



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at the Rear of 8 Butter Hill, Wallington, SM6 7JD

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Report for Ms Natheepa Sivaruban

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SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at the Rear of 8 Butter Hill, Wallington, SM6 7JD

Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been asked by Ms Natheepa Sivarubanto prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) at 8 Butter Hill, Wallington, SM6 7JD. This Desk Based Assessment is intended to explore and disseminate the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:

- Prehistoric: **moderate**
- Iron Age: **low**
- Roman: **low**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

The site an existing commercial building located on Butter Hill within the area of Wallington, south of London. The PDA sits within a terrace of 8 buildings where usage is both commercial and residential. The PDA contains a 1930s building being used as a takeaway with modern rear extensions and a detached garage. There is a small courtyard area between the rear of the main property and the detached garage.

The assessment for archaeological potential has identified moderate potential for the Prehistoric and low for all other periods. The moderate Prehistoric potential I based upon the site lying within the North Downs and Springline Archaeological Priority Area which has the potential for well preserved prehistoric artefacts. The PDA was most likely part of the rural hinterland to Wallington and map regression shows in the Post Medieval period, it was part of park land associated with Elm Grove. It was only in the 1930s was the PDA built upon as part of the residential urbanisation seen across the area following the demolition of Elm Grove in the 1920s.

The construction of the present building, extensions and garage is likely to have caused a high impact to any potential archaeology. The development proposals of a replacement kitchen extension following demolition of the existing extensions and garage is likely to cause a high impact upon any

potential archaeology. Any potential archaeology for the Prehistoric period is likely to be at a depth greater than the required foundations. In addition, there is only a very small area within the PDA that does not appear to have been previously built upon.

The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, but it is anticipated that a watching brief will be required to ascertain the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits which can be covered by an appropriate archaeological condition.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was asked by Ms Natheepa Sivaruban (the client) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment relating to the proposed development area (PDA) Proposed Development at the rear of 8 Butter Hill, Wallington, SM6 7JD centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 28328 65074 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The PDA is located on the north eastern side of Butter Hill, withing Wallington, a suburb located 12 miles south of London and circa 3 miles from Croydon. The PDA is a rectangular plot containing a building housing a Chinese takeaway situated within a terrace with a convenience store adjacent to the north west and a residential dwelling adjacent to the south east. The terrace of 8 buildings being a mixture of commercial and residential. There takeaway is located on the ground floor of the building with living accommodation above. To the rear of the main building are 2 small single storey extensions. The larger one forming part of the commercial kitchen with a smaller extension comprising of a store and toilet. The two extensions are joined between them by a polycarbonate covered walkway. At the rear of the PDA is a single storey flat roof garage. The PDA is on flat ground c 31 aOD (Fig. 1).

Geology

- 1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the PDA sites on the boundary between the Lambeth Group – Clay, Silt and Sand to the north and the band of Thanet formation - Sand to the South. There are no superficial deposits at the PDA, but to the north of the PDA are superficial deposits of the Hackney Gravel Member – Sand and Gravel associated with the River Wandle.

Geotechnical Information

- 1.2.3 There is no geotechnical information.

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is for the demolition of the existing single storey rear extensions and detached rear garage and erection of a single storey rear extension (Fig.2).

1.4 Project Constraints

- 1.4.1 No constraints were associated with this project.

1.5 Scope of Document

- 1.5.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine the potential for significant archaeology which may be impacted on by the proposed development, as far as is possible from existing information.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act (1990). In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.
- 2.1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework was updated in July 2018, revised in February 2019, July 2021 September 2023 and December 2023 and is the principal document which sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a framework in which Local Planning Authorities can produce their own distinctive Local Plans to reflect the needs of their communities.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 2.2.1 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF December 2023): Annex 2, comprises:

'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 or managed flora.'

- 2.2.2 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

'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. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

- 2.2.3 NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process. The aim of NPPF Section 16 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers, and owners of heritage assets

adopt a consistent approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.2.4 Paragraph 196 of the NPPF states that:

‘Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay, or other threats. This strategy should take into account:

- a) The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) The wider social, cultural, economic, and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- c) The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- d) Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.’

2.2.5 Paragraph 200 of the NPPF states that:

‘In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.’

2.2.6 Paragraph 201 of the NPPF states that:

‘Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development

affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account to the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'

2.2.7 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms in the glossary which relate to the historic environment in order to clarify the policy guidance given. For the purposes of this report, the following are important to note:

- ***'Significance (for heritage policy).*** *The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.'*
- ***'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.'*

2.2.8 The NPPF advises local authorities to take into account the following points in paragraph 203 when drawing up strategies for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment;

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and preserving them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- c) the desirability of new development in making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.'

2.2.9 Paragraphs 205 and 210 consider the impact of a proposed development upon the significance of a heritage asset.

2.2.10 Paragraph 205 emphasises that when a new development is proposed, ‘great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and that the more important the asset, the greater this weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.’

2.2.11 Paragraph 206 notes that:

‘Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;

b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.’*

2.2.12 Paragraph 207 states that:

‘Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and

b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and

c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and

d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.’

- 2.2.13 Conversely, paragraph 208 notes that *‘where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use’*.
- 2.2.14 The NPPF comments in paragraph 213, proffers that *‘not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 207 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 208, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole’*.
- 2.2.15 Paragraph 210 states that ‘Local Planning Authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred’.
- 2.2.16 Paragraph 212 encourages Local Planning Authorities to *‘look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.’*
- 2.2.17 The NPPF is supported by the Planning Policy Guidance, which includes Conservation Principles, Policy, and Guidance (2008) as well as Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3, all issued by Historic England.
- 2.2.18 In addition to the NPPF, statutory protection and guidance documents are also provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following list:
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
 - Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
 - Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997

- Treasures Act 1996
- Burial Act 1857.

2.3 Local Policies

2.3.1 The London Borough of Sutton adopted their Local Plan as a development plan document adopted in 2018. The plan includes a strategic objective (No. 22) to conserve and enhance the borough's historic places and heritage assets, including their settings, and address heritage at risk as part of a positive strategy for the historic environment. The plan has a number of policies relevant to archaeology:

- POLICY 30: Heritage

2.3.2 This policy is covered in more detail below.

Policy 30: Heritage

General

- a** The council will conserve and, where practicable, enhance the borough's historic environment. This comprises: Listed Buildings and structures, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens, Areas of Special Local Character, Locally Listed Buildings and undesignated archaeological remains.
- b** Development that has an impact upon a heritage asset will be expected to conserve and, where practicable, enhance its significance. The council will expect that new development integrates into the historic environment and will look for opportunities from new development affecting heritage assets and their settings to enhance or better reveal their significance.
- c** Great weight will be given to conservation of Sutton's heritage assets. Any harm to the significance of a designated or non-designated heritage asset, or their loss, must be justified. Proposals will be weighed against:
 - (i) the public benefits of the proposal.
 - (ii) whether it has been demonstrated that all reasonable efforts have been made to sustain the existing use, find new uses or mitigate the extent of the harm to the significance of the asset.
 - (iii) whether the works proposed are the minimum required to secure the long-term beneficial use and retain the significance and conservation of the asset.
- d** Proposals likely to affect the significance of a heritage asset, including the contribution made by its setting, should be accompanied by a description of its significance in sufficient detail to allow the potential impacts to be adequately assessed.

Listed Buildings and Structures

- e** The council will:
 - (i) not permit the total or substantial demolition of a Listed Building or Structure unless exceptional circumstances are shown that outweigh the case for retention.
 - (ii) expect proposals for a change of use or alteration or extension to a Listed Building or Structure to have no adverse impact on those elements which contribute to the Listed Building or Structure's special architectural or historic interest and significance, including its setting.
 - (iii) not permit development which it considers would cause harm to the setting of a Listed Building or Structure unless the public benefits outweigh the harm.

For Listed Buildings see Appendix 8, Schedule 8.A, Maps 8.1 to 8.6 and Policies Map.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- f** The Ancient Monuments and Archaeology Areas Act (1979) does not allow:
 - (i) the disturbance of or addition to a Scheduled Ancient Monument by carrying out works without consent.
 - (ii) the reckless or deliberate damage to a Scheduled Ancient Monument.
 - (iii) the removal of an object without a licence from Historic England.

For Scheduled Ancient Monuments see Appendix 8, Schedule 8.G, Map 8.47 and Policies Map.

Conservation Areas

- g** The council will:
 - (i) expect development within a Conservation Area to conserve and, where practicable, to enhance those elements which contribute to the Conservation Area's special character or appearance. These elements may include landscaped areas, gardens, trees, hedges and boundary treatments as well as the built form. In considering development proposals, consideration will be given to matters including height, scale, massing, materials, urban grain and layout, the public realm and views into and out of the Conservation Area.

- (ii) not permit the total or substantial demolition of an unlisted building which makes a positive contribution to the character and appearance of a Conservation Area and, when in exceptional circumstances demolition is required, the replacement building will be expected to make the same or more of a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

- (iii) expect development outside a Conservation Area but which would affect a Conservation Area to conserve and, where practicable, enhance those elements which contribute to the Conservation Area's special character or appearance.

For Conservation Areas see Appendix 8, Schedule 8.E, Maps 8.8 to 8.23 and Policies Map.

Historic Parks and Gardens (both nationally and locally designated)

h The council will:

- (i) expect that development conserves and, where practicable, enhances Historic Parks and Gardens and their settings
- (ii) not permit development which harms the enjoyment, layout, design, character and appearance of Historic Parks and Gardens

For Historic Parks and Gardens see Appendix 8, Schedule 8.D, Map 8.7 and Policies Map.

Areas of Special Local Character

i The council will:

- (i) expect development within an Area of Special Local Character conserves and, where practicable, enhances those elements which contribute to the Area of Special Local Character's particular character or appearance. These elements may include landscaped areas, gardens, trees, hedges and boundary treatments as well as the built form.
- (ii) expect development outside an Area of Special Local Character but which would affect an Area of Special Local Character to conserve and, where practicable, enhance those elements which contribute to the Area of Special Local Character's particular character or appearance.

For Areas of Special Local Character see Appendix 8, Schedule 8.F, Maps 8.24-8.46 and Policies Map.

Locally Listed Buildings and Structures

j The council will encourage the retention, repair and reuse of Locally Listed Buildings and Structures

For Locally Listed Buildings see Appendix 8, Schedule 8.B, Maps 8.1 to 8.6 and Policies Map.

Archaeological Priority Areas

k The council will:

- (i) in consultation with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, require the necessary level of investigation and recording for development proposals that affect, or have the potential to affect Sutton's archaeological heritage. Remains of archaeological importance, whether scheduled or not, should be protected in situ, or if this is not possible, excavated and removed as directed by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service.
- (ii) expect the applicant to have sought pre-application advice from the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service before submitting an archaeological evaluation.

l Where a scheme should be submitted for archaeological site-based survey and/or intervention, in addition to the method statement it will need to include analysis, publication, and archive deposition of the material and the records made, and for the public dissemination of the results to further understanding.

For Archaeological Priority Areas see Appendix 9, Schedule 9.A, Maps 9.1 to 9.22 and Policies Map.

Archaeological Priority Areas

2.3.3 The PDA falls within a number of Archaeological Priority Areas (APA). APA 1 is the Northern Down Fringe and Springline. The strip of exposed Thanet / Woolwich / Reading beds and

the immediately adjoining terrace gravels at the foot of the Downs offers greatest potential in the borough for well preserved early prehistoric sites.

- 2.3.4 The north eastern side of Butter Hill, walls within the western APA 10 for Wallington. The Wal element of the Saxon place name suggests a Celtic enclave, which, along with the fact that Wallington is adopted as the name to the local Hundred of the County of Surrey and its status as a former Royal Estate, raise the significance of what otherwise appears to be modest historic settlement. The early medieval settlement appears to occur on land enclosed by two converging tributaries of the Wandle, a location also possibly favoured by an earlier Iron Age community. There is evidence of several medieval buildings, including two mills, three major houses including the Manor House and Old Manor House, and a chapel. The remains of several 17th century cottages have also been found.

The London Plan

- 2.3.1 This is the Mayor of London's statement on London planning policy adopted in 2021. Its policies are considerations when deciding planning applications submitted to the London Borough of Sutton. It has a number of policies HC1-HC7 in Chapter 7 relating to heritage and archaeology.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment supports a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below) and in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.

3.1.2 This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

3.2 Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017)

3.2.1 This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, revised 2017). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

‘Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.’

(2017:4)

3.2.2 The purpose of the desk-based assessment is, therefore, an assessment that provides a contextual archaeological record, in order to provide:

- *an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study.*
- *an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, in England, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests.*

- *strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined.*
- *an assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings*
- *strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings.*
- *design strategies to ensure new development makes a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and local place-shaping.*
- *proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research, whether undertaken in response to a threat or not.*

CIFA (2017:4)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment has been based upon relevant professional guidance including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA, 2017).

4.2 Sources

- 4.2.1 A number of publicly accessible sources were consulted prior to the preparation of this document.

Archaeological databases

- 4.2.2 Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Historic Environmental Record held at Greater London Heritage (GLHER) contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape.
- 4.2.3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets and is the preferred archive for a comprehensive HER search.
- 4.2.4 The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 200m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

- 4.2.5 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER), the internet, Ordnance Survey. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 9.

Aerial photographs

- 4.2.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 2-3).

Secondary and Statutory Resources

- 4.2.7 Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, archaeological reports associated with development control, landscape studies, dissertations and research frameworks are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (500m radius from the site boundaries of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1. Details and placement of the HER records are provided in Appendix 10.

Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC
	Neolithic	c. 4,300 BC – c. 2,300 BC
	Bronze Age	c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC
	Iron Age	c. 600 BC – c. AD 43
Romano-British		c. AD 43 – c. AD 410
Anglo-Saxon		AD 410 – AD 1066
Medieval		AD 1066 – AD 1485
Post-medieval		AD 1485 – AD 1900
Modern		AD 1901 – present day
Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods		

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 One of the objectives is to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).

5.2.2 This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).

5.2.3 The PDA is not a designated asset and does not lie within any conservation area. Within the study area there are 20 listed buildings. The majority are of Post Medieval date and located south east of the PDA. There are no listed buildings

close to the PDA or with any intervisibility with the PDA. Therefore, there will not be any impact to any designated assets, or their setting caused by the PDA.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.3.1 There have been a number of archaeological events in the area (Fig.11). Those closest to the PDA of information are expanded upon below.

Evaluation 3,5, 6 Butter Hill

- 5.3.2 Located on the western side of Butter Hill opposite the PDA, an evaluation was carried out at 3, 5 & 6 Butter Hill by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2009. A palaeochannel which silted up during the Post Medieval period was uncovered which probably originated from the River Wandle. Brickearth extraction pits dating to the Post Medieval period were also found. No features or deposits pre-dating the Post Medieval period were observed, and any earlier materials found, such as a Roman tile piece, are thought to have been deposited there by fluvial processes. Natural deposits of brickearth were observed between 31.06m OD and 29.93m OD.

Excavation at Vinamul Site, Butter Hill

- 5.3.3 An area located circa 60m north west of the PDA an Archaeological Excavation was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology at the Former Vinamul Site in 2001 in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The excavation followed an evaluation that comprised three trenches measuring 5m by 3m. Trench 1 contained only 19th and 20th Century deposits, whilst trenches 2 and 3 contained evidence of Prehistoric activity. The excavation comprised three areas located over concentrations of archaeology as defined by the evaluation trenches; Area A measured 17m x 7m, Area B measured 10m x 4m and Area C measured 5m x 3m. The site had London Clay overlain with sands and gravels, laid down as part of a braided river system, presumably the River Wandle. These deposits contained a large quantity of struck flint characteristic of the Mesolithic. A layer of peat containing late Prehistoric flintwork and Bronze Age pottery sealed these deposits. Two pits, containing broken and unused antler pick and a collection of unworked flint nodules cut this layer. Post Medieval activity on the site consisted of a revetted water channel dating to the late 19th to mid 20th Century. 20th

Century alluvium resulting from flooding episodes of the River Wandle, overlain by ground raising deposits was the final phase of activity on the site.

Trial Trench at BP Chemical Works

- 5.3.4 Areas circa 140m south, south west of the PDA and circa 210m west of the PDA was in 2001 was archaeologically investigated. Three trenches were opened across two areas on land directly adjacent to the original course of the River Wandle. Trench A (30m x 5m) was in Area 2, east of the River Wandle (south east of the PDA, while trenches B (15m x 5m) and C (12m x 5m) were in Area 1 to the west. Trench A was excavated to a depth of 1.20 metres and was then stepped in and excavated a further 0.30 metres, at which stage dense yellow clay was encountered. There were no archaeological cut features or deposits in Trench A. Trench B was excavated to a depth of 1.20 metres and was then stepped in and excavated for a further 1.10 metres until the natural gravel was exposed. A deep section was again excavated through the gravel. No cut features were found within the gravel and no significant archaeological deposits. Similarly, Trench C was excavated to a depth of 1.20 metres and was then stepped in and excavated for a further 0.60 metres until the natural gravel was exposed, and no cut features or archaeological deposits were encountered within the gravel - however, isolated flints were found that may have been worked, but were not thought to be in situ.

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1 Wallington was first recorded as Waletona c.1080 and Waletone in 1086 in the Domesday Book and derives from the same root as 'Wales'. Likely denoting an early Celtic settlement – an enclave of Britons coexisting alongside Saxon settlers nearby. The Domesday Book records that there was 15 villagers and 14 smallholders and 3 slaves. There was enough land for 11 ploughlands, 1 Lord's ploughteam, 10 men ploughteams with 8 acres of meadow and 2 mills. Lord of the Manor was Richard, Son of Count Gilbert who was Lord to a number of other manors in the area south of London. The original settlement area was centered around the area of the Grange.
- 5.4.2 Wallington's status as a hundred – an extensive administrative area – indicates its Medieval importance, as did the size of its Norman manor. However, by the late

Middle Ages, Wallington had become Beddington's inferior. It formed part of Beddington parish but had a chapel that was outside the jurisdiction of the parish priest in the 16th century, with its own graveyard.

- 5.4.3 Around the river, a paper mill was in existence in 1771, later grinding flour and ultimately making chocolate. The millpond survives as the Grange Lake. Early in the 19th century the hamlet consisted of just a few cottages and an inn, grouped around the village green, together with a handful of outlying houses.
- 5.4.4 The construction of the Croydon to Epsom railway in 1847 triggered significant changes. The owner of the Carshalton Park estate forbade the building of a station on his land, so Carshalton station (now Wallington) was to the south of the village.
- 5.4.5 Nathaniel Bridges, lord of Wallington manor, began to lay out an estate of Gothic villas to the east of Manor Road in the early 1860s. Bridges sponsored the construction of Holy Trinity church and Wallington became a separate parish from Beddington in 1867.
- 5.4.6 Wallington's development was not rapid but by the 1910s the growing town was expanding southwards closer to the railway and a new centre had taken shape along Woodcote Road to the south of the station.
- 5.4.7 Wallington was the larger partner in its 1915 pairing with Beddington as an urban district, and it subsequently absorbed Bandon Hill and South Beddington.
- 5.4.8 During the 1920s, Elm Grove house was demolished, and the park associated with the house (including the area of the PDA) was redevelopment for residential housing with the current PDA built by at least 1935.
- 5.4.9 Between the world wars many of the largest early Victorian properties were replaced by smaller homes, and a town hall and library were built on and behind Woodcote Road. Other houses on the Bridges estate were replaced by flats after the Second World War.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Beddington & Wallington Tithe Map 1839

- 5.5.1 This map show the PDA located in part of a larger area designated 406. IT lies on the eastern side of a road from Hackbridge heading south, south east towards Wallington. Area 406 is recorded as being 'park' associated with the house of The Elms to the south east of the PDA which is owned an occupied at this time by William Pugh. The map shows the boundary along the western side of park in the area of the PDA is tree lined (Fig.3).

Historic OS map 1871

- 5.5.2 This is the first detailed OS map showing the PDA. The map shows the PDA as still parkland and the road alongside named as Butter Hill. To the west is a corn mill with the river Wandle running alongside the mill. To the north west is the railway line and to the south are area of open fields with Grove Ironworks to the south west (Fig 4).

Historic OS map 1896

- 5.5.3 At a larger scale than the above map, it depicts greater detail. The PDA remains unchanged and is still park associated with the same property now called Elm Grove. However, on the south western side of Butter Hill just south of the PDA is a terrace of 4 houses (Fig.5).

Historic OS Map 1910

- 5.5.4 There is no change at the PDA. However, there are no more houses lining the south western side of Butter Hill (Fig.6).

Historic OS Map 1935

- 5.5.5 There have been significant changes. The house of Elm Grove has been demolished and the surrounding parkland including that of the PDA is now a housing estate. The PDA forms part of the terrace of houses. To the rear of the houses is access via Elm Grove Parade situated to the north of the PDA. Opposite the PDA is the north end of a longer row of terrace houses on the south eastern side of Butter Hill and aside that terrace are now Chemical Works. The corn mill has been replaced with lino works, although the iron works remains (Fig.7).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1935

- 5.6.1 This aerial photograph shows the front of the PDA where the terrace of buildings are seen here as a parade of shops. The Elm Grove estate having just been newly built (Plate1).

2003

- 5.6.2 This shows the PDA with the garage located at the rear. (Plates 2).

2020

- 5.6.3 The PDA shows small extensions to the rear of the main building (Plate 3).

5.7 Summary of Potential

Prehistoric

- 5.7.1 The PDA lies within the North Downs Fringe and Springline comprising a strip of exposed Thanet / Woolwich / Reading beds and the immediately adjoining a gravel ridgeway running between Farnham and Croydon which attracted human activity from at least the Bronze Age, continuing through the Iron Age, and which offers the greatest potential in the Borough of Sutton for well-preserved early prehistoric sites. There have been some well-preserved early prehistoric sites, where water percolating down through the porous chalk meets impermeable clay and rises through the Thanet sands to the surface where it forms springs and ponds to support settlement and crops. The site also lies to the south east of the Wandle Gravels APA representing prehistoric land divisions reflecting contemporary social and territorial organisation which comprise extensive regular field boundaries recorded across the gravel terraces infilling the Wandle Valley and which are occasionally associated with small unenclosed domestic sites.
- 5.7.2 However, evidence of prehistoric activity is relatively sparse within the designated study area consisting of finds of lithic material. There is one record for the Palaeolithic period, 5 for the Mesolithic, 3 for the Neolithic, 8 for the Bronze Age and 3 for the general Prehistoric period. There was found relating to the Palaeolithic period, the Pleistocene remains of *rhinoceros antiquitatis*, *elephas primigenius* and *equus caballus*. Now in geological museum London circa 320m south west of the PDA (#36: GLHER- MLO8551). At the Vinamul site located c. 65m north west of the PDA, a Mesolithic struck flint scatter was observed where the site had London Clay overlain with sands and gravels, laid down as part of a

braided river system, presumably the River Wandle (#12:GLHER- MLO75380). Other flints from the Mesolithic and Neolithic consists mainly of lithic recovered from colluvial deposits in various locations usually at some depth. The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level and by the Bronze Age more activity is recorded in the forms of ditches pits and post holes including activity at the nearby Vinamul site. As well as arrowheads, and a couple of flint daggers.

5.7.3 The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The GLHER has two records from this period within the assessment area. A possible settlement site was found on the outer reaches of the assessment area east of the PDA (#78:GLHER -MLO11680) and c. 250m east of the PDA a roundhouse and pits. (#21: GLHER – MLO10738).

5.7.4 Consequently, the potential for encountering evidence of buried remains of prehistoric date has been assessed as **Moderate**. Should groundworks for the proposed development reveal evidence of prehistoric remains, these would be considered to be of **High** significance, more is needed to be known the chronology and extent of prehistoric activity in study area.

Romano-British

5.7.5 The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. The GLHER has four records from this period within the assessment area located east and south east of the PDA and tend to be isolated ditch or findspots of pottery. The PDA lies between the roads leading from London (Londinium) south through Croydon and towards Brighton and Stane Street heading west of the study area towards Chichester (Noviomagnus Reginorum). Outside of the major routeways would have been agricultural hinterlands supporting the main settlement areas. The nearest villa is that at Beddington Park. (List Entry No. 1001990), circa 3.0km ENE of the site (NGR TQ 2979 6568), which replaced a prehistoric enclosure and

Iron Age farmstead, and which was presumably established to exploit the productive potential of the area.

- 5.7.6 Romans were attracted to water and springs and the PDA is located on the springline forming the junction between the London Clay and chalk and potentially supports possible activity in this period. However, the potential for encountering evidence of Roman activity within the site has been assessed as **Low** based on the sparse activity in the study area. Should any archaeological features or deposits of Roman date be encountered during the groundworks for the proposed development these would be considered of High importance given the general lack of evidence for Roman activity in the borough and in the vicinity of the site.

Early Medieval and Anglo-Saxon

- 5.7.7 The GLHER has four records from this period within the assessment area scattered in all directions across the study area. The PDA also lies within the north western part of the APA for Wallington which has Saxon origins as a modest historic settlement. The early medieval settlement appears to occur on land enclosed by two converging tributaries of the Wandle, a location also possibly favoured by an earlier Iron Age community. There is evidence of several medieval buildings, including two mills, three major houses including the Manor House and Old Manor House, and a chapel. The remains of several 17th Century cottages have also been found.
- 5.7.8 The PDA lies adjacent to the Wandle Mills APA which is predominately to the west and north west of the PDA closer to the watercourse of the Wandle. There is considerable speculation concerning the precise location of the mills referred to in the Domesday Book. One is believed to have been located c. 300m west of the PDA. Given the sparse number of records for this period, the archaeological potential is considered **low**. It is not clear if the PDA lies within the confines of any Anglo-Saxon settlement in this period. Should any features or finds of Anglo-Saxon date be encountered during the groundworks for the proposed development, these would be considered to be of High significance as this period is under-represented in the archaeological record, whilst any remains revealed might also indicate the nature and extent of land-use within the area.

Medieval

- 5.7.9 The GLHER has ten records from this period within the assessment area mainly located in a cluster to the south east of the PDA. Forming part of the Beddington the land of the medieval hamlet of Wallington was actually split between the parish of Beddington and Carshalton in this period as part of the Wallington Hundred. The narrow linear form of the parishes running N-S is thought to reflect, in common with others in the area, the need to exploit the varying soil types associated with the underlying geology and probably reflects a pattern of tenure established in the centuries leading up to the Conquest and which suggests a mixed farming economy based on woodland exploitation, open grazing and arable. The original hamlet of Wallington was based around Wallington Green, Wrights Row, Manor Road and Manor Road North circa 400m to the south east of the PDA.
- 5.7.10 However, given its location in relation to the presumed extent of any medieval settlement, the site is likely to have occupied the rural hinterland. Map regression in the Post Medieval period suggests that this was park land, and it is likely that it was the same in the Medieval period. Therefore, the archaeological potential is considered **low**. Should any features or finds of medieval date be encountered during the course of the groundworks for the proposed development these would be considered to be of Medium to High significance as any such information would serve to enhance present understanding of the extent and character of medieval settlement, whilst any remains revealed might also indicate the nature and extent of land-use within the area.

Post Medieval

The GLHER has 40 records from this period within the assessment area. The records include 18 listed buildings, all of which are Grade II. The records closest to the PDA are to the north west at the Vinamul site, where a late 19th Century to 20th Century water channel was found through excavation on land at Mill Lane/Butter Hill, by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2001 (#24: GLHER - MLO77359). Just to the south on the opposite side of Butter Hill was Brickearth extraction pits of probable Post Medieval date were found through excavation at 3, 5 & 6 Butter Hill, Carshalton, by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2009 (#7: GLHER - MLO10200) and nearby a Post Medieval buried soil horizon (#10: GLHER- MLO101203) as well as an alluvial deposit which appeared to have been laid down by the River Wandle

in the Post Medieval period (#23: GLHER – MLO101202), all suggesting that the course of the Wandle in this period was different to that of the present day. The main settlement area lay to the south east still in this period and it remained a rural settlement area. The river continued to attract industry powered by mills along the river and the development of the railways provides routes into London. Map regression confirms that the PDA was park land in this period associated with the house of Elm Grove to the south, south east which the line of Butter Hill forming the boundary which appears from maps to have been tree lined. Therefore, the potential for encountering evidence of Post Medieval activity within the site has been assessed as **Low**.

Modern

- 5.7.11 KHER has just two records dating to this period, being a war memorial to the south east and the public park of The Grove Park to the south west of the PDA both on the outer reaches of the study area. It was not until the early 20th century that significant growth was seen in the study area. Elm Grove, of which the PDA was part of its park was demolished in the 1920s and the Elm Estate built with the PDA as part of a terrace of 8 shops built in the early 1930s to support the new residential community. At some point during the 20th century, the building was extended to the rear for a kitchen, stores and toilets. During World War II, it is recorded that a High Explosive Bomb fell sometime between October the 7th, 1940 and June the 6th, 1941 to the rear of the PDA at Leechcroft Road. It is not known if there is any impact to the that of the PDA. Whilst some of the original shops in the terrace have remained as shops including the adjacent plot to the north west, the adjacent plot to the south east is now residential reflecting the change in demand in shopping habits from local to larger stores elsewhere. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low** and of low significance.

Overview

- 5.7.12 This desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site, but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity, map research, the historical environment record results and recent archaeological investigations have shown that the PDA will contain archaeology, and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **moderate**
- Roman: **low**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Cartographic Regression, Topographical Analysis, and Historic Research have provided evidence for the historic use of the site. By collating this information, we have assessed the impact on previous archaeological remains through the following method of categorisation:

- **Total Impact** - Where the area has undergone a destructive process to a depth that would in all probability have destroyed any archaeological remains e.g. construction, mining, quarrying, archaeological evaluations etc.
- **High Impact** – Where the ground level has been reduced to below natural geographical levels that would leave archaeological remains partly in situ either in plan or section e.g. the construction of roads, railways, buildings, strip foundations etc.
- **Medium Impact** – Where there has been low level or random disturbance of the ground that would result in the survival of archaeological remains in areas undisturbed e.g. the installation of services, pad-stone or piled foundations, temporary structures etc.
- **Low Impact** – Where the ground has been penetrated to a very low level e.g. farming, landscaping, slab foundation etc.

6.2 Historic Impacts

6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the site was parkland until the early 1930s when the present building was built. During the 20th century the building was extended to the rear and a garage added. There is only a small area to the rear of the extension and the garage that does not appear to have been built on. The current building would have required foundations and services, and it is likely there would have been a high impact to any earlier potential archaeology.

Proposed Impact

6.2.2 The proposed development is for the demolition of the existing single storey rear extensions and detached rear garage and erection of a single storey rear extension. The construction of new building and services is likely to cause a high impact to any potential archaeology.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.
- 7.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of moderate potential for archaeology especially from the Prehistoric period and low potential for the remaining periods. The development proposals are likely to cause a high impact upon any potential archaeology in an area where the existing building constructions would have caused a high impact and truncation of any potential archaeology. Any potential archaeology for the Prehistoric period is likely to be at a depth greater than the required foundations. In addition, there is only a very small area within the PDA that does not appear to have been previously built upon.
- 7.1.3 The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, but it is anticipated that a watching brief will be required to ascertain the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits which can be covered by an appropriate archaeological condition.

8 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

8.1 Archive

- 8.1.1 Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this desk-based assessment will be submitted to the LPA and GLHER within 6 months of completion.

8.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

- 8.2.1 The sources that were used in this assessment were, in general, of high quality. The majority of the information provided herewith has been gained from either published texts or archaeological 'grey' literature held at GLHER, and therefore considered as being reliable.

8.3 Copyright

- 8.3.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company and the author shall retain full copyright on the commissioned report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. All rights are reserved, excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to Ms Natheepa Sivaruban (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

9 REFERENCES

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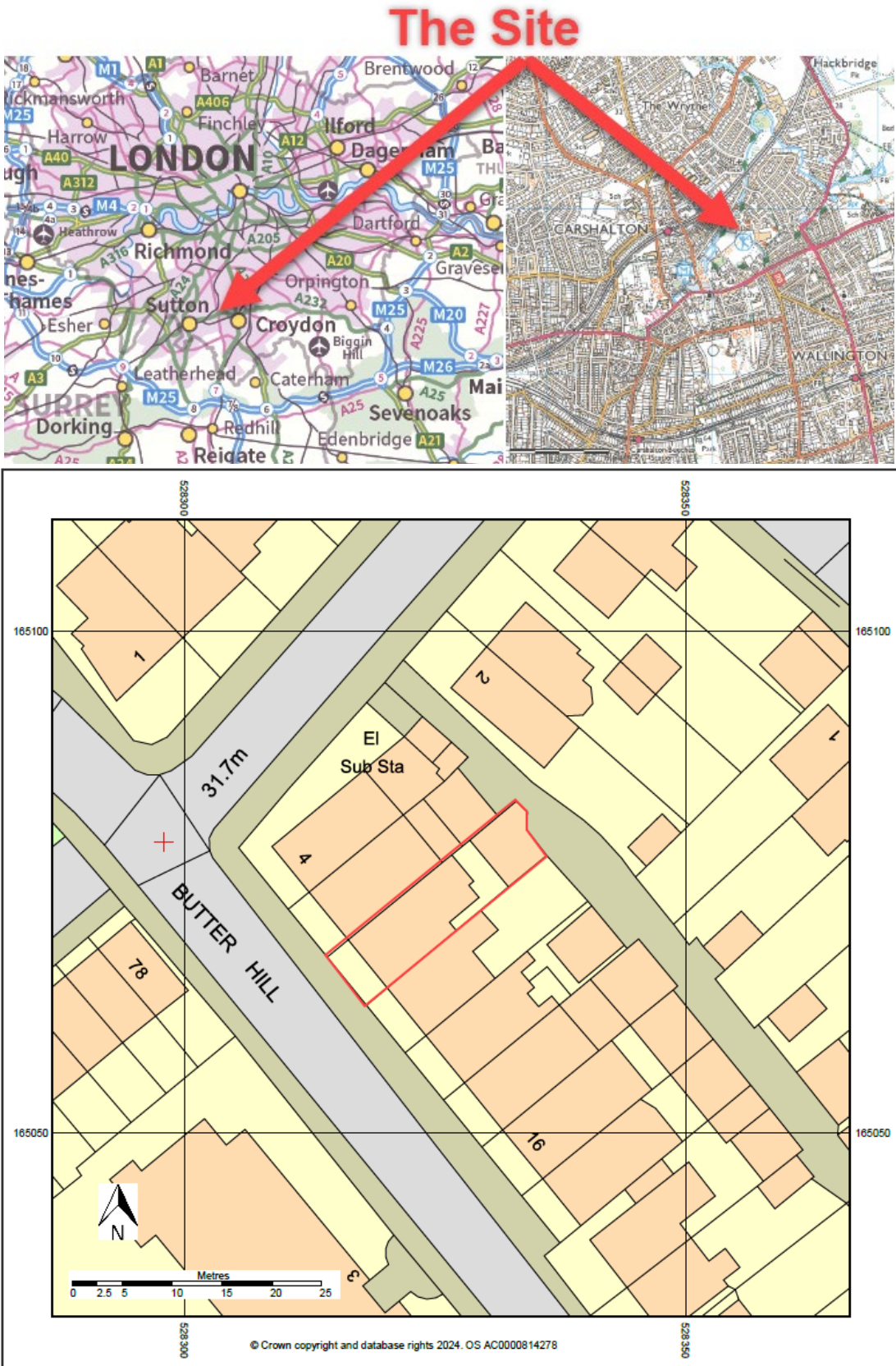


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:10,000 & 1:1500

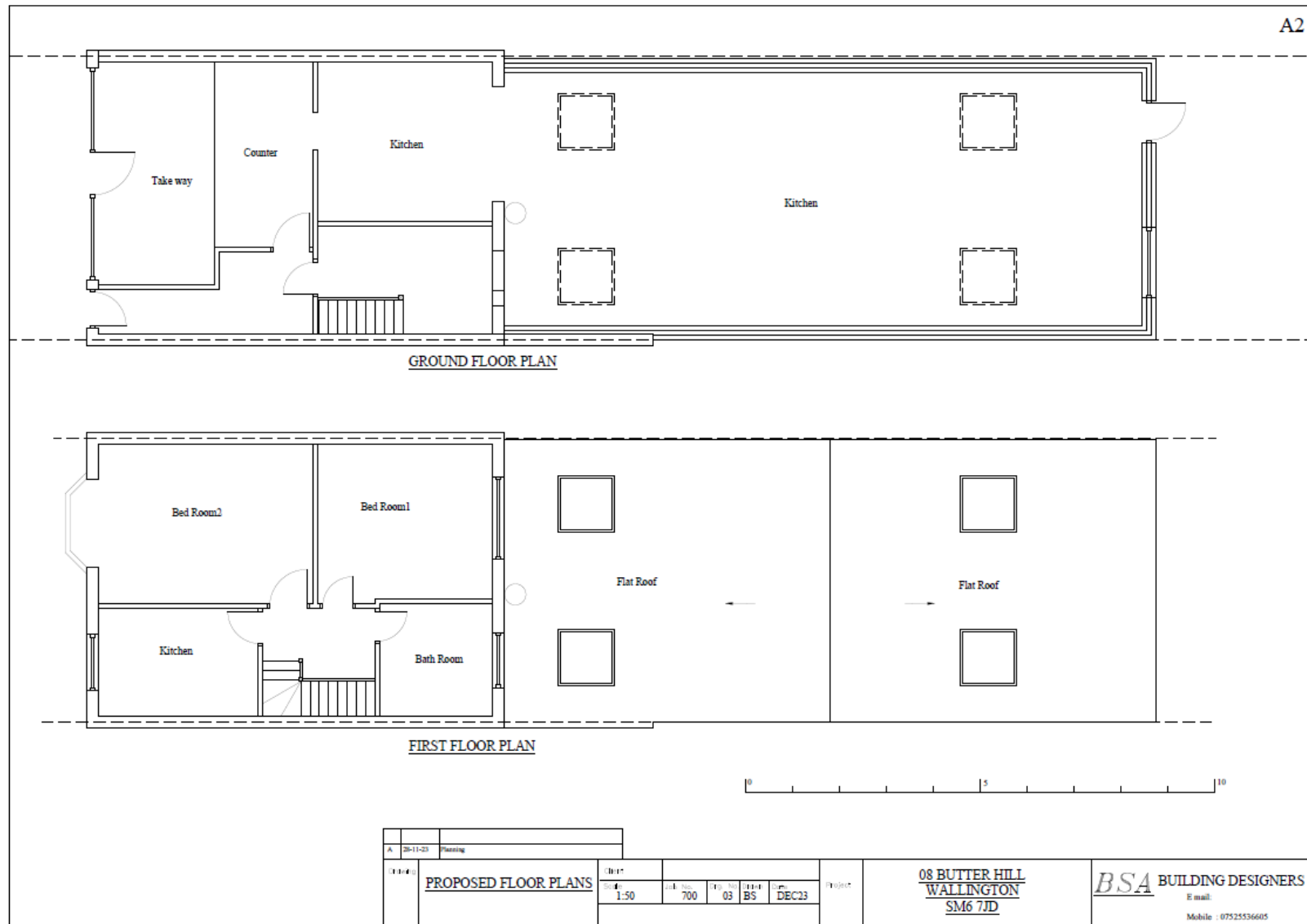


Figure 2: Proposed Development Area



Figure 3: Beddington & Wallington Tithes 1839



Figure 4: Historic OS Map 1871



Figure 5: Historic OS Map 1896

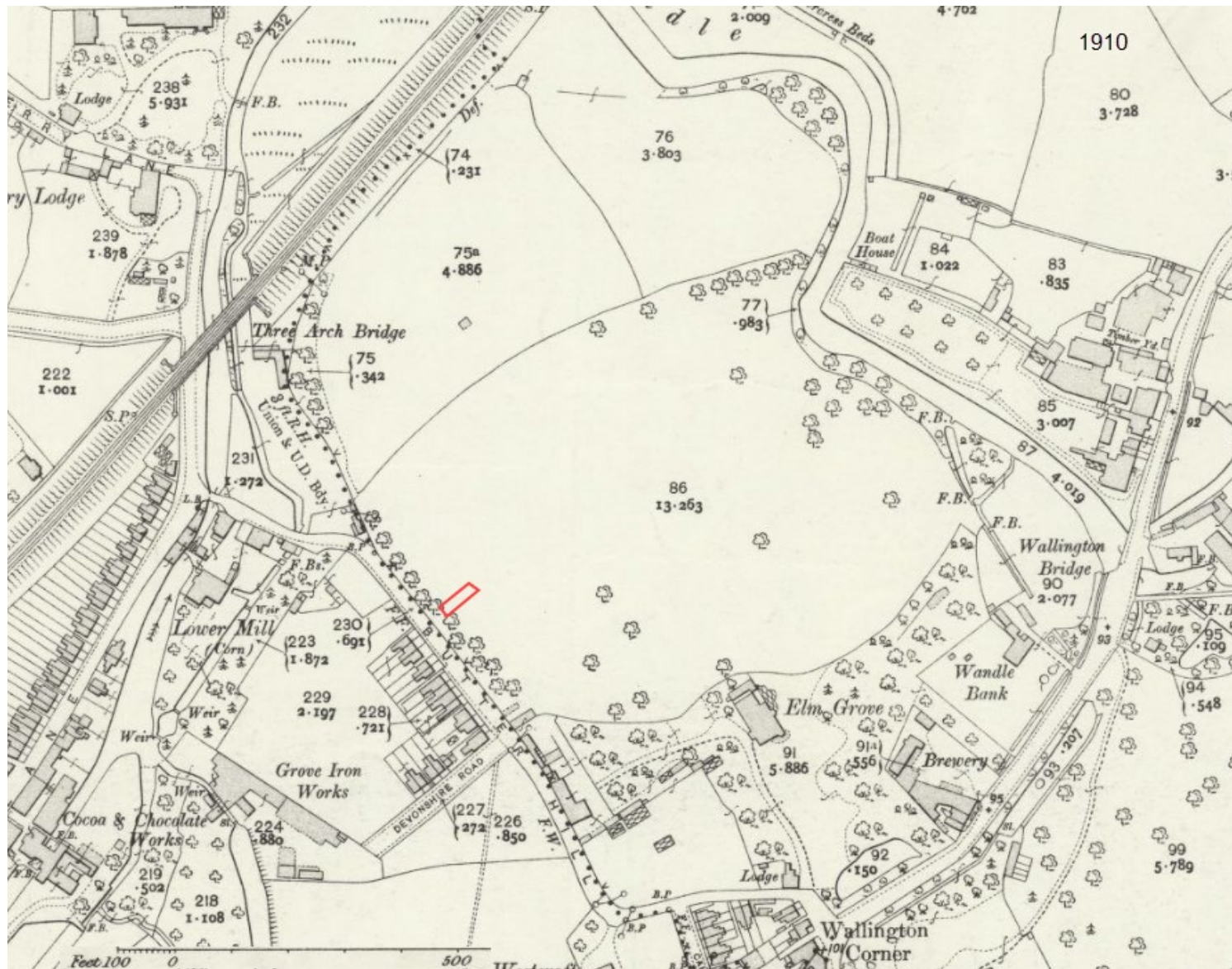


Figure 6: Historic OS Map 1910



Figure 7: Historic OS Map 1935

10 APPENDIX 1 – GLHER DATA.

#	NGR	MONUID	Name	Monument Type	Designated Type	Period	Description
1	TQ2822365147	MLO77358	Butter Hill (Bronze Age Buried Land Surface)	Pit, Buried Land Surface		Bronze Age	An Archaeological Excavation was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the Former Vinamul Site, Butter Hill, Wallington, Sutton, between the 4th and 21st of December 2001. The site had London Clay overlain with sands and gravels, laid down a
2	TQ2826664669	MLO118772	Westcroft Road (Late Bronze Age Ditch, Pit Cluster and Ditch)	Ditch, Pit Cluster, Ditch		Bronze Age	The third and final phase of Late Bronze Age activity at the Westcroft Road Site, attributed to ritual use of the landscape and including ditches and pits and the intentional deposition of red deer skull fragments and antlers., During excavations at a site
3	TQ2815365269	MLO77348	Strawberry Lodge (Medieval Ditch)	Ditch		Medieval	A ditch of uncertain date was recorded during an excavation in 1995. It is likely to be of late Medieval or early Post Medieval date, and as it does not respect the presence of the house, appears to predate its construction in 1685., An Archaeological Exc
4	TQ2815365269	MLO75381	Strawberry Lodge (Caroline Boundary Wall)	Boundary Wall, Wall, Drain, Culvert		Post Medieval	The original 17th Century drain culvert designed to take rainwater from the house, and a chalk block and brick wall probable forming a boundary or courtyard wall, were recorded during excavation in 1995.,
5	TQ2815365269	MLO77350	Strawberry Lodge (Early Mesolithic Layer)	Layer		Early Medieval	A large quantity of Mesolithic- late Bronze Age re-deposited struck flints were recovered from the alluvium and from the fill of a ditch cutting the alluvium. This is likely to be related to limited opportunistic exploitation of the river edge
6	TQ2859264725	MLO104156	Wallington Green (Georgian Park)	Park, Bowling Green		Post Medieval	The grounds once belonged to the Lords of the Manor as wasteland. It was later privately owned until 1830s when Young and Bainbridge brewers purchased the grounds and extended the original building., Wallington Green is not thought to be of ancient origin
7	TQ2832565016	MLO101200	3 & 5-6 Butter Hill (Post Medieval Brickearth Pit)	Brickearth Pit		Post Medieval	Brickearth extraction pits of probable Post Medieval date were found through excavation at 3, 5 & 6 Butter Hill, Carshalton, by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2009., Brickearth extraction pits of probable Post Medieval date
8	TQ2832565016	MLO101201	3 & 5-6 Butter Hill (Palaeochannel of Uncertain Date)	Palaeochannel		Prehistoric	A palaeochannel which appeared to have silted up in the Post Medieval period was found through excavation at 3, 5 & 6 Butter Hill, Carshalton, by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2009., A palaeochannel which appeared to have silted up in the Post Medieval per
9	TQ2826664669	MLO118771	Westcroft Road (Prehistoric Multiple Ditch System, Pit Cluster and Ditch)	Multiple Ditch System, Pit Cluster, Ditch		Prehistoric	A series of pits, post holes and ditches attributed to the second phase of activity at the site during the Late Bronze Age., Excavations at Westcroft Road revealed the second phase of Late Bronze Age activity at the site.
10	TQ2833764997	MLO101203	3 & 5-6 Butter Hill (Restoration Buried Soil Horizon)	Buried Soil Horizon		Post Medieval	A Post Medieval buried soil horizon was found through excavation at 3, 5 & 6 Butter Hill, Carshalton, by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2009., A Post Medieval buried soil horizon was found through excavation at 3, 5 & 6 Butter Hill, Carshalton.

11	TQ2836965601	MLO101121	Wilderness Island (Interregnum Gunpowder Works)	Gunpowder Works, Copper Works, Leather Factory, Woollen Mill, Snuff Mill, Printing Works		Post Medieval	Hackbridge Mills is located at the conjunction of two branches of the River Wandle at Wilderness Island: the Carshalton River and the Croydon branch. A number of different types of mills have been located here, from the Medieval period up to the Second W
12	TQ2822365147	MLO75380	Butter Hill/ Mill Lane (Mesolithic Flint Scatter)	Flint Scatter		Mesolithic	An Archaeological Excavation was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the Former Vinamul Site, Butter Hill, Wallington, Sutton, between the 4th and 21st of December 2001. The site had London Clay overlain with sands and gravels, laid down.
13	TQ2859164740	MLO107930	Wallington Green (Early 20th Century War Memorial)	War Memorial	Listed Building - Grade II	Modern	First World War memorial, unveiled on 1 March 1922, with later additions for the Second World War., This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.
14	TQ2815865284	MLO92515	Strawberry Lodge (Restoration Lodge & House)	Lodge, House, Baptist Chapel	Listed Building - Grade II	Post Medieval	Strawberry Lodge was built around 1685 and was extended to the north and west in the nineteenth Century. It is now part of a Baptist chapel., Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006.
15	TQ2913765416	MLO104218	Beddington Park and The Grange, including Carew Manor (Elizabethan Orangery)	Orangery, Rockery, Dovecote, Ornamental Garden, House, Lily Pond, Pergola, Clinic, House, Meadow		Post Medieval	Beddington Park was part of the deer park attached to Carew Manor. The Carew Manor House is now Carew Manor School. The lake, originally a mill pond, and trees planted by Smee remain today.
16	TQ2879965050	MLO101205	Wallington County Grammar School (Roman Ditch)	Ditch		Roman	A Roman ditch was found through excavation at Wallington County Grammar School by Sutton Archaeological Services between 2007 and 2008., A Roman ditch was found through excavation at Wallington County Grammar School by Sutton Archaeological Services.
17	TQ2875865130	MLO10750	Beddington Park (Pre-Conquest Mill)	Mill, Paper Mill, Corn Mill, Chocolate Factory		Post Medieval	Two mills are mentioned in the Domesday survey, and it is thought at least one of them stood here. Ordnance Survey maps indicate that this was the site of a mill during the 19th to 20th Century. The mill seems to have ceased operation by 1933.,
18	TQ2826664669	MLO118767	Westcroft Road (Prehistoric Ditch)	Ditch		Prehistoric	The earliest phase of use of the site at Westcroft Roaf comprised of a ditch which did not contain any finds., The earliest phase of use of the site at Westcroft Road comprised of a linear ditch which did not contain any finds.
19	TQ2842464798	MLO1388	Westcroft Road (Restoration Coach House)	Coach House		Post Medieval	The site of an 18th Century coach house demolished in the 20th Century., The site of an 18th century coach house belonging to Parkfields (MLO92525). The coach house is thought to have been demolished in the early 20th Century. The 1st edition OS map
20	TQ2864464679	MLO28128	Manor Road (Mid 19th Century Stable)	Stable		Post Medieval	Stable block associated with the Duke's Head public house, mid 19th Century?, Stable block associated with the Grade II Listed Duke's Head public house (GLHER Record MLO92537).
21	TQ2884665093	MLO11680	Beddington Park (Early Iron Age Settlement)	Settlement, Enclosure		Iron Age	An Iron Age to early Medieval/Saxon settlement site was identified during excavation in 1922-23., The remains of an Iron Age earthwork at 'Bunkers Fields', Wallington, excavated by Mrs Birch between 1922 and 1923. Not fully published.
22	TQ2811264709	MLO104143	The Grove Park (Early 20th Century Park)	Park, Pond, Bowling Green		Modern	Dating back to usage in the 14th Century, the grounds of Grove Park was turned into an open space for public use in 1924., Stone Court was purchased by John Cater in 1697, who replaced the older house with a new house in 1710

23	TQ2831765013	MLO101202	3 & 5-6 Butter Hill (Post Medieval Layer)	Layer		Post Medieval	An alluvial deposit which appeared to have been laid down by the River Wandle in the Post Medieval period was found through excavation at 3, 5 & 6 Butter Hill, Carshalton, by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2009.,
24	TQ2822365147	MLO77359	Former Vinamul Site, Butter Hill, Wallington, Sutton (Victorian Water Channel & Revetment)	Water Channel, Revetment		Post Medieval	A late 19th Century to 20th Century water channel was found through excavation on land at Mill Lane/Butter Hill, by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2001.
25	TQ2781065163	MLO98639	Carshalton College (Georgian Water Pipe)	Water Pipe		Post Medieval	A number of 19th Century water pipes, probably related to buildings visible on this site in the 1896 OS map, were recorded during a watching brief in 2008. This Post Medieval construction appears to have severely truncated the site and no other archaeology was found.
26	TQ2827264639	MLO92599	40 Westcroft Road (Restoration House)	House, House	Listed Building - Grade II	Post Medieval	
27	TQ2852565015	MLO26648	32 Burleigh Avenue (Medieval Ditch)	Ditch		Medieval	Excavation by c. Orton in 1976 revealed the northern edge of a cut feature, possibly a ditch, running nne-ssw and found just to the south east of the oven (021355). Two sherds found, one probably early medieval. Another shallow cut also found near burials
28	TQ2851164932	MLO92580	Elm Lodge (Georgian Lodge & House)	Lodge, House	Listed Building - Grade II	Post Medieval	
29	TQ2842564915	MLO107958	The Elm Grove Centre (Medieval Demolition Debris)	Column, Demolition Debris		Roman	Stone salvaged from the Medieval chapel at Wallington is visible in the walls of The Elm Grove Centre., The external walls of the Elm Grove Centre are partially exposed so that Medieval building material is visible.
30	TQ2840164744	MLO92501	40 Westcroft Road (Georgian Estate Cottage)	Estate Cottage, House, Estate Cottage, Pump	Listed Building - Grade II	Post Medieval	
31	TQ2864464865	MLO11676	16 Quinton Close (Medieval Undercroft)	Undercroft		Medieval	Undercroft of unknown date & purpose found in demolition of 18th cent manor house
32	TQ2868365149	MLO92651	282 London Road (Georgian House)	House	Listed Building - Grade II	Post Medieval	
33	TQ2815064649	MLO4439	Orchard Hill (Early Medieval Findspot)	Findspot		Early Medieval	Excavated by bcwas. Saxon pottery found as well as material of other periods. See cross refs and 030216.
34	TQ2864464865	MLO11677	16 Quinton Close (Medieval Findspot)	Findspot		Medieval	Hoard of coins of Edward 1 found in demolition of manor house in 1930.
35	TQ2796464745	MLO4448	The Grove Park (Pre-Conquest Mill)	Mill		Medieval	Upper mill probably one of Domesday mills.
36	TQ2825064749	MLO8551	Carshalton (Palaeolithic)	Findspot		Palaeolithic	Pleistocene remains of rhinoceros antiquitatis, elephas primigenius and equus caballus. Now in geological museum london.

			Findspot - Animal Remains)				
37	TQ2842564803	MLO28078	35 Westcroft Road (Post Medieval House)	House		Post Medieval	Remaining 19c wing to parkfields, 18c house demolished early 20c
38	TQ2826464665	MLO72227	Westcroft House (Post Medieval Structure)	Structure		Post Medieval	Excavation undertaken by Jennifer Proctor for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, June'97; site code WCR96. A large linear cut feature, which contained unfaced chalk blocks was partially excavated within the limits of one of the trenches. The function of
39	TQ2865065200	MLO78185	2-4 Riverside Close (Neolithic Findspot)	Findspot		Neolithic	18 struck flints were found in 19th Century or later levels of the excavation.
40	TQ2800565004	MLO24611	Carshalton (Bronze Age Findspot - flint dagger)	Findspot		Bronze Age	Bronze Age flint dagger, BRONZE AGE FLINT 'DAGGER'
41	TQ2841164780	MLO92598	40 Westcroft Road (Georgian Wall, Railings & Gate Pier)	Wall, Railings, Gate Pier	Listed Building - Grade II	Post Medieval	
42	TQ2830564704	MLO1382	Westcroft Road (Tudor House)	House		Post Medieval	The site of a cottage probably demolished in the 18th Century., At Scawen Close off Westcroft Road is the site of an 18th Century cottage which used to belong to Brambleshaw Cottage. The cottage is not shown on any of the OS maps
43	TQ2865465205	MLO77560	2-4 Riverside Close (Restoration Ditch & Culvert)	Ditch, Culvert		Post Medieval	An east to west ditch or channel, probably of 18th to 19th Century date, was found in trench 1, cut into the natural and parallel to the river Wandle. In trench 2 an 18th Century brick culvert was revealed.
44	TQ2820564624	MLO19988	39 High Street (Post Medieval Well)	Well		Post Medieval	Bcwas observed well at Carshalton public hall. Made of chalk blocks 'shaft survived to depth of 3m where it was filled with earth'. C.0.75m wide at top which was of 19th century brick for first 0.42m. Shaft widened somewhat downwards.
45	TQ2818765216	MLO118578	Mill Lane (Victorian Sewer Ventilation Pipe)	Sewer Ventilation Pipe	Listed Building - Grade II	Post Medieval	A grade II listed sewer ventilation column of 1896-1903., This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.
46	TQ2826464665	MLO72226	Westcroft House (Late Bronze Age Post Hole)	Post Hole, Post Hole		Bronze Age	Excavation undertaken by Jennifer Proctor for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, June'97; site code WCR96. A few isolated postholes of Late Bronze Age date were recorded.
47	TQ2851464828	MLO92527	40 Westcroft Road (Restoration Gate Pier & Wall)	Gate Pier, Wall, Boundary Stone, Date Stone	Listed Building - Grade II	Post Medieval	
48	TQ2800565004	MLO8918	Carshalton (Neolithic Findspot)	Findspot		Neolithic	Polished flint axe
49	TQ2839564789	MLO92525	37 Westcroft Road (Restoration House & Building)	House, Building, Building, House	Listed Building - Grade II	Post Medieval	
50	TQ2841464825	MLO92526	40 Westcroft Road (Restoration Boundary Wall)	Boundary Wall	Listed Building - Grade II	Post Medieval	

51	TQ2881565044	MLO10743	Beddington Park (Roman Road)	Road		Roman	Discovered during excavations. A layer of flint & gravel some 10 ins thick & about 13ft across, bedded on sand.
52	TQ2796464964	MLO118592	Sewer Ventilation Column, Palmerston Road (Victorian Sewer Ventilation Pipe)	Sewer Ventilation Pipe	Listed Building - Grade II	Post Medieval	The sewer ventilation column on Palmerston Road, of 1896-1903, is grade II listed and 1 of 28 surviving columns from a sewerage scheme designed by Baldwin Latham., This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 19
53	TQ2852864854	MLO118579	Sewer Ventilation Column Number 26, Manor Road North (Victorian Sewer Ventilation Pipe)	Sewer Ventilation Pipe	Listed Building - Grade II	Post Medieval	Sewer Ventilation Column Number 26, of around 1896-1903, is Grade 2 listed and part of a sewerage scheme by Baldwin Latham., This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architecture.
54	TQ2820564804	MLO4153	The Grove recreation Ground (Post Medieval Building)	Building		Post Medieval	Site watch by bcwas & c. orton. Traces of probable 18th century building revealed. Presumably same as 021341 but grid refs different.
55	TQ2815064649	MLO4410	Orchard Hill (Bronze Age Findspot)	Findspot		Bronze Age	During excavation 2 barbed & tanged arrowheads were found
56	TQ2826464665	MLO72224	Carshalton (Late Bronze Age Ditch)	Ditch, Ditch		Bronze Age	Excavation undertaken by Jennifer Proctor for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, June'97; site code WCR96. A semi-circular ditch with oval pits at each butt end (SMR ref: 025291) was thought to represent an element of a phase of ritual activity on the site.
57	TQ2865465205	MLO78184	2-4 Riverside Close (Mesolithic Findspot)	Findspot		Mesolithic	Three Mesolithic struck flints were found in the lowest level of excavation., Three Mesolithic struck flints were found in the lowest level of excavation.
58	TQ2856465015	MLO47540	30-34 Burleigh Avenue (Post Medieval Buried Land Surface)	Buried Land Surface		Post Medieval	EXCAVATION IN 1976 REVEALED CHALK SPREAD OF 2 LAYERS OF WELL LAID BLOCKS DATED MID-LATE 17th Century FROM POTTERY AND CLAY PIPE FINDS. INTERPRETED AS HARD STANDING KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN LAID NORTH OF 'CHAPEL' WHEN IN USE AS A BARN.
59	TQ2800565004	MLO8917	Carshalton (Early Bronze Age Findspot - Flint Dagger)	Findspot		Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age flint dagger, beaker flint dagger with notches in sides found 6' below surface
60	TQ2856465015	MLO10754	30-32 Burleigh Avenue (Roman Findspot)	Findspot		Roman	2 sherds of roman pottery from the excavations of mediaeval chapel early in 20th century. Sherds also found in later orton excavations.
61	TQ2795364727	MLO92623	Water Wheel in Grounds of The Grove (Georgian Mill & Water Wheel)	Mill, Water Wheel, Flour Mill	Listed Building - Grade II	Post Medieval	
62	TQ2800565004	MLO13063	Sutton Road (Neolithic Findspot)	Findspot, Findspot		Neolithic	Fossils; of cosinopora globularis. Reported as being found strung together to make a necklace, located in sand and gravel at depth of 6-7 inches. Dating suspect.

63	TQ2815064649	MLO38755	Orchard Hill (Mesolithic Structure)	Structure		Mesolithic	Possible traces of structures found in 2 trenches during local society excavation of Mesolithic flint scatter site in October 1964
64	TQ2810564804	MLO4460	Grove Park (Findspot of Uncertain Date)	Findspot		Unknown	8 cores & 190 flakes have been collected from the grove park
65	TQ2840564780	MLO28080	Westcroft Road Carshalton (Post Medieval Coach House)	Coach House		Post Medieval	Former coach house to parkfields - demolished 18c house
66	TQ2856465015	MLO10764	30-32 Burleigh Avenue (Post Medieval Findspot)	Findspot		Post Medieval	4 glazed sherds of 17th century or later & clay tobacco pipe of c1700 found in excavations of mediaeval chapel at turn of the century (19th/20th). Roof tiles, nails, mortar etc, the result of dumping after the demolition of the chapel, was found in orton
67	TQ2854164918	MLO92534	282 London Road (Medieval Culvert)	Culvert	Listed Building - Grade II	Medieval	
68	TQ2858564655	MLO59722	2-12 Wrights Row (Post Medieval Building)	Building		Post Medieval	An evaluation by Museum of London Archaeology Service in April 1993 (site code WSR93). Recorded were the remain of at least two phases of buildings, of which the second phases survived as footing and lower remain of an extension. The second phase of the b
69	TQ2826464665	MLO72223	Westcroft House (Late Mesolithic Findspot, Findspot & Findspot)	Findspot, Findspot, Findspot		Mesolithic	Excavation undertaken by Jennifer Proctor for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, June'97; site code WCR96. A small number of flakes and blades dating to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods was contained within the flint assemblage recovered.
70	TQ2853464935	MLO10770	Wallington (Bridge of Uncertain Date)	Bridge		Unknown	Flint bridge uncovered in work to pond. Probably ornamental bridge for the gardens of elm grove house.
71	TQ2853465025	MLO14746	32 Burleigh Avenue (Medieval Human Remains & Cemetery)	Human Remains, Cemetery, Human Remains, Cemetery		Medieval	2 skeletons covered by large quantities of mediaeval roof tiles, iron nails and chalk blocks found 1976 c.10m nw of chapel. Dated from c13/14th to 17th century- probably pre-dissolution. See cross refs and 030394, 021355 and 021356.
72	TQ2863265056	MLO92533	Wandle Manor Cottage (Restoration House)	House, House	Listed Building - Grade II	Post Medieval	
73	TQ2869365108	MLO92650	282 London Road (Georgian Bollard, Railings & Bridge)	Bollard, Railings, Bridge	Listed Building - Grade II	Post Medieval	
74	TQ2815064649	MLO4200	Orchard Hill (Mesolithic Occupation Site)	Occupation Site		Mesolithic	Excavated by local society bcwas 1964/5. Many Mesolithic flints suggested tools and waste from a working floor. Also traces of possible structures.
75	TQ2796464745	MLO4502	Grove Park (Medieval Watermill)	Watermill, Watermill		Medieval	Mill operating from medieval to post medieval period. On similar site to Saxon mill? In 1842 had 5 pairs of stones. One of four corn mills. Millstone now in grove park.

76	TQ2837064763	MLO92647	40 Westcroft Road (Tudor Timber Framed House)	Timber Framed House, House, House	Listed Building - Grade II	Post Medieval	
77	TQ2861864696	MLO92537	6 Manor Road (Georgian Pump)	Pump, Public House, Public House, Public House	Listed Building - Grade II	Post Medieval	
78	TQ2856465015	MLO10738	30-34 Burleigh Avenue (Early Iron Age Storage Pit & Hut Circle Settlement)	Storage Pit, Hut Circle Settlement		Iron Age	Excavation by j birch in 1921 revealed roughly circular hut, 7ft x 6ft, with floor of flints rammed in clay. Possible pit dwelling or storage pit.
79	TQ2852565015	MLO26647	32 Burleigh Avenue (Early Medieval Hearth)	Hearth		Early Medieval	Excavation by c. Orton in 1976 revealed a circular feature dug into subsoil. Bottom saucer-shaped, 1m diameter. Walls and floor of clay above a layer of charcoal in which one sherd found. Fire-bars found within and outside feature. Described as oven or hearth
80	TQ2826464665	MLO72225	Westcroft House (Late Bronze Age Pit)	Pit, Pit		Bronze Age	Excavation undertaken by Jennifer Proctor for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, June'97; site code WCR96. Two oval pits were recorded at the butt ends of a semi-circular ditch (SMR ref: 025290) and were interpreted as elements of ritual activity on the
81	TQ2855465041	MLO68969	24 Burleigh Avenue (Medieval Burial & Inhumation)	Burial, Inhumation		Medieval	Excavation undertaken by John Phillips of BCWAS, Jan'97; site code BA. A skeleton was discovered in the foundation trench for a garage extension. It was adjacent to the S boundary of 26 Burleigh Ave. The skeleton was supine was aligned slightly S of OS
82	TQ2800565004	MLO4450	Wallington (Pre-Conquest Mill)	Mill		Early Medieval	2 mills mentioned in Domesday for Wallington. One has not been located.
83	TQ2856465015	MLO23753	30-34 Burleigh Avenue (Medieval Chapel)	Chapel, Chapel		Medieval	Excavation by j birch 1921 revealed remains of 'Wallington chapel', i.e. a stone rectangular building 29'6" x 18'6" with chalk and flint footings in lime mortar. 'Chapel' subsequently used as a barn, demolished 1797.
84	TQ2838864748	MLO92652	38 Westcroft Road (Georgian Stable)	Stable, House	Listed Building - Grade II	Post Medieval	

EVUID	Name	Activity Type	Year	NGR
ELO6421	Desk Based Assessment at 85-105 Rochester Road	Desk Based Assessment	2001	TQ2789064836
ELO7375	Desk Based Assessment at Carshalton College	Desk Based Assessment	2007	TQ2781065163
ELO10777	Evaluation at Mill Lane	Evaluation, Trial Trench	1997	TQ2797164767
ELO136	Trial Trench at 45-55 Denmark Road	Trial Trench	2001	TQ2802165108
ELO1010	Excavation at Vinamul Site, Butter Hill	Excavation	2001	TQ2822365147
ELO18565	Trial Trench at Carshalton College	Trial Trench	2015	TQ2788965116

ELO10742	Evaluation at 2-12 Wright's Row	Evaluation	1993	TQ2857464633
ELO10797	Evaluation at Holy Cross Church	Evaluation	1999	TQ2783864946
ELO18018	Desk Based Assessment at Beddington Park & Carew Manor	Desk Based Assessment	2014	TQ2940965396
ELO10546	Watching Brief at Wallington County Grammar School	Watching Brief	2009	TQ2878865044
ELO10766	Evaluation at Westcroft Road	Evaluation	1996	TQ2826664675
ELO8078	Watching Brief at Carshalton College	Watching Brief	2008	TQ2781065163
ELO10747	Trial Trench at BP Chemical Works	Trial Trench	1991	TQ2814964957
ELO1009	Desk Based Assessment at Vinamul Ltd	Desk Based Assessment	2000	TQ2823265172
ELO11628	Watching Brief at Grange Park Children's Centre	Watching Brief	2010	TQ2882665115
ELO124	Building Survey at Strawberry Lodge	Building Survey	1996	TQ2815865283
ELO1011	Excavation at Strawberry Lodge	Excavation	1995	TQ2815365269
ELO19376	Evaluation at 63 Wandle Road	Evaluation	2017	TQ2850765576
ELO7601	Desk Based Assessment at Wallington Grammar School	Desk Based Assessment	2007	TQ2882665048
ELO10779	Excavation at The Dukes Head	Excavation	1997	TQ2860764688
ELO10309	Excavation at 3, 5, 6 Butter Hill	Excavation	2009	TQ2831765013
ELO19169	Desk Based Assessment at 63 Wandle Road	Desk Based Assessment	2017	TQ2850665576
ELO11878	Desk Based Assessment at Westcroft Leisure Centre	Desk Based Assessment	2011	TQ2832964798
ELO15982	Desk Based Assessment at Carshalton College	Desk Based Assessment	2014	TQ2789765121
ELO11488	Excavation at Wallington County Grammar School	Excavation	2008	TQ2878865044
ELO10744	Desk Based Assessment at Former Elmwood Playing Fields	Desk Based Assessment	1995	TQ2870165337
ELO13151	Watching Brief at Westcroft Leisure Centre	Watching Brief	2012	TQ2830164837
ELO5309	Excavation at Orchard Hill	Excavation	1965	TQ2815064649
ELO2352	Trial Trench at 2 & 4 Riverside Close	Trial Trench	2003	TQ2865465205
ELO6421	Desk Based Assessment at 85-105 Rochester Road	Desk Based Assessment	2001	TQ2789064836
ELO4852	Open Area Excavation at Westcroft House	Open Area Excavation	1996	TQ2826464665
ELO4032	Trial Trench at Mill Lane	Trial Trench	1997	TQ2800564804
ELO5289	Excavation at 32 Burleigh Avenue	Excavation	1976	TQ2852565014
ELO22068	Excavation at 24 Burleigh Avenue	Excavation	1997	None
ELO5313	Desk Based Assessment at The Grove Park	Desk Based Assessment	1925	TQ2817964800
ELO5314	Desk Based Assessment at Wallington	Desk Based Assessment	1872	TQ2800365004

Figure 8: Gazetteer of GLHER Records

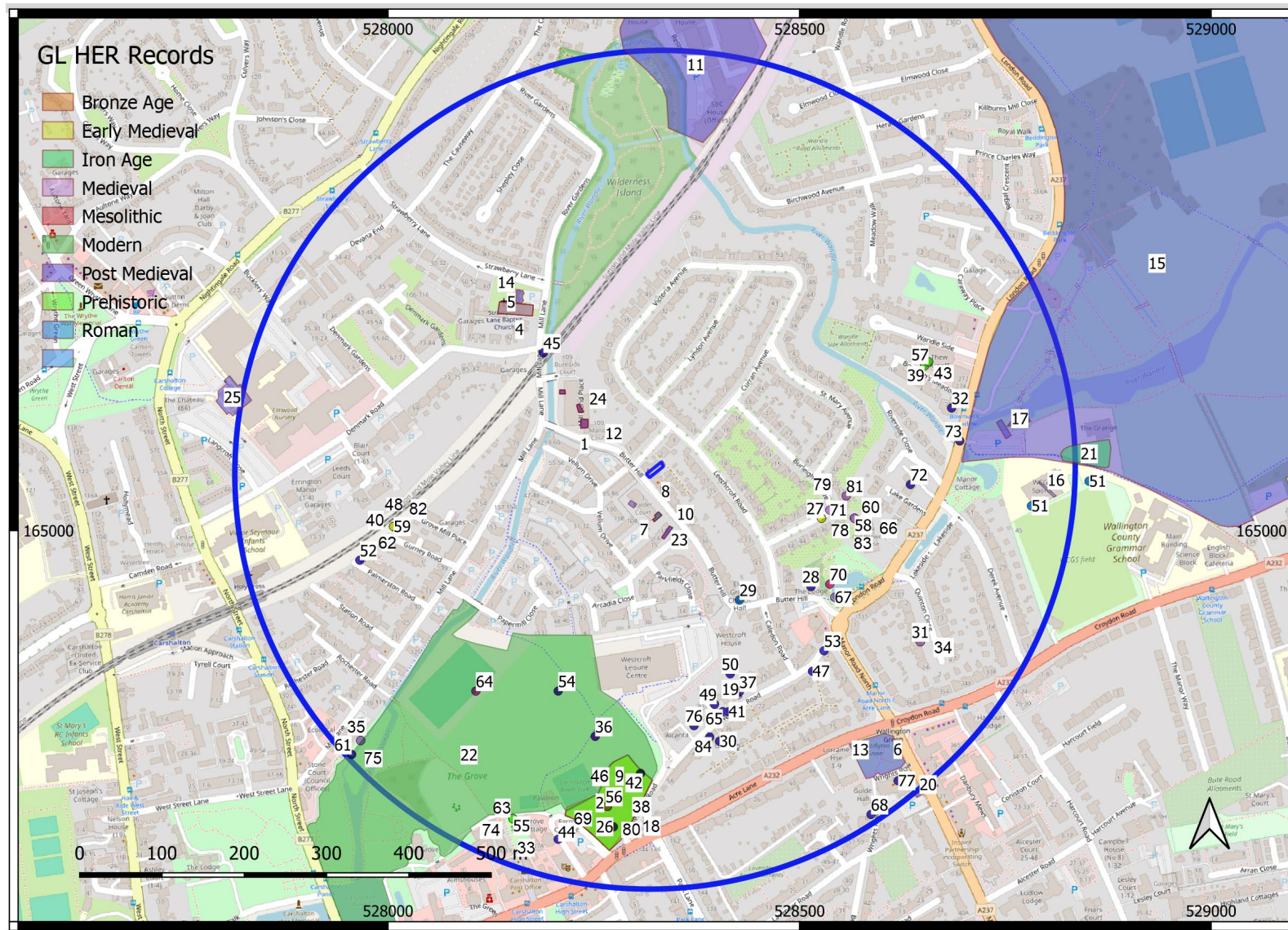


Figure 9: GL HER Record

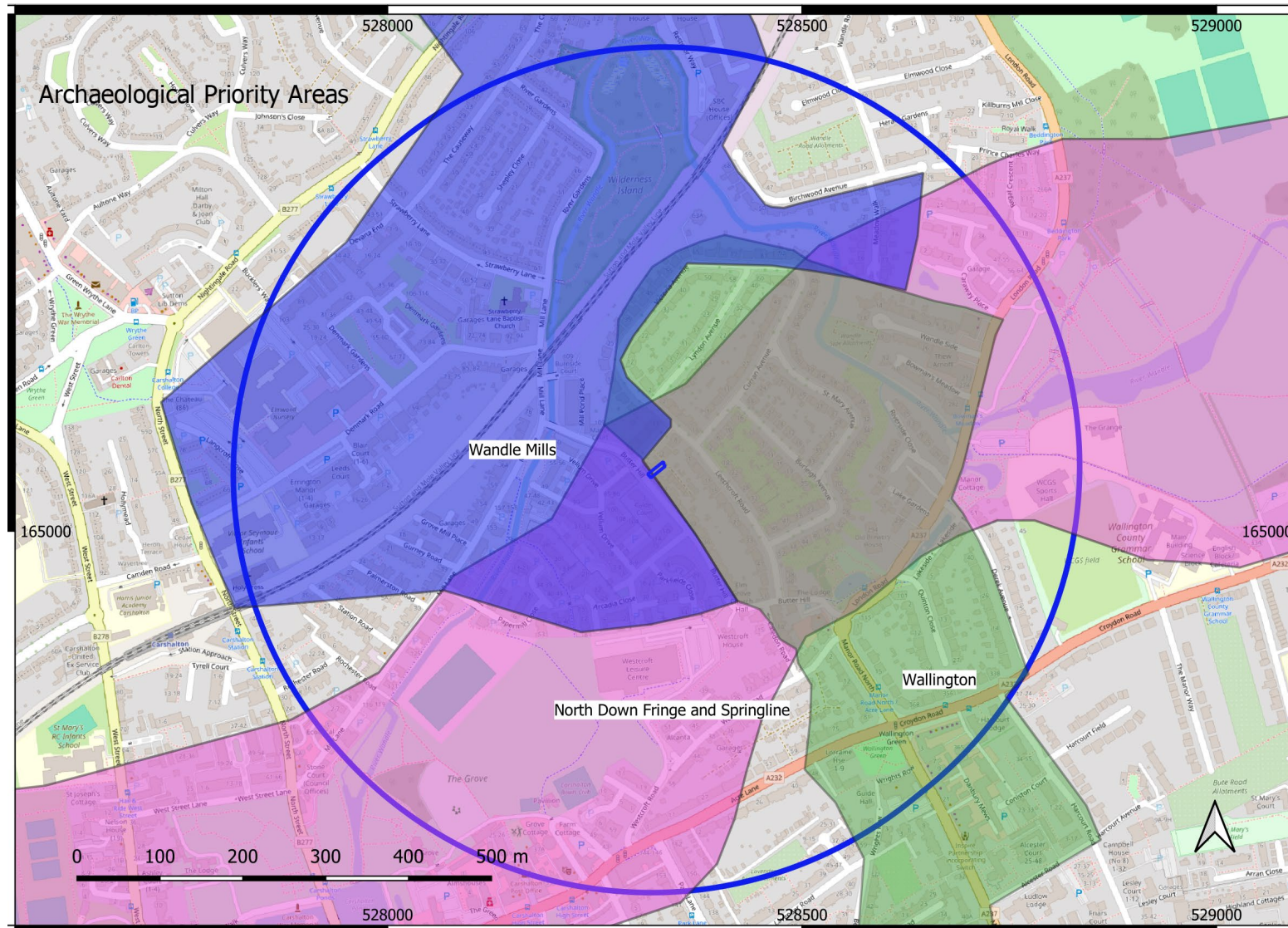


Figure 10: GLHER – Archaeological Priority Areas

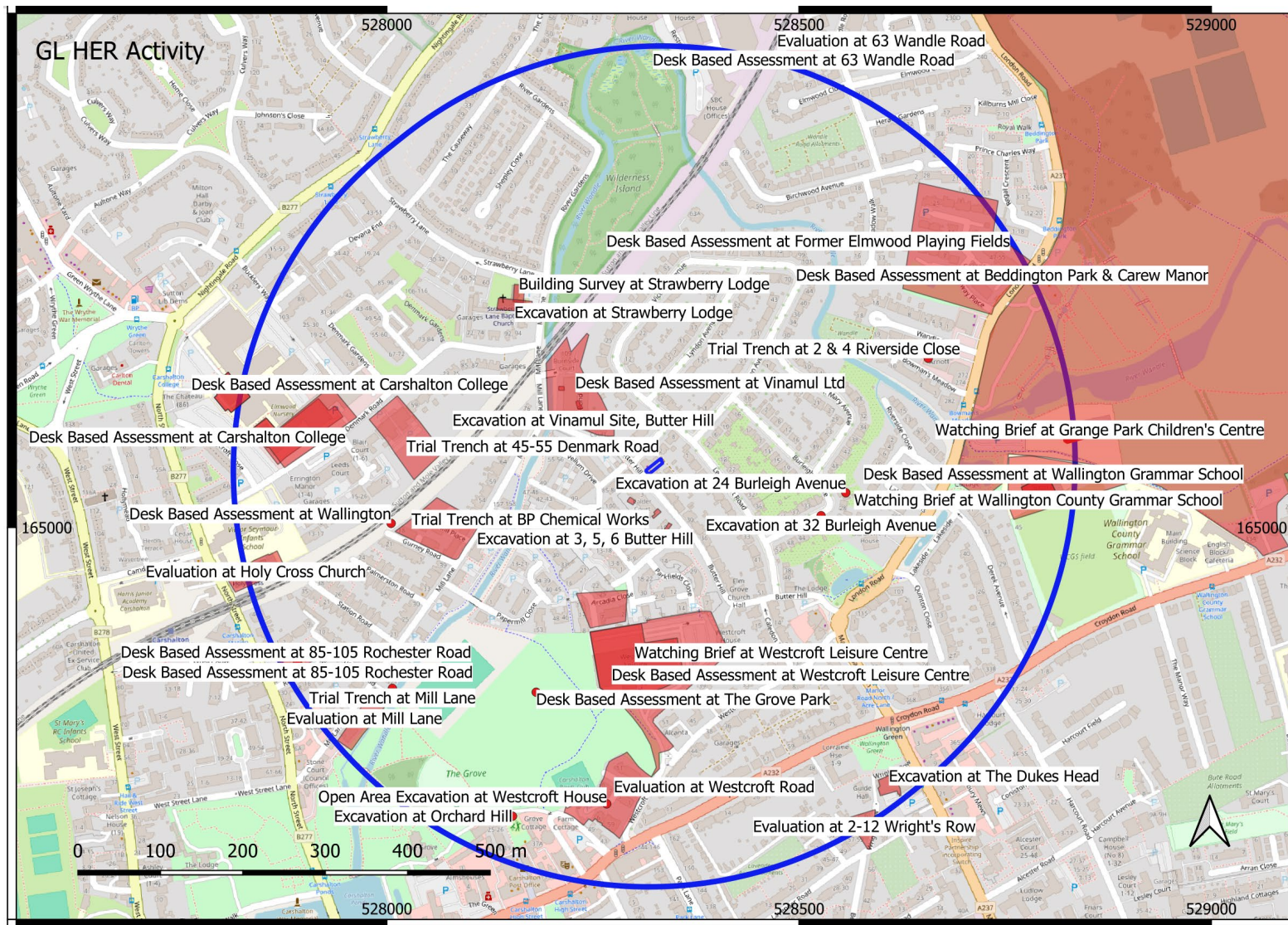


Figure 11: GLHER – Activity



Plate 1: 1935 (Britain from Above)



Plate 2: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 2021 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: View of the front of the PDA (facing NE)



Plate 5: View along the rear access of the PDA (facing NW)



Plate 6: View across the PDA towards the garage (facing NE)



Plate 7: View towards existing rear extension (facing SSW)



Plate 8: View towards rear of kitchen extension (facing SW)



Plate 9: View of the rear garage boundary (facing WNW)



Plate 10: View of northern side of the garage (facing SW)



Plate 11: View of the southern side of the garage (facing SW)