity has been recorded to the north of the APA (see Beddington Roman Villa Tier 1 APA). Less is currently known about the location of settlement in the early medieval period; however, Beddington is mentioned in several early Saxon documents. A Saxon brooch was found in Beddington Park next to the boating lake, and Saxon pottery has been identified close to Carew Manor. A Saxon burial ground (5th to 7th century) is recorded directly to the east of the APA within the vicinity of the Carew Manor boundary walls, with further burials around the Park Farm area.

The Grade II* listed St Mary's Church is thought to be of Saxon origin and is first mentioned in the 1086 Domesday survey. It is likely to have formed the historic core of the original village. The building incorporates significant amounts of building fabric from the 14th and 15th centuries in its structure. It is home to a number of interesting artefacts, including a Roman lead coffin (see below), stone fragments from the Norman church, tombs for the Carew family, and a William Morris organ screen (c. 1869).

Roman burials with a stone coffin and another with a lead coffin were recorded to the south of the current church. The burial evidence suggests that the individuals buried were of a wealthy/high social status. It is then possible that the church was built on or near to an earlier site.

The fragmented manorial structure of Beddington is still only partly understood. One of the manors (or sub-manors) was named Huscarls after the family that owned it in the 13th and 14th century, and it is currently believed that the Roman villa site and Saxon cemetery lay within its estate. The

Carew's were established at the manor of Beddington House in the second half of the 14th century at Beddington. Following Nicholas Carew's marriage to Lucy Huscarl, Carew also took control of the full extent of Huscarl manor, and by 1390 the two manors were united.

Carew Manor is most famous for its gardens formed in two major periods. This Elizabethan Garden was one of the most important of this period in England and is known for having the first orange house in England. The exact layout of the Tudor Garden has not yet been fully established. Nineteenth century maps show that there were gardens to northeast, east and southeast of the house with outbuildings to the northwest and the park to the west.

The creator of the garden was Sir Francis Carew. His father Sir Nicholas Carew K.G. (c. 1495-1539), was particularly successful, rising to a prominent position as Henry VIII's Master of the Horse in 1522 and a Knight of the Garter in 1536. He leant towards religious conservatism and was involved in conspiring to bring about the downfall of the protestant Anne Boleyn. The conservative faction that he supported was ousted in 1539 and he was executed for treason. Sir Francis' inheritance was forfeited to the king, but his mother Elizabeth was allowed to keep a house and land in Wallington. When Queen Mary came to the throne Francis was restored to his father's estates in January 1554. He soon fell out of favour with Mary who imprisoned him at Fleet Prison for one month but seems to have been favoured by Queen Elizabeth I. Documentary evidence shows that Elizabeth visited the gardens at least fourteen times.

The main features of the garden were a banqueting house with a grotto below it, a grotto with a hydra in it, a rock, a fountain with mechanical fish and frogs, statues, toy mills and ships, an oval pond, orchards, an orangery and other plant houses. The gardens were popular with visitors from across Europe into the 17th century and beyond. Travellers' diaries provide good documentary evidence of the gardens describing plants and features including "a very fine fountain with neatly made fishes frogs etc. swimming in the fountain as if they were alive". And "a beautiful pleasure house, artificially built with all kinds of shell. Inside an animal with many heads with jets of water issuing forth. Nearby runs a very clear and clean water with many trout therein".

Francis Carew's garden was drastically remodelled by Nicholas Carew, 1st baronet who owned the house in 1707-1727. While little remains of the Tudor Garden today significant archaeological remains can be expected within the school grounds and the park. To date excavations have revealed substantial evidence of the Tudor garden including structural evidence and finds that include Palissy-type pottery and other forms of decorative pottery from around Europe, metalwork (including a copper fish), shell, and corals from around the world including places like the Caribbean. The house contains a significant amount of its 16th-century structure including the great hall. It stood on a rectangular walled moat island, and excavations have shown that the south end of the west arm of the moat was 14m wide at water level.

Nicholas Carew later created a formal garden with a lake (east lake) a new orange house, walks and a wilderness, and the west lake. The lakes have gone, but parts of the orangery, walls, banks and other features survive. The house was used as an orphanage in the 1860's until 1939, and from 1940 equipped as a shadow hospital for Queen Mary's Hospital Carshalton. It was later used a school and in 2013 became Carew Academy.

Significance

The significance of the APA lies within its origins as an early Medieval settlement, and the history of the development of the manor house and gardens in the Tudor and Post Medieval period. Evidence of earlier occupation could be of considerable importance.

Carew Manor was one of Elizabeth I's most favoured courtier houses. Some of the features in Sir Francis Carew's garden were commonly found in other great Elizabethan gardens. And other features such as the grottoes and rocks, seem to have been very rare before 1600, and are comparable with gardens at Nonsuch and Theobalds Palace. Some of the features in the Francis Carew's garden predate those at Nonsuch and Theobalds, and excavated materials like the metalwork and Palissy-type pottery are currently unique to the site. Only a tiny fraction of the channel and moat fills have been excavated, and it is likely that further remains of the 16th-century garden, and/or earlier features survive. Given the history of the gardens future discoveries are likely to be of national importance.

Key References

The Garden at Carew Manor Beddington, and Interim Report on Archaeological Investigations 1979-2005

Phillips (2014) History and Archaeology of Beddington Park and the Grange.

Phillips (2006) The Manor of Huscarls and the Beddington Roman Villa. London Archaeologist

Sutton APA 1.3: Beddington Saxon Cemetery

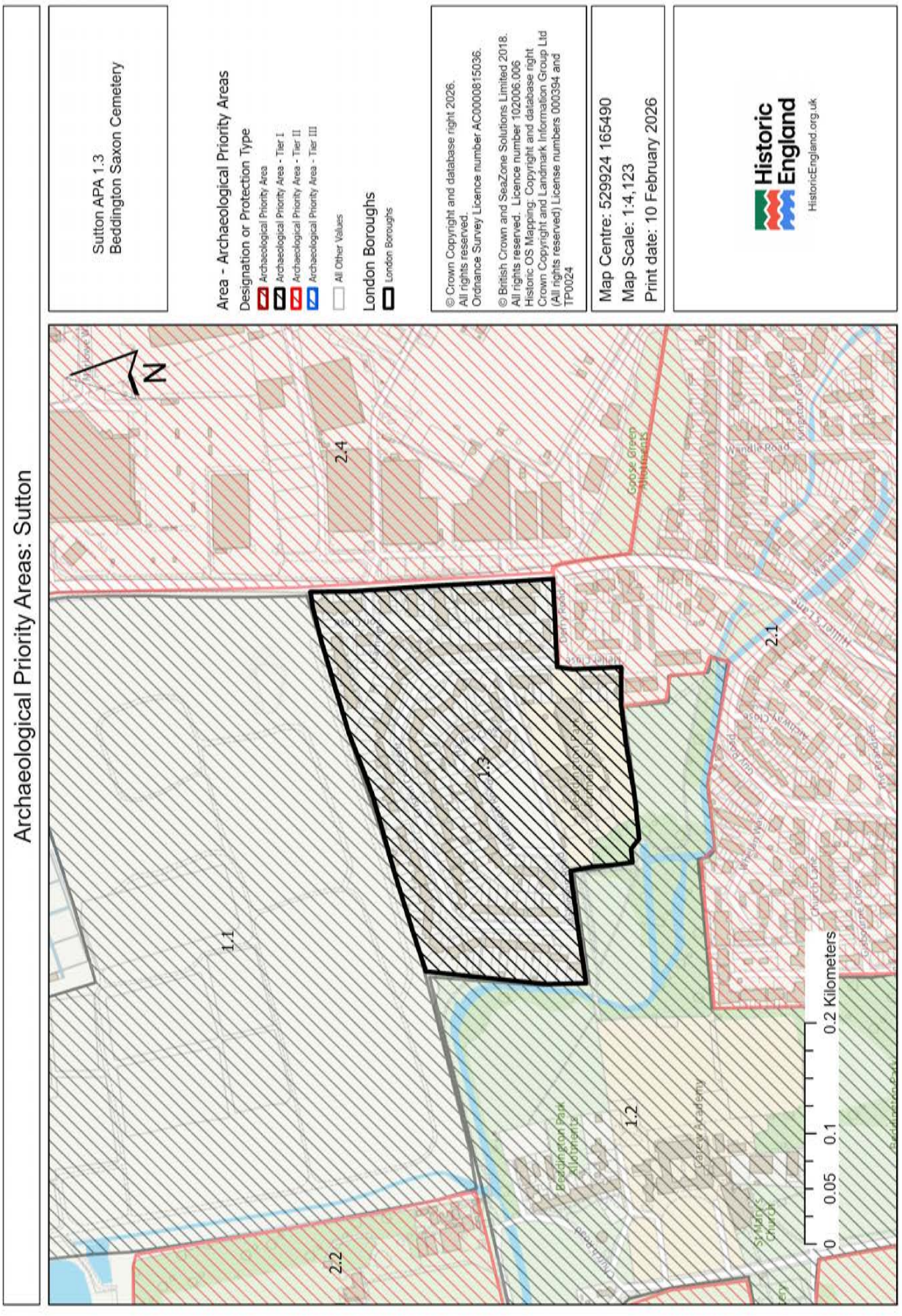


Figure 6: Sutton APA 1.3 Beddington Saxon Cemetery

Summary and Definition

The Beddington Saxon Cemetery Archaeological Priority Area covers the approximate location of Beddington Saxon Cemetery. It is classified as a Tier 1 APA as it covers the site of an extensive Saxon cemetery used for interment between the 5th and 7th Centuries.

The APA is located to the west of Beddington Lane and covers Crispin Crescent, Mallinson Road and Beddington Park Primary School.

Description

Evidence of early medieval Saxon occupation in Sutton is largely obtained from documentary evidence and burials. Beddington Saxon Cemetery is currently one if the most important Saxon sites in the borough. It was excavated in the 19th century. Inhumation and cremations reveal an extensive cemetery used for interment between the 5th and 7th centuries. Associated burial goods include spears, daggers, shields, a blue glass bead, and a bronze bracelet. J.W Flowers (1874) suggests that the absence of (fine) jewellery and swords indicates that the people buried in the cemetery were not of any great wealth and may have been 'husbandmen' or 'ceorls'.

The ground in which the burials were found in the 19th century covered around half an acre. The site was described as slightly raised above the level of the adjoining meadow, the site of a Roman Villa (see below). A sizeable cemetery in use for two centuries would presumably have been close to a settlement.

The APA is located to the east of the Carew Manor and St Mary's Church. St Mary's Church is thought to be of Saxon origin and Beddington is mentioned in early Saxon documents. A Saxon brooch was found in Beddington Park next to the boating lake, and Saxon pottery has been identified close to Carew Manor. Three Saxon burials were recorded at Park Farm near to Carew Manor.

Beddington Roman Villa lies directly to the north, and a Saxon coin was recovered from the villa site. Parallels could then be drawn with the Park Lane Anglo-Saxon Cemetery in Croydon to the east. At Park Lane the date range of the burials extended from the late 5th to the early 7th Centuries, and a coffined burial dating to the Roman period was also found. The presence of this Roman burial suggests that the area may have been used as a cemetery in the late Roman period and continued to be used into the early Anglo-Saxon period.

In 1988 burials of an uncertain date were encountered at the Ariston Alloys Factory Site to the east of Beddington Lane. It is therefore possible that the cemetery may have extended beyond the current limits of the APA.

Significance

Physical evidence of early Medieval settlement in Sutton is limited, so it is difficult to reconstruct patterns of settlement. While early medieval burials sites have been recorded in Sutton, they often lack firm dating evidence to support interpretation. Beddington Saxon Cemetery is currently one of

the most important Saxon sites in the borough. Further burials or additional funerary evidence may still be present within the APA and may extend beyond the current boundary.

The proximity of Beddington Saxon Cemetery to Beddington Roman Villa could reflect resettlement and reuse of existing cultural landscapes. The cemetery could have been started within about fifty years of the abandonment of the villa although dating uncertainties make this difficult to confirm. Phillips (2006) suggests that the Vvlla site and surrounding landscape was continuously occupied from the late prehistoric period to the medieval Period. And proceeding the Roman period settlement moved a short distance south from one ridge to another. New discoveries might help to improve our understanding of the transition between the late Roman and early medieval periods.

Several Saxon cemeteries have been found along the Wandle Valley. Comparisons with other keys sites such as that at Ravensbury, Mitcham and Park Lane Cemetery, Croydon, and Russell Hill, and future discoveries could help to improve understanding of the communities living in this area during the period.

Key References

Flowers, J.W (1874) Notices of an Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Beddington, Surrey. Surrey Archaeological Collections 6. Vol 6. p.122

Surrey Archaeological Collections, Vol. 90, 2003; A Gazetteer of Early Anglo-Saxon Burial Sites

Perry, J. 1980 Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Beddington, in THE PAST - OUR FUTURE, Beddington, Carshalton and Wallington Archaeological Society. 4, 23-8.

Adkins, L & Adkins, R. 1985 A Saxon Brooch from Beddington Park, Surrey Archaeol Call, 76, 144

J Phillips (2006) The Manor of Huscarls and the Beddington Roman villa London Archaeologist Vol 11 (5)

Sutton APA 1.4: Orchard Hill Prehistoric Settlement Site

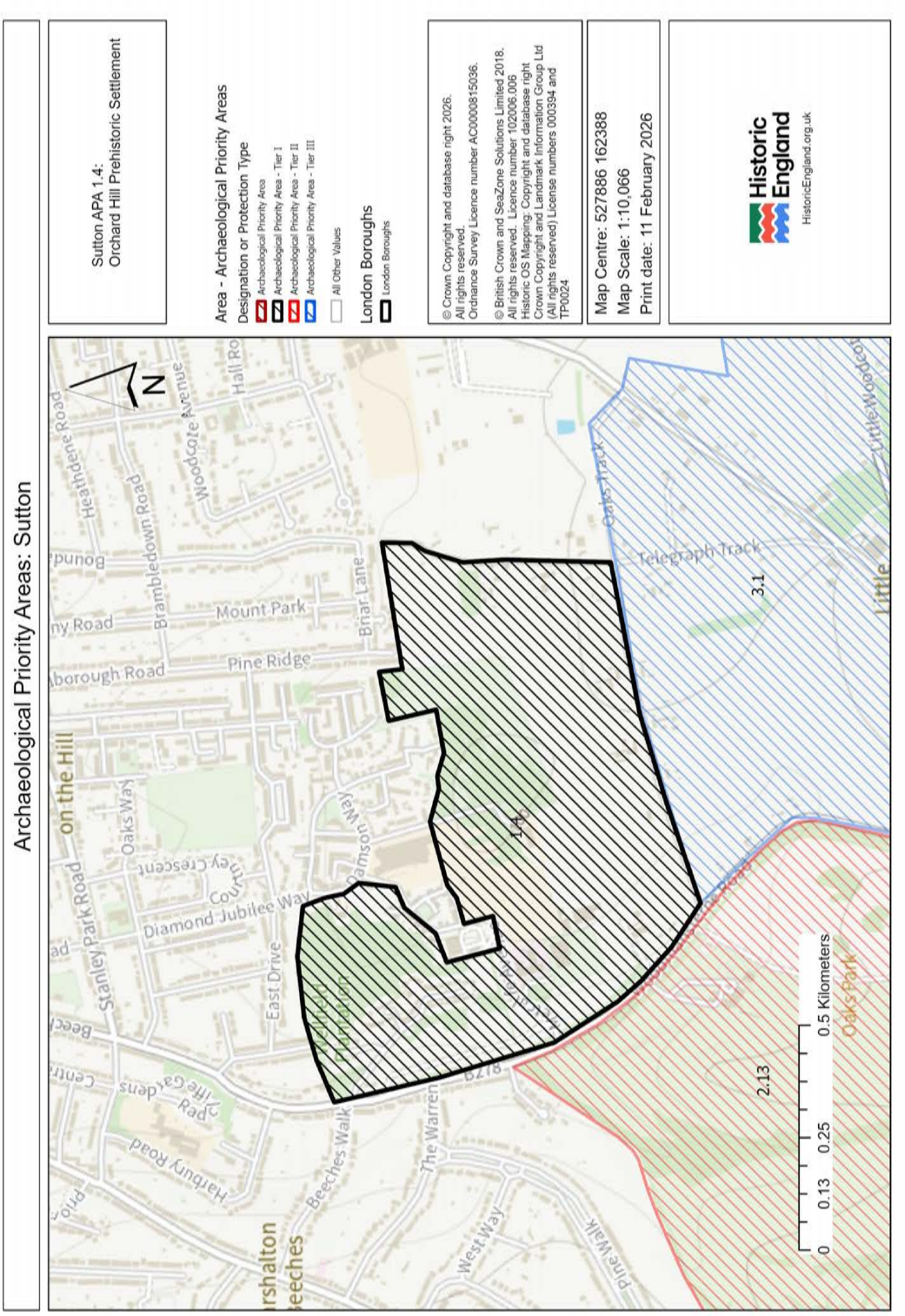


Figure 7: Sutton APA 1.4 Orchard Hill Prehistoric Settlement Site

Summary and Definition

The Orchard Hill Prehistoric Settlement and Queen Mary's Hospital Site APA covers a late Bronze Age Springfield style enclosure surviving as below-ground remains, an Early Iron Age settlement, the former Queen Mary's children's hospital site, and an open area of land surrounding the sites where finds from the Prehistoric to Roman periods have been recorded.

It is a Tier 1 APA as it covers a rich archaeological landscape with evidence of Bronze Age and Early Iron Age activity. The Bronze Age enclosure is a Scheduled Ancient Monument of national importance, and there has been a history of positive archaeological interventions in the surrounding area.

The APA is located to the north of Oaks Track which forms its southern boundary. It covers part of the former site of Queen Mary's Hospital, Queen Mary's Woodland, and the Wellfield Plantation. Telegraph Track forms the eastern boundary of the APA, and Woodmansterne Road forms the western boundary.

Description

The APA is located on the hilltop, Orchard Hill which is formed by a cap of Thanet Sand, overlying chalk. The hill overlooks much of the surrounding area including Little Woodcote to the south. The former boundary of the APA covered the area of Queen Mary's Hospital site and recently redeveloped ground to the north. The areas that have been comprehensively redeveloped in recent years have been excluded from this Tier 1 APA, and a wider area to the south and east incorporated within the boundary following the discovery of Bronze Age and Iron Age archaeology relevant to, but outside of the Scheduled area.

Excavations within the APA at the St Mary's Hospital site have provided evidence of extensive phases of settlement activity dating from the Late Bronze Age to early Romano-British periods. The earliest finds at Orchard Hill include Mesolithic and early Neolithic worked flints.

A Late Bronze Age Springfield style enclosure site was first discovered during the construction of buildings for Queen Mary's Hospital in 1903 and was investigated again in 1937 and 1939. The enclosure is broadly circular in plan and denoted by a V-shaped ditch, which has become infilled and survives as a buried feature. The ditch c2.1m deep and 3.6m wide and encloses an area approximately 150m in diameter. Within the in-fill of the ditch are the remains of a collapsed chalk block rampart, which formed the facing of a bank. Two quarries have been identified outside of the scheduled area and are likely to have provided chalk for the rampart of the enclosure. A break in the ditch located in the south-east side of the enclosure is thought to have been the entrance. The 1903 excavations recorded at least seven Bronze Age cremation burials south of the enclosure. Excavated finds associated with the enclosure indicate that it was constructed in the Late Bronze Age (between 1000 BC and 800 BC). Springfield style enclosures appear to be domestic in function. They are typically found on a hilltop or spur, with some occupied into the Early Iron Age.

While excavations have not produced finds from later periods within the scheduled enclosure, Iron Age and Romano-British features were recorded outside of the scheduled area during earlier stages of fieldwork related to the redevelopment of the hospital site. In 2008 and 2010 50m northwest of the enclosure part of an arly/Middle Iron Age to early Romano-British agricultural settlement was excavated. The excavations revealed a multi-phase arrangement of features, enclosure ditches, and dense clusters of pits some containing complex and elaborate deposits of animal bone and other materials. These include the butchered remains of over 25 individual sheep/goat carcasses deposited as a single layer, with additional complete skeletons of dogs, chickens and a raven, and a pit containing a horse's head.

Early/Middle Iron Age settlement is represented by a single roundhouse with an adjacent square post-built granary-type structure, and several relatively shallow pits. A neonate burial also dates to this period. By the end of the Middle Iron Age part of the settlement area had been bounded by small enclosure ditches, with a larger D shaped enclosure, with a west-facing entrance, to the west, and a smaller sub-square enclosure to the east. A possible trackway ran along the northern side. The eastern enclosure was subsequently enlarged twice, during the Late Iron Age and early Romano-British period, and the western enclosure was also modified.

Evidence, from these phases suggests a mixed agricultural economy that is typical for the region. The enclosure was likely to be the focus of settlement during the earlier phase of the site, with peripheral activities associated with the enclosure taking place in the surrounding area. The animal bone assemblage indicates that a significant part of the landscape must have been devoted to pastoral agriculture. There is also evidence for industrial and craft activities including metalworking. The recovery of chalk spindlewhorls in Late Iron Age and early Romano-British pits indicates the production of yarns and textiles, while possible loomweights are indicative of weaving.

Evidence of early medieval activity in Sutton is primarily based on burials. Saxon burials and small quantities of Saxon pottery have been recorded around the southern side of the Bronze Age enclosure, and residual Saxon pottery has been recorded around the Hospital site.

Langley Park Road pipeline

Along the southern boundary to this APA and meters from the scheduled monument is the line of a buried water pipe that was dug in 2021. The fieldwork revealed five large ditches plus a pit or end of ditch in the area close to the scheduled monument. Most of the features were late prehistoric with one being Iron Age or possible early Roman. The archaeological work undertaken in response to the pipeline has demonstrated that the archaeological evidence extends south of the monument as well as to the north. However, the evidence did not include definitive Bronze Age features that could have related to the location to the immediate south of the pipeline at the east end, where a Bronze Age leaf-shaped sword had been recovered from plough soil. Within this area south of the pipeline a collection of Bronze Age axes, awls and arrowheads have been found while nearby Bronze Age pottery and heat-crazed flint all point to this area being of equal potential and anticipated significance.

Queen Mary's Hospital

The 136 acre site of Queen Mary's Hospital (previously known as 'Southern Hospital') was purchased by the Metropolitan Asylums Board (MAB) in 1896. The MAB was established following a series of scandals regarding the poor state of London workhouses. The buildings were constructed in 1908 and had been intended to accommodate 800 convalescent fever patients. In the same year the MAB were given the responsibility of caring for 'sick, convalescent or debilitated children', it was decided

that the hospital would be adapted for 1,000 children under the name of the Children's Hospital. The Children's Infirmary opened in 1909, with 1000 beds and a staff of 300. At the time, the hospital was considered the largest and most advanced children's hospital in the country. In 1915 the hospital was renamed the Queen Mary's Hospital for Children after Queen Mary agreed to become the patron.

Ward blocks or 'cottages', were arranged in 24 pairs of U-shaped single-storey buildings, arranged in three echelons. The space between the ward blocks was intended to reduce the spread of infection between patients. By 1926 the hospital had expanded and cared for children with rheumatic diseases and non-pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) which were prevalent at the time. During the Second World War the hospital was heavily bombed, the location and the layout/formation of the buildings may have looked like a military base. By the late 1970s it was the largest children's hospital in Europe with its own school, a zoo, and a miniature railway.

Queen Mary's Hospital closed in 1993, the Hospital buildings on the eastern part of the site were demolished and the area was redeveloped for residential use. The remainder of the properties were demolished in 2011 to make way for further residential properties and the move of Stanley Park School (now Oaks Park School), to the site. The chapel remains externally as it was for the last century and has now been converted into a children's Nursery school. Mayfield House, Garth House and former gate porter's lodge Oak House escaped demolition and provide a valuable reminder of the history of the site. Elements of the railway gauge track can still be seen in the grounds of Queen Mary's Park today.

Significance

The APA covers one of the largest Late Bronze Age circular enclosures in south-east England and is considered one of the most significant sites of its period in Greater London and the Lower Thames Valley. To date, only a small part of the interior of the enclosure has been excavated and as such it holds potential for further archaeological and environmental information relating to its construction, use and history.

There is potential throughout the APA for further evidence relating to human occupation and activity from the Late Bronze Age to Roman period. Excavations around the enclosure suggest that there was no significant break in the site's occupation, offering a rare insight into human activity within the landscape over a broad period of time.

Reuse of the landscape in the early medieval period is evident from the recovery of Saxon pottery and burials within the APA. Further evidence could help to enhance current understanding of the early medieval period within the borough.

Of additional significance is the site of Queen Mary's Hospital. While the hospital was demolished in recent times, it was nevertheless one of the largest hospitals in Europe. Archaeological approaches to the study of health and care have developed in recent decades to encompass both tangible and intangible aspects of medical worldviews and health beliefs. The extant remains, documented evidence, and social histories could help to advance current research, and enhance our understanding of other sites in London such as the Oriel site at St Pancras, London.

Key References

Groves, J, Lovell, J, 'London Archaeologist, Vol 10-01, 13-19' in Excavations within and close to the Late Bronze Age enclosure at the former Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, 1999, London , (2002)

CgMS (2009) Land at former Queen Mary's Hospital Carshalton London: Historic Building Recording.

Earl, Ernest (1996) Queen Mary's Hospital For Children: an historical account through words & pictures. (Knebworth: Able).

Late Bronze Age enclosure at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton
https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003313?section=official-list-entry

Powell, A, Animal bones and broken objects: symbolic deposition at an Iron Age to early Romano-British settlement at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton (2016)

Wessex Archaeology 2008A, Former Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, London, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Wessex Archaeology 2009, Orchard Hill, Carshalton, London Borough of Sutton: Post-excavation Assessment Report

Wessex Archaeology 2011, Orchard Hill, Carshalton, London Borough of Sutton: Post-excavation Assessment Report

Wessex Archaeology 2023, Langley Park, Carshalton, London Borough of Sutton: Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

Sutton APA 1.5: The Church of St Nicholas

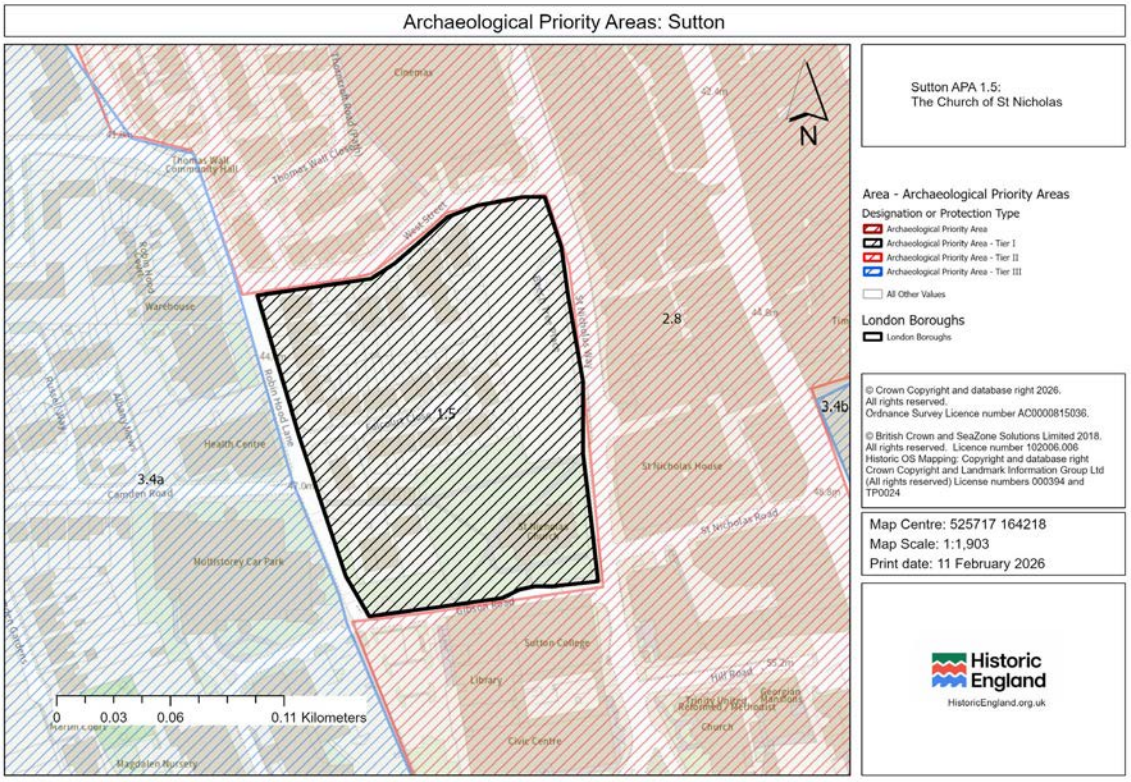


Figure 8 Sutton APA 1.5: The Church of St Nicholas

Summary and Definition

The Church of St Nicholas Archaeological Priority Area covers the Grade II* listed Church of St Nicholas, its associated burial ground, and an area of land to the north, known as the Rectory.

The APA is classified as a Tier 1 as it includes a historic burial ground with medieval origins. The Church of St Nicholas is thought to have been built on the site of a much earlier church. There is potential for medieval and post-medieval burials within the APA. A history of positive archaeological interventions within the APA demonstrates there is potential for further archaeological evidence associated with the medieval church, and its relationship with the settlement of Sutton to be discovered.

The APA is located to the west of St Nicholas Way which forms its eastern boundary. It covers the church and burial grounds. It is bounded by West Street to the north. Robin Hood Road forms the western boundary of the APA.

Description

St Nicholas Church, Sutton is a Grade II* listed parish church in the centre of Sutton, London. It is one of the oldest churches in Sutton and is surrounded by a small, wooded graveyard, with some lawned areas and benches. The manor of Sutton was referenced in the early-medieval period when it was recorded as a gift to Chertsey Abbey during the 7th century. By the 11th century a settlement had been established within Sutton, and the Domesday Survey (1086) records two churches within the Manor, one of which is thought to be Parish Church of Sutton. A list of Rectors for the church dates from 1291 and shows that the church was partly re-constructed at the end of the 13th century by the Abbot of Chertsey, John de Rutherwyck. The list also includes a Joseph Glover who resigned in 1636 to emigrate to America and brought the first printing press to New England. The tower was rebuilt circa 1790 and an extension was added on the north side of the nave by 1825.

The church was demolished in 1862 due to the increase in the local population. The present Church of St Nicholas was constructed by Edward Nash in 1862-64. It is a flint and stone church in Gothic style and incorporates a medieval piscina and a high number of monuments from the old church. The north chapel was converted into an organ chamber in 1899. In September 1940 the church sustained some bomb damage on its north side. All the windows were blown out and replaced with plain glass.

The church and churchyard contain several significant burials, and memorials. These include earlier Monuments to Joseph Glover 1628, a Lady Dorothy Brownlowe 1699, to William Earl Talbot 1782 and to Isaac Littlebury 1740. The Brownlowe Monument is a major work by the sculptor William Stanton. There are historical references to a gravestone with a rare inscription to a Mrs Elizabeth Pistor (*d*1690) and two of her children 'who dyed young in the great Sickness of 1665'.

The Grade II listed Gibson Mausoleum erected in 1777 contains the remains of James Gibson (c1706-1777) a London wine merchant and Master of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers, and his family. While the tomb is inspected in an annual ceremony on the 12th of August each year, the connection between Sutton and the Gibsons is currently poorly understood.

The wooded churchyard contains numerous old trees, including fine yews. Two well-used public footpaths currently run through the grounds of the graveyard. These paths appear to align with routeways between the springline settlements of Cheam, Sutton and Carshalton visible on historic maps. The Roque Map (1762) shows a trackway aligning with a historic routeway used since the medieval period from Lovers Lane (Cheam), Lower Cheam, and St Nicholas' Church. This shows the importance and significance of St Nicholas Church during the medieval period.

Early 19th century maps show that the land around the church formed a (reverse L- shape) with a rectory and land to the north of the graveyard adjoining West Street. It is possible that West Street, like that of West Street in Carshalton formed a significant part of the Medieval Road Pattern.

At the corner of West Street/St Nicholas Way excavations revealed evidence of Medieval and Postmedieval occupation. Along the frontage of West Street a late medieval/ Postmedieval building with a chalk floor, chalk walls and a chalk cellar, a hearth, pits and floor layers was recorded. Excavations at the north end of St Nicholas Way provided significant evidence for the formation of Medieval boundaries (ditches) backfilled by the 13th or 14th century, and beam slots for a Medieval building. The lines of these boundaries survived to be recorded on 19th century OS maps. Pottery from these excavations was dated to the medieval period and includes local 12th to 13th century Cheam and possibly Kingston wares.

The burial ground has the potential to contain undiscovered remains of the medieval church and associated burials. The present day western roadside boundary is a modern invention, and so

truncated graves and possible burials may lie under the present-day road. It has not been confirmed if the earlier church lay with in the footprint of the current church or adjacent to current site. Evidence for Medieval and Postmedieval settlement and activity may still survive in areas where later 19th and 20th century building has had limited impact. Further research, investigation and discoveries could help to enhance our understanding of the medieval (and Postmedieval) development in Sutton, the development of the church, and its connections to other historic settlements in the borough.

Significance

The APA contains the burial ground associated with the Church of St Nicholas. The present building was built on the site of an earlier medieval church, and contains an unusually high number of monuments, from the early 17th century onwards, some of which are described in the listed building entry for the church as of 'more than special interest'. Few of these very early style monuments survive nationally, and Medieval outdoor tombs and 17th-century headstones are rare. The Church of St Nicholas and the associated burial ground represents an important record of the social history of Sutton and its communities.

There is potential for remains dating to the Medieval and Postmedieval periods. The discovery of further structural evidence could contribute to our current understanding of the origin and development of settlement in the area, and the connections between settlements along the springline.

Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations, including life expectancy, health and disease.

Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines, archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics. For Christian burials archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England. Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

Key References

London Parks and Gardens https://londongardenstrust.org/conservation/inventory/site-record/?ID=SUT053

W G Bell 'The Great Plague in London', 1924

Bridget Cherry & Nikolaus Pevsner, London 2: South, 1983

Charles Marshall, 'A History of the Old Villages of Cheam and Sutton', 1936

Listed Building Entry https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1065629?section=official-list-entry

Gibson Mausoleum https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1065630

Images of bomb damage http://www.stnicholas.suttonteam.org.uk/history-of-the-building

London Archaeologist Excavation Round-up 1989: Part 2

Charlotte Malone, Early Sutton: to inform the present for the future (Oxford Archaeology and Historic England).

The Importance of Historic Cemeteries and Burial Grounds (Historic England) https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/caring-for-heritage/cemeteries-and-burial-grounds/importance/

Sutton APA 1.6: Carshalton House and Gardens (St. Philomena's Schools)

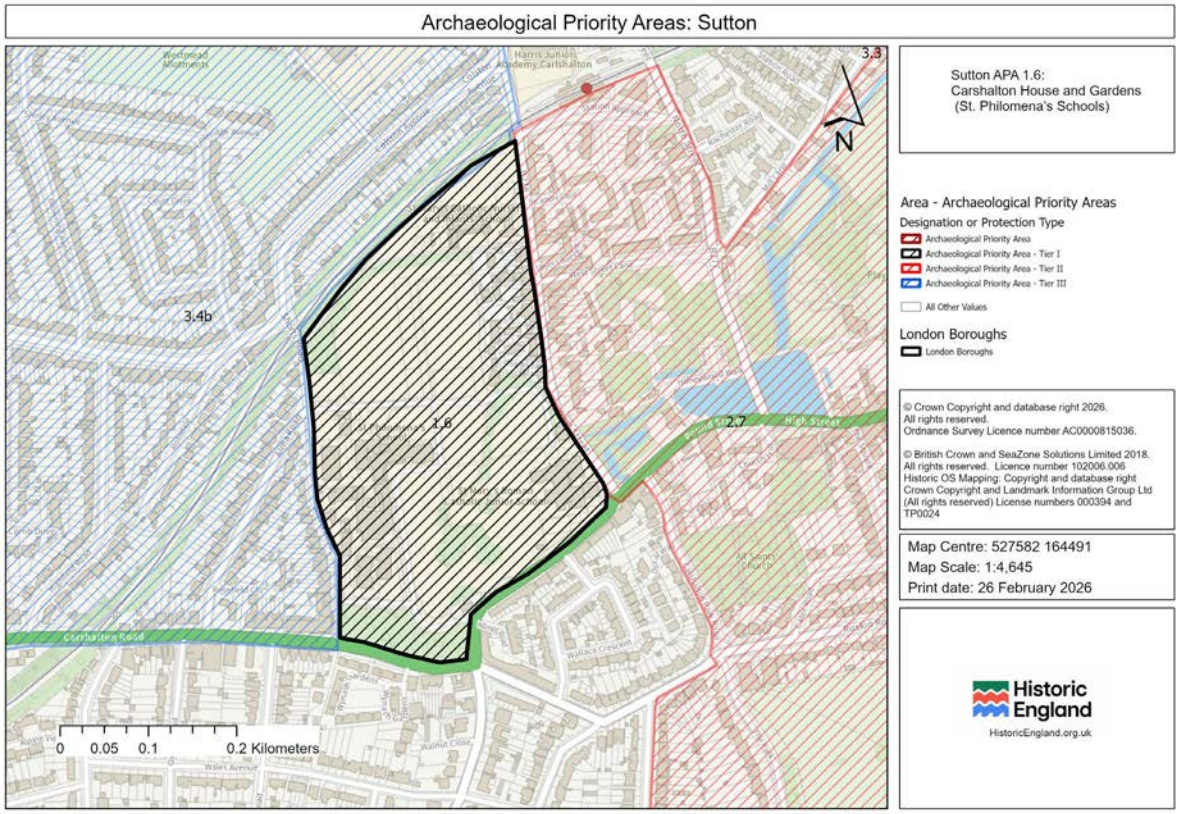


Figure 9 Sutton APA 1.6: Carshalton House and Gardens (St. Philomena's Schools)

Summary and Definition

The Carshalton House and Gardens (St. Philomena) APA covers the site of a 17th century manor house and 18th century pleasure gardens, with evidence of earlier occupation from the Prehistoric, Roman, and Medieval period.

It is a Tier 1 APA as there is evidence of sustained Bronze Age activity, Late Iron Age activity, and the ground plan of a Roman farmstead/villa within the APA. The APA is in a topographical area that has consistently produced significant prehistoric archaeology. The existing 17th century mansion likely covers the site of one of Carshalton's early manor houses.

The APA is located along the Carshalton Road which defines the southern boundary of the APA. It is bounded by Shorts Road to the west, the railway to the north, and West Street and Pound Street to the east.

Description

The APA includes an area largely covered by Carshalton House and Gardens, now the site of two schools, but also properties on the west side of West Street, Carshalton. The southern portion of the area is set against rising land to the south and flanked both east and west by gently rising ground. Running from the higher ground to the south is a ribbon of head deposit denoting a former water course from south to north along western side of the APA. The APA is represented by a mix of Thanet Sand and River Terrace Gravels with Upper Chalk and is bordered by the A232 to the south and railway to the north while siting within a wider west-east spring line landscape that has been the focus of human activity through time.

Prehistoric

The relatively level ground that rises to the south, is an area that has consistently produced important prehistoric archaeology including Bronze Age pottery and other artefacts, along with flint and animal bone including aurochs (wild cattle). Historically the focus of early Bronze Age archaeology has come from the grounds of Carshalton House. Archaeological excavations have been undertaken within the APA over the years since 1992 through planning conditions arising from proposed building works. During archaeological evaluation in advance of a school gym that year, a Bronze Age collared urn was excavated signalling the importance of this area. Three small fragments of burnt bone suggested evidence for a cremation.

From the area of the science block, late Bronze Age pottery was recovered associated with the fill at the end of a ditch, with a v-shaped ditch being excavated back at the gym site, the pottery from which suggested a late Bronze Age or early Iron Age date. Archaeological excavation in 1998 produced more late Bronze Age archaeology, this time in the form of midden deposits and a possible cairn. A ditch on the area of the school kitchen produced more late Bronze Age pottery, and from within the upper fill a sherd of Saxon ware was recorded.

Roman

Archaeological evidence of the Roman period is well represented within the APA with the eastern area of the site around St Philomena's School covering most of the ground plan of a Roman farmstead/villa.

In an archaeological evaluation in 2002 to the rear of The Racehorse at Davis Yard (19 West Street, now 1-4 Jubilee Court), two flint constructed walls were identified. A two-week excavation that followed showed the walls were part of a rectangular 'room' that was part of a greater building dated to the c.2nd century AD. A heavily disturbed possible late Roman neonate burial was excavated that had been cut into the natural deposits.

Fragments of earlier wall were also recorded associated with a quantity of Late Pre-Roman Iron Age (LPRIA) pottery, a possible oven and a loom weight to suggest that a pre-conquest building was subsequently replaced with a more typical Roman farmstead/villa. The fact that the possible Late Pre-Roman Iron Age building was flint constructed and rectangular in plan marks the site to be of regional if not national importance.

The identification of a Roman farmstead/villa led to further investigation at the site, and a geophysical survey within the neighbouring open ground of St Philomena's School was undertaken. The survey result showed that the Roman building extended into the sports field, with the suggestion

that the excavated room was at the north-east end of the building range that faced southeast and so would extend into the properties of present-day Swan Yard.

Traces of a Roman road have been recorded to the north of the APA near the junction of Short Road and West Street. A further section was revealed in 1990 during a watching brief on groundworks in William Road. This may align with an old lane to the north of the Carshalton House and Gardens that led towards Mitcham. To the south it is worth noting that traces of an old bank and trackway leading from Carshalton House and curving towards Park Hill and Banstead Road South have been observed in the past (see Birch 1925). The trackway/road leads south past Barrow Hedges where Roman pottery has been recorded, and the significant Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement at Orchard Hill (See APA 1.5 as above).

Early Medieval

A Saxon sherd excavated from the area of the kitchen has been supplemented by the recovery of loom-weights from the dining hall area and the occasional pit. Further finds have been recorded in the wider area, including pottery at Colston Avenue to the north. To the west at the junction of Carshalton Road and Ringstead Road Saxon burials and an iron spear head were recorded during road works.

Medieval

Carshalton probably derives its name from its location as the settlement by the spring. It has a complex early manorial history. All Saints Church (to the east) was founded around the 12th century. The existing mansion at Carshalton House is thought to have been built on the site of one of Carshalton's early manor houses, and evidence of earlier buildings have been recorded during construction at the school.

The science block archaeological excavation produced a single 12th-13th century pottery sherd as dating evidence sealed beneath a rammed chalk layer. Scattered around the school site Cheam, London and Kingston pottery sherds have been recorded.

Human skeletal remains were discovered in the school grounds when an Elm tree blew down in 1974. The remains were predominantly adult, with one skeletal element attributed to a child. Building rubble, chalk blocks, bricks, a medieval key, and pottery dating from the 13th- 16th century covered the burials and so they were tentatively dated to this period (Bird 1974). However, there are no known burial grounds documented in the area, so it is possible that the remains are earlier in date.

During the layout of the gardens in the early 18th century human remains were reported towards the Lodge in the south 'John Fellowes, in levelling the road to make a handsome Avenue to his Seat, discovered a great Quantity of Bones, mostly human, which seem to hint that here was formerly a Cemetery or that it was a Field of Battle.'

Post medieval

At the centre of this APA is Carshalton House a Grade II* listed building, once the residence of Sir John Fellows, a director of the South Sea Company before it became a convent in the late Victorian period, and later a catholic girl’s school. The house was purchased by Edward Carleton in 1696. It was seized by the Crown in 1713, and an inventory was made of the House and its contents. This inventory refers to 2 sets of 7 bedrooms and a "painted parlour" on the ground floor which are all features of the house today. In 1714 Sir John Fellowes purchased the house, he made some

modifications to the house was responsible for commissioning the laying out of the grounds in landscape style together with the erection of ornamental buildings including the Water Tower and Hermitage or Grotto by the lake. The grounds include designs attributed to Charles Bridgeman in 1720.

Within the bed of the present lake, chalk and brick structures have been recorded in the location of the former fountains as noted on a landscape map of 1632. Surviving within the cellars of the 17th and 18th century mansion is evidence of a building that would be contemporary with the depicted landscape.

Significance

The archaeological evidence recorded to date suggests the presence of significant and sustained activity in the prehistoric period. The archaeology of this area is of regional if not national importance through the occurrence of Bronze Age activity and should therefore be considered in conjunction with that around Orchard Hill at Queen Mary's Hospital scheduled monument.

The eastern area of the site is also important for the of Late Pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman farmstead/villa complex and further investigation between equivalent local/regional scheduled sites could help further our understanding of this significant site.

Key References

Brown and Cotton 2000, in Museum of London in The Archaeology of Greater London

Perry, JG 2002 *Post-Excavation Assessment on Davis Yard, rear of 19 West Street, Carshalton, Surrey, SM5*, Sutton Archaeological Services [SLO71233]

2010 *Research Design on St Philomena's Catholic Girls School*, Sutton Archaeological Services,

Smalley, R 2009 *Geophysical Survey Report, St Philomena's School, Carshalton*, Stratascan [J572-01]

1632 *The Arundel Map*, Arundel Castle, copy in Sutton Local Studies Library

'Parishes: Carshalton', in A History of the County of Surrey: Volume 4, ed. H E Malden(London, 1912), British History Online https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/surrey/vol4/pp178-188 [accessed 4 December 2024].

Birch, J.E. A Carshalton Camp Surrey Archaeological Collections Vol 36

Surrey Archaeol Soc Bull 137, May/June 1977, 6 (D G Bird)

Surrey Archaeol Soc Bull 108, July 1974, 3-4 (D G Bird)

5. Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Areas: Map Extracts and Descriptions

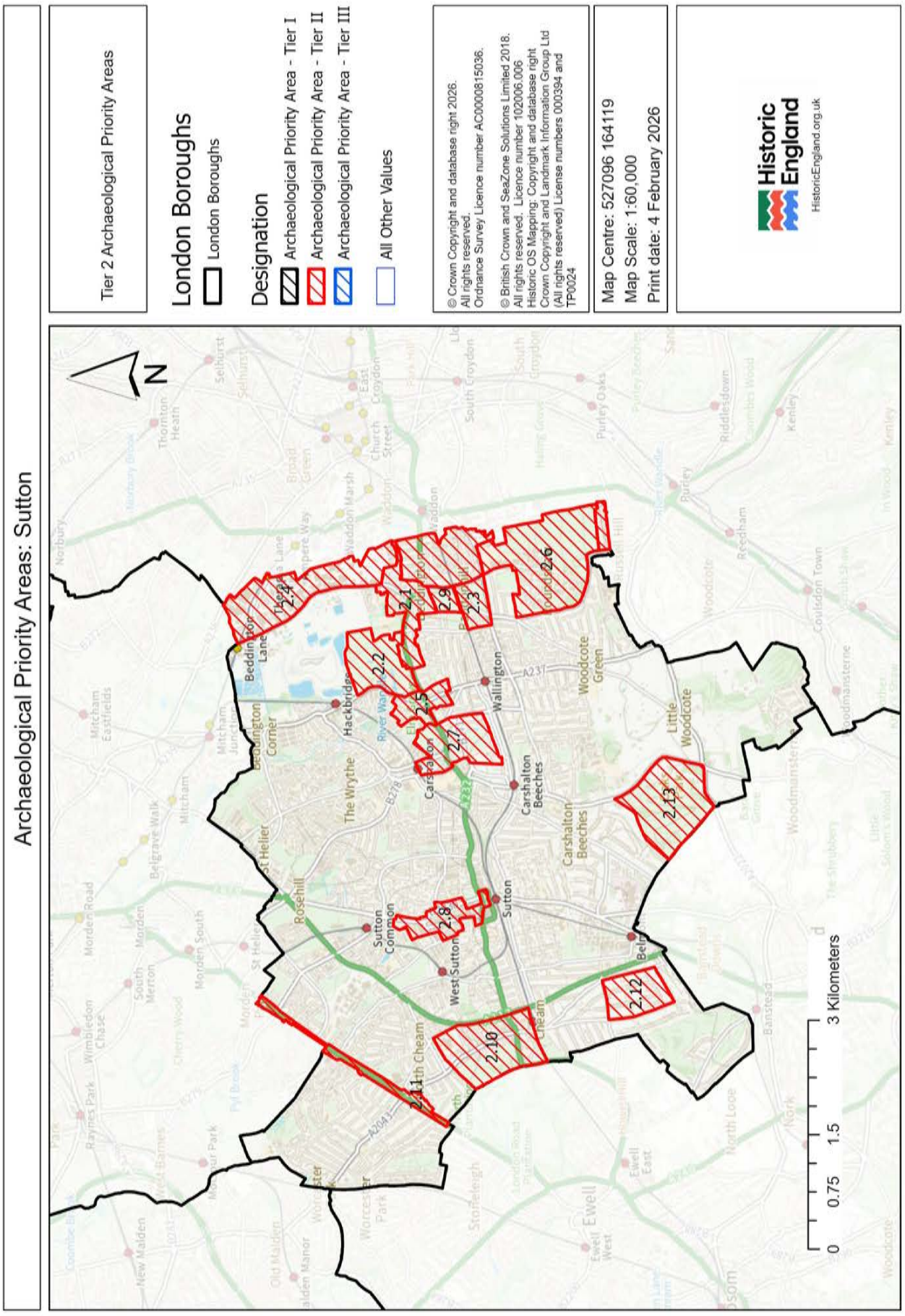


Figure 10 Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Areas

Sutton APA 2.1 Beddington

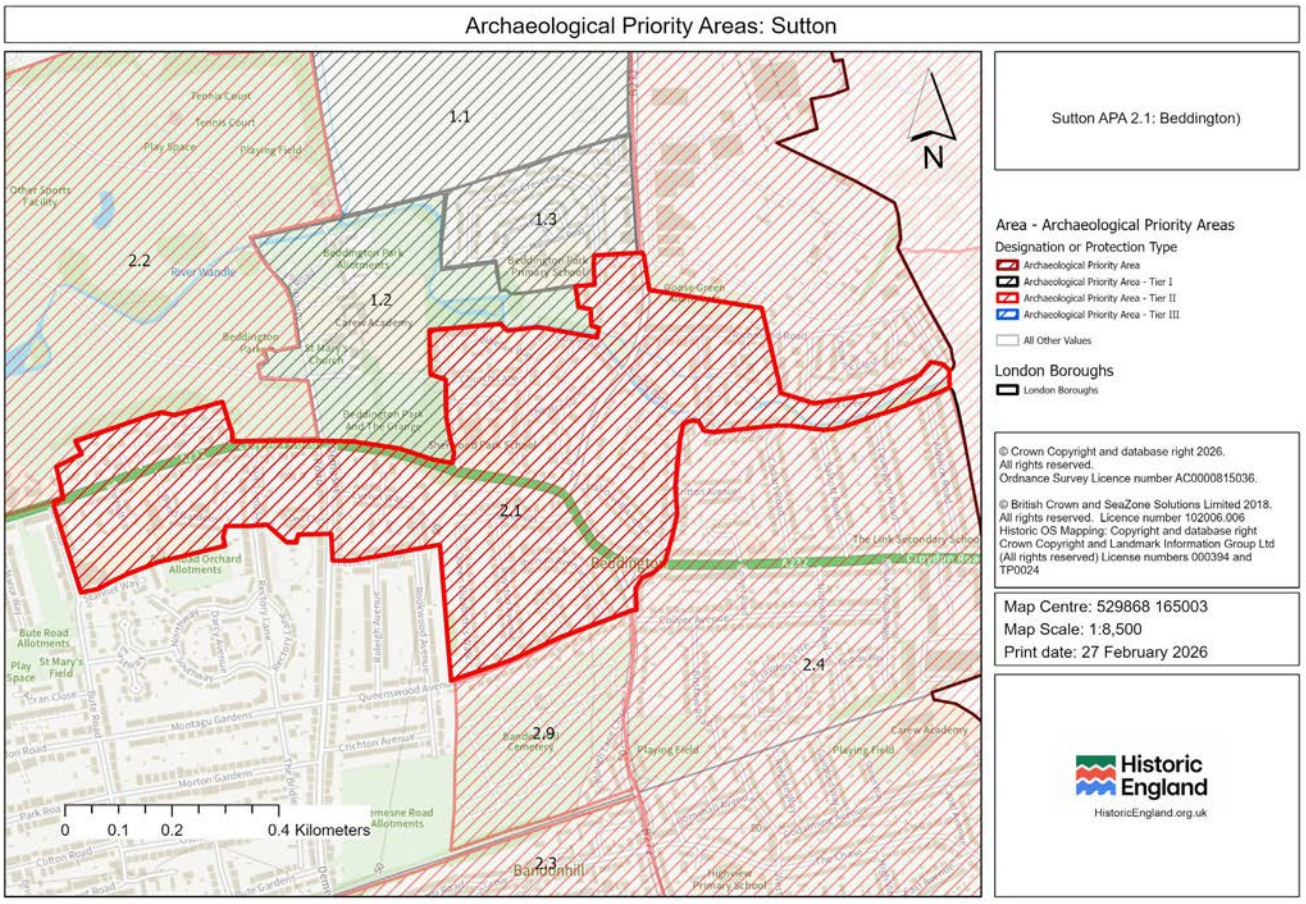


Figure 11 Sutton APA 2.1: Beddington

Summary and Definition

The Beddington Archaeological Priority Area covers the historic settlement of Beddington. It is classified as a Tier 2 APA as it covers an important historic settlement. The APA is within a geological area known for its well-preserved prehistoric sites. There is a history of positive archaeological interventions within the APA with evidence of settlement and activity from the prehistoric through to post-medieval period.

The APA is located along the Croydon Road between Carshalton and Wallington to the west, and Croydon to the East. It covers the historic settlement visible on historic maps to the north of Croydon, and an area along the River Wandle that adjoins the historic settlement of Waddon in Croydon. It also includes an area to the south of Croydon Road to cover the spread of post medieval development; and an area of land included within the former Beddington Place (to the south of Collyer Avenue and north of the railway line).

Description

The APA is located on the northern slope of the North Downs across a geological area (the North Downs Fringe and Springline) which is an area of exposed Thanet/Woolwich/Reading beds and terrace gravels. These deposits are well known for preserving Prehistoric archaeological finds. It adjoins the Tier 1 APA of Carew Manor and St Mary's Church, the Tier 2 APA of Beddington Park and Grange, the Tier 1 APA of Beddington Saxon Cemetery, and the Tier 1 APA of Beddington Roman Villa at Beddington Lane, where there is a concentration of archaeological evidence for human activity from the Prehistoric through to Roman period.

Prehistoric

Prehistoric evidence has been recorded in the form of several find spots dispersed throughout the APA. Of note is a Late Bronze Age hoard found between 1866 and 1870, at a depth of 18 inches, when digging for the foundations of a house at 312 Croydon Road. The hoard was reported to include 13 pieces: 1 gouge, 2 broken spearheads, half a celt-mould, six celts, 3 ingots, 6 axes, and part of a sword.

In excavations at Beddington Infants' School, Bronze Age ditches were recorded, and at Bute Road residual Prehistoric pottery and flint were recovered. In 1992, at St Mary the Virgin Church Hall, Rectory Lane excavations recorded Late Bronze Age and Iron Age Pottery.

In 1921 and 1925 excavations along the Springline around Aldwick Road overlooking the river recorded finds from the Palaeolithic to Roman periods. Evidence of a flint assemblage and hearth debris is thought to indicate the presence of a Neolithic Occupation Site.

Roman

A Roman villa complex lies directly to the north of the APA (Beddington Roman Villa), and two stone sarcophagi were found in the churchyard of St. Mary's revealing the presence of a Roman cemetery on the rising land south of the Roman villa at Bandon Hill Cemetery to the south Roman burials have been recorded. At Wallington County Grammar School a Roman road was recorded.

Several find spots have been recorded within the APA at Queen Elizabeth's Walk, and Royston Avenue. Roman pottery was also recorded within the foundation trenches of Beddington Infants school during its construction in the 1840's. An ancient well thought to be Roman was discovered by owners of the former brickworks site on Croydon Road (see below). The well was re-discovered in October 1990 when outbuildings of the new Sherwood Park were built. The structure is described as a circular shaft 3ft.9ins. in width, lined with courses of chalk cut into sets and laid very evenly but uncemented. Forty-eight feet down at the base of the Thanet sand the width of the shaft increased to 4ft. 6ins., Below this the walls rested on the natural chalk. The shaft opened out into a chamber that was filled with earth and animal bones (including Ox and wolf) to a further depth of possibly twenty feet. Within the debris were fragments of tile, pottery, and glass. In 1912 Romano-British votive pots were also found at the brickworks.

Early Medieval

The name Beddington may derive from the Saxon 'Bedda's settlement' yet archaeological evidence of the Early Medieval settlement and development of Beddington is limited. Evidence within the APA is currently limited to early Saxon features and pottery, and medieval sherds of pottery recorded in

pits at The Brandries in 2004. Medieval pottery was also recorded at 312 Croydon Road in an evaluation undertaken in 1994.

Evidence of Saxon funerary activity has been widely recorded around the Beddington APA. A Saxon cemetery has been recorded at Beddington Lane to the north (see APA 1.3 Beddington Saxon Cemetery). A conjectured Saxon cemetery is located at Alcester Road to the west (See APA 2.5 Wallington). To the east of the APA at the former Paynes Poppets Factory Site excavations uncovered at least five sets of skeletal remains thought to be Saxon in date.

Medieval

The Domesday Book refers to four principal manors locally (Wallington, Bandon, Beddington, and Huscarls) in the Wallington Hundred Area. Two mills and a church (probably the original foundation of St. Mary's) are mentioned in the survey at Beddington. The Domesday records the Manor as being held by Azor of Slindon in 1066, and Robert de Wateville of Tonbridge after 1086. By 1363 it was obtained by Nicholas Carew.

Historical research suggests that Carew Manor is the likely successor of the original medieval Manor of Beddington. The early medieval settlement of Beddington is thought to have been near the church and largely removed by the Carews to clear the land. The present Beddington Village may be the location of the medieval settlement of Bandon, the site of which is currently unknown (see APA 2.3 Bandon Hill).

Post-medieval

In 1539 Carew Manor was passed to the King and renamed 'Beddington Place' following the execution of Sir Nicholas Carew (Master of the Horse to Henry VIII) for Treason. However, the Carew's later regained their former estates during the reign of Mary I. Post medieval evidence has been recorded throughout the APA at The Brandies, and at Evelyn Way post-medieval features were recorded during excavations. These included a narrow linear cut (post-medieval bedding trench), and a linear earthwork interpreted as a site boundary. Documentary evidence is useful for showing the rate and nature of development in Beddington.

Rocque's 1760 map of Surrey shows that much of the land within the APA which formed part of the estate was arable. The historic settlement appears to be focused to the north of Croydon Road with open land to the south. Development later spread to the south and several large, scattered houses described as mansions are recorded on the 1820 plan of Beddington. Robson's Commercial Directory lists the principal business-people in Beddington in 1839 at the time of publication: Charles Lambert of Beddington Snuff Mills; William Prior, Grocer and Post Office; Edward Isted, Smith; Joseph Rowe of the Plough Inn and R. Shepherd a Retailer of Beer. In the area of Bond Gardens today the map shows land marked as 'Glebe' land. This would have been assigned to the local rector. By 1844 a newly built rectory house was built on the land. By 1859 the Carew estates were divided and sold, although development of the area was slow with development accelerating in the 1930's.

In the early 20th Century, the Beddington Brickworks occupied a site off Croydon Road (now Sherwood Park School) on a natural outcrop of Thanet sand. The sand was quarried to c50ft, and in 1904 factory buildings were erected within the excavation, with a new wing and machinery later added to manufacture the renowned Beddington white bricks. Contemporary photographs of the brickworks show the entrance to a tunnel in the sand some height above the lowest level of the pit, opposite Queen Elizabeth's Walk.

Of additional interest within the APA are the subterranean passages or caves marked on the OS Maps in the Beddington and Bandon Hill area. These caves were well known locally. The two main entrances were located opposite The Plough public house in the face of a high bank of Thanet sand formed by cutting through the sandy slope when Plough Lane was constructed. It is not currently understood why the tunnels were excavated. They may have been excavated as sand mines, but further investigation and recording has yet to be undertaken to determine the age and extent of the tunnels. Similar caves (thought to be prehistoric) have also been recorded at Alton Road, Waddon.

Significance

Beddington is located on the border area between Croydon and Sutton, a place proven to be rich in archaeological finds and features from the prehistoric period. Future finds would enhance our knowledge of settlement in the Wandle Valley during the prehistoric period. Beddington and Bandon were important medieval manors, and further discoveries would help to enhance understanding of spatial development during this period. The River Wandle was an important focus for industrial activity and surviving remains of the industry and settlement activity would contribute to our understanding of the river's industrial heritage and connections between other key settlements along the river.

Key References

1st Edition OS Map Beddington 1868

Times Remembered Times Past. A History of Beddington and Bandon. Beverley Shew. Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society.

Greenwood, P. A. and Maloney, C. (1993). Excavation Round-up 1992: part 3. London Archaeologist 7 (4). Vol 7(4), pp. 104-110. https://doi.org/10.5284/1070892.

The- Brandries, Wallington, London Borough of Sutton, Watching Brief (2004) Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Sutton APA 2.2: Beddington Park and The Grange

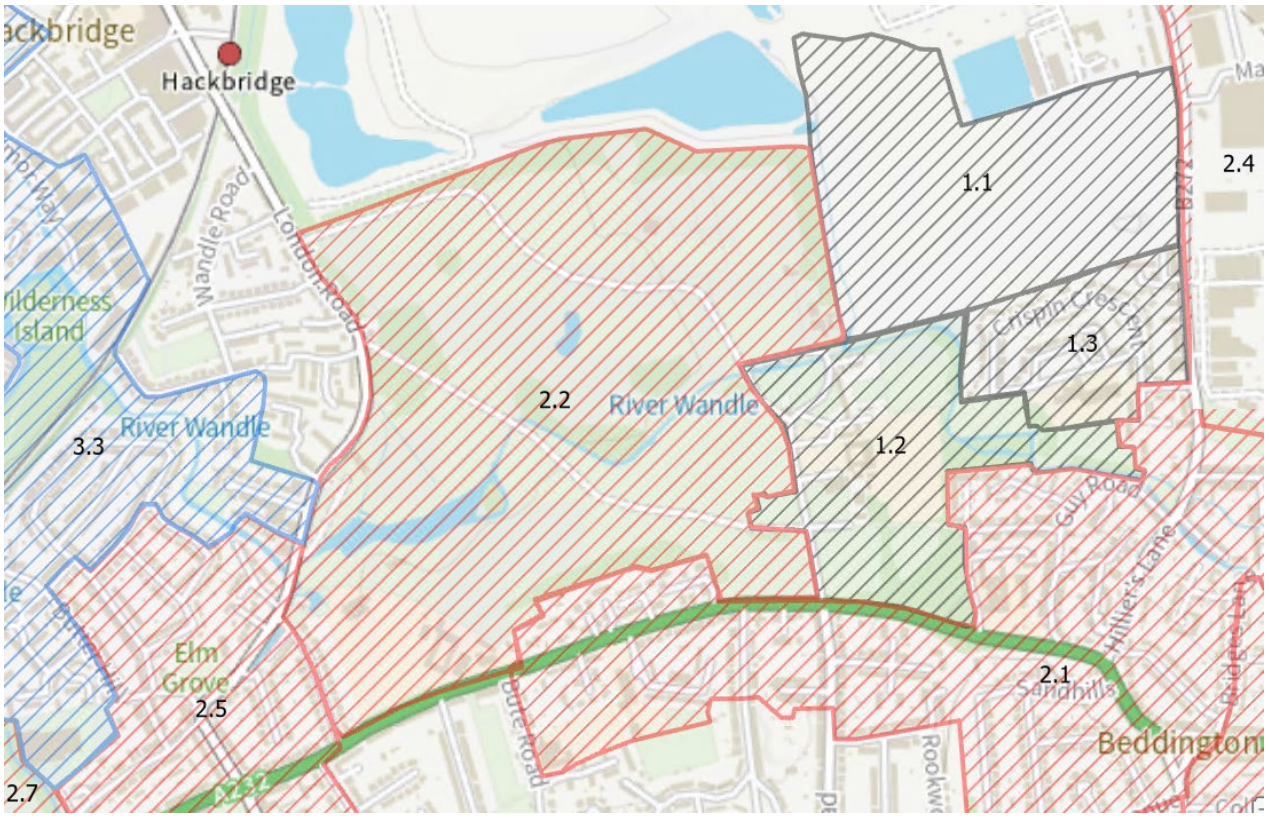


Figure 12 Sutton APA 2.2: Beddington Park and The Grange

Summary and Definition

The Archaeological Priority Area covers the grounds of a former medieval deer park and parklands attached to Carew Manor, and The Grange. It also covers Wallington Grammar School where evidence of Iron Age and Roman activity has been recorded. It is classified as a Tier 1Tier 2 APA as there is a history of positive archaeological interventions within the APA with evidence of a focus of settlement and related activity from the prehistoric through to post-medieval period. The gravels within the park are like those excavated at the sewage works to the north and so may contain considerable evidence of undisturbed prehistoric activity. Carew Manor and its formal gardens are covered by Carew Manor and St Mary's Church Tier 1 APA.

The APA is located to the east of London Road and the boundary is predominantly defined by the boundary of the current park and includes Wallington County Grammar School.

Description

Beddington Park and The Grange are located at the foot of the dip slope of the North Downs. Archaeological evidence of occupation and resource exploitation has been obtained from sites around the river Wandle which flows through the APA in an east west direction. The Park can be divided into three areas: the gravels to the north, peats and silts along the river, and the river terraces and hill wash to the south.

Several historically distinct areas have been established for the park (see Phillips 2014). The areas covered by this APA include the historic deer park, The Grange, Bridge Mill, land south of The Grange Lake, and Manor Gardens. These areas are considered in additional detail below; others are considered in the Tier 1 APA Carew Manor and Gardens. The development of these areas will have influenced the nature, and survival of archaeological evidence, but largely all cultural periods from the prehistoric to modern period are represented within the APA.

Prehistoric

Evidence suggests that the wider area was a focus for activity during the Mesolithic and Late Bronze Age periods. Mesolithic activity appears to be focused on locations with good sources of flint, particularly along the boundary between chalk/alluvium deposits. Mesolithic implements have been recorded across the park as findspots and during archaeological works. There is a decrease in recorded activity from the Neolithic period, however evidence has been recorded at Beddington Sewage Farm to the north where stripping of topsoil revealed significant deposits of Neolithic pottery contained within sub-circular features.

There is an increase in activity during the Bronze Age on the Wandle gravels, and an intensification of agricultural exploitation. Extensive field systems, generally used for stock-raising, covered the area, and settlement sites have been recorded at the Beddington Roman Villa site to the northeast of the park, and Beddington Sewage Works to the north of Hackbridge Station, and to the east of London Road. Within the APA a watching brief at the Beddington Park cycle path revealed a scatter of burnt and struck flints along the length of the track, these were assigned a Late Bronze Age date. Late Bronze Age pottery was also recorded. Redeposited Bronze Age remains (a Deverel-Rimbury urn) was excavated in 1923 at Bunkers Field.

Activity at the Late Bronze Age settlement to the northeast continued into the Iron Age where an Iron Age enclosure ditch was recorded. Activity continued until the end of the Roman Period. Within the APA an Early Iron Age fortified enclosure site was recorded at Bunkers Field in Beddington Park in 1922-23 (to the north of Wallington Grammar School). The site used a combination of ditches, banks, and natural features as fortifications. The site at Beddington Park may have been reoccupied in later periods (see below). A similar feature was recorded at Burleigh Avenue to the west; there is potential for further discoveries to help improve understanding of possible connections between sites.

Roman

Evidence of Roman activity has been recorded within the APA and the surrounding area (see Beddington Roman Villa, Carshalton House and Gardens, and Orchard Hill Tier 1 APA's). Of particular interest are the Roman burials recorded within the park area (covered by the Carew Manor and St Mary's Church Tier 1 APA). The burial evidence suggests that the individuals buried were of a wealthy/high social status. Research suggests that wealthier people were often buried by roadsides, so there might be evidence of a Roman Road in the vicinity.

The main Roman Road of Stane Street forms part of the borough's boundary to the north-west. But this lies at a substantial distance to the settlement at Beddington. The London to Brighton Roman Road is located to the east. In closer proximity to Beddington, it is conjectured that the Mere Bank was a Roman road based on the straight formation of the bank between Purley and Waddon. Within the Beddington Park APA traces of a possible Roman road was recorded at Wallington Grammar School. The road measured 10 inches in thickness by 13 feet width and comprised compacted flint and gravel bedded on sand. The trajectory of the road runs towards Carshalton.

A north-south aligned ditch was also identified during excavations at the Grange Park Children's Centre to the north of the road. The ditch contained Roman tegula in addition to residual prehistoric burnt and struck flint. These features lie near the Iron Age enclosure where finds suggest the site was reoccupied during the Roman period. Roman finds at the site include over 50 pottery sherds, 2 glass fragments, and a portion of a twisted bronze bracelet.

Further evidence may be present within the APA in the form of roadside ditches, surfaces or residual artefacts.

Early Medieval

Evidence of early medieval activity is generally sparse in the wider area and limited to burial and/or documentary evidence. There is currently no firm evidence to suggest continued occupation of the Roman Villa site, or reoccupation of this site by early medieval settlers. However, excavations at the Iron Age enclosure in Beddington Park revealed 13 Saxon sherds. And archaeological evidence of a nearby settlement comes from the 5th-7th century cemetery to the east (see Beddington Saxon Cemetery Tier 1 APA).

The first mention of St Mary's Church dates to the early medieval period. A settlement at Beddington is documented from the 7th – 8th century although there is speculation around the validity of these records. A letter written by the Bishop Denewulf between 900 and 909 is one the earliest surviving descriptions of Beddington. The letter implies that the estate and farm had been stripped bare by 'the heathen men' (thought to reference to Viking settlement, or more likely a Viking raid). In 984 the Bishop of Winchester died at Beddington, and between this point and the Norman Conquest Beddington passed out the hands of the church. The land in the park is thought to have been used as farmland throughout the period.

Medieval

From the Domesday survey there were two distinct manors at Beddington. Two mills are recorded in Domesday, one of these is thought to have been in Beddington Park to the north of Manor Cottage. William I coins and pottery from the period have been within the park. A medieval building and ditch (or channel) have been recorded in excavations directly to the north of the APA at Elmwood Playing fields. This site yielded a significant quantity of 13th or 14th century pottery.

The manor of Beddington House and its associated holdings were conveyed to Nicholas Carew in 1363. Following his marriage to Lucy Huscarl, Carew also took control of the full extent of Huscarl or Beddington Manor and by 1390 the two manors were united. Carew had obtained a grant of free warren in 1375 which would have allowed him to hunt on his own estates. A deer park was created at Beddington Park and may have been founded by Nicholas Carew during this period, although the exact date of its creation has not yet been confirmed. The park had reached its maximum extent by the Tudor period when it occupied the land between London Road, Croydon Road, Beddington Lane and Mitcham Common. A descendant of Nicholas Carew (also called Nicholas Carew) was a hunting

companion of Henry VIII who visited Beddington. Early 19th century maps show a funnel shaped group of fields that may represent a set of deer barriers. Similar arrangements of the period existed at Nonsuch and Lyndhurst in the New Forest.

Post Medieval

John Speed's map of 1610 shows the continued presence of the enclosed deer park associated with the manor and a series of mills along the River Wandle. The deer park was divided in the 17th-18th centuries. There are several filled ditches and banks in the northern part of the present park that show it was divided into fields during the post medieval period, and a few oak trees survive on the boundaries. When Nicholas Carew 1st baronet inherited the estate in 1707, he remodelled the manor house and created a long canal-like west lake set in an avenue of trees. Roque's 1760 Map of Surrey shows a drive/ approach to the house from London Road. There were deer kept in the park until 1852.

The enclosure map of 1820 provides a detailed plan of the park. Woodland was reduced to The Grove in the north of the Grange. The Grange area which occupies a triangular section of land on the west side of the current park was used for textile bleaching in the early 19th century. The Grange Lake was originally a pond for Wallington Mill. The area to east of The Grove was ridged, and a water was channelled to the bleaching grounds and William Kilburn's print works to the west of London Road.

In 1859 the estate was sold and the park acquired by Joseph Atkins Borsley who started to build a housing estate on the park. Canon Alexander Henry Bridges bought the park in 1871, removed some of Borsley's changes and created a Victorian park landscape. The Grange's meadow was turned into an elaborate garden by Alfred Smee surgeon to the Bank of England, and the house was built by Alfred Hutchinson Smee, following the death of Alfred Smee in 1877. William James Mallinson made changes to the garden from 1915.

The council acquired the park in several stages, mainly in 1926 and 1936. By the 1936 the Council had taken on ownership of Beddington Park and The Grange. Much of the Victorian park landscape remains today. Extant features from the period, as well as archaeological remains and features have been recorded throughout the APA.

Significance

The Beddington Park APA represents the remains of a large area of open landscape that once formed part of an important manorial estate in Sutton. The APA has the potential for remains and features associated with the workings of the estate, and remains of features associated with the formation of the deer park, and remains of the designed landscape surrounding Carew Manor. There is potential for the recovery of organic materials along the water courses, remains of industrial mills and waterside structures, and evidence of cultivation and settlement. Evidence of activity during the prehistoric and Iron Age/Roman period is of key significance. Future discoveries would help to improve understanding of the connections between important sites in the borough of the same period, particularly those near Beddington Park (Beddington Roman Villa, Carshalton House and Gardens, and Orchard Hill).

Key References

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Wallington Grammar School. L-P Archaeology.

Sutton APA 2.3: Bandon Hill

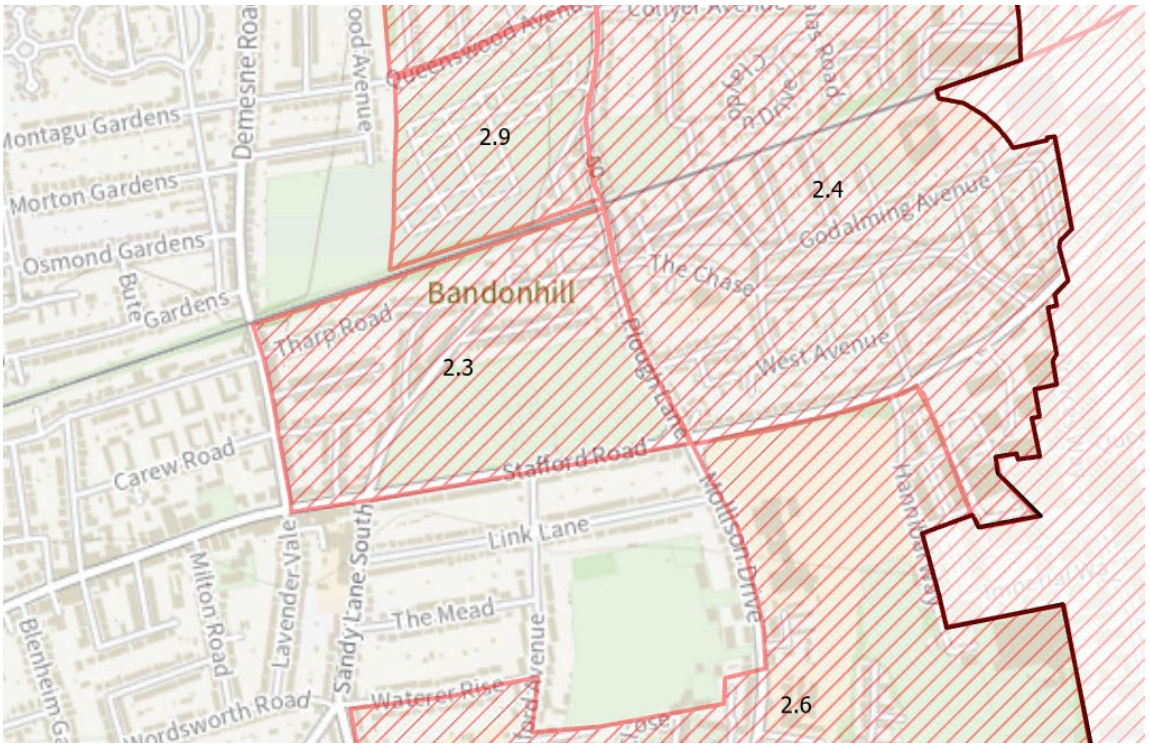


Figure 13: Sutton APA 2.3: Bandon Hill

Summary and Definition

The Bandon Hill Archaeological Priority Area covers the settlement of Bandon Hill and an undeveloped area of land known as Mellows Park. The APA was previously covered by the North Downs Fringe and Springline.

It is a Tier 2 APA because it covers a geological area at the foot of the Downs that offers the greatest potential in the Borough for well-preserved early prehistoric sites, and a historic settlement

The APA is located to the south of the railway line and the Bandon Hill Cemetery (a Tier 1 APA). It is bounded by Stafford Road to the south, Demesne Road to the west, and Plough Lane to the east.

Description

The present settlement of Bandon Hill lies between Wallington and Beddington. The APA is located along the edge of a strip of exposed Thanet / Woolwich / Reading beds and the immediately adjoining terrace gravels at the foot of the Downs. This is known to offer the greatest potential in the Borough for well-preserved early prehistoric sites. Prehistoric finds have been recorded throughout the area of Mellows Park, including many Upper Palaeolithic flint flakes, and Mesolithic flint

implements. A Prehistoric boundary ditch has been recorded to the north-east at Futures Academy, Sheen Way.

No Roman finds have been recorded within the APA; however, the site of a Roman Cemetery is thought to lie nearby (see APA 2.9 Bandon Hill Cemetery).

No early medieval finds have been recorded within the APA; however Saxon burials have been recorded within the wider area. The manor of Bandon was first recorded in c1203 when Roger of Bandon was one of the recipients of a royal grant of land at Beddington that had formerly been held by the de Eys or Eyers family. It is believed to have been an important settlement in the area, loosely formed around a manor house. There is a monument record on the Greater London HER for the deserted medieval settlement of Bandon Hill within Mellows Park. While documented in historical records, the exact location of the medieval settlement is not known. Historical research suggests that Bandon village may be on the site of the present Beddington Village while Beddington was near the church and largely removed by the Carews to clear the land (see APA 2.1 Beddington and APA 1.2 Carew Manor and St Mary's Church).

Plough Lane (leading to Woodcote) and Sandy Lane are the main visible features on historic maps from at least the 17th century onwards. Woodcote is a possible deserted medieval settlement (see APA 3.1). Sandy Lane was referred to as Green Street or Greenway in the 1500's showing the importance of these routeways between settlements throughout the postmedieval period to modern period. Green Street still exists on the other side of the borough boundary with Surrey towards Banstead Downs. On the 1798-1809 OS Maps a circular feature is visible within the triangular field at the junction of the two roads, but it is unclear what this represents. It could be a cartographic error or given its location at the crossroads it could represent a sheepfold or sheep pen. Sheep rearing/farming was an important industry within the wider area (see APA 3.2 Banstead Downs), and prior to the development of Bandon Hill much of the land was used as farmland.

The development of Bandon Hill began in the 1850's in an area previously occupied by orchards, market-gardens, lavender, and peppermint fields. By 1859 Bandon Hill was a small enclave surrounded by farmland owned by the Carew Family. The Grade II listed cottages at 61-61a Plough Lane were originally built to provide accommodation for the Carew Estate Workers and were then used as almshouses by the Church in Beddington. By 1868 when the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map was published Bandon Hill had expanded and the small settlement lay within a triangle formed by the railway line, Plough Lane to the east and Sandy Lane to the west. Bandon Halt, a railway station (now closed) opened in 1906 to serve the cemetery and was accessed from Plough Lane.

Of additional interest are the subterranean passages or caves marked on the OS Maps within the Beddington and Bandon Hill area. These caves were well known locally, but it is not currently understood when, or why the tunnels were excavated. A passage once extended in a southerly direction from the Plough towards Bandon, and there may be further evidence of the caves and passages within the APA.

Significance

The APA is significant for the potential for prehistoric finds and activity, and it lies in close proximity to the Roman Cemetery at Bandon Hill Cemetery. There is also potential for evidence relating to resource extraction and landscape use. Sandy Lane was an important routeway leading from Beddington, through the Bandon Hill area, to Woodcote and beyond from at least the 16th century

and possibly earlier. Further research, and new discoveries could help to determine the location of the medieval settlement of Bandon, or further our understanding of medieval settlements between, or along this routeway.

Key References

1st Edition OS Map Beddington 1868

OS Map Beddington 1798-1809

Times Remembered Times Past. A History of Beddington and Bandon. Beverley Shew. Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society.

London Archaeologist Excavation Round up 1977 Volume 3

Sutton APA 2.4: Mere Bank

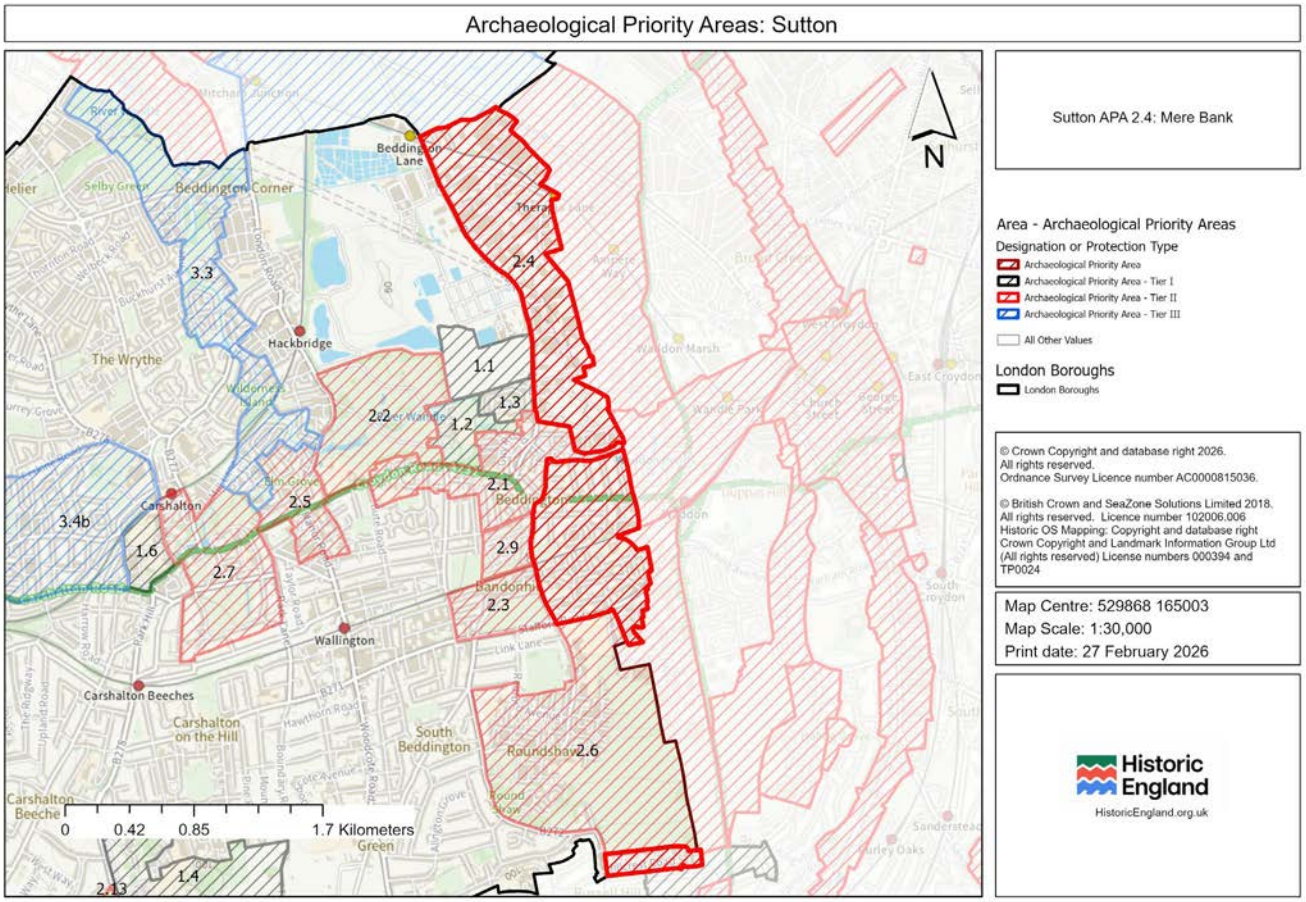


Figure 14 Sutton APA 2.4: Mere Bank

Summary and Definition

The Mere Bank Archaeological Priority Area covers the historic boundary between Sutton and Croydon. It is a Tier 2 APA as it covers the conjectured area and sections of surviving earthworks of archaeological interest that define the historic boundary between Sutton and Croydon. There is history of positive archaeological interventions within the APA. Evidence of settlement and activity demonstrate that the area was part of an important prehistoric landscape within the Wandle Valley, with potential for further discoveries.

The APA covers an area along the borough boundary with Merton to the north (adjoining the Mitcham Common APA at Redhouse Road) and then follows the entire eastern borough boundary with Croydon, adjoining three of Croydon's Tier 2 APA's (Ampere Way, Waddon, and Mere Bank). The western boundary follows Beddington Lane, Hilliers Lane, and Plough Lane until reaching Stafford Road where it adjoins with the Roundshaw Airfield Tier 2 APA. It covers a small area to the south at Hillcrest Road where it adjoins the Croydon Tier 1 APA (Russell Hill).

Description

The APA covers relatively flat areas of the floodplain of the River Wandle. The River Wandle runs east-west across the APA. South of the river the land at Hilliers Lane rises steeply towards Croydon Road. The terrace gravels of the upper Wandle valley are well known for their archaeological potential. Extensive and regular field boundaries have been encountered across the gravel terraces filling the Wandle Valley and have been associated with small unenclosed domestic sites. Former courses or tributaries of the river may have passed through the wider landscape making the area an attractive place for settlement and resource exploitation throughout the prehistoric period. The significant number of sites and finds dating to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic, and Bronze Age within and surrounding the boundary of the APA attest to this.

Mere Bank

The Mere Bank was a raised earthwork or dyke which ran in a north south direction between Waddon and Purley and possibly extended further north to Mitcham Common. It's age and purpose are unknown and many parts of it have been lost beneath later developments. However, despite development surviving sections have been recorded within the landscape. At present the estimates of its width and height vary but some have put its width as 30 feet while it may have been up to 4 feet high. The current borough boundary follows its approximate route. It marked the medieval parish boundary between the parishes of Beddington and Croydon and so was in use during the early medieval period and may have earlier origins.

It has been conjectured that the Mere Bank was a Roman road based on the straight formation of the bank between Purley and Waddon. Its proximity to the Roman villa in Beddington could also be indicative of Roman use. A section of the bank that passed through Croydon Aerodrome was excavated in 1925. The bank had been levelled when the airfield had been laid out. The exposed section consisted of rammed chalk over a 14 feet wide layer of flints which was 6 to 8 inches deep. This was interpreted as being the central section of a minor Roman road. However, at Overhill Road to the south the boundary was sectioned by the Croydon Natural History Society in 1978 and determined not to be the Roman road leading to Beddington Villa.

At Payne's Poppet a substantial ditch that was aligned roughly on the proposed line of the Mere Bank was excavated and recorded in 2007. Evidence suggested several phases of activity and an earlier date for the boundary than previously thought. Saxon burials were also recorded at this site. Further to the south the Mere Bank passes the possible Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Russell Hill near Purley. Saxon cemeteries have been known to be located close to boundary features (such as that at Riddlesdown Road).

Field boundaries drawn on the Rocque map of Surrey in the 1760s have been interpreted as following the line of the Mere Bank and in an OS map from 1872 the word Mere Bank has been written next to a linear feature running north to south in this area. It is not clear whether the linear feature is a raised dyke, trackway or road. To the north of Stafford Road, it is marked as Merebank Lane. The same linear feature marked with the word Mere Bank appears in later OS editions in 1896 and 1914 but while it appears in the 1938 edition the only surviving section was around the aerodrome.

In post war OS maps the borough boundary follows the line of the Mere Bank but by this point it seems that the bank was no longer a discernible feature within the landscape.

Prehistoric

Evidence of prehistoric activity has been discovered throughout the APA, within the settlement of Beddington, and the Sewage Treatment Works, and on the corresponding side of the borough boundary in Croydon.

North of the river investigations at 138 Beddington Lane discovered prehistoric field boundaries, rounded and elongated pits, flint flakes and burnt flints, that were broadly dateable to the late Neolithic or Bronze Age periods. A late Neolithic pot sherd was recorded, in addition to worked and burnt flints and clay, and two smaller features that may have been post holes. A possible Palaeolithic flake was also recorded.

At the Royal Mail site on Beddington Farm Road further finds and features including a pit, curved ditch, and fire-cracked flint indicative of cooking, and/water heating show that early domestic and agricultural activities were taking place in this area.

At Marlow Way/Beddington Farm Road at ditch was excavated and recorded during the evaluation works measuring 1.45m in width. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature, and due to its size, it was considered unlikely to be a part of the 'Mere Bank' (noted elsewhere as being 2.7m in width). A ditch and layer of buried soil were encountered, but it was not possible during the works to establish a date for these.

South of the river excavations in 1921 at Aldwick Road recorded Palaeolithic finds, a Neolithic flint assemblage and hearth debris. Further finds including flints, pottery, hearth debris, a possible saddle quern, spindle whorl, and a pit with pots are interpreted to represent a Bronze Age occupation site.

At Payne's Poppet the former site of Payne's Chocolate Factory excavations in 2008 found features dating from the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Late Bronze Age, and a Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age pit.

Outside the boundary of the APA significant evidence of Bronze Age-Iron Age occupation comes from the Beddington Sewage Farm area and Beddington Park. Bronze Age burials have been recorded at Mitcham Common to the north and at Purley Way in Croydon. Cooking pits at Purley Way show that domestic activity was taking place within the area. And at the Philips Factory Site several features dating to the Late Bronze Age to Iron Age were recorded including buried soils, possible burnt mounds, ditches and disused water courses. Further pits, postholes and linear features containing Bronze Age–Iron Age pottery and burnt and struck flint were recorded near this site along Commerce Way.

The evidence to date indicates this area of Sutton along the borough boundary once formed part of an extensive agricultural area that was in use at various times throughout prehistory and further remains may be present within the APA.

Roman

There is currently a lack of definitive evidence of Roman activity within the extent of the APA beside the conjectured evidence associated with the Mere Bank (as above). However, a Roman cemetery is recorded at Bandon Hill, and excavations at Beddington Sewage Farm revealed extensive evidence of a Roman Villa built in the late 2nd Century. The villa is likely to have had a strong influence on activity within the local area. Scattered finds of Roman coins and agricultural features suggest that cultivated fields surrounded the villas, and the areas covered by the APA north of the river are likely to have fallen within the grounds of the villa estate. There is potential to find small settlement foci, storage and/or working areas, boundary ditches, and other structures associated with agricultural,

estate activity within the APA. If any Roman material was recovered from the APA it may help to develop an understanding of how the area related to the nearby villa in Beddington.

Medieval

In later periods the area remained predominantly rural with early medieval and medieval activity primarily focused on Beddington. However, Saxon features and burials were recorded at Payne's Poppets within the APA. At the summit of Russell Hill to the south of the APA (see Croydon Tier 1 APA: Russell Hill) excavations that have taken place at various times and sites indicate the hill was once an extensive cemetery. The cemetery is currently thought to be of Saxon origin but finds and features from the prehistoric period have been recorded throughout the APA showing that this was a significant cultural topographical area used throughout multiple periods.

Significance

The Mere Bank has remained an important and long-lived local landscape feature retaining its use as a boundary marker, and/or travel route. It represents a key area of focus for further archaeological investigation, with the potential to enhance our understanding of past human interactions, connection, reuse and reinterpretation of the natural landscape. Establishing its origin may help to enhance our understanding of use throughout multiple cultural periods and enable comparison to other similar features both locally and nationally. Opportunities to locate, mark and interpret Mere Bank's location on the ground would be beneficial.

The archaeological evidence of prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity within the APA is also of significance and contributes to our overall understanding of how the land was settled and utilised during these periods, providing insight into social and territorial organisation, as well as information about the beliefs and burial practices of communities.

In addition, the site of the Paynes Poppet chocolate factory is an important, if underexplored aspect of industrial activity and trade within Sutton.

Sutton APA 2.5: Wallington

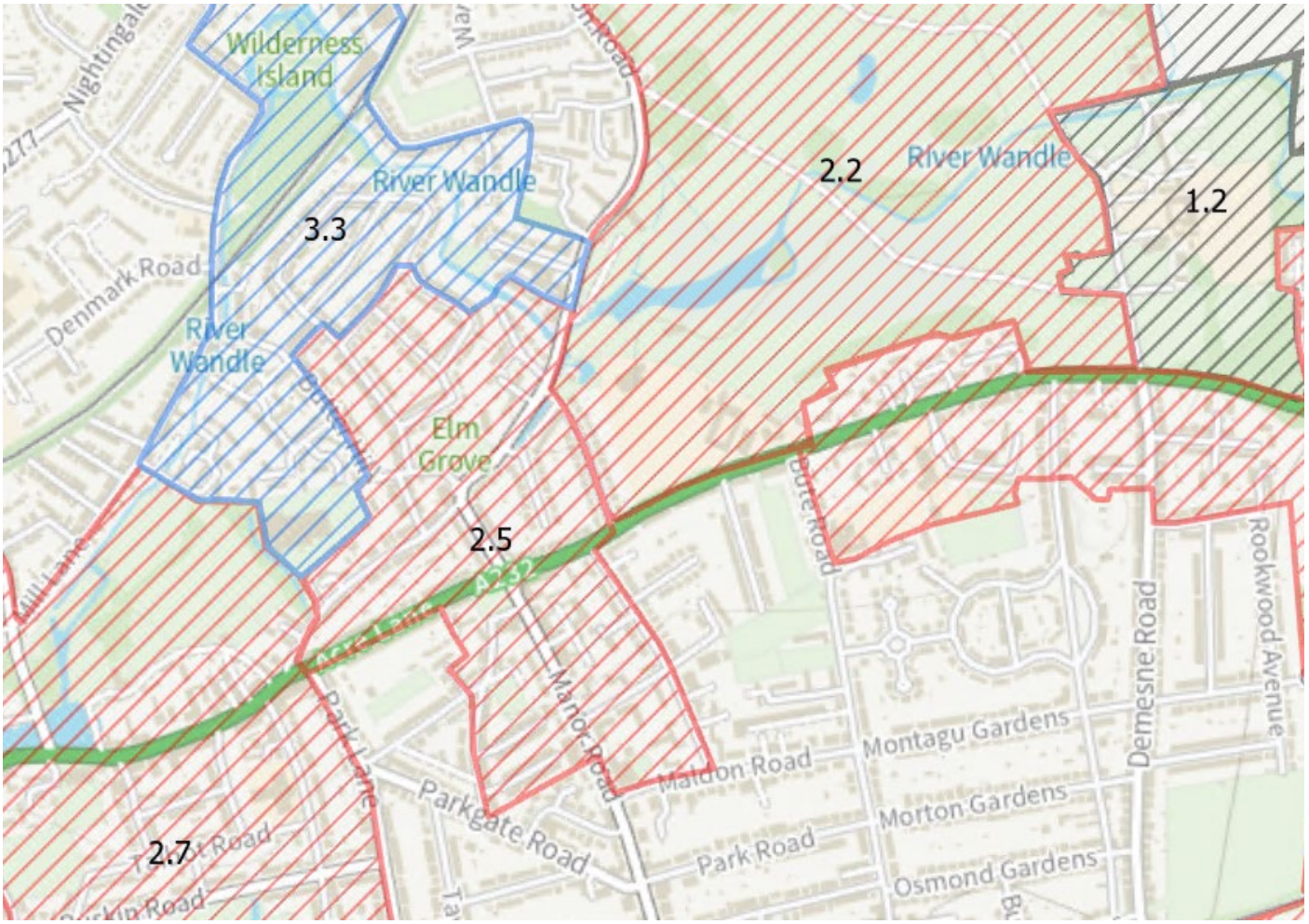


Figure 15 Sutton APA 2.5: Wallington

Summary and Definition

The Wallington APA covers the early medieval settlement at Wallington and the later settlement along Manor Road. It is classified as a Tier 2 APA as it covers an historic settlement, and a topographical area where archaeological evidence of occupation, resource exploitation, and industrial activity has been obtained from the prehistoric period onwards. There is a history of positive archaeological investigations within the APA, and potential for further discoveries and paleoenvironmental remains to be discovered.

The APA is located along Manor Road to the south and follows the A327 northwards towards Wallington Bridge. Bernard Road, Acre Lane, and Butter Hill form part of the western boundary. Elm Grove Parade, Curran Avenue, St Mary Avenue, and Bowman's Meadow form the north/north-eastern boundary. London Road, Derek Avenue, Harcourt Road, and Maldon Road form the eastern and southern boundary.

Description

Wallington lies at the foot of the dip slope of the North Downs on Wandle food plain gravels overlaid by alluvial clay and sands laid down by the River Wandle.

Prehistoric

Evidence of prehistoric activity has been recorded throughout the APA. Evidence includes find spots from the Palaeolithic period, and evidence of settlement and activity from the Mesolithic period onwards. During excavations at Butter Hill in 2001 evidence of a continued prehistoric presence from the Mesolithic into the Bronze Age was identified (see Tier 3 APA The River Wandle and the Wandle Mills).

At Alcester Road to the north of the Holy Trinity Church the construction of houses during the late 19th century at least seven inhumation burials were excavated. The burials are described as being cut into natural chalk, with heads facing to the west. One of the skeletons was believed to have been around 6ft tall and was interred with a Bronze Age spearhead and so was dated to this period.

At Burleigh Avenue an Iron Age site in the form of a circular hut 7ft by 6ft with a flint floor was recorded in 1921. The site lies in proximity to the enclosure and occupation site recorded to the east at Beddington Park.

Early Medieval/Medieval

The Wal element of the Saxon place name is suggestive of a Celtic enclave, and the Anglo Saxon ‘Waletone’ has been interpreted to mean ‘village of the Britons’. Wallington is adopted as the name to the local Hundred of the County of Surrey (the Wallington Hundred), and its status as a former Royal Estate (as recorded in the Domesday Book 1086) shows that Wallington was of significance during this period.

The early medieval settlement appears to occur on land enclosed by two converging tributaries of the Wandle around the present-day Wallington Bridge (a location notably favoured by earlier Iron Age communities). The settlement is recorded in the 1086 Domesday Book with two mills. The mill pond of one survives within The Grange (see APA 2.2 Beddington Park and The Grange), and there were at least three major houses including the Manor House and Old Manor House, and a chapel. The 'Old Manor House' (which stood on the west side of Manor Road, between Westcroft and Acre Lane) while located in Wallington was a detached part of the manor of Banstead. There were medieval buildings along both sides of the London Road, on the site of the Elms Residential Estate and on Quinton Close which was the site of the Manor House (see below).

Evidence of medieval settlement has been recorded throughout the APA. Excavations in 1921 at 32 Burleigh Avenue revealed evidence of a medieval chapel (demolished in 1797). The chapel utilised chalk and flint footings set in lime mortar. Pieces of “Romanesque” stonework were found when the chapel was excavated suggesting that there may have been an earlier building on site, or building materials from earlier buildings nearby may have been reused.

The discovery of skeletal human remains in the front garden at Burleigh Avenue in 1976 led to further excavations later that year. The 1976 excavations led to the discovery of an early medieval hearth or kiln. The hearth has been dated to the Saxon period, but an earlier date has not been ruled out. Two inhumation burials were also recorded and appear to date from between the 12th/13th and 17th

centuries. Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, early medieval and post-medieval pottery has also been recorded at the site. In 1997 during excavations for a garage extension, further burials believed to be associated with the chapel were encountered.

Post medieval

The Manor House at Quinton Close was rebuilt in the 17th and 18th Centuries. A medieval undercroft was recorded during demolition of the 18th century Manor House. Several buildings dating from the 17th century (or earlier) still stand along Westcroft Road. Wallington Green (once referred to as 'The Bowling Green' in the early 18th century) may be an old village green, however there is no record of any building around it before the late 18th century when Wrights Row and the old houses along the west side of Manor Road were constructed. The development was carried out by Major Wright who intended to rent the houses to workers from the mills and calico bleaching grounds. In addition to the industrial activity associated with the Wandle and Hackbridge Mills, Wallington was significant in the production of lavender oil until the First World War. Extensive fields of Lavender covered the area of Carshalton, Wallington and Beddington. Most of the large old country houses were demolished and their grounds developed in the 1920's and 1930's. However, excavations to date demonstrate that the archaeological remains of earlier buildings may still exist within the APA.

Significance

Wallington appears to have been a place of some significance in the Anglo-Saxon period that declined to be simply a hamlet of Beddington parish after the Norman Conquest. Further investigation may shed more light on the settlement's origins and decline.

The watercourses associated with the River Wandle were an important resource, making the area an attractive location for settlement and industry. Palaeo-landsurfaces and palaeo-stream channels could potentially contain important palaeoenvironmental evidence and archaeological remains. Of key significance is the evidence of settlement and burial practice within the APA from the prehistoric and Medieval periods.

Sutton APA 2.6: Roundshaw Airfield

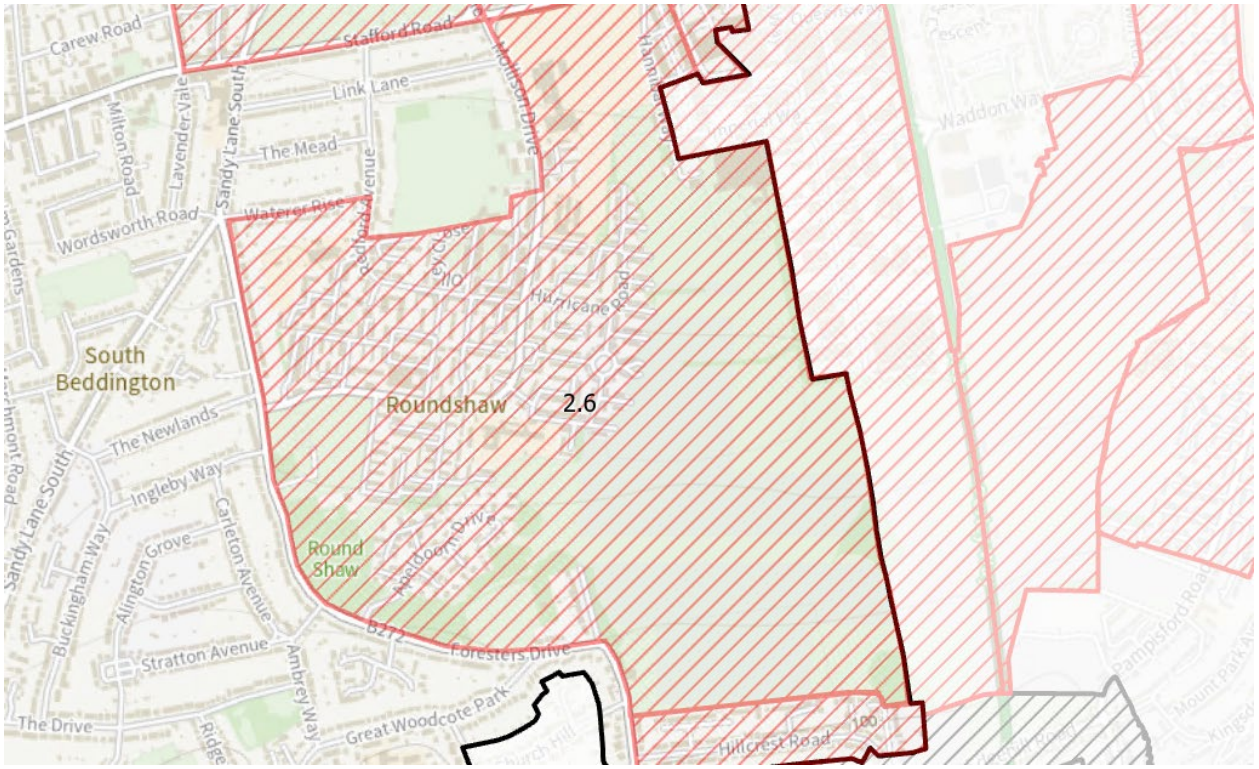


Figure 16 Sutton APA 2.6: Roundshaw Airfield

Summary and Definition

The Roundshaw Airfield Archaeological Priority Area covers the open ground of Roundshaw Playing fields, a former airfield and military site, and the historic boundary between Sutton and Croydon (Mere Bank). It is a Tier 2 APA as it covers an important aviation site, and the conjectured area and sections of surviving earthworks of archaeological interest that define the historic boundary between Sutton and Croydon. There is history of positive archaeological interventions within the APA.

The APA covers the former extent of the airfield and airport site and includes open ground of Roundshaw Playing Fields, Roundshaw Downs, and the Roundshaw Estate. The eastern boundary follows borough boundary with Croydon. It adjoins the Tier 2 Mere Bank APA in Croydon.

Description

The APA covers the former extent of an airfield and later airport site at Roundshaw Downs. The airfield and airport were used for military and civil purposes, opening in 1916 and closing in 1955. Originally known as Beddington Aerodrome, the site was opened as a Home Defence base by the Royal Flying Corps and as a "National Aircraft Factory" during the First World War. It is said to have been the world's first international airport and was used for extensive passenger traffic in the 1920s and 1930s, serving as the main airport for the London area.

During World War Two it was requisitioned by the Royal Air Force to be used as a satellite airfield of RAF Kenley, used by fighter aircraft. In 1940, during the Battle of Britain it was bombed by German aircraft. A memorial erected in 1992 commemorates the use of the site during the Battle of Britain. After the war Heathrow gradually became London's main airport and Croydon airport closed in 1959. Most of the airfield, including the grass runways, was situated in Sutton but the terminal buildings and hangars were in Croydon on the western side of Purley Way. Part of the site was built on for the Roundshaw Estate in the 1960's, however the airport terminal known as Airport House, a terminal lodge (Grade II Listed), and a police post from the original airport are extant. The remains of other former airport buildings may survive in undeveloped areas of the site along with shrapnel from the Battle of Britain.

In addition, the Roundshaw APA lies along the historic boundary between Sutton and Croydon, and the conjectured area earthworks of archaeological interest that define the historic boundary between Sutton and Croydon.. Multiple prehistoric find spots have been recorded within the APA, and so there is potential for further archaeological finds from this period to be discovered.

Significance

The primary significance of the APA is the Aerodrome's civil and military history. The Battle of Britain airfield is an important part of London's aviation heritage. In addition, the existing recorded evidence of prehistoric activity within and around the APA demonstrates that the area was part of an important prehistoric landscape within the Wandle Valley, contributing to our understanding of landscape use throughout this period.

Sutton APA 2.7: Carshalton

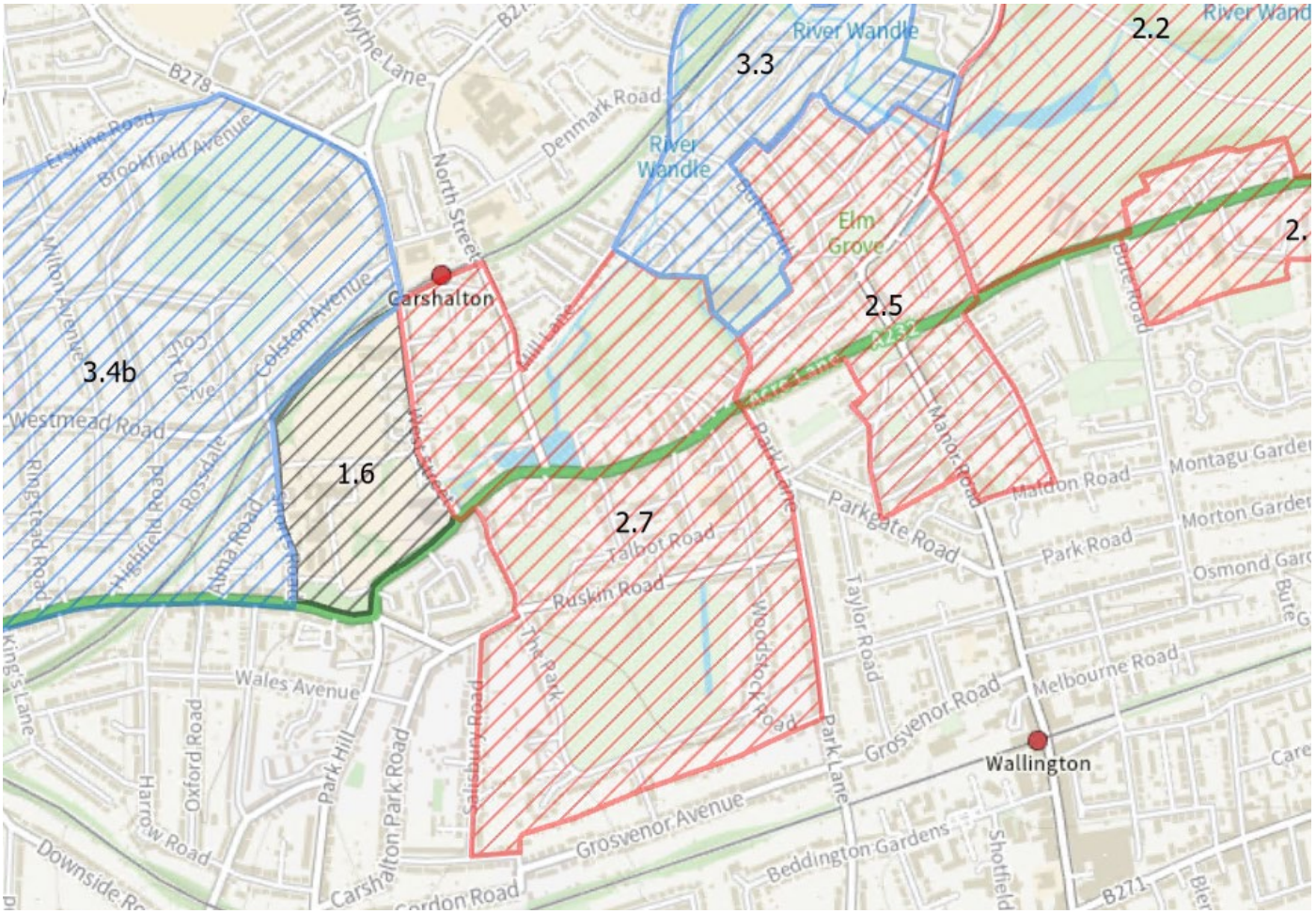


Figure 17 Sutton APA 2.7: Carshalton

Summary and Definition

The Carshalton Archaeological Priority Area covers the historic settlement of Carshalton, The Grove house and Gardens, and the 18th century garden and former medieval deer park at Carshalton Park. It is classified as a Tier 2 APA as there is a history of positive archaeological interventions within the APA with evidence of settlement and activity from the prehistoric through to post-medieval period.

The APA is located along the Carshalton Road between Sutton and Cheam to the west, and Wallington and Beddington to the east. The railway line forms part of the northern perimeter of the APA. It then follows North Street and Mill Lane, and the boundary of The Grove Park. Park Lane forms part of the eastern boundary. It is defined to the west by: West Street, Carshalton Park Road, and Salisbury Road. The garden wall of Carshalton Park forms the southern boundary.

Description

Carshalton lies in the valley of the river Wandle. The APA is located within a geological area known for its well-preserved prehistoric sites. The Thanet Gravels have produced considerable evidence of prehistoric land use, particularly related to the Late Bronze Age within the wider area. A source of the Wandle is at Carshalton Ponds, man-made water features along the High Street created from a spring in the 16th and 17th centuries. The river passes through the APA in a north-east south-west direction.

Prehistoric

Prehistoric findspots are recorded throughout the APA. Early post-glacial remains have been recorded in peat along the Wandle Valley at Carshalton and date to the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic. Mesolithic activity has been recorded at Orchard Hill to the south, and at Strawberry Lodge to the north. Within the APA Mesolithic or early neolithic lithics were recovered from later Bronze Age contexts at Grove Park/Westcroft House.

The APA adjoins the Tier 1 APA of Carshalton House and Gardens where significant evidence of Bronze Age activity has been recorded, and the Bronze Age site at Orchard Hill is located to the south. At Honeywood Walk which lies adjacent to the site at Carshalton House and Gardens excavations to the north of The Lodge recorded prehistoric finds.

At Westcroft Road considerable evidence of Bronze Age activity was excavated in 1997 including a semi-circular ditch with oval pits at each butt end containing deer, horse skulls, and antlers, this was interpreted as ritualistic activity. Two later Bronze Age ditches and isolated postholes were also recorded.

To the south of the Westcroft Road site at 2-4a Rotherfield Road a double-ditched enclosure, along with another ditch that may have formed part of the same enclosure, and a single pit were recorded in 2012. While no firm dating evidence was found the flint assemblage was generally characterised as being of Late Neolithic to Bronze Age date. The double-ditch continued to the north and could be suggestive of a relationship with the Westcroft Road site to the north.

Evidence of Iron Age activity has been recorded throughout the wider area at Wallington and Beddington, Carshalton House and Orchard Hill. At Carshalton War Memorial Hospital /Ashcombe House a dense cluster of pits from the Middle Iron Age and early Romano-British periods extended across the south-eastern part of the site. Some of the pits excavated in 2008 were consistent with comparable features found at other sites of the period and were interpreted as grain storage silos. While the size of the excavation area was limited it was thought likely that a farmstead or small settlement had been located close to the site which is located on a flat chalk hilltop that overlooks the upper Wandle valley to the north.

In 2009 further pits dated to the Middle Iron Age and early Roman periods were located to the east of the hospital. One of the pits contained a group of human long bones that had been arranged together whilst another contained a horse's skull. Pits excavated in 2012 produced complete animal burials which had been placed in the pits when they were being deliberately backfilled.

It appeared that either the site was abandoned after the Middle Iron Age phase, or if occupation continued it was on a greatly reduced scale. It was re-occupied in the very Late Iron Age, with

evidence that a community was present in the years from around 50 BC to AD 50, continuing up until c. AD 100.

Roman

Evidence of Roman activity within the APA is currently limited to features recorded at Carshalton War Memorial Hospital/ Ashcombe House. However significant settlement sites have been identified within the immediate area to the east at Beddington, to the west at Carshalton House and Gardens, and further south towards Orchard Hill. A Roman road of compacted flint and gravel bedded on sand, 10 inches thick and 13 feet wide was identified within Beddington Park to the east. The projected alignment passes through the APA within the area to the north of Westcroft Road. Further evidence may be present within the APA in the form of roadside ditches, surfaces, or residual artefacts.

Early Medieval

Carshalton is first documented from 675 AD and the name is believed to derive from an Anglo-Saxon reference to a settlement by a well or spring. Evidence relating to the Saxon period primarily exists in the form of documentary references to the mills documented in the Domesday. A mill is believed to have been sited at Grove Park (Upper Mill). The All Saints Church along Carshalton High Street is thought to have been present at the site prior to the Domesday and may have been the focus of the early medieval settlement. The tower is the earliest part of the present church and appears to date from the 11th century but could be earlier.

Archaeological evidence has been recorded at Burleigh Avenue to the east. A cemetery discovered along Alcester Road to the east is thought to be Saxon, and a cemetery along Carshalton Road has also been recorded. Saxon pottery has been recorded to the north of the High Street, and in the gardens of St Mary's Cottage near All Saints Church.

Medieval

The manorial history of Carshalton is complex with five manors from the time of Edward the Confessor that were united and subsequently split into two. The Domesday refers to Aultone (from 'aweltone' meaning spring). The Carsh (or Kers / Cres) was added in the 13th century and derived from the watercress or 'kerse' that grew in the springs (Weinreb and Hibbert, 1983). The spelling of Carshalton was not standardised until the 18th century, and throughout the medieval period it was known under various spellings including Kersaulton (1150), Cressalton (1275), Kerresebrok (1392), as well as Kerswelton, Cash Haulton and Case Horton (Jones 1920). The village of Carshalton comprised two separate areas during the medieval period described by Wilks (2002) as a 'double village'. It ran along two main roads, one running from the mill at Stone Court along West Street Lane, the other running from Westcroft Road along the High Street to the Square. Carshalton House was the manor house for west Carshalton, and Stone Court was the eastern counterpart.

Extensive rain and frosts during the early 14th century brought an end to a long period of mild temperatures. The change to a wetter climate would have made the clay lands to the north of Carshalton village harder to farm. Archaeological features of ditches and water management attempts support documentary sources that suggest the wider area was criss-crossed by numerous streams and braided water channels at this time, and Carshalton could be considered as comprising a series of islands during the medieval period.

Excavations at All Saints Church produced 12th -13th Century pottery, albeit from heavily disturbed deposits. The south aisle and chancel of the church (now the Lady Chapel) were constructed in around 1200, whilst other parts of the structure represent later medieval additions.

At Grove Park an archaeological evaluation in 1999 identified substantial wall foundations and Garderobe. Finds recovered from the shaft of the Garderobe included 12th to early 13th century fineware pottery and thin glass vessels identified as glass urinals. The foundations are thought to represent the manor house of the Besseville/de Colville family.

At Rotherfield Road an undercroft was discovered during the demolition of a later manor manor house, and a potential fishpond or moat. The Tithe maps show what might be a moated site or fishponds at this location. Excavations along Pound Street in 1963/64 revealed a medieval occupation site with pits ditches, and a possible hut.

The main manorial mill (Town Mill) for Carshalton was located between Mill Street and the river. Industry at this time was focused on milling. The millstone of Town Mill is now located in Grove Park.

Carshalton Park and Carshalton Park House is thought to be the site of one of Carshaltons original manorial estates. A deer park was attached to Mascal. The earlier buildings were replaced in the 18th Century (see below). At the north gates of Carshalton Park a substantial natural amphitheatre, is first mentioned in records of 1444 as the Hoggpytte.

Post Medieval

Milling continued as the main source of industry in in the post medieval period. By 1620, the Town Mill at Stone Court was known as Upper Mill (with Middle Mill located at Butter Hill and Lower Mill above Hackbridge). The popularity of calicoes during the 18th century brought prosperity to the local industry, and the majority of calico mills along the Wandle from West Croydon to Mitcham were located in Carshalton.

The Grove Park forms the remaining portion of the Grove estate. The estate was acquired by John Cater in 1697 and by 1710 he had replaced the old Stone Court with a new house on the site of the lawn in front of the modern Stone Court. The 18th century house was later demolished, and The Grove was constructed between 1820-1840. It was leased to the Rector of Carshalton in 1856 who may have created The Grove's Victorian Garden, the structure of which largely remains. Remains of the 18th Century gardens are likely to occur along with the extensive 19th Century gardens which included heated glasshouses, a fernery, a brick-built water cress bed and a mushroom house.

Sir William Scawen, Governor of the Bank of England, was Lord of the Manor of Carshalton from the early 18th century and throughout much of the 18th Century the Scawen family acquired substantial land holdings in the area, from the hamlet of Wallington to the parish of Sutton and from Wrythe Green, Hackbridge and Mitcham to Woodcote, Woodmansterne and Banstead. Carshalton Park and Carshalton Park House was inherited by his nephew Thomas Scawen (1702-1774) who later inherited the neighbouring Stone Court estate (see above). Scawen undertook landscaping works on both estates, but he never completed his new mansion in Carshalton Park, although extravagent designs were drawn up by Italian architect Giacomo Leoni. Features surviving from the 18th century landscape include the Grade II listed former boundary wall to the park, the large Grade II* listed grotto built in 1724 with gates adorned with the Scawen griffins, and the remains of the ornamental canal running from the grotto, although this is now often dry. Carshalton Park retains remnants of its earlier landscape in the form of a large circular depression known as the 'frying pan', probably 19th

century in date, and the Hogpit Pond, a rectangular reservoir with sloping grass sides that was used in the 1770s to supply water to the River Wandle for mills in Mill Lane.

Post medieval development is well represented archaeologically throughout the APA, particularly along the High Street. Remains of 18th and 19th century properties have been recorded. To the south of the Highstreet the remains of a later country house known as Mascalls, and the foundations of Carshalton Park House have been recorded. An 18th century weir was recorded during excavations at Carshalton Park.

Significance

The primary significance of the APA relates to the evidence for early settlement in Carshalton. Settlement was facilitated because of the springs and fertile lands along the stretch of Thanet sand forming the north / south divide in the borough along Carshalton Road. The watercourses associated with the River Wandle were an important resource, making the area an attractive location for settlement and the archaeological evidence within the APA attests to this.

The results of the fieldwork carried out at the War Memorial Hospital/Ashcombe House combined with the evidence gathered from Carshalton House and Gardens, Orchard Hill, and Beddington Park demonstrate that a thriving Late Iron Age community existed on the northern periphery of the downland in the Carshalton area.

Carshalton is an important historic settlement along the springline reflected by the number of historic buildings surviving today. Many of the borough's Locally Listed and Listed buildings are located in Carshalton reflecting the historical significance of Carshalton. Within the APA there is a mix of building types, including timber framed houses from the Medieval period, and brick and timber weatherboard houses from the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. Carshalton was a focus of agricultural and industrial activity, as well as for the development of elaborately designed houses and parklands. The discovery of further remains will help us to understand how the borough was settled and developed throughout the medieval and post medieval periods.

There is additional potential for environmental evidence in the form of braided river channels and alluvium that could tell us more about the environment, and exploitation and management of the natural landscape throughout multiple cultural periods.

Key References

Watching Brief: All Saints Parish Church, Carshalton

Powell and Carlyle (2017) A prehistoric enclosure and post medieval park features at Carshalton

https://londongardenstrust.org/conservation/inventory/site-record/?ID=SUT007

Wilks, S and Rockledge, G, 2002, The Book of Carshalton

Killock, D 2008 An Archaeological Evaluation At Ashcombe House, Carshalton War Memorial Hospital Carshalton

Sutton APA 2.8: Sutton

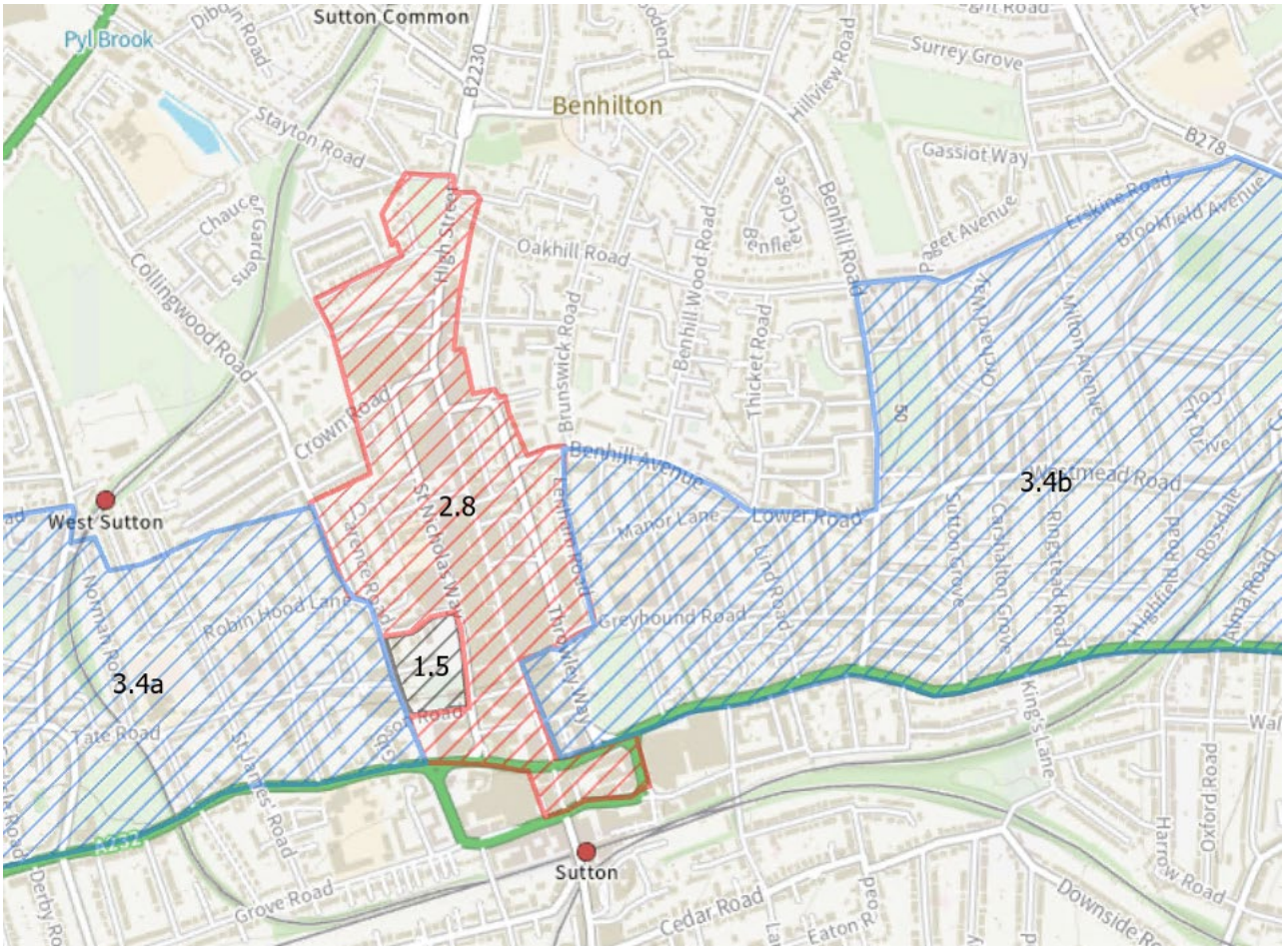


Figure 18 Sutton APA 2.8: Sutton

Summary and Definition

The Sutton Archaeological Priority Area covers the historic settlement of Sutton. The APA has been classified as Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain early medieval, medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. Prehistoric remains have also been recorded within the APA, focused on the course of the springline which passes through the centre of the Sutton.

The boundary of the APA closely follows the historic core of Sutton as shown on John Rocque's 1762 map of Surrey.

Description

The Sutton APA is situated on the dip slope of the North Downs at the junction of two distinct bedrock geologies: the London Clays to the north and the Lewes Chalk Formation to the south. A springline rising at the junction between these geologies has been a focus for prehistoric activity and has a high potential to contain well preserved prehistoric remains.

Prehistoric

Within the APA prehistoric remains comprising possible pits (or possibly tree holes) containing Mesolithic flints, a scatter of Neolithic flints and an Iron Age metal working site have been recorded. The Mesolithic and Neolithic material within the APA has been recorded within a hill wash deposit to the north of the springline deposits and may represent material that has been redistributed from higher up on the Downs.

Medieval

The settlement of Sutton dates to the early medieval period. It is mentioned in charter of Chertsey Abbey dated to 675 AD, in which Frithwald, Underking of Surrey, and Bishop Erkenwald grant Mitcham, Beddington, Sutton and twenty mansae at Morden to the monastery of Chertsey (VCH 1912). The Manor of Sutton or Sutton Abbas formed part of the lands included in the alleged gift to Chertsey Abbey of 725 as well as those of Athelstan and Edgar confirming the original donation (VCH 1912). The place name is derived from the Old English ‘Suo’ meaning south and ‘tun’ referring to a small enclosure or farmstead. Later ‘tun’ came to mean village and hamlet, and in names formed after the Norman conquest, it could mean manor or estate (Cameron 1961).

Archaeological investigations within Sutton have yet to reveal any evidence of the early medieval settlement although the present-day church of St Nicholas is thought to be situated on the site of an earlier Anglo Saxon church. The majority of the archaeological work in this area has revealed remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlement.

The settlement of Sutton appears in the Domesday books as ‘Suotone’, a quite large settlement of 27 households and two churches. It is probable that some of these households and one of the churches would have been located within the manorial outlier at Horley. The first church associated with the Chertsey Abbey Manor of Sutton is believed to have been located on the site of the present-day Church of St Nicholas, while the second church is believed to have been located in Horley.

Within the APA archaeological material comprising of medieval walls, floors and building remains have been recorded. With the exception of the wall preserved behind the wall of 103-105 High Street, which a has been tentatively dated to the 15th or 16th century, there are no extant medieval buildings within the APA.

Postmedieval

Sutton continued in use as a rural settlement throughout the 17th and early 18th centuries. The settlement began to gradually expand from the mid-18th century onwards and by the early 19th century several estates/large villas, including the Manor House, Fernwood, Sutton Court and The Rectory, had been constructed on the periphery of the earlier settlement. The expansion in this period followed on from the creation of two turnpike roads along the course of the Brighton Road and the Carshalton/Cheam Roads. The Brighton Road was the favoured route from London to the

growing seaside town of Brighton, and the growing popularity of Brighton stimulated the creation of the turnpikes and is likely to have contributed the settlement growth in Sutton at this time.

The development of the racecourses on the Epsom and Carshalton Downs at the beginning of the 18th century may also have contributed to settlement growth in this period increasing the foot traffic passing through the town. Significant settlement expansion began in the mid-19th century prompted by the construction of the railway line and from this period Sutton began to develop as a commuter town. Within the early decades of the 20th century Sutton witnessed explosive growth and has established as the main administrative and commercial centre in the Borough.

Significance

The origins of Sutton are likely to date back to the early medieval period. It is likely that the springline, which passes through the centre of the APA, was exploited throughout the prehistoric period for its fresh springs, mixed landscapes and fertile soils. As a result, this part of the APA is considered to have a high potential to contain previously undiscovered prehistoric deposits. These deposits, if present, are significant because of their rarity within the borough and their ability to develop our understanding of the prehistoric exploitation of the springline.

Sutton has been continuously settled since the medieval period and thus has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. Such deposits present a potential opportunity to assess the buried evidence of the historic settlement which could provide insight into changing settlement and land use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post medieval periods. While the character of the town is predominantly defined by the post-17th century-built environment, there is a clear chronology of buildings along the high street. There are opportunities for future buildings research to contribute to our understanding of Suttons development from rural village to metropolitan hub.

Key References

Malone, C (2018). Early Sutton: to Inform the present for the future Archaeological assessment and reappraisal of the Archaeological Priority Area

Locus Consulting (2018). Sutton Town Centre Historic Area Assessment. Historic England Research Report Series No. 12-2018

Sutton APA 2.9: Bandon Hill Cemetery

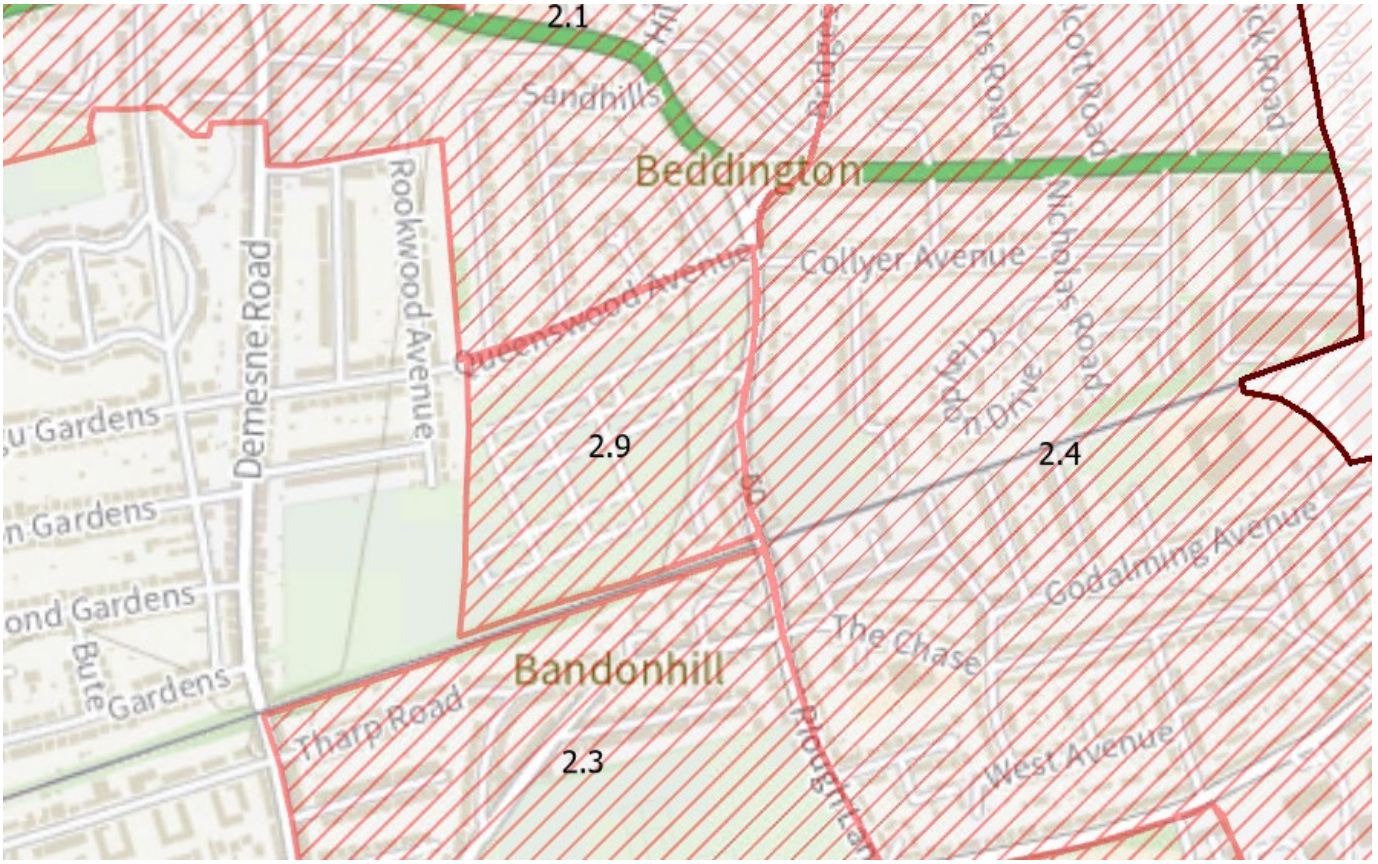


Figure 19 Sutton APA 2.9: Bandon Hill Cemetery

Summary and Definition

The Bandon Hill Cemetery Archaeological Priority Area covers a large Victorian cemetery at Bandon Hill overlying part of an earlier Roman cemetery, the extent of which is not fully known.

It is a Tier 2 APA because it covers an historic cemetery with possible links to the Roman settlement at Beddington Roman Villa, or a yet undiscovered Roman settlement. There is a history of works within the cemetery that have encountered archaeological remains, and there is potential for further discoveries that could help to tell us more about the Roman burial practice in earlier Sutton.

The APA covers the cemetery in its present form. It is bounded by Queenswood Avenue to the North, Plough Lane to the east, and the railway line to the south.

Description

The APA overlies a strip of exposed Thanet / Woolwich / Reading beds and the immediately adjoining terrace gravels at the foot of the Downs known for well-preserved early prehistoric sites.

Prehistoric

There is currently no evidence of prehistoric settlement within the APA. The earliest evidence of activity within the vicinity of the APA are scattered prehistoric finds, and Iron Age pottery encountered during excavations in 1977 (see below).

Roman

The APA is located to the south of a significant Roman villa and farmstead at Beddington. Roman burials have been encountered to the south of the river Wandle. The Mere Bank to the east is conjectured to have been reused as major routeway during the Roman period. Within the APA Roman burials have been encountered (see below), and it can be anticipated that the burials were located alongside a Roman road, and/or close to some form of Roman settlement or farmstead.

A Roman cemetery was discovered in the late 19th century during construction of the Victorian cemetery. And in 1974 while digging a grave a cremation urn containing human remains, a bent nail, tile and pottery was rescued, alongside two small pottery vessels. The finds were tentatively dated to 2nd and 3rd century A.D. Following on from this discovery, further monitoring of the excavation of modern graves recorded a larger, heavier jar and other 3rd-4th century vessels. In 1976 further burials were recorded, and additional vessels that may date from the Iron Age to no later than AD 70. These Iron Age/Roman finds were recorded at a different depth to the earlier burials and may be representative of settlement rather than burial activity. Later Excavations in 1977 also recorded Iron Age and Roman pottery.

While the burials within Bandon Hill Cemetery could be related to the Beddington Roman Villa site, they are somewhat remote from the settlement. The evidence from Bandon Hill could then indicate the presence of a more extensive burial group in the vicinity, and/or the presence of an undiscovered Roman settlement.

Medieval and Post Medieval

From the Medieval to Post medieval period the APA lay in open fields. The modern development of Bandon Hill to the south began in the 1850's in an area previously occupied by orchards, market-gardens, lavender, and peppermint fields. Plough Lane and Sandy Lane are the main visible features on earlier historic maps of the area prior to 1850. On the 1798-1809 OS Maps a circular feature is visible within the triangular field at the junction of the two roads. This feature may represent an animal hold/sheep pen.

Bandon Hill Victorian Cemetery

Bandon Hill Cemetery is a large Victorian cemetery laid out in a grid pattern. It was created on open land to the south of Queenswood House and was opened in 1900. Historic features within the cemetery include mature trees, the entrance lodge, and two chapels connected by a cloistered link. It has been extended several times between 1919 and 1939, and further extensions were made after 1939.

The cemetery contains the war graves of 124 Commonwealth service personnel of both World Wars. Several notable Late 19th Century and Early 20th Century performers are buried in the cemetery. These include Music Hall artistes Eugene Stratton, Joe Elvin, and Jack Lotto.

The renowned musician Samuel Coleridge-Taylor an English composer of European-African descent is also buried at the cemetery. Samuel's father was a Krio man from Sierra Leone who had studied medicine in London but returned to Sierra Leone before Samuels birth. Samuel's mother Alice was from a musical background, and Samuel followed tradition studying at the Royal College of Music. He was later appointed a professor at the Crystal Place School of Music. His memorial features musical notes from his famous composition 'Hiawatha'.

Further research undertaken within the cemetery may reveal further stories of historic, cultural, and social significance.

Significance

Victorian cemeteries were conceived and designed both as gardens of the dead and as a memorial, reflecting attitudes and approaches to life and death at the time. The discovery of earlier burials from the Roman period within the cemetery enhances the significance of the APA and raises interesting questions about the commemorative use/reuse of the natural landscape across these cultural periods.

The full extent of the Roman cemetery is unknown; the burials could be part of a wider burial group and may be indicative of an undiscovered Roman settlement site or linked to known settlement sites in the wider area. Any new discoveries could help improve our current understanding of the Roman period in Sutton.

Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations, including life expectancy, health and disease.

Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines, archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics. For Christian burials archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England. Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

Key References

1st Edition OS Map Beddington 1868

OS 1798-1809

Times Remembered Times Past. A History of Beddington and Bandon. Beverley Shew. Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society.

London Archaeologist Excavation Round up 1977 Volume 3

Jeffrey (2011). Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, a Musical Life. London: Pickering & Chatto

London Parks and Gardens Trust https://londongardenstrust.org/conservation/inventory/site-record/?ID=SUT003

The Importance of Historic Cemeteries and Burial Grounds (Historic England) https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/caring-for-heritage/cemeteries-and-burial-grounds/importance/

Surrey Archaeological Society Bulletins (1974-77)

Sutton APA 2.10: Cheam Park and Village

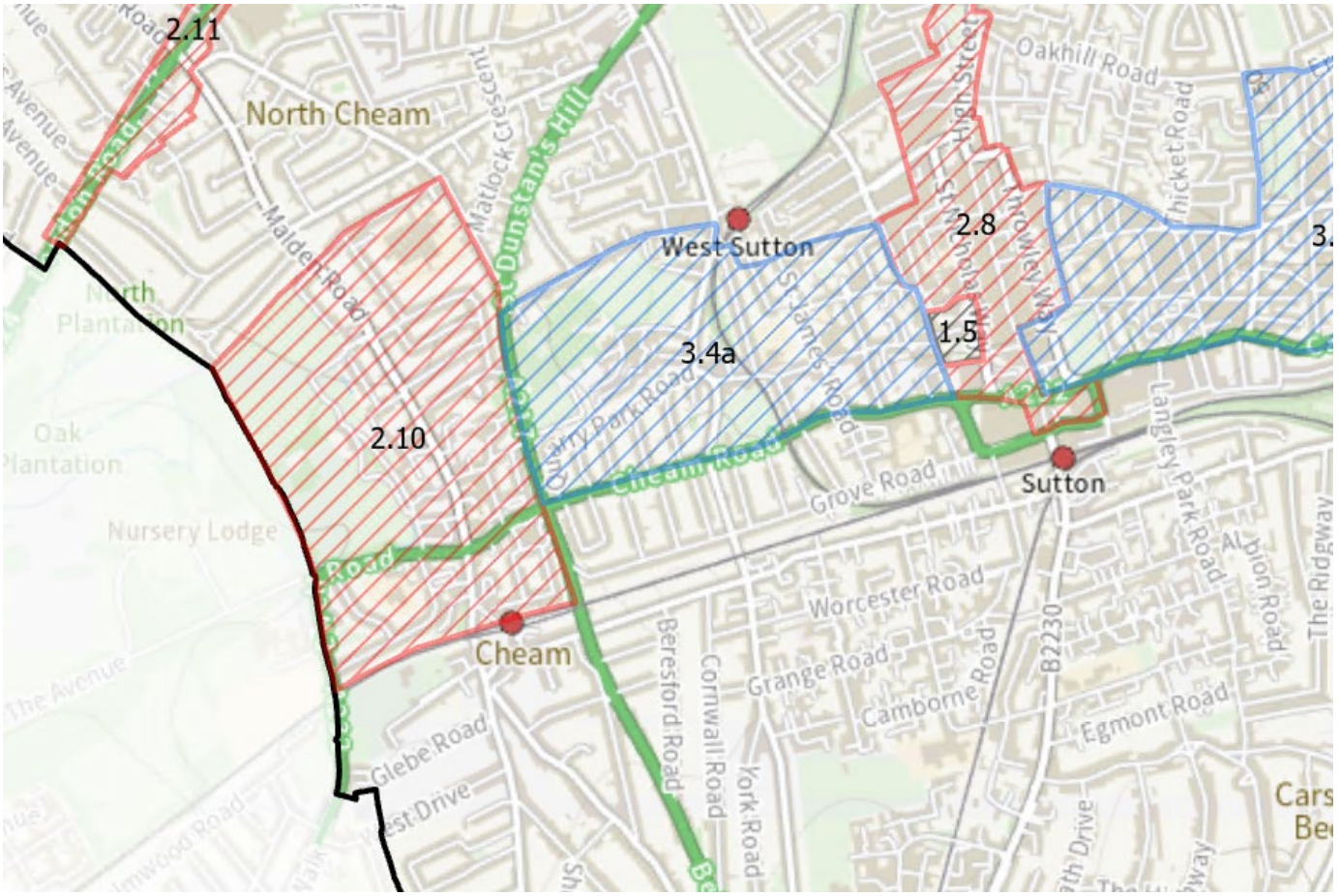


Figure 20 Sutton APA 2.10: Cheam Park and Village

Summary and Definition

The Cheam Park and Village Archaeological Priority Area covers Cheam Park, Cheam Recreation Ground, and the Village of Cheam.

It is classified as a Tier 2 APA as it covers an historic settlement first documented in the Saxon period. With a history of positive archaeological interventions within the APA there is potential for further discoveries relating to a demonstrably long period of occupation and activity within the wider area. The location at the foot of the Downs offers potential for well-preserved early prehistoric sites.

The borough boundary with Nonsuch Park, Epsom and Ewell (Surrey County) form the western edge of the APA, the railway line forms the southern boundary up to Belmont Rise/St Dunstans Hill. The eastern boundary follows St Dunstan's Hill, Church Hill Road and then veers west towards Cheam Recreation Ground via Chatsworth Road.

Description

The Cheam Park and Village APA lies within the historic parish of Cheam which is located on the northern side of the Chalk Downs. The APA adjoins Nonsuch Park to the west where there are two areas of open ground: Cheam Park, and Cheam Recreation Ground lying to the north. The settlement of Cheam lies to the east of this area.

A dual band of deposits (Lambeth Group deposits and Thanet Beds) stretch in a roughly west-east direction across the borough from Croydon to Epsom at the boundary between the chalk of the North Downs in the south and the London Clay basin to the north. This interface marks a line of springs and ponds and was the location of the historic village centres in the area, including Cheam.

Prehistoric

Evidence of prehistoric activity within the APA is currently limited to residual finds. Mesolithic flint flakes have been recorded by the side of a ditch forming the boundary of Nonsuch Park, and a Mesolithic arrowhead was recorded in the Cheam High School field. Struck and burned flint fragments and bronze age pottery was excavated in 2006 at the Dairy Crest Site at Anne Boleyn's Walk, and a barbed and tanged arrowhead was recovered from ploughed spoil in Cheam Park.

Evidence of prehistoric activity has been found in the wider landscape surrounding Cheam. Communities will have been attracted by the fertile soils and easy access to clean groundwater along the stretch of Thanet sand. Evidence for an Early Iron Age occupation has been recovered within proximity to the APA at Nonsuch Park (Surrey AHAP EE018). There is thus potential for further evidence and isolated finds throughout the APA that could inform our current understanding of human activity and resource exploitation throughout the prehistoric period.

Roman

To the west (and north) of the APA lies the major Roman routeway of Stane Street linking Chichester to London (APA 2.11). There was a Roman roadside settlement at Ewell to the West that was connected to Cheam via Ewell Road which was later diverted (see below). A building at Hatch Furlong, Ewell was oriented along the present Cheam Road, suggesting that this perpetuates an early Roman trackway. There is currently no firm evidence of Roman settlement or activity within the APA except that of a Roman coin of Tetricus recorded on the GLHER that was found at St Dunstan's Churchyard while digging a grave, and residual sherds of pottery have been recorded at Whitehall.

Early Medieval

The wider area was densely wooded during the early medieval period and was characterised by medium to high densities of dispersed farmsteads. It has been suggested that the name Cheam is Saxon in origin possibly meaning 'village by the stumps' alluding to woodland clearance carried out within the wider area by the 6th century. An early medieval/ Saxon disc decorative brooch was discovered within the APA by a metal detector towards the centre of Cheam.

The earliest documentary evidence of a settlement at Cheam was reference to Cedgham in 967AD and Ceiham within the Domesday Book in 1086. Cheam was located at the crossroads linking it with the larger settlements of Croydon (to the east), Epsom to the (west), Merton (north) and Banstead (south), and at this time was larger than surrounding settlements of Sutton, Ewell, Cuddington, Carshalton and Malden.

St Dunstan's Church is the borough of Sutton's earliest standing building with parts of two late Saxon windows in the current building (which was built in 1864). St Dunstan's was established soon after Cheam was granted to Chertsey Abbey in 1018 but is likely to have earlier origins.

Saxon burials have been recorded to the south at Banstead Downs in Surrey (see APA 3.2), while inhumation and cremations reveal an extensive cemetery used for internment between the 5th and 7th centuries at Beddington to the east (see APA 1.3 Beddington Saxon Cemetery). Beyond grave goods and personal items there is currently a lack of metalwork relating to the Saxon period within the borough, further finds could improve our knowledge of settlement and economy within the area.

While the settlement at Cheam during the early medieval period was larger than the surrounding settlements at Sutton, Ewell, Cuddington, Carshalton and Malden, its importance during this period is not currently well understood. Archaeological investigations at nearby Cuddington revealed the surviving foundations and graveyard of the settlements original Norman, flint and stone-built church. An earlier, timber-built church was also discovered. Comparison with this site may offer further information about the chronology of development within the wider area. Evidence of links between the two settlements of Cuddington and Cheam and how they were organised would be of considerable interest. Evidence might include roads and minor tracks, or evidence of local resource exploitation and/or sharing.

Medieval

The medieval core of Cheam was focussed on St Dunstan's Church. A chapel dedicated to St. Mary built before 1449 is at the southeast corner of the church, with a tomb to John Yerde and his wife Anne. There are small figures of John and Anne whose headdress is noted to resemble that of Margaret Gaynesford at Carshalton. Further archaeological evidence includes a burial discovered in a medieval stone coffin, and containing a pewter chalice, located in the vicinity of the new church. A note on a pane of glass taken out of the old palace at Croydon refers to a fire at the church "the church of Cheme was burnt by lightning in the year 1639".

As part of the manorial system most medieval rural settlements included one or more manorial centres which may survive as visible remains or as well below ground deposits. By the 14th century Cheam had been split into east and west manors, with a manor house of East Cheam (Lower Cheam) and a West Cheam manor house at Church Farm Lane to the east of St Dunstan's Church. A house built in medieval times but demolished in the 16th century is recorded on the GLHER at this location. In 1792 it is described as "a large brick edifice, which contains nothing particularly deserving of description: it appears to be in a neglected state and has not for some years been the residence of its owners" (VCHI). West Cheam Manor. At Cheam Library are the remains of the walled garden that once surrounded West Cheam Manor (which was demolished in c.1796). Part of a stable block remains to the north-east. Excavations at Whitehall revealed evidence of a medieval structure (possibly a wattle and daub yeoman house) to the rear of the house. A well that is still present within the garden of Whitehall is believed to have been constructed around 1400.

Of key interest within the APA is the archaeological evidence for medieval social, cultural, and economic activity and industry within Cheam. Cheam was an important centre of the north Surrey pottery industry in the 13th to 15th Centuries, based on the availability of clay from local exposures of the Reading beds. The Cheam potters specialised in making whiteware drinking jugs. Cheam was supplying London and much of the region with the jugs from about 1350 to about 1500. Its other products are rarely found outside of Cheam. The earliest Cheam whiteware (probably that from

Whitehall see below) is similar to the whiteware being made in Kingston throughout the 14th century. Kingston has no white-firing clay of its own so may have brought it in from Cheam.

Large quantities of kiln waste were recorded at Whitehall, including some 9,400 sherds of Cheam Whiteware dated to c 1350-1500. Kiln sites have also been recorded at Parkside, to the rear of St Dunstan's Church and on the High Street. A medieval kiln and fragments of waster pots was recorded at Parkside to north of Ewell Road in the 1920's. The site at Parkside drew national interest as this was the first medieval pottery kiln to be recognised archaeologically in England. There were however other sites found in the 19th century, but these had been thought to be Roman (see Orton 2018). A plan of the kiln shows a basket-like structure called 'fire-bars' that rises from the pedestal, and curves into the walls of the kiln. The feature has not been found in any other medieval kiln, and its function is debated.

It is suggested that the pottery produced in Cheam (described as "of many colours and qualities, from a red-pink through yellows to black") probably came from a large clay pit at the rear of Cheam Church. Cartographic evidence of this pit is evidenced on the 1896 OS Map 'Old Gravel Pit' where it appears to lie on the boundary of the Thanet Sand with the Reading and Woolwich Beds. Pottery of the same date was recorded in the 1930's at 19 High Street, Cheam, and another kiln and pottery was found in the 1960's at 15-23 High Street.

Post excavation work undertaken in a local project called the Time Cheam Project expanded on the archaeological evidence recorded at the Cheam kiln sites, establishing links to legal documents recording named Cheam potters. These documents referenced land disputes between the Cheam potters and the 'men of Morden' in the 1390's. The disputes related to land in present day North Cheam, and included a complaint made against a Walter Pulter of Cheam for "trespassing on the lord's common pasture" at Sparwefeld with his sheep. Another relates to a Royal writ to the Sheriff of Surrey to arrest some Cheam potters for assault on employees of the Mordon Co. Surrey.

Production of Cheam whiteware stops quite suddenly around 1480 to 1500. Evidence points towards a possible kiln failure at Whitehall, and/or the start of the import of large quantities of German stoneware drinking mugs. Around the same time Cheam redware appears but appears to have had little success, however large pots in a red ware, similar to Cheam redware, were found in deposits dated to the 1670s at Nonsuch Palace.

These significant discoveries provide a unique insight into land use, and competition for local resources during the medieval period. Future integrated studies could provide interesting avenues to explore local stories around economy and industry, relationships between groups of people living in the area, and to refine the information we have on recorded (and future discoveries).

Post medieval

By 1536 East Cheam manor had been acquired by Henry VIII who made drastic reforms to the existing landscape; clearing the former manor and church of the village of Codington or Cuddington (to the east of the APA in Surrey) and starting work on the notoriously extravagant Nonsuch Palace and grounds. Cheam thus became a service provider to the Royal Palace leading to growth of the village. The royal palace stood near the centre of Nonsuch Little Park, a planned landscape and deer park which covered an area of around 268ha bordering Cheam Park and Cheam Recreation Ground. The original road that once led from Ewell directly into Cheam was diverted around the southern boundary of the new park, hence resulting in the long curvature of Cheam Road today.

Nonsuch Palace was incomplete at the time of Henry's death in 1547, however the Palace was then passed down through the royal family until 1556, when Queen Mary I sold it to the Earl of Arundel, Henry Fitzalan, who completed it. Following the Earl of Arundel's acquisition of Nonsuch Palace he also purchased the manor of West Cheam in 1563 and then East Cheam in 1575. Elizabeth I later repossessed the estate in 1592, and it remained in royal ownership until 1670. Materials used in the construction of the palace were sourced from across the region. However, paymasters' accounts that mention local smiths', sawyers and chalk diggers demonstrate the use of local resources and industry in the construction of the palace. Timber was mainly supplied from the Wealden District, but local sources were also used.

The palace attracted wealthy residents as well as visitors from all over Europe who travelled to Nonsuch Palace in the 16th and early 17th centuries to see the famous buildings and gardens. The current Grade II* listed Whitehall, Malden Road, Cheam (currently used as a museum) was built in the early 1500's around the same time as Nonsuch Palace. The timber framed house was built using local Oak and Elm. It is suggested that the 17th century wing at Whitehall was the original location of Cheam School founded in the mid-17th century. The school hosted the sons of wealthy Londoners sent to Cheam to avoid the plague in 1665-66.

James Boevey who was of Huguenot parentage is one of Whitehall's most well-known residents. Boevey was a merchant and employee of William Courten, a lawyer and philosopher. Boevey devised what he called "Active Philosophy" (or self-help literature) in 1665-1666, that include writings on the "art" of wealth, including his volume The Secret Algebraick Key to Treasure, Parallel to the Philosopher's Stone Invented by James Boevey Esq., of Cheam in Surrey. Boevey was a loyal agent for Charles II during his exile managing most of the King's business but was unpopular with the East India Company who had him imprisoned for three years. Boevey died at Cheam and is buried in the grounds of St Dunstan's Church.

The evidence of burials and tombs at St Dunstan's Church attest to the popularity of Cheam with high society individuals, and people associated with royal/palace life. At the east end of the chancel is an aisle built by John Lord Lumley in 1592 as a burial place for his family. A portrait of Lord Lumley enclosed in a wooden case remains in his chancel. The tomb of James Boevey, Edmund Barret (serjeant of the wine-cellar to King Charles) who died in 1631, and his son Thomas Barret, clerk of the wardrobe, who died in 1652 also remain at the church. Reliefs in the Lumley Chapel are believed to be the only surviving depictions of the Nonsuch Palace interiors.

The pottery industry declined during the Tudor period, but several breweries were established within Cheam. The 'Old Cottage' built in the late 15th to early 16th Century and originally located in Malden Road (now The Broadway) near the junction of Ewell Road was used as a brewery. It was later dismantled and moved to its current location. The 'Cheam Brewery' located on the crossroads of Ewell Road and The Broadway was run by the Boniface family who, in an advertisement dated 1880, claimed it had been going "over 200 years". The brewery was in production until 1902 when it was demolished, although the cellar remains today.

In 1670 Charles II gave Nonsuch to Barbara Villiers who he named the Duchess of Cleveland. Villiers was a notorious (yet currently understudied historical figure) who played a key role in advancing the financial interests of the East India Company. Villiers' extravagant lifestyle led to the next big period of change within Cheam when she demolished the palace and sold the materials to pay off her gambling debts.

Cheam remained a chiefly agricultural village popular with the wealthy until the early 20th century. Excavations in the Park Road area recorded a large quantity of 18th century finds including pottery, bone, tile, brick, carved bone, iron knives and the carved stone head of a statue. It is suggested that these finds derive from early renditions of the Cheam Charter Fair, an annual fair acclaimed to have started in the 13th century, and with documentary records dating to the 1800's when a fairground accompanied the fair.

Cheam Park House, located in Cheam Park, was built in the 18th century and later enlarged by London tea merchant Archdale Palmer. Extant remains of the house include the 19th Century entrance lodge which survives on the Cheam village side of the park. The original drive is now represented by a tarmac path running uphill and curving round in front of the site of the house, which is marked by a slight platform. The brick walls beyond this were formerly those of the old kitchen garden, which is now a parks depot. A shallow gully that curves across the grass down the slope from the site of the house towards Cheam Road is the remains of the ha-ha that formerly separated the garden from the park to the north. Many of the larger trees in the park dating from the 19th Century, as well as an overgrown pond that forms the remains of earlier landscaping. An Icehouse is visible on the OS First Edition Map within the Park Road area. Cheam Park was bought by the Council in 1938 and used as a factory to assemble Gas Masks between 1939 and 1940. The house suffered damage after being hit by a flying bomb during the Second World War and the building was demolished.

Significance

The Cheam Park and Village APA lies has the potential for archaeological discoveries relating to a long period of human activity from prehistoric to the modern period. It is located within proximity to an early Iron Age settlement to the west at Ewell. Cheam has close historical ties with the development of the Scheduled Monument of Nonsuch Palace, its formal gardens and associated remains, and Cuddington medieval settlement.

Of primary significance is St Dunstan's Church which is the borough of Sutton's earliest recorded standing building. In addition to its early history, its use by local wealthy inhabitants during the medieval to post-period is also of key interest. The removal of Cuddington, and the construction (and later demolition) of Nonsuch Palace, represents a period of great cultural and socioeconomic change within London. Reliefs within the Lumley Chapel are believed to be the only surviving depictions of the Nonsuch Palace interiors. There is potential for future research and discoveries throughout the APA to shed light on the development of Cheam as a service provider to the rise and decline of one of the most historically significant Royal Palaces in British history.

Cheam's medieval pottery industry is of interest because Cheam was a niche producer of whiteware drinking jugs, many of which were sent to London where they have been found in archaeological excavations. Its other products are rarely found outside of Cheam.

Locally led projects like the Time Cheam Project demonstrate the importance of taking opportunities to reassess the existing archaeological evidence within the APA. Using the wealth of available archival documentary evidence can lead to the refinement of interpretations, new discoveries, and contributes to our understanding of the life histories of the people who shaped the local historic and cultural landscape.

Key References

Archaeology South-East, 2012. An Archaeological Interpretive Survey of Whitehall, Cheam, London Borough of Sutton. Briscoe, J. ASE Report No. 2012250
The medieval potters of Cheam. Carshalton and District History and Archaeology Society Occasional Paper No. 5 Cilve Orton (2018).

'Parishes: Cheam', in A History of the County of Surrey: Volume 4, ed. H E Malden (London, 1912), pp. 194-199. British History Online http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/surrey/vol4/pp194-199 [accessed 9 November 2022].

OS 25-inch County Series First Edition Maps

Map: 1865-1884 OS Map

Draft Cheam Village Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GeKtrfcyzSrJPEtd9B5UqXMVP9QaloYd/view

https://www.parksandgardens.org/places/cheam-park-and-cheam-recreation-ground

Daniel Lysons, 'Cheam', in The Environs of London: Volume 1, County of Surrey (London, 1792), pp. 137-158. British History Online http://www.british-history.ac.uk/london-environs/vol1/pp137-158 [accessed 14 March 2023].

SyAC vol 49 1944, p.67

Orton C (2018) The medieval potters of Cheam. Carshalton and District History and Archaeology Society

https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017998?section=official-list-entry

Sutton APA 2.11: Stane Street

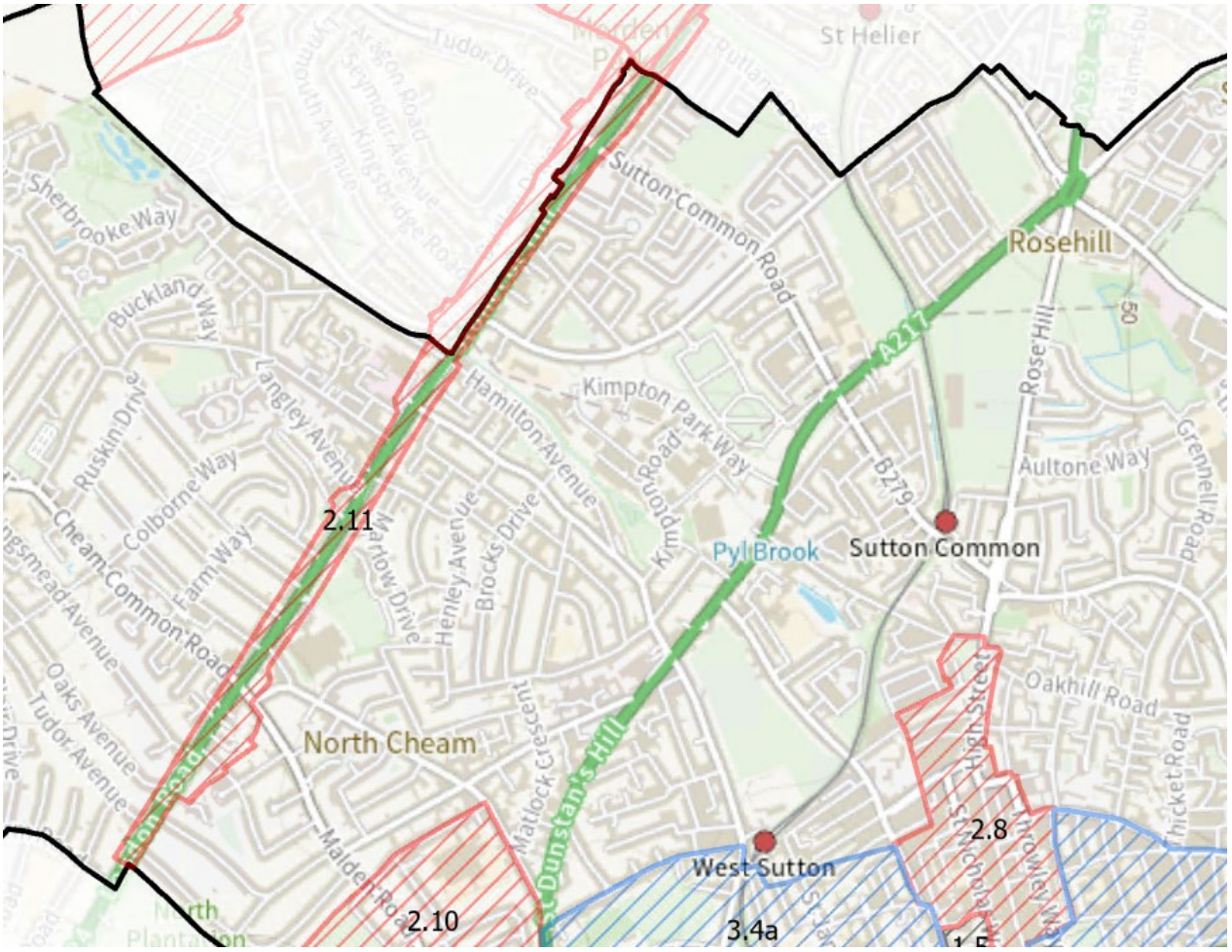


Figure 21 Sutton APA 2.11: Stane Street

Summary and Definition

The Stane Street Archaeological Priority Area covers the route of the Roman road known as Stane Street which connected London with Chichester. The APA is classified as Tier 2 because it covers a corridor along the course of a Roman road where remains of the road and associated roadside settlement and activity might be present.

The APA follows the A24 (London Road) from the corner of Sparrow Farm Road, and the A24 (Stonecot Hill and Epsom Road) along the borough boundary with Merton.

Description

The Stane Street APA is in the west of the borough and follows the A24. Stane Street is thought to have been built by AD 70 and consisted of a central carriageway, known as an agger, which was bounded on either side by roadside ditches. Like other Roman roads in Britain, it used locally found materials in its construction such as chalk, flint, sand and gravel. Stane Street connected London and Chichester which were two of the most important towns in Roman Britain.

No remains of Stane Street have been observed within the borough, however archaeological activity along the route to date has been limited. Evidence of Roman activity is currently limited to Roman pottery fragments excavated from J.Sainsbury Site along London Road. Outside of the borough Remains of the road have been recovered in neighbouring boroughs. Sections of Stane Street have been seen across Merton during excavations or buildings works. The road was observed in Morden Park during drain laying works in 1959 and it was also uncovered by workmen on what is now the site of Merton Civic Centre. It was seen during the construction of telephone boxes in London Road in 1963, on the site of the Priory Retail Park in 1997/1998 and during an excavation at 1-11 High Street Colliers Wood in 2004. These observations of Stane Street suggest that the ran in a straight line across Merton and is likely to have continued through Sutton in the same manner. Excavations revealing a roadside settlement (in the pattern of a ribbon development) along both sides of the Roman road have also been discovered in Ewell to the south. Many Roman remains have been found in Ewell suggesting that it was a sizeable Roman settlement.

Significance

Stane Street was one of the major arterial Roman roads that linked London with other important settlements in Roman Britain. The Stane Street APA represents an early cultural topographic feature that is still in use today followed by major modern roads in the west of the borough. Future archaeological investigations along Stane Street could help to establish the extent and nature of Roman and later settlement and land use within its vicinity.

Sutton APA 2.12: South Cheam (Cheam Warren)

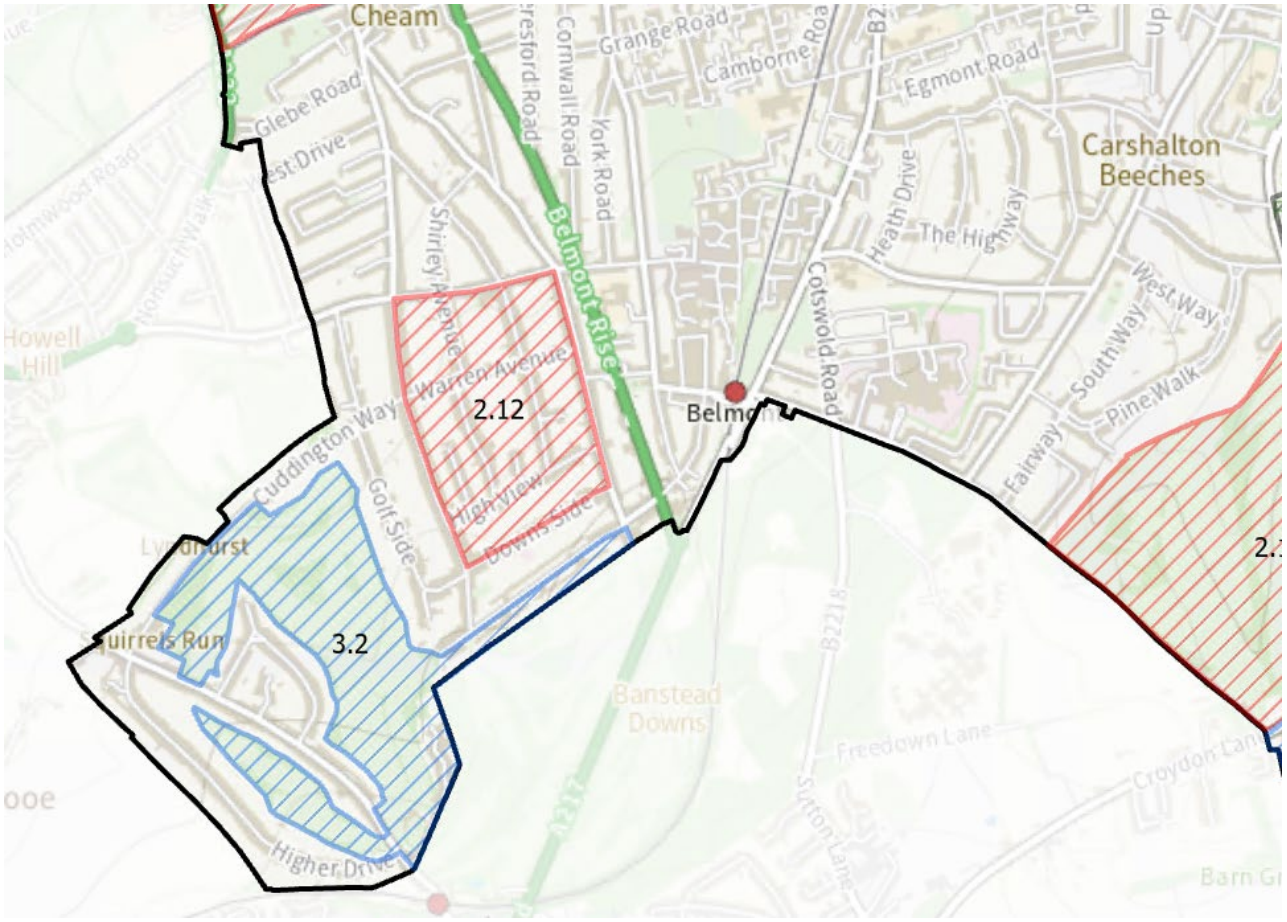


Figure 22 Sutton APA 2.12: South Cheam (Cheam Warren)

Summary and Definition

The South Cheam (Cheam Warren) Archaeological Priority Area covers an area surrounding the remains of Cheam Warren. It is a Tier 2 APA because of the existence of surviving Tudor medieval features associated with the construction of Henry VIII's Nonsuch Palace to the North, and the potential for further evidence associated with hunting, animal husbandry, and socio-economic activity within the area.

The APA is bounded by Downs Side to the south, Sandy Lane to the west, Northey Avenue to the north and Burdon Lane to the east.

Description

The South Cheam (Cheam Warren APA) is in the southwest of the London Borough of Sutton north of the border with Epsom and Ewell (Surrey County Council). While no archaeological evidence of Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon activity has been recorded within the APA, there are several notable sites within proximity and there is thus potential for the recovery of further finds, structures and/or environmental evidence relating to land use and activity throughout these periods to be recovered within the APA.

The manor of Cheam was granted by King Athelstan to the monks of Canterbury in 1018. The manor appears to have later been divided into West and East Cheam, the West held by the prior and convent of Canterbury; and East Cheam being the property of the archbishop. East Cheam was held by Canterbury until 1540 when alienated by Archbishop Cranmer to King Henry VIII who constructed Nonsuch Palace to the north-west of the APA. Nonsuch was a royal retreat famed for “an excess of magnificence and elegance even to ostentation” with “parks full of deer, delicious gardens, groves ornamented with trellis work, cabinets of verdure, and walks so embrowned by trees, that it seems to be a place pitched upon by pleasure herself to dwell in along with health” (see Lysons 1792).

Outside of the palace grounds Henry VIII built a walled warren (Cheam Warren) in the land between Burdon and Sandy Lanes. It is currently unconfirmed whether the warren was used for Hare Coursing (see below), rabbit breeding, or both. The documentary evidence currently leans towards rabbit keeping at Cheam with a hare warren at Hampton (VCH 2). While hares are a native species, because of their general rarity, rabbits were an exclusive and expensive commodity in medieval England, and access to the species became a signifier of wealth. European rabbits were originally found in the warmer climates of southwestern Europe, including Spain, Portugal and western France.

Phoenician and Roman traders transported rabbits across the Mediterranean and were brought to the British Isles by the Romans following their invasion in 43 AD. The earliest (confirmed) faunal evidence of rabbit currently comes from Fishbourne Palace (1st century AD). Christian monasteries throughout Europe and the Middle East kept rabbits since at least the 5th century, however their widespread introduction to England is not confirmed until the 11th century (Baker et al 2019), and their introduction to Britain is attributed to the Normans. The English climate was however inhospitable to the species, and so successful rearing and breeding required specialised management practice.

The earliest documentary evidence of rearing currently relates to 12th century rabbit keeping on islands (the Scilly Isles and Lundy) where populations were easier to contain, and the sandy soils were soft enough for burrowing. Documentary evidence illustrates the popularity of rabbit with societies elite with Henry III ordering rabbits by the 100’s for famed feasts throughout his reign. The earliest faunal remains attributed to this period in England date from the late 12th to early 13th century. These were found in the midden at Rayleigh Castle, Essex (Francis 1913). However, the existence of a coneygarth on the mainland of England is not confirmed until 1241, when Henry III ordered hay to be carted from his cuningera at Guildford. And in 1268 Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of Almain, complained that his coney warren at Isleworth (Middlesex now Greater London) had been broken into.

Besides culinary uses, rabbits from Lundy were particularly popular from the 12th century with a large proportion providing black fur which was favoured as a clothing trim or lining by the socially elevated. Medieval Sumptuary Laws dictated who could wear different types of animal fur, and black

rabbit fur was restricted to the highly privileged. Henry VI possessed a night shirt lined with black rabbit fur, and the monks of Thetford Priory gave Katherine of Aragon (first wife of Henry VIII) a gift of rabbit fur trimmings for her gowns when she visited them in 1513.

Henry VIII was clearly invested in maintaining and controlling exclusive access to selected breeds, passing laws that banned the exportation of long-haired (Angora) rabbits (considered a national treasure), and preparing to create his own supply of black fur when Hampton Court accounts listed the purchase of 'a great long auger of irne, to make and bore coney holes within the kynges beries new made for blake coneys in the warren' (Williamson, 2006). Intensive management was required to maintain the black phenotype on mainland sites; rabbits were harvested by net (or other non-lethal trap) to select the sex and phenotype for breeding.

"Gentry-led" break-ins performed by members of the aristocracy against rival landowners in a culture of one-Upmanship were common and well documented throughout the medieval period (Williamson 2007). As such some warrens included living quarters for the warrener who kept charge of the site, sometimes surrounded by an enclosed garden and outbuildings. Warrens contained purpose-built breeding places (pillow mounds, or rabbit buries) which centralised the colony to make catching the animals easier. They were usually enclosed by banks, ditches, thick hedges, and in some cases, walls intended to contain and protect the stock.

While Nonsuch Palace was later demolished in 1670 the lands of the remaining estate were alienated to Joseph Thompson Esquire in 1731 who was granted a royal franchise by Charles II of free warren in Nonsuch park. Hare coursing was a popular sport at this time, with known remains at Walton Downs believed to have been set up by the fifth Lord Baltimore of Woodcote Park. Hares bred in the enclosure would have been driven out through small trapdoors in the wall onto the downs to be chased by dogs. It is possible that the warren at Cheam was then used for a similar purpose.

The outer walls of Cheam Warren and associated features including the warrener's lodge and garden remain visible on historic maps up until the 20th century when the area was developed for housing. The 1924 0S map shows several new houses within the eastern area of the Warren, up to two thirds of the Warren remained undeveloped until 1934 when more houses were built. Much of the land enclosed by the wall now forms the back gardens of these properties.

Substantial (Grade II listed) known remains of the wall survive along Warren Avenue, Onslow Avenue and Wilbury Avenue. Holes to trap rabbits or release hares can be seen in the base of the walls. The remaining walls are predominantly redbrick built in Flemish bond (and so believed to be 18th century) with an earlier flint foundation reported to be in poor repair. Gaps were made in the wall when Warren, Onslow, and Wilbury Avenues were developed. The warren was accessed via the keeper's cottage or lodge which was demolished in 1930.

Limited historical or archaeological excavations and investigations have taken place within the APA. Photographic recording and survey of the walls could help to determine construction (and/or reuse) dates. Remains of the Keeper's Cottage may exist below ground, and further investigation could help to provide information for comparative analysis with other known sites. Evidence of husbandry practice may yet be recovered including evidence of nesting places (usually constructed of stone slabs or cut into the underlying subsoil or bedrock), vermin traps, tunnels and faunal evidence. Further investigation could help to confirm whether the warren was used for selective breeding as the documentary evidence suggests, and/or Hare Coursing. The 18th century walls may relate to later use within the Restoration Period.

Research suggests that earlier monuments such as burial mounds, boundary features and mottes were sometimes reused as breeding places. Given the occurrence of burial sites and mounds within the vicinity of the APA it is possible that Cheam Warren may have enclosed and/or been constructed over an earlier feature. Further field investigation, comparisons with other known sites and/or desktop surveys could help to clarify the chronology of the site. Further study could also help to confirm the existence and form of earlier remains, as well as relationships with other landscape features including Barrow Hedges to the north/east.

Significance

While rabbit warrens in various forms and scale are relatively common nationally there are only a handful of recorded sites in Greater London, few with extant features remaining. Rabbit warren architecture currently presents a distinct bias towards the west of England and Wales, and a bias towards later post-medieval rather than earlier warrening activities.

The primary significance of the Cheam Warren APA is rooted within its Tudor origins; specifically, Henry VIII's interest in reshaping the local landscape whether for hunting, or social displays of power. The display and management of animals that signified high social status is recognised as one of the defining aspects of medieval landscapes and it is suggested that the rabbit warrens of the elite were conspicuously located in prominent positions (Williams 2007). This could perhaps help to explain why Cheam Warren was located at such a distance from Nonsuch Palace. As one of only two sites with remaining features associated with Nonsuch Palace it is site of considerable cultural and historical significance.

Should the opportunity arise for further research it would provide a unique opportunity to explore a niche example of the performance and display of social elevation and control over the natural environment in the medieval period. While thematically the fur trade in the medieval and post medieval period has been relatively well studied (historically), it is an understudied area in the field of archaeology (and zooarchaeology). Similarly, the exploitation of animals for sport and entertainment is often overlooked, despite what it can tell us about changes in social, cultural and economic activity, trade and the movement of goods and people through time.

The remaining walls of Cheam Warren contribute significantly to the distinct local character of South Cheam, with the houses built around and consistent with lay out of the former warren. And act as a reminder of the unique history and formation of the cultural landscape within this area of Sutton from medieval to modern times.

Key References

E. B. Francis, 'Rayleigh Castle', *Trans. Essex Arch. Soc*., New Series, xii, 1913, p. 184; M. A. C. Hinton, 'On the Remains of Vertebrate Animals found in the Middens of Rayleigh Castle', *Essex Naturalist*, xvii, 1912–13, pp. 16–21. See also M. Hinton's letter to *The Times*, 28 May 1936.

Baker et al 2019 Animal Bones and Archaeology Recovery to archive. Historic England Handbooks for Archaeology https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/animal-bones-and-archaeology/animal-bones-archaeology-handbook/

Elspeth M. Veale, 'Appendixes: B. The Rabbit in England', in The English Fur Trade in the Later Middle Ages (London, 2003), pp. 209-214. British History Online http://www.british-history.ac.uk/london-record-soc/vol38/pp209-214 [accessed 24 November 2022].

'Sport, ancient and modern: Coursing', in A History of the County of Middlesex: Volume 2, General; Ashford, East Bedfont With Hatton, Feltham, Hampton With Hampton Wick, Hanworth, Laleham, Littleton, ed. William Page (London, 1911), p. 262. British History Online http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol2/p262a [accessed 8 December 2022].

Daniel Lysons, 'Cheam', in *The Environs of London: Volume 1, County of Surrey* (London, 1792), pp. 137-158. *British History Online* http://www.british-history.ac.uk/london-environs/vol1/pp137-158 [accessed 16 November 2022].

Williamson, T., 2006. *The Archaeology of Rabbit Warrens*. Shire Publications Ltd

Williamson, T., 2007. *Rabbits, Warrens and Archaeology*. Shire Publications Ltd

Sutton APA 2.13: Oaks Park

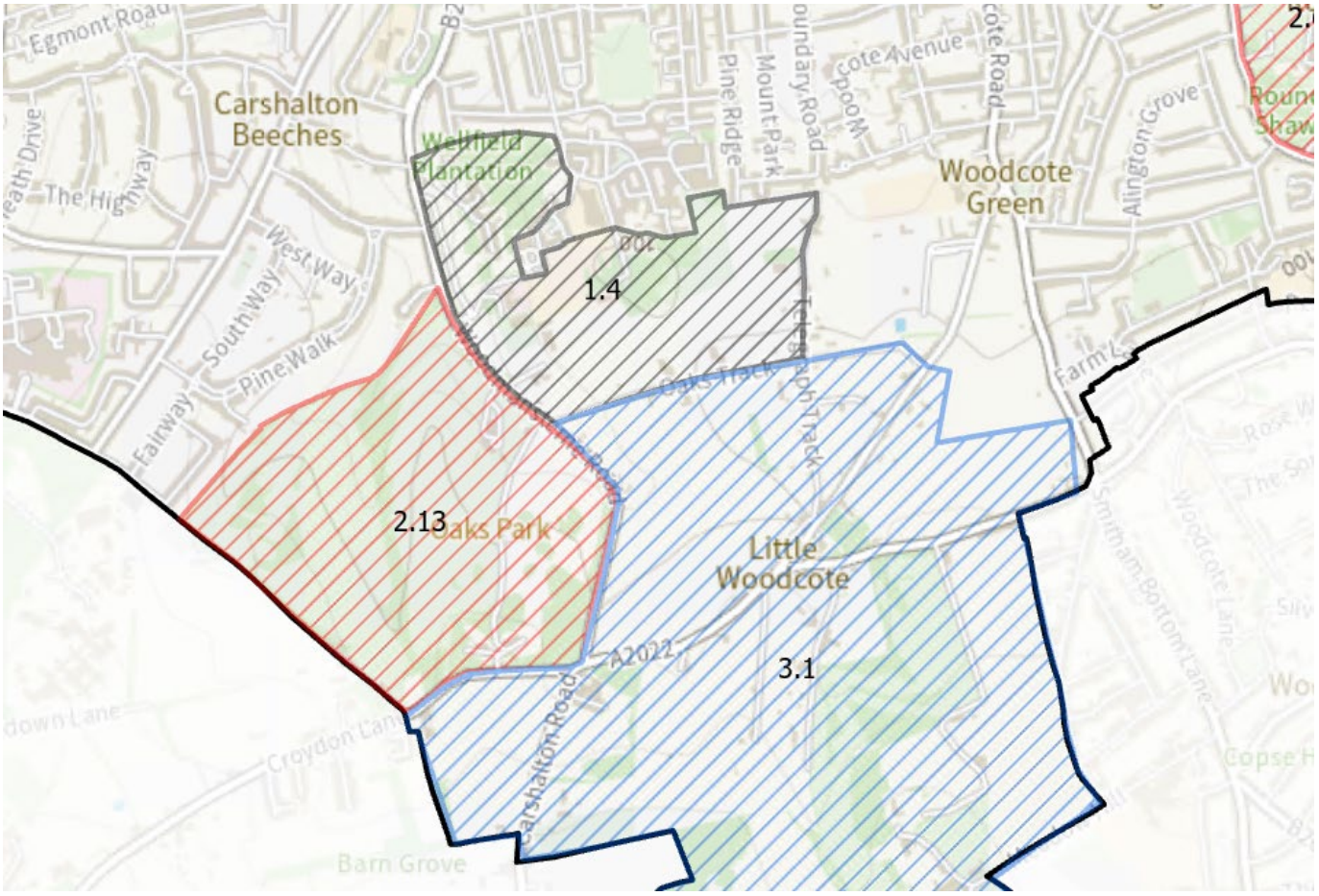


Figure 23 Sutton APA 2.13: Oaks Park

Summary and Definition

The Oaks Park Archaeological Priority Area covers an area of informal parkland and woodland, and the site of a former country house and estate established in the 16th century. It is a Tier 2 APA because it covers an area of undeveloped land with a history of positive archaeological interventions. The former mansion house and estate are of cultural and historical significance.

The boundary of the APA follows the historic boundary of Oaks Park. It is bounded by Woodmansterne Road to the east, Croydon Lane to the south and Fairlawn Road to the west. The residential developments of Pine Walk and Sunnymede Avenue define the northern perimeter.

Description

Oaks Park is a public park in Carshalton with a mixed landscape of informal parkland, formal horticulture, natural chalk meadows, and woodlands. It was once part of much larger estate of around 180 acres.

There was a house on the estate (known as The Oak's or Lambert's Oak's) from the 16th Century which was rebuilt in the mid-18th Century. The Oaks was previously in the parish of Woodmansterne and is named after the grove of trees known as Lambert's Oaks (shown on Senex's 1729 map of Surrey). The Lambert's were a family who had settled in Woodmansterne in the 14th Century, and it has been suggested that there was a house on or near The Oaks from the 14th century.

The Oaks is visible on Roque's 1760 map of Surrey with a garden on the southern edge of a large area of open down. The architect was most likely Sir Robert Taylor (1714-1788) who had close connections with the City of London, parts of the surviving stable block may be Taylor's work. In the mid-1750s The Oaks was leased to General John Burgoyne who was the son-in-law of the 11th Earl of Derby. Burgoyne built a dining-room at the northeast corner of the house which survived to 1960. It is known from photos and has been attributed to Taylor on stylistic grounds.

The Earl of Derby took over the lease in 1771. His son died in the same year and his grandson Edward Stanley became the heir to the earldom. In 1774 Edward married the society bride Elizabeth (Betty) Hamilton. Their betrothal (engagement) was the occasion for a Fête Champêtre in Oaks Park organised by John Burgoyne. The celebrations were famed to be the most elaborate social gathering ever held in England, and on June 9th 1774 Parliament closed down to allow their lordships to attend the celebrations. Burgoyne enlisted help from friends Robert Adams (an architect), and David Garrick (famous actor-manager). Garrick organized the "Music, Vocal Instrumental & Dancing' to be performed by the Musicians, Singers & Dancers from all the fashionable Theatres. However, The Oaks was too small to entertain the large number of invited guests, so Adam was commissioned to erect a temporary pavilion for the event. The pavilion is described as "magnificent salon ... illuminated and decorated with the utmost elegance and proportion", and the ground plan was published in The Works in Architecture by Robert and James Adam (3 vols., 1773-1822). It shows that the temporary structure was 8,200 square feet (762 square meters) and was the largest room Adam built or decorated in his career. It contained a great ballroom and dining room, and a temple portico was fixed to the side of The Oaks east wing. The lavishness of the celebrations at The Oaks caused a lot of publicity in the papers and magazines of the day and was described as a 'colossal extravaganza'. The event was immortalised in Burgoyne's first published play 'The Maid of the Oaks' which opened at London's Drury Lane Theatre in November 1774.

Edward became the 12th earl when his grandfather died in 1776. He used The Oaks as a recreational residence (his main house was at Knowsley in Lancashire). Adam was commissioned to remodel his London home and in 1777 he made a number of castle-like designs. These were not followed up completely, but some work was undertaken in two phases between 1788 and 1792. This resulted in a mixture of classical villa and gothic 'castle' shown in early 19th century prints. The framework of the park was substantially laid out in the manner of Capability Brown with a belt of trees around the perimeter and carefully placed groups of trees within this to produce the perfect 'natural' landscape. While Capability Brown is known to have worked on the Earl of Derby's estate at Knowsley there is currently no evidence to connect him with The Oaks.

In addition to design changes of the house and the park, the 12th Earl of Derby established two prestigious horse races The Oaks and The Derby, which now take place at Epsom Racecourse. He was known to have a passion for cockfighting, and was a meticulous breeder with his own variety of bird, the Black Breasted Red. A cockpit was built in the house (see below).

Lord Derby's heir was not interested in horse racing and sold the house shortly before he died in 1834 to Charles Edward Grey. Grey was Chief Justice of Calcutta and later served as Governor in Jamaica where he was hugely unpopular. He sold The Oaks to Joseph Smith and John Jones in 1842. Smith and Jones made some modifications to the house, and enlarged the farm. The house changed hands several times before further amendments were made by Harry (Henry) Berkeley James who had a mining business on the Pacific coast exporting phosphates for military and farming markets. He was interested in the natural history of Chile and collected specimens that were given to museums and institutions in London. His interests influenced changes at the The Oaks, including the construction of a large aviary and the conservatory was enlarged. A Grotto formed the central feature in an E-shaped greenhouse that he built in the 1890s. It was steam heated. He built a gas plant and provided bright acetylene lighting throughout the house and outbuildings. He built a new bakehouse at the end of a substantial service wing linked to the main house. James died in 1892 and his widow Lucy, the last private owner, managed the estate until around the start of the First World War.

In 1915 her agent sold The Oaks to The Surrey Joint Poor Law Committee for use as a home for epileptic women. Facilities such as additional baths and fire escapes were added and internal alterations took place; particularly on the ground floor. The greenhouse and great conservatory were demolished. In 1933 and The Oaks was bought by Carshalton Urban District Council who intended to preserve the estate 'consisting of the most beautiful natural parkland and woodland with historic associations dating back to the fourteenth century'. The house provided a home and temporary refuge for child refugees during the Spanish civil war in 1937. And at the outbreak of the Second World War it was used by the Home Guard and Royal Air force personnel.

By 1955 the building had deteriorated, and demolition work began in 1959 leaving only the bake house, former stables, billiard room and coach house wings, and kitchen garden walls. The former stables, billiard room and coach house wings on south and east sides of the stable yard at The Oaks are Grade II listed. While many of the mature trees were lost in the gale of 1987 there are some survivors of the grove of oaks the park and house are named for beside the main drive near the present cafe. Several of the yews along the west side of the house site are large enough to have been part of the 1770s layout. A Victorian garden with a lawn and scattered trees including some exotics also remain on site. There are also remains of a long greenhouse, and a tufa-lined Grotto which may originally have been a fernery. The Grotto built for Harry Berkeley James (see above) is Grade II listed, and the remains of the Victorian underground boiler room survive. The shallow curving ditch to the north of the house site is the ha-ha which separated house and park. The platform to the north of this is an old tennis court.

The site of the demolished building is known from Ordnance Survey maps, and the house is still visible as a slight platform. In 2005 a resistivity survey picked out the west wing of the building. In 2009 The Carshalton and District History and Archaeology Society carried out excavations to define the precise location of the house, and to determine the history of development and the dates of the various sections of remaining foundations. The earliest excavated structure was the foundations of Burgoyne's dining room of about 1762. Adam's later work was also exposed. A further archaeological excavation was carried out in 2011 to try to locate the famed cockpit reputed to have been built into the floor of one of the rooms in the east wing. No trace was found of the cockpit, but further investigations may eventually reveal the location.

Significance

The Oaks Park APA was part of a once larger historic and culturally significant landscape that has remained largely undeveloped since the 14th century. Fragments of ancient woodland known as Lambert's Oaks remain within the APA, as do structures and remains of the 18th-19th century house and designed park The Oaks. The extant buildings, remains of the demolished buildings, and the designed landscape hold archaeological and historic interest. The significance of the APA lies within its potential to enhance our knowledge of the development, design and use of this historic-cultural landscape throughout the 18th- 19th centuries. The house and grounds changed hands several times throughout this period of rapid social and economic change and so there are opportunities to explore the impact or influence of these changes through documentary and archaeological investigation.

Key References

CADHAS reports: Research design for an excavation at the Oaks, 2011

Oaks excavation 2011 – initial summary of the results

https://friendsofoakspark.co.uk/history

Paul Williams: The History of The Oaks Volume One: The Stanley Years.

The History of The Oaks Volume Two: The Victorian era to modern times.

https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245718?section=official-list-entry

https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1065606?section=official-list-entry

6. Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Areas: Map Extracts and Descriptions

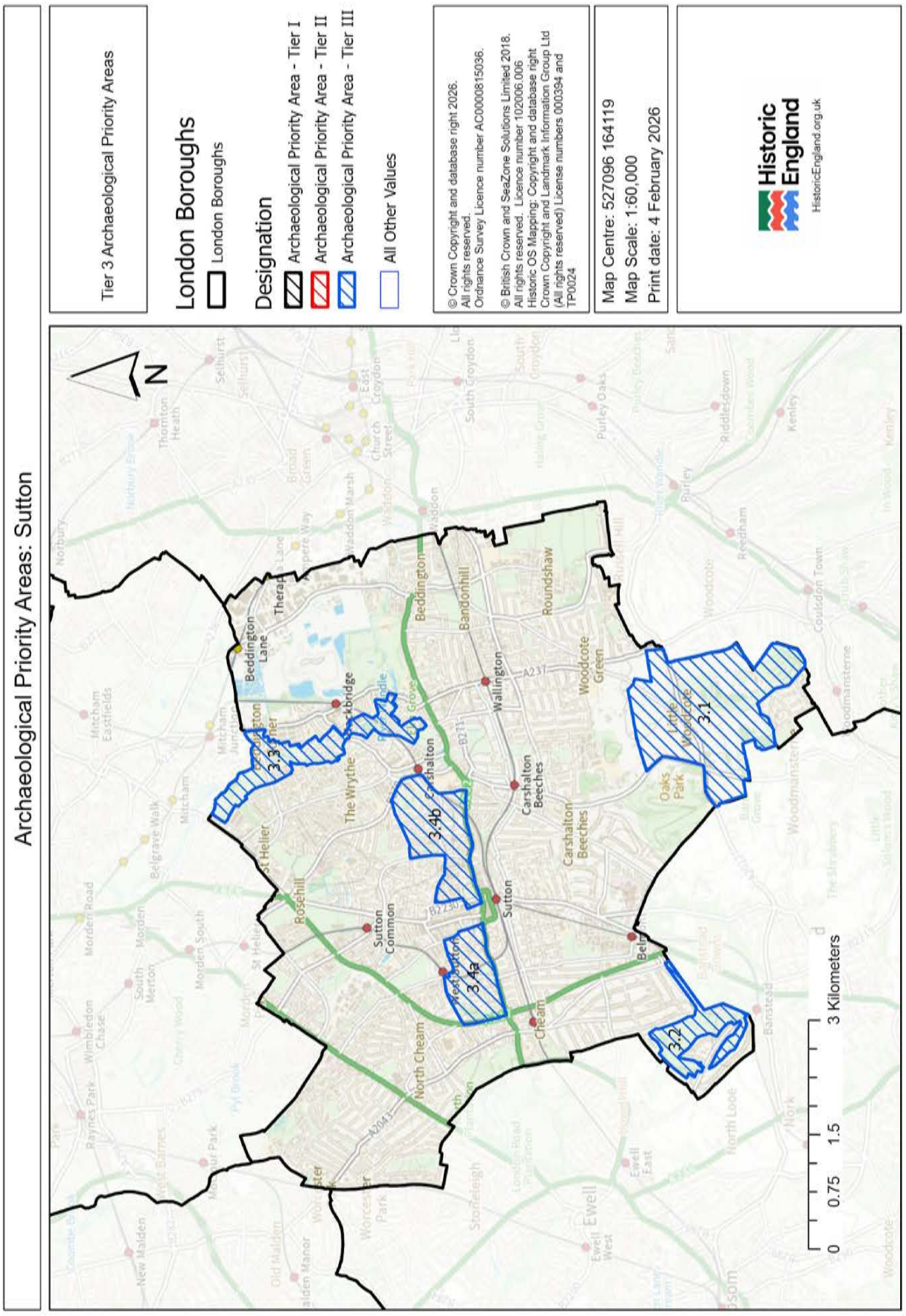


Figure 24 Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Areas

Sutton APA 3.1: Woodcote

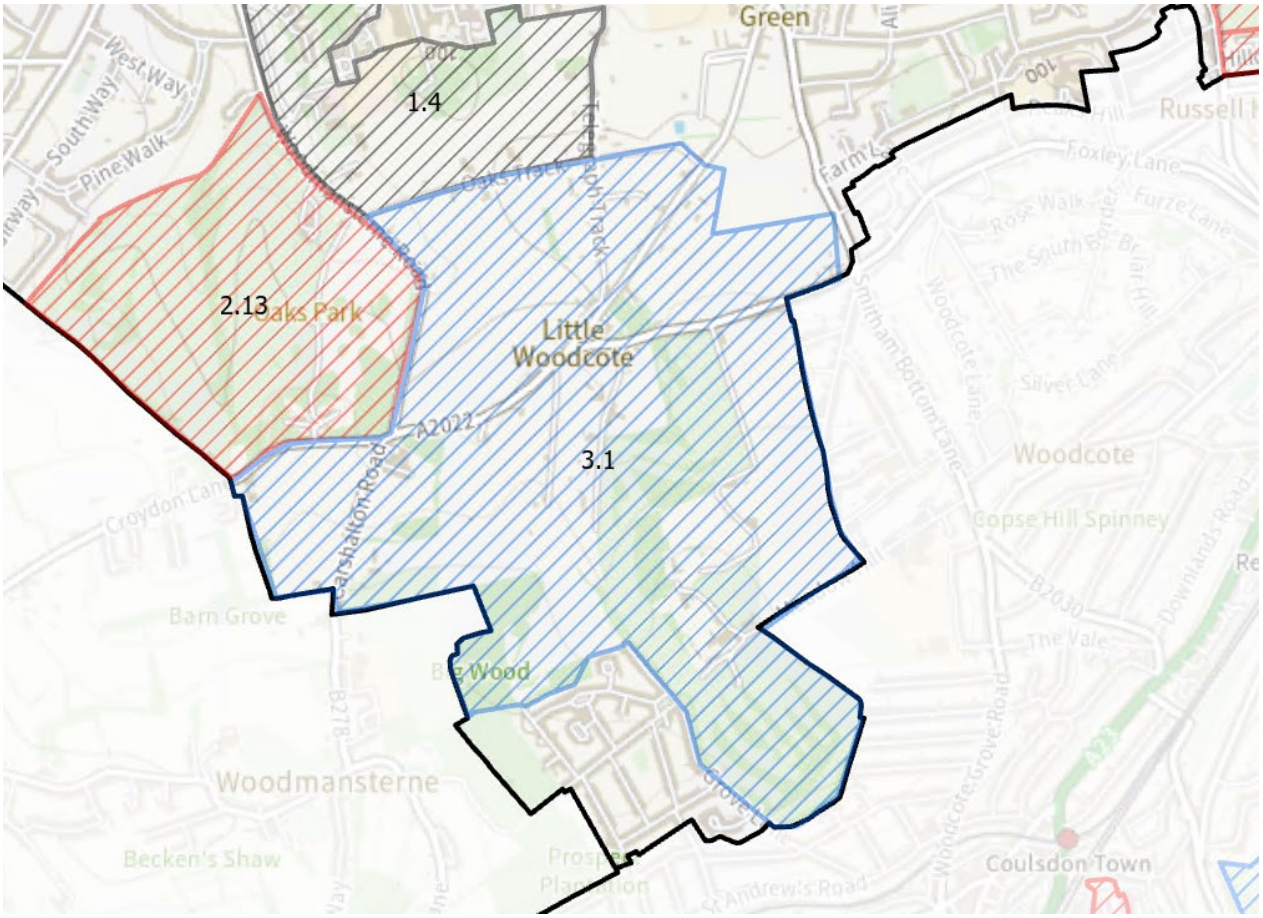


Figure 25 Sutton APA 3.1: Woodcote

Summary and Definition

The Woodcote Archaeological Priority Area covers a largely open area in the south of the borough to the south of Woodmansterne and Little Woodcote Lane.

It is a Tier 3 APA as there is potential for undiscovered archaeological remains, particularly within areas that have remained largely undeveloped. It has been suggested that a medieval village at Woodcote abandoned in the 16th Century is in the area. Future discoveries within the APA may help to determine the location of the deserted medieval village.

The APA covers Little Woodcote (formerly Hungry Bottom) located at the junction of Woodmansterne Lane and Little Woodcote Lane; the open ground to the east of Lower Pillory Down and Grove Lane including Woodcote Park Golf Club; and the farmland to the west of Carshalton Road. The borough boundary with Croydon defines the perimeter of the APA to the west, east and south.

Description

The Woodcote APA is located at the borough boundary between the London Borough of Sutton and the London Borough of Croydon, on the dip slope of the North Downs. A limited number of excavations have taken place within the APA in comparison to other areas within Sutton, so archaeological evidence for all cultural periods is currently sparse. However, the topographical advantages of the landscape have made the area suitable for occupation and agricultural exploitation from the prehistoric period onwards. There are several key archaeological sites near to the APA that demonstrate the potential for the discovery of significant archaeological remains for all periods.

Prehistoric

There is currently limited evidence of prehistoric activity within the APA. The GLHER records prehistoric find spots within the APA including an Acheulian handaxe now located in Kingston Museum. There are several Prehistoric find spots recorded on the APA around Oaks Farm. The APA lies to the south of the scheduled remains of a prehistoric site at the former Queen Mary's Hospital site. Flint flakes and an end scraper were also found during the cutting of 2 gas-main trenches in 1968, between Hatch Land and the south-eastern end of Big Wood, Woodmansterne.

Roman

Evidence of Roman occupation and settlement activity is recorded at Croydon to the south of the APA, and at the Queen Mary's Hospital Site to the north where an Early/Middle Iron Age to early Romano-British agricultural settlement was excavated. There are no Roman remains currently recorded on the GLHER within the APA, however there is potential for evidence of peripheral activities associated with the agricultural settlement to be discovered within the APA. In addition, the London to Brighton Roman Road (the A23 Brighton Road) is located to the south-west. The National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) records an excavation in Woodcote Park undertaken in 1936 where a Roman road was discovered.

Early Medieval/Medieval

The early medieval period was characterised by small settlements and dispersed farmsteads in Sutton and the neighbouring boroughs. Evidence of early medieval activity in Sutton is primarily based on burials. While there is currently no recorded evidence of early medieval activity within the APA, Saxon burials and small quantities of Saxon pottery have been recorded around the southern side of the Bronze Age enclosure at the Queen Mary's Hospital site to the north. A Saxon cemetery was also recorded to the south of the APA (see Tier 1 APA Lion Green Road, Croydon) and Farthing Down (Tier 1 APA, Croydon) to the south where several Saxon burial mounds are located. Evidence of settlement within Surrey (and former Surrey) suggest a correlation between the larger 6th-7th century Saxon barrow groups and the suggested primary territorial boundaries in the region (see APA 3.2 Banstead Downs), thus further evidence of activity from this period can be anticipated within the APA.

After the Norman conquest the hierarchy of land ownership changed and the manorial system was expanded through the division of existing manors, or by creating new ones. There were two manors in the parish of Beddington by the Domesday records of 1086. One in the northern area of the parish, and the other in the southern part of Beddington (Huscarl) which included Woodcote. The Medieval village of Woodcote had 15 taxpayers in 1332 passing through different hand until it was acquired by

Nichola Carew. By his death in 1390 both manors had merged, thus the land within the APA was part of the Carew lands in Great Woodcote. Woodmansterne Lane leading to Sandy Lane and Plough Lane connect the settlements at Woodcote and Beddington and are the main features on historic maps from the 17th century onwards suggesting earlier use of these connecting routeways.

By 1586 the village of Woodcote was in ruins, and there are no known records of its exact location. However, numerous medieval to post medieval finds have been recorded within the APA including streets, flint lined wells, bone, pottery and metalwork. Many of the find's date from the 16th-18th century which has been given as a suggested date range for abandonment of the village.

Post Medieval/Modern

Farming and sheep grazing was important within the area from the medieval through to the post medieval period, and the area remained largely undeveloped until the 19th century. A barn at Woodcote Golf Club dates to the Elizabethan period. And Woodcote Grove House is believed to have been built of an 18th century house with the same name. John Rocque's map of 1746 shows open field systems within the APA. The area around New Lodge Farm was open fields until the second half of the 20th century.

Chalk and flint pits are recorded on post-medieval historic maps throughout the APA. Caves have also been recorded within the area of Ruffett Wood/ Big Wood. The caves were known to exist locally before the Second World War; however, no research has been undertaken to confirm their current condition, or former use. Features are visible on LIDAR imagery. Irregular shaped depressions (chalk/flint pits) and are recorded on the Surrey HER, in addition to lynchets marking historic field boundaries from the 18th century.

Significance

The Woodcote APA covers open areas of land in the south of the borough that have been largely undeveloped for hundreds of years. While archaeological evidence of human activity is sparse within the APA, there have been limited programmes of archaeological research undertaken within the area. The APA is located directly to the south of the Tier 1 APA at Orchard Hill, and to the north of the Tier 1 APA at Lion Green Road in Croydon. These sites demonstrate a continuity of settlement and cultural activity throughout the landscape from the Prehistoric to Early Medieval Period. Further discoveries might help to enhance our understanding of settlement, farming and agricultural practices, and routeways between known settlements throughout different cultural periods.

Of additional significance is the potential for further evidence to confirm the location of the deserted Medieval settlement of Woodcote.

Key References

Archaeological Assessment on New Lodge Farm (2004) Sutton Archaeological Services

Surrey Archaeol Soc, Bull 48, Dec 1968, 2, (E A Baxter)

Sutton APA 3.2: Banstead Downs

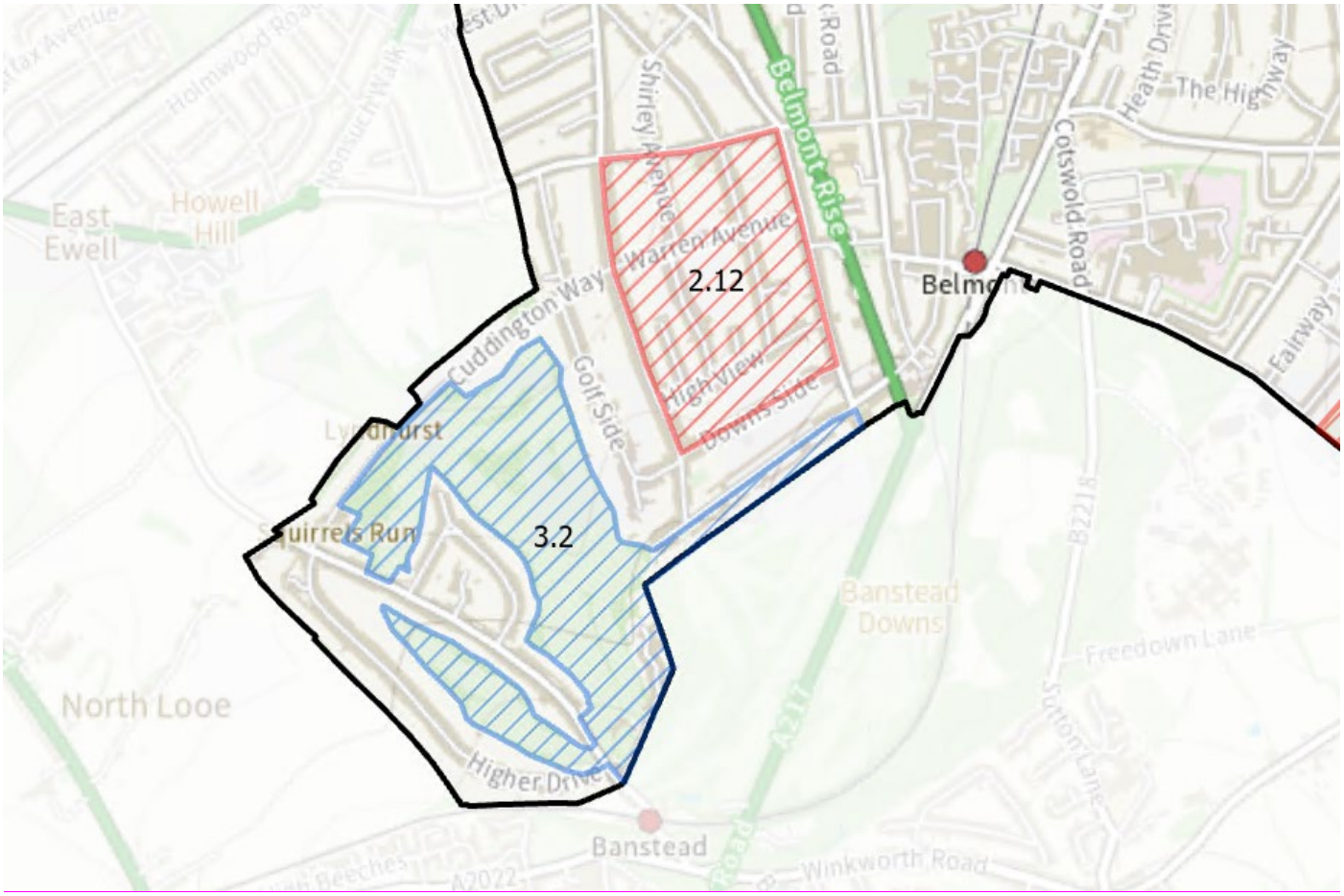


Figure 26 Sutton APA 3.2: Banstead Downs

Summary and Definition

The Banstead Downs Archaeological Priority Area covers a largely open area in the south of the borough. It is a Tier 3 APA as the topographical advantages of the landscape have made it suitable for occupation and agricultural exploitation from the prehistoric period onwards. There is a history of significant archaeological discoveries within Banstead Downs and the surrounding landscape, particularly Roman settlement and burial evidence, and Early Medieval burial sites.

The APA covers Cuddington Golf Course and the remaining areas of undeveloped or open land including land to the rear of The Drive. The borough boundary with Surrey defines the southern extent of the APA.

Description

The Banstead Downs APA is located on the border with Surrey in the south of the borough on a south facing hill overlooking the Thames Valley. The Banstead Downs once formed a continuous expanse of open landscape with Epsom Downs.

Prehistoric

There is currently limited evidence of prehistoric activity within the APA, however the GLHER records Upper Palaeolithic flints along Banstead Road opposite the site of Walnut Tree farm (see below). And a handaxe, possibly Palaeolithic, was found near Cuddington Way within the golf course. Antiquarian references are made to traces of neolithic huts on the Downs. These hut circles are located c500m to the south-east of the APA between Brighton Road and the Railway line, and to the north of a conjectured 'ancient trackway' running across Banstead Downs, aligning with Banstead Road South, and running north towards Carshalton Road. A leaf-shaped arrowhead has been found on Priest Hill Farm to the north, and Mesolithic and Neolithic flint has also been recorded c500m to the west at The Looe where an Iron Age- Romano British farmstead has also been recorded (see below). The finds could be indicative of seasonal occupation, hunting or farming in the prehistoric period, and there is potential for further evidence within the APA.

Roman

The Roman period is well represented archaeologically by major routeways and settlements scattered in the wider area. This includes the Roman Road of Stane Street and the notable settlement evidence at Ewell, Surrey to the north. To the north of the APA (at Sutton and Epsom RFC) surface scatters of Roman pottery, including Samian ware, and tile are suggested to represent the possible site of a Roman villa. In closer proximity to the APA across the border with Surrey (c500m to the west) an Iron Age- Romano British Farmstead has been recorded at The Looe/ North Looe Farm. Notable finds include an infant burial, the cremated remains of a young adult male with inscribed bone gaming counters and a pottery counter, cremated animal bones in a greyware jar, a complete dog skeleton, loomweights and spindlewhorls. Pottery evidence from Looe shows settlement of the area continued through to the Late-Roman period.

Within the APA Roman evidence has been recorded within the golf course to the south of Cuddington Way. During construction of a bunker for the golf course, workmen discovered skeletal remains, Roman pottery, flue and roofing tiles. The burials are thought to be from the 3rd-4th century.

As Roman Ewell grew the high chalk downland was relied upon for farming, hunting and grazing, and there is thus potential for agricultural as well as settlement evidence within the APA.

Early Medieval/Medieval

The wider area was characterised by small settlements and dispersed farmsteads during the early medieval period. The Banstead Road runs through the APA towards the early medieval settlement at Cuddington. And Sandy Lane led to the early medieval settlement at Cheam where St Dunstan's Church (Sutton's earliest standing building) part of which is Saxon is located. Sandy Lane is one of three major north-south routes (alongside Brighton Road and Burdon Lane) in the wider area. Sandy Lane and Burdon Road were drove ways that ran to junctions with Brighton Road and the ancient trackway (as above) that aligns with Banstead Road South to the east. While The Banstead Downs end of Sandy Lane was never much more than a track it is still in use today cutting between two

properties along The Drive and across the borough boundary with Surrey towards Gally Hills. A Saxon burial and knife were excavated to the rear of the properties along The Drive where Sandy Lane meets the current borough boundary.

Gally Hills c500m directly to the south of the APA is the site of four Saxon burial mounds or hlaews, aligned broadly east-west and situated on the crest of a gentle rise at the summit of Banstead Downs. Two of the group of four are scheduled monuments, and one was excavated in 1972. The central rectangular primary grave contained an extended inhumation with a bronze hanging bowl, a shield- boss, a split socketed iron spearhead and an iron knife. The mound was built on a prepared platform of broken flints. Evidence suggests that such burials are generally of high status, and some were associated with territorial claims and appear to have been specifically located to mark boundaries. Study of early medieval settlements in Surrey suggests some correlation between the larger 6th-7th century Saxon barrow groups and the suggested primary territorial boundaries in the region.

Further along the track aligning with Sandy Lane c700m to the south before it meets the railway line a further Saxon inhumation has been recorded, and another along the footpath to Fir Tree Road. An inhumation burial was also found at 43 The Crescent (close to Burdon Lane) during excavation of a garden pond in 1996. The burial was a crouched inhumation and was assigned to the Saxon period.

The name Gally Hills is a corruption of ‘Galows Hylle’ (Gallows Hill) which is what the mounds were called in the later medieval to post-medieval period. An early 16th century map indicates the mounds were the meeting point of four manors, and the site where people were executed and hung on public display in iron gibbets. In addition to the Saxon burial evidence the excavations at Gally Hills revealed a posthole where a gibbet had been inserted, and at least five later secondary burials within and around the barrow. Two of the skeletons had evidence of neck dislocation, with the hands unusually crossed at the wrists underneath (behind) the back suggesting they were gallows victims.

Post Medieval/Modern

Farming and particularly sheep grazing was important within the area from the medieval through to the post medieval period, and the area remained largely undeveloped until the 19th century. Walnut Tree Farm along the Banstead Road (now demolished) is one of the only buildings visible on 18th century maps of the area. While modern development significantly reduced the open expanse of the downs, discoveries such as that in the garden of 43 The Crescent to the east of the APA demonstrate that there is potential for further archaeological discoveries within and around the vicinity of the APA.

Significance

The Banstead Downs APA is in an area where several historic territorial boundaries, and major routeways meet. The topographic advantages of the chalk downs have attracted settlement from the prehistoric period onwards. Burial evidence from the Saxon period demonstrates the potential for further discoveries, particularly along major routeways and/or boundaries like Sandy Lane. The proximity of Iron Age/Roman and Early medieval settlements suggests a continuity of landscape use and activity. Further discoveries might help to enhance our understanding of; farming and agricultural practices, funerary practice, territorial divisions; and the ways in which early Saxon communities adapted to the territorial geography of Iron Age/Roman Britain.

Key References

Museum of London Archaeology Service (1995). Shortacre The Drive, Cheam. London Borough of Sutton. An Archaeological Evaluation.

A Carshalton Camp Surrey Archaeological Society

Prehistoric and Roman settlement in Reigate Road, Ewell. Surrey Archaeological Collections 88 1-42, 2001.

https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/surrey/vol3/pp252-262

Three quadrangular earthworks on Banstead Heath https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1005944?section=official-list-entry

The Saxon Barrow at Gally Hills
https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-2249-1/dissemination/pdf/r_vol_3/surreyrv003_059-076_barfoot.pdf

Two Saxon burial mounds on Gally Hills, west of Brighton Road, Non Civil Parish - 1008054 | Historic England

Sutton APA 3.3: The River Wandle and Wandle Mills

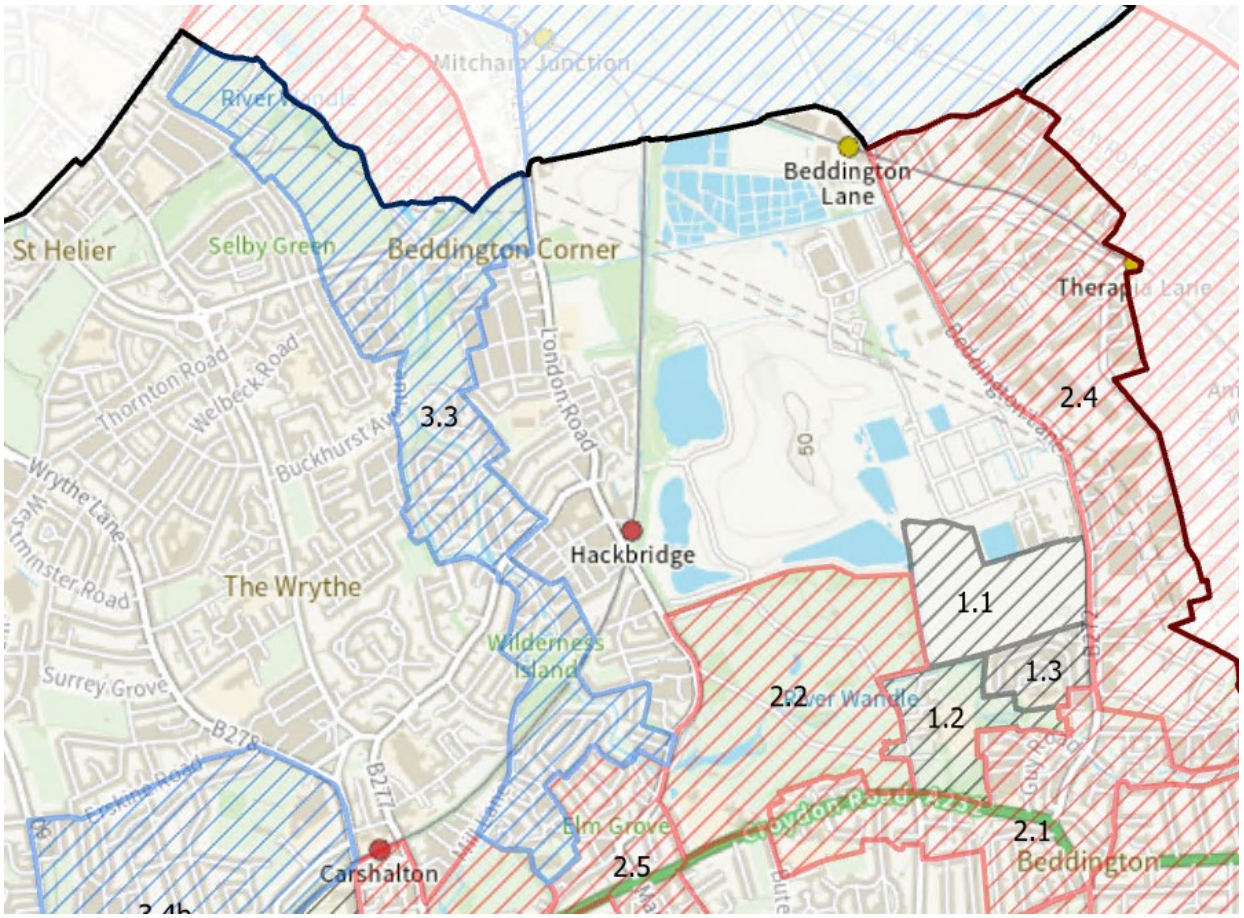


Figure 27 Sutton APA 3.3: The River Wandle and Wandle Mills

Summary and Definition

The River Wandle and Wandle Mills Archaeological Priority Area follows the route of the River Wandle through Sutton. It covers land along the course of the river, and the location of former postmedieval water mills sites associated with historic settlements in Sutton. It is classified as a Tier 3 APA because it covers an area of historic industry and activity. Archaeological evidence of occupation and resource exploitation from the prehistoric period onwards has been obtained from sites around the river Wandle. Early post-glacial remains have been found in peat exposed along the Wandle Valley including at Carshalton and the former Wandle Valley Hospital Site within the APA. There is potential for the discovery and recovery of further paleoenvironmental evidence and archaeological evidence of prehistoric, medieval and postmedieval settlement and industrial activity within the APA.

The APA follows the route of the River Wandle from the borough boundary with Merton to the Sutton Branch Railway at Wilderness Island where the river branches and is then covered by the Wallington, Carshalton, and Beddington Park APAs.

Description

The APA adjoins the Wandle Valley/ Mitcham APA in Merton along the borough boundary at Poulter Park. Poulter Park was made into a public park in 1925. It was once the site of Bishopsford House which burned down in 2001. Medieval ditches were recorded at Tooting & Mitcham Football Club to the northeast. The park is included within the APA as it represents an area of mostly undeveloped land, and there is potential for undisturbed archaeological remains within the park.

The area surrounding the Wandle is rich in archaeology of the prehistoric period. There are scattered finds of flint artefacts from the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age across the area on valley sands and gravels as well as the chalk of the North Downs dip slope. Significant paleoenvironmental and evidence of prehistoric human activity has been recorded in the direct vicinity of the River Wandle.

To the south of Poulter Park at the former site of Wandle Valley Hospital excavations revealed a Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age Occupation site. Substantial quantities of prehistoric finds including pottery were recorded suggesting a major area of settlement. The recovery of burnt flint in trenches away from the major areas of settlement are thought to possibly reflect isolated episodes around the settlement of cooking. Some Mesolithic and Neolithic activity is also suggested from the discovery of a single end scraper from and some well worked blades.

At Culvers Way part of an elephant's tusk, bones of a rhinoceros, a mammoth and remains of two or three horses were discovered in a drift deposit during excavation of a sludge tank.

Within the APA during excavations at Butter Hill in 2001 evidence of a continued prehistoric presence from the Mesolithic into the Bronze Age was identified. London Clay overlain by sands and gravels was recorded, as part of a braided river system, presumably associated with the River Wandle. Flint scatters within alluvial deposits were characteristic of Mesolithic artefacts. In addition, a layer of peat truncated by pits was recorded containing flints and Bronze Age pottery.

Wandle Mills and Industry

The River Wandle is one of the most exploited watercourses for industry in London. The mill sites of the River Wandle and its spring-fed tributaries were numerous, and there was considerable variety in use over the years. Several of the mills constructed along the Wandle were built to the design of John Smeaton, a leading mill engineer of the period. Few remains exist, and information from published and unpublished documentary sources is variable in detail. In Beddington the emparkment and landscaping by the Carew family led to changes to the course of the river and removal of medieval mills. In Wallington and at Beddington Corner there was extensive factory buildings of the calico bleaching and printing industry and leather manufacture. Historic maps give some indication of changes of use through the postmedieval period for many of the industrial sites along the Wandle. Some mill sites were located away from the present river course on defunct side channels.

Significance

The River Wandle is a connecting feature in the landscape linking historic settlements within Sutton and neighbouring boroughs. The APA is significant for the concentration of mills and factories and

their contribution to our understanding of the industrial history of this section of the Wandle. Remains of these industrial sites may survive would represent important examples of technological developments in the post medieval period. There is also potential for archaeology to reveal more of the history of the designed landscape and water management systems.

There is potential for the recovery of organic materials along the water courses, and evidence of cultivation and settlement from the prehistoric through to modern period. Evidence of activity during the Prehistoric and Iron Age/Roman and early medieval period would be of key significance.

Key References

Mills of the Upper Wandle Derek Bradford

Sutton APA 3.4a: North Downs Fringe and Springline (Lower Cheam)

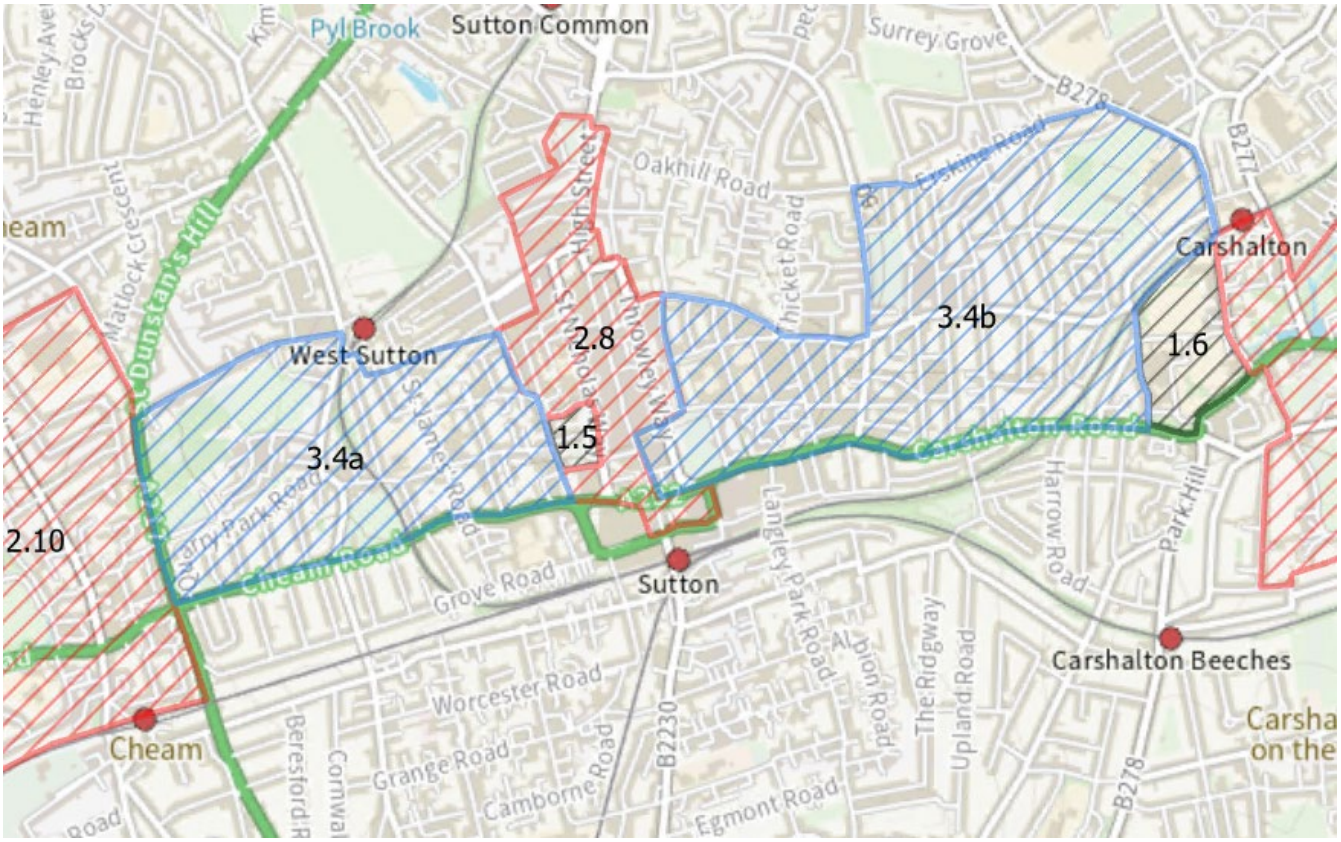


Figure 28 Sutton APA 3.4a: North Downs Fringe and Springline (Lower Cheam)

Summary and Definition

The North Downs Fringe and Springline Archaeological Priority Area covers a distinct geological and topographical area that stretches across the London Borough of Sutton. The APA is split into two areas (3.4a and 3.4b) that warrant inclusion as an APA but currently fall outside of Tier 1 and Tier 2 APAs. The APA covers a dual band of deposits (Lambeth Group deposits and Thanet Beds). The deposits stretch in a roughly west-east direction across the Borough from Croydon to Epsom at the boundary between the chalk of the North Downs in the south and the London Clay basin to the north.

APA 3.4a North Downs Fringe and Springline (Lower Cheam) covers the settlement along Cheam Street and the surrounding area of Lower Cheam between St Dunstan's Hill and the town of Sutton.

It is designated as a Tier 3 APA as it covers a distinct geological and topographical landscape-scale zone which offers the greatest potential in the Borough for well-preserved early prehistoric sites. In addition, there is potential for the discovery of evidence relating to Roman, early medieval and Post Medieval settlement, and evidence of local resource exploitation and industry.

St Dunstans Road forms the western boundary of the APA; Frederick Road forms the northern boundary; Robin Hood Lane forms the eastern boundary; and Cheam Road forms the southern boundary of the APA.

Description

The Lower Cheam APA lies within the historic parish of Cheam on the northern side of the Chalk Downs. A dual band of exposed Thanet / Woolwich / Reading beds deposits and the immediately adjoining terrace gravels stretch in a roughly west-east direction across the borough of Sutton at the boundary between the chalk of the North Downs in the south and the London Clay basin to the north. This interface marks a line of springs and ponds. The Thanet sand provides a light and well-drained soil that was ideal for settlement; and there are a series of known settlements of pre-historic to Saxon date along this line. There is thus potential for well-preserved prehistoric sites within the APA.

Prehistoric

The line of Gander Green Lane, York Road and Avenue Road is conjectured to represent one of a few ancient trackways within the area (the other being Brighton Road). Archaeological evidence for prehistoric activity is currently limited to spot finds. These finds include two Neolithic arrowheads recorded at Ganders Green Lane by West Sutton Station, and Neolithic implements, flakes and chips recorded further south near to the Sutton Cricket Ground.

Roman

There is no definitive evidence of Roman activity within the APA, however three Roman coins are recorded on the HER in Gander Green Lane “from the area of Sutton”.

Medieval

Evidence of land use and occupation in the APA from the early medieval period onwards primarily relates to agricultural activity. The historic settlement of Cheam (see APA 2.10 Cheam Park and Village) is reportedly of early medieval/ Saxon origin, with the name ‘Cheam’ referring to the ‘village by the stumps’. This is thought to relate to woodland clearance carried out by Saxon settlers. Saxon spearheads have been recorded at Seears Park and may be indicative of burial activity within the area during this period.

By the 14th century Cheam had been split into east and west manors. West Cheam manor close to St Dunstan’s church was the most prominent of the manors, while East Cheam (known as Lower, Little or Nether Cheam) was an isolated hamlet with only 16 occupiers paying taxes according to Surrey Taxation Returns made in 1332. The hamlet was linked to West Cheam via Love Lane and included land along Gander Green Lane where Drovers watered livestock using the local spring/pond waters (Spring Close Ponds still visible on 19th century maps) on the way from Kingston to Croydon Markets. Love Lane was formerly known as Basset Lane after the Basset family who had owned Little Manor to the west of Gander Green Lane in the 13th century.

Seears Park, Perret’s Field and the allotments lay within the land formerly known as Basset Meadow, Orchard, Hill Neal Meadow and Lamp Close. Within Hill Neal Meadow lay an important local landscape feature known as Boney Hole, Bourne Hole, and Woe’s Water (within the area of Bourne Way). This was one of a line of springs in the Thanet Sand (others are known in Nonsuch, Cheam,

Carshalton and Croydon). Boney Hole formed a pond in some years with water rising from the Thanet Sand. It was a local indicator of forthcoming ‘disaster’ (Perry and Skelton 1998).

Post Medieval

Several historic farms are documented in the within the APA. Cheam Court Farm (now demolished) and Church Farm both became part of the Northey Estate (the Northey Family-owned land previously belonging to the Basset family). An old farm track ran from Church Farm House (in Springclose Lane, Cheam) through the centre of the land of Church Farm. The track intersects the A217 St Dunstan’s Hill which forms the western edge of the APA. On Rocque’s 1762 Map of Surrey the track leads from the centre of the settlement at Lower Cheam to St Nicholas’s Church in Sutton (See APA1.6 St Nicholas’s Church). On the 1819 map Lower Cheam (called Little Cheam) is connected via the trackway/ road leading south (Gander Green Lane, York Road and Avenue Road) to a cottage belonging to the Northey Estate in South Cheam. Part of this cottage survives as an outhouse behind 20 Station Road and The Crescent to the east of Hare Warren (see APA 2.12 South Cheam: Cheam Warren).

Cheam was a popular location with the wealthy. The manor house of East Cheam was built for Thomas Fromound (buried at St Dunstan’s Church) in the 16th century. The house and premises, called the Site of the Manor of East Cheam, were held under the crown by the Fromounds until 1641. In 1792 The Environs of London recorded that the “hall remains in its original form, the upper part being surrounded by an open wooden gallery: adjoining the hall, are the buttery and cellar with ancient doors: in the parlour is some rich mantled carving. The chapel is converted into a billiard-room.”

The London merchant and banker Philip Antrobus (1754-1816) who founded one of the leading London broking businesses, James Capel & Co bought the estate in the 1780s and may have been responsible for the conversion of the chapel. In the 1790s the original house was demolished and replaced with a typical 'cit's country box' as described by the poet and satirist Robert Lloyd. This was a three-bay villa with a lower service wing to the north; however, this house was demolished in 1933, but the house and grounds are clearly depicted on the Ordnance Survey 6” map (1866-67). There may be below ground evidence of both houses, and parts of the boundary wall of the surrounding park may still survive within the APA.

There were several quarries operating within the area of the APA to support local industry in Cheam. A chalk pit quarry is visible on historic maps at Church Farm to the east of St Dunstan’s Hill, at Quarry Park along Cheam Street, Derby Road; brick works in Seears Park, a chalk pit within the grounds of Lower Cheam House (south of Quarry Park Road), and within the cricket ground (now Sutton Cricket Club). A Limekiln is also recorded within the cricket grounds.

A Post medieval milestone in Sutton is recorded on the GLHER at 135 Cheam Road. The Cheam Road milestone was installed in 1755 along the east-west turnpike road between Carshalton and Ewell (crossing the north-south London to Brighton Road. The stone was defaced and removed in the Secon World war but reinscribed and reinstated between 1939-45.

Significance

The primary significance of the Lower Cheam APA lies within its potential for understanding the development of settlement patterns, and the connections between key sites within (and outside of)

the borough including Cuddington and Nonsuch Palace, St Dunstans Church to the west, and St Nicholas's Church to the east.

In addition, the exposed Thanet / Woolwich / Reading beds and the immediately adjoining terrace gravels are known to offer the greatest potential in the Borough for well-preserved prehistoric sites.

Archaeological and documentary research to date has provided opportunities to understand how natural resources and raw materials were used locally, as well as an insight in to how local people engaged with natural features in the landscape. There is potential for further evidence of local resource exploitation and industry in the medieval to postmedieval period that could help further our understanding of regional and local identity. Evidence relating to the development of old, and the impact of new transport systems on industry and settlement would also be of regional interest.

Key References

OS 25 inch County Series First Edition Maps

1865-1884 OS Map

Archaeology and Land-use of South-East England to 1066: A Tribute to Peter Drewett - Archaeology News Online Magazine.

'Parishes: Cheam', in A History of the County of Surrey: Volume 4, ed. H E Malden (London, 1912), pp. 194-199. British History Online http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/surrey/vol4/pp194-199 [accessed 9 November 2022].

The Sutton Milestones: The Brighton Road, Margaret White (2020)

Perry and Skelton (1998). Archaeological Assessment on The Sutton and East Surrey Waterworks, Gander Green Lane, Cheam, Surrey (Sutton Archaeological Services).

Sutton APA 3.4b North Downs Fringe and Springline (Benhill and Carshalton Road)

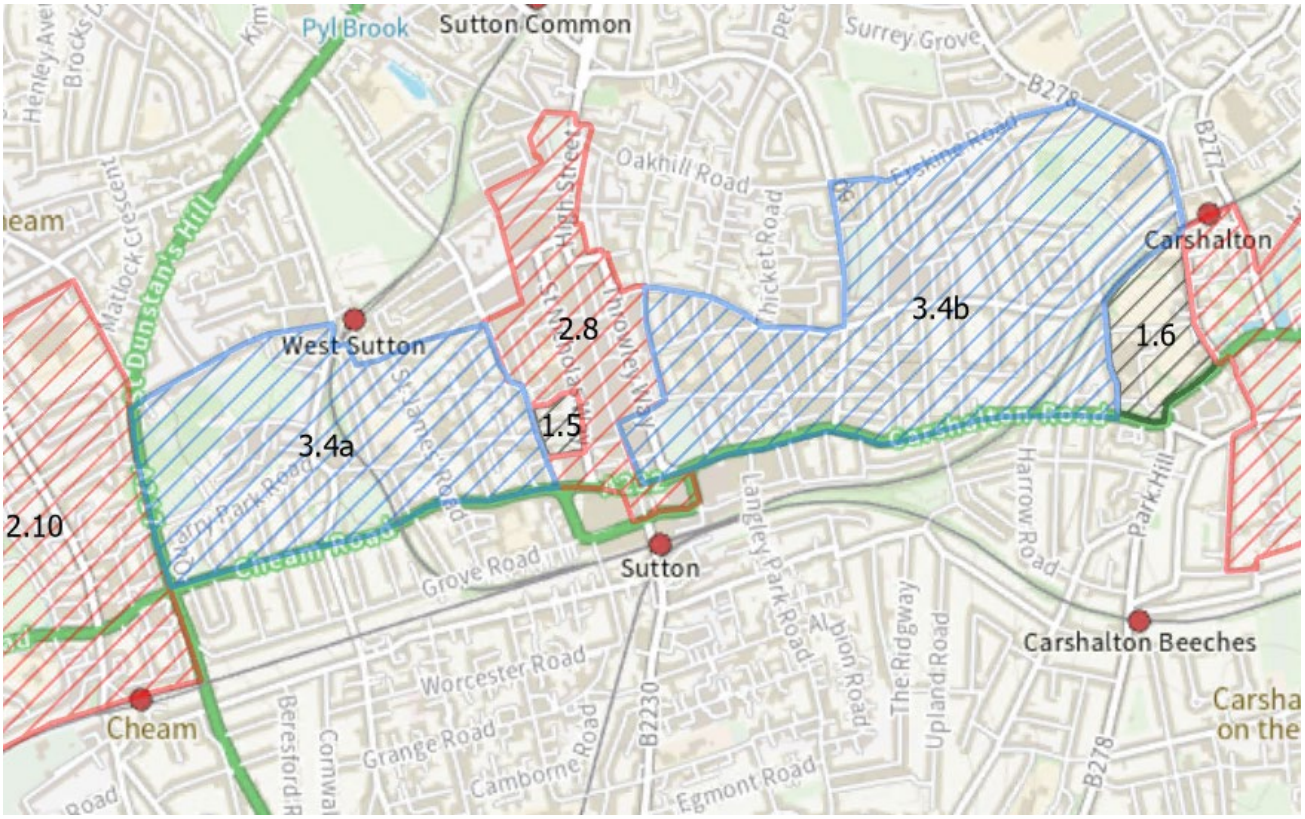


Figure 29 Sutton APA 3.4b North Downs Fringe and Springline (Benhill and Carshalton Road)

Summary and Definition

The North Downs Fringe and Springline Archaeological Priority Area covers a distinct geological and topographical area that stretches across the London Borough of Sutton. The APA is split into two areas (3.4a and 3.4b) that warrant inclusion as an APA but currently fall outside of Tier 1 and Tier 2 APAs. The APA primarily covers a dual band of deposits (Lambeth Group deposits and Thanet Beds). The deposits stretch in a roughly west-east direction across the Borough from Croydon to Epsom at the boundary between the chalk of the North Downs in the south and the London Clay basin to the north.

APA 3.4b (Benhill and Carshalton Road) covers an area along Carshalton Road between Sutton Town Centre and Carshalton. The APA also includes an area to the north of Westmead Road, and to the west of Wrythe Lane mapped as Wandle Gravels.

It is designated as a Tier 3 APA as it covers a distinct geological and topographical landscape-scale zone which offers the greatest potential in the Borough for well-preserved early prehistoric sites. In addition, there is potential for the discovery of evidence relating to Roman, early medieval and Post Medieval settlement, and evidence of local resource exploitation and industry.

Carshalton Road forms the southern boundary of the APA; Benhill Avenue, Benhill Road and Erskine Road form the northern perimeter. West Street, the railway line, and Shorts Road form the eastern boundary of the APA. Lenham Road, Greyhound Road and Sutton High Street form the western boundary.

Description

The Benhill and Carshalton Road APA lies between two significant historic settlements of Sutton and Carshalton on the northern side of the Chalk Downs. A dual band of exposed Thanet / Woolwich / Reading beds deposits and the immediately adjoining terrace gravels stretch in a roughly west-east direction across the borough of Sutton at the boundary between the chalk of the North Downs in the south and the London Clay basin to the north. This interface marks a line of springs and ponds. The Thanet sand provides a light and well-drained soil that was ideal for settlement; and there are a series of known settlements of pre-historic to Saxon date along this line.

Prehistoric

Early research and excavations within the wider area primarily focused on locating a site known as 'Carshalton Camp' which is located just outside of the APA to the south of Carshalton Road. The site which was originally studied in 1905 suggested the existence of a Bivallate hillfort around Warren Park, Kings Lane. The remains of a bank and ditch was reported as visible in 1925 from Upland Road towards the end of Hawthorn and Fairview Road. A second section of a visible ridge was noted below the Carshalton railway line. Sections of bank and ditch have been recorded at Victoria Road and Albert Road. Two Bronze Age hoards have been recorded on the GLHER within the vicinity of the 'camp'.

Within the APA excavations at Highfield Road also revealed sections of a bank and ditch thought to relate to the site. And at 1-3 Sutton Grove one large and six small pits, and four gullies were recorded in the search for Carshalton Camp. The interpretation of a hillfort is however contested; excavations undertaken in 1961 at Harrow Road to the south of Carshalton Road revealed traces of a field system and suggested that features previously suggested to be the banks of an Iron Age hillfort was agricultural terracing.

Definitive evidence of prehistoric activity within the APA comes from 324-332 Carshalton Road where a Later Prehistoric soil horizon and finds were recorded. And West Street (Carshalton High School for Girls) where excavations revealed an Iron Age ditch.

Roman

Evidence of Roman activity within the APA is limited to a find spot recorded on the GLHER at Ringstead Road of two Roman coins. And building works at Colston Avenue revealed Roman pottery. However extensive remains have been recorded to the east of the APA (see Sutton APA 1.6 Carshalton House and Gardens).

Early Medieval to Medieval

The focus of settlement lies to the east of the APA at Carshalton which is referenced in Domesday records. However, early medieval burials have been recorded within the APA. A possible Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery was identified during the widening of Carshalton Road, near the south end of Ringstead Road in 1906. Skeletal human remains and finds including spearheads were recorded. Excavations were undertaken in 1961 immediately opposite the site, between Numbers 165 and 171 Carshalton Road. Seven trenches across the area were excavated down to undisturbed chalk, however no traces of further graves were found. It was deemed likely that the original find was an isolated group of burials. Small groups of Anglo-Saxon burials are frequently reported in the region, and further groups of burials might be anticipated within the APA.

At Colston Avenue Saxon pottery was recorded during building works in the 1920's. It is suggested that the land in the area was cultivated during the Saxon Period.

During the Medieval period the settlement at Carshalton developed in size and from the 13th century onwards a weekly market and annual fair was held near All Saints Church to the east of the APA. The land within the APA was likely used for agricultural purposes. Medieval pottery and a cultivation soil identified as residual inclusions in hillwash were identified at 324-332 Carshalton Road.

Benhilton was recorded as Benhull in the Carshalton Court Rolls of 1385. In the late 15th century, it was called 'Benehill' or 'Benehyll' suggesting that farmland was used for growing beans.

Post Medieval

18th century maps show that the area covered by the APA between Sutton and Carshalton was still open land. Residential development took place from the 19th to 20th century.

Significance

The primary significance of the Benhill and Carshalton Road APA lies within its potential for understanding the development of settlement patterns along the North Downs Fringe and Springline, and the connections between key sites within the Borough including Sutton and Carshalton. The geological deposits are known to offer the greatest potential in the Borough for well-preserved prehistoric sites. The APA contains evidence of early medieval burial practice, and Early Medieval to Post Medieval agricultural land use. There is potential for further evidence of local resource exploitation and industry in the medieval to postmedieval period that could help further our understanding of regional and local identity.

Key References

OS 25-inch County Series First Edition Maps

1865-1884 OS Map

Archaeology and Land-use of South-East England to 1066: A Tribute to Peter Drewett - Archaeology News Online Magazine.

7. Glossary

Archaeological Priority Area: Generic term used for a defined area where, according to existing information, there is significant known archaeological interest or particular potential for new discoveries. They are sometimes called other names including Archaeological Priority Zones, Areas of Archaeological Significance/Importance/Interest or Areas of High Archaeological Potential.

Archaeological interest: There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places and of the people and cultures that made them (NPPF definition). There can be an archaeological interest in buildings and landscapes as well as earthworks and buried remains.

Conservation: The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance (NPPF definition).

Designated heritage asset: A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation (NPPF definition).

Heritage asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing) (NPPF definition).

Historic environment: All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged and landscaped and planted of managed flora (NPPF definition).

Historic environment record: Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use (NPPF definition). Historic England maintains the Historic Environment Record for Greater London.

Potential: In some places, the nature of the archaeological interest cannot be specified precisely, but it may still be possible to document reasons for anticipating the existence and importance of such evidence. Circumstantial evidence such as geology, topography, landscape history, nearby major monuments and patterns of previous discoveries can be used to predict areas with a higher likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.

Research framework: A suite of documents which describe the current state of knowledge of a topic or geographical area (the 'resource assessment'), identifies major gaps in knowledge and

key research questions (the 'agenda') and set out a strategy for addressing them. A resource assessment and agenda for London archaeology has been published and a strategy is in preparation.

Setting of a heritage asset: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral (NPPF definition).

Sensitivity: The likelihood of typical development impacts causing significant harm to a heritage asset of archaeological interest. Sensitivity is closely allied to significance and potential but also takes account of an asset's vulnerability and fragility.

Significance: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence but also from its setting (NPPF definition).

Contact Historic England

East of England
Brooklands
24 Brooklands Avenue
Cambridge CB2 8BU
Tel: 01223 582749
Email: eastofengland@HistoricEngland.org.uk

Fort Cumberland
Fort Cumberland Road
Eastney
Portsmouth PO4 9LD
Tel: 023 9285 6704
Email: fort.cumberland@HistoricEngland.org.uk

London and South East
4th Floor, Cannon Bridge House
25 Dowgate Hill
London EC4R 2YA
Tel: 0207 973 3700
Email: londonseast@HistoricEngland.org.uk

Midlands
The Foundry
82 Granville Street
Birmingham B1 2LH
Tel: 0121 625 6888
Email: midlands@HistoricEngland.org.uk

North East and Yorkshire
Bessie Surtees House
41-44 Sandhill
Newcastle Upon Tyne NE1 3JF
Tel: 0191 269 1255
Email: northeast@HistoricEngland.org.uk

37 Tanner Row
York YO1 6WP
Tel: 01904 601948
Email: yorkshire@HistoricEngland.org.uk

North West
3rd Floor, Canada House
3 Chepstow Street
Manchester M1 5FW
Tel: 0161 242 1416
Email: northwest@HistoricEngland.org.uk

South West
Fermentation North (1st Floor)
Finzels Reach, Hawkins Lane
Bristol BS1 6JQ
Tel: 0117 975 1308
Email: southwest@HistoricEngland.org.uk

Swindon
The Engine House
Fire Fly Avenue
Swindon SN2 2EH
Tel: 01793 445050
Email: swindon@HistoricEngland.org.uk

We are the public body that helps people care for, enjoy and celebrate England's spectacular historic environment.

Please contact GLAAS with any questions about this document.

HistoricEngland.org.uk

If you would like this document in a different format, please contact our customer services department on:

Tel: 0370 333 0607

Email: customers@HistoricEngland.org.uk

All information and weblinks accurate at the time of publication.

Please consider the environment before printing this document

Publication date: v1.0 October 2026 © Historic England
Design: Historic England