



Historic England

Early Sutton: to inform the present for the future

Charlotte Malone

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Sutton Town Centre
London Borough of Sutton

Early Sutton: to Inform the present for the future
Archaeological assessment and reappraisal of the
Archaeological Priority Area

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SUMMARY

As part of the Sutton Heritage Action Zone, Oxford Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a comprehensive assessment of the archaeological evidence within Sutton Town Centre in order to enhance understanding of the archaeological potential of Sutton and explore the early development of the town and its relationship with the surrounding landscape.

Focusing upon the early development of Sutton, Oxford Archaeology, in collaboration with members of the Carshalton and District History and Archaeological Society, carried out a programme of desk-based research and rapid site survey in order to characterise the nature of the archaeological resource within Sutton. The research was used to create a period based potential model highlighting the parts of the town centre with the potential to contain surviving prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval remains and also identifying parts of the town where ground disturbance had occurred.

The results of this research were used to determine parts of the town with particular significance and sensitivity which were used to redefine the scope of the Archaeological Priority Areas within Sutton. This report will form part of the evidence base for the Sutton Town Centre Master Plan and will help to guide future development within the town.

CONTRIBUTORS

The research, text and figures within this report were produced by Charlotte Malone, Senior Project Manager, Oxford Archaeology. Archive research and field survey were carried out by Oxford Archaeology in conjunction with John Phillips and the Carshalton and District History and Archaeological Society, who also provided local knowledge and many of the photographs used in this report. The report was edited by Ianto Wain, Senior Project Manager, Oxford Archaeology and Mark Stevenson, Archaeological Advisor (South London), Historic England.

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ARCHIVE LOCATION

Historic England Archive, The Engine House, Fire Fly Avenue, Swindon SN2 2EH

DATE OF RESEARCH

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1. Sutton grew rapidly as a commuter town in the 19th century following the construction of the railway in 1847. Much of the early architecture of the town dates to the Victorian period and buildings of this period can be seen in abundance along the town's High Street.
- 1.1.2. Sutton is on the verge of significant change and is one of 13 metropolitan centres identified within the Draft London Plan and is 1 of 48 Opportunity Areas. Nearly 50 new sites within the town centre have been identified for redevelopment in the council's Local Plan. The proposed redevelopment would deliver more than 5000 new homes as well as increased retail and commercial space. While the redevelopment of the town centre would provide significant opportunities and public benefit, there is a risk that this would come at the expense of the historic character of the town centre.
- 1.1.3. In order to help increase understanding of, and preserve the historic character of, Sutton Town Centre in the face of this new development, Historic England proposes to deliver a number of Heritage Projects as part of the Sutton Town Centre Heritage Action Zone (HAZ).
- 1.1.4. The HAZ will work with local partners to provide a targeted approach to the economic, social and environmental needs of Sutton Town Centre. As part of the HAZ Historic England in combination with the London Borough of Sutton and other local partners, are planning to deliver a programme to support Sutton's historic environment needs as the Council delivers the Sutton Town Centre Masterplan (2016) and the policies in their recently adopted Local Plan.
- 1.1.5. The HAZ will comprise several separate projects. The current project is particularly intended to enhance understanding of the archaeological potential of Sutton and the early development of the town and its relationship with its hinterland through time. The study will explore the archaeological, topographical and historical environment of Sutton to determine areas of particular significance and sensitivity which will be used to redefine the scope of the Sutton Town Centre Archaeological

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. Project aim and objectives

- 2.1.1. The aim of this project is to produce as complete as possible and understanding of the archaeological record within the Sutton HAZ by identifying features and areas of archaeological potential within the HAZ boundary. These areas of archaeological potential will be compared with the surrounding archaeological, historic and topographic environment in

order to determine their significance and revise the scope and Archaeological Priority Area covering the town.

2.1.2. In order to achieve the project, aim the following objectives have been identified

- To review records of known archaeological sites and finds within the HAZ and the surrounding 3km study area in order to define on a period- by-period basis, areas of sensitivity which could be used to inform plans concerning Sutton Town Centre;
- To create a ground disturbance model, mapping previous ground disturbance within the HAZ boundary and identifying areas where there is the possibility for archaeological survival; and
- To review the extent of the existing Archaeological Priority Area and produce a statement of significance in line with Historic England guidelines

2.1.3. A full methodology for the project has been set out in a separate Projected Design (PD) (Oxford Archaeology 2017). In accordance with the PD the project has been carried out in conjunction with the Carshalton and District History and Archaeological Society (CADHAS). Members of CADHAS have supported the project by carrying out research and data collection in the Sutton Archives and History Centre, and also carrying out large elements of the onsite assessment.

2.2. Sources Consulted

2.2.1. The Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER), held by Historic England was contacted and supplied a data-set of known heritage assets and events within the HAZ and surrounding 3km study area (the study area). Information regarding designated heritage assets within the study area was obtained from the National Heritage List for England. Historic Maps, aerial photographs and documentary sources were reviewed at the Sutton Local History and Archives centre and the Surrey History Centre and Open Source LIDAR data was also obtained from the Environment Agency website.

2.2.2. This data was reviewed to identify areas of particular archaeological sensitivity. Historic mapping as held by the Sutton Local History and Archives Centre and the Surrey History Centre was reviewed by OA and CADHAS to identify potential pre 1800 structures within the HAZ and areas of previous ground disturbance.

2.2.3. All of the heritage assets identified within the study area have been presented in the heritage gazetteer provided in Appendix A. A full list of sources consulted can be found in Appendix B

- 2.2.4. Each heritage asset identified has been allocated a unique OA number. This is included in the heritage gazetteer, referred to in the text where relevant and marked on Figures 2-17.
- 2.2.5. Figures 18-22 show historic mapping of the HAZ. Figure 23 shows Lidar of the HAZ. Figures 24 -33 show thematic mapping and disturbance mapping of the site and Figures 34 and 35 show the existing and proposed Archaeological Priority Areas.

3. WALKOVER SURVEY

- 3.1.1. A programme of walkover surveys was carried out in conjunction with CADHAS in order to ground truth the extent of pre 1800 structures within the HAZ boundary, and to identify areas of previous ground disturbance and areas with the potential to contain surviving archaeological remains.
- 3.1.2. An initial rapid walkover of the HAZ area was carried out 11th October 2017 to assess the extent of previous ground disturbance within the HAZ boundary. The information gathered in this survey and supplemented by a review of historic mapping, aerial photographs, borehole data (as held by British Geological Survey (BGS)), and information held by the GLHER was used to establish a draft ground disturbance map. Further walkover surveys carried out by CADHAS in November and December 2017 were used to ground truth this map. The results of this assessment are detailed in The Previous Ground Disturbance section of the report (below) and shown on Figures 24 and 25.
- 3.1.3. In addition to assessing previous ground disturbance the walkover surveys were used to assess the character and nature of the buildings within the HAZ in order to identify any surviving built heritage which may predate 1800. Several areas with the potential to contain pre 1800 built remains were identified by the initial desk based research (Fig. 31).
- 3.1.4. A rapid photographic study characterising the buildings along the high street was carried by CADHAS (Appendix C). This identified a further building, No. 283 High street (OA 522) as potentially having pre-1800 origins.

Table 1 Areas with the potential to contain pre-1800 built structures

OA No.	Description	Original reference	NGR
257	<p>Walls set partly against wall of Number 101-103 High Street Probably later C15 or early C16. Wall of chalk block alternating with knapped flint. Inset basal line of later brickwork. All set on chalk block and Reigate stone block foundations. Three sections of 1.68m 1.49m and 4.21m in length, rising to maximum of 2.10m above street level. Set into party wall of present plots. Correlates with a thick boundary shown on the 1815 Enclosure Map and 1st edition OS map. Function not known, but proximity to medieval Church of note. Relates to other foundations excavated on No 101 High Street. Grade II listed Building</p>	List entry: 1357639	TQ 2587764227
376	<p>Churchyard of St Nicholas The original church was likely founded by Chertsey Abbey after the Manor of Sutton was acquired by the Abbey in the 8th century. The current Church dates to the 19th century however the churchyard contains a number of earlier structures including the 1777 Gibson memorial and two 17th century slabs by the north aisle wall. Under a thorn tree in line with the west door of the church, but now no longer visible, there is also said to have been a gravestone with an inscription that made reference to Mrs Elizabeth Pistor (d.1690), and two of her children 'who dyed young in the Great Sickness 1665'</p>	HER ref: MOX104160	TQ 25784 64154
522	<p>No. 283 High Street (Merry Plaice) Site of a small house. A building has been observed at this location on the 1815 enclosure map. A modern shopfront has been added to the front of the building but it is possible the original building, may date to the early 19th century or possibly earlier .</p>		TQ 25722 64771

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORIC BASELINE

4.1. Location and Topography

- 4.1.1. The town of Sutton lies at the foot of a dip slope of the North Downs at the head of a small stream known as Pyl Brook within the London Borough of Sutton. The Heritage Action Zone is centred upon Sutton Town Centre (Fig.1).
- 4.1.2. The Sutton HAZ is situated on the boundary of two bedrock geologies the London Clay Formation (Fig. 2), which underlies the northern part of the HAZ and the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation which underlies the southern part of the HAZ (BGS Online) (Fig. 2). The topography of Sutton ascends from 30m aOD in the northern part of the HAZ rising to 60-70m aOD in the south (Fig. 4). There are hills of London clay to the north of the HAZ around Rose Hill and St Helier and there is a watershed with the River Wandle to the west of Lower Road (Fig 3). A LiDAR scan of the area (Fig. 23) shows a dry valley running down from the dip slope passing to the west side of the Brighton Road and passing the two former chalk pits (now B & Q and the Water Garden estate). The valley runs down towards the junction of Westmead Road and Benhill Road at the watershed between the River Wandle and Pyl Brook (Philips 2017).
- 4.1.3. 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. Natural springs rise to the surface along this line, with water descending downhill through the Lewes Chalk until it meets the London Clay which underlies the lower lying northern part of the HAZ. On meeting the impermeable clay, the water rises up through the sand to produce natural springs and ponds.
- 4.1.4. Historical land use within the HAZ is largely dependent on the underlying geology. The London Clay in the northern part of the site is intractable and unfertile and 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 (London Borough of Sutton, 2008). The historic settlements of Cheam, Sutton and Carshalton follow the springline and presumably developed in this location in order to exploit the natural springs and fertile soils.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE BY PERIOD

- 5.1.1. The HAZ area has been subject to an extensive programme of development and redevelopment since the settlement of Sutton was formed in the medieval period. This development would have impacted

upon the survival of any pre-medieval remains, however in less developed/disturbed areas of the HAZ earlier archaeological remains have been recorded.

- 5.1.2. In order to place the HAZ in its wider archaeological context information regarding known archaeological sites and previous archaeological investigation within 3km of the HAZ boundary has been reviewed. A total of 15 intrusive archaeological investigations have been carried out within the HAZ boundary and these are discussed by period below. These investigations have largely uncovered remains associated with the medieval and post medieval settlement at Sutton. However limited amounts of Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman material have also been recorded within the HAZ.

Palaeolithic

- 5.1.3. Eight Palaeolithic finds have been recorded within the study area (OA 6-11, 617, 633). With the exception of OA 633 (situated 200m to the west of the HAZ) These are all located to the east of the site.
- 5.1.4. The closest Palaeolithic find to the HAZ are a collection of Palaeolithic finds recovered from the river gravels of the Wandle in Carshalton (OA 7, 1.6km to the east of the site). A considerable number of Palaeolithic finds have been recorded in this area, suggesting at the presence of a Palaeolithic site in the vicinity. Three sets of Pleistocene faunal remains have been recorded in the study area (OA 11, 17, 33). These have yielded mammoth bones (OA 633), elephant tusks, rhinoceros, mammoth and horse bones (OA 617), and rhinoceros, elephant and horse bones (OA 11). The closest of these remains to the site was recorded 200m to the west of the site in a brickfield in Benhilton (OA 633).
- 5.1.5. Elsewhere within the study area several areas containing flint tools with a general prehistoric date (ranging from the Palaeolithic- Iron Age) have been recorded (OA 1-2, 12-15, 650). The flint tools found at these locations may include Palaeolithic assemblages. Of these sites only one falls within the HAZ boundary (OA 650), the site of a prehistoric worked flint found during an excavation at 48 Throwley Way. The flint was found in colluvial deposits and as such was likely to have been redistributed from higher ground. With the exception of several struck and burnt flints (OA 2) recorded 1.8km to the west of the HAZ boundary and some residual prehistoric pottery and burnt flint (OA 14) recorded 1.5km to the west of the HAZ in Cheam, these sites are all located upon the river gravel deposits to the east of the HAZ, in the area of Carshalton.

Mesolithic

- 5.1.6. Twenty-four Mesolithic heritage assets have been recorded within the study area (OA 3, 15-37). Four Mesolithic heritage assets comprising

Mesolithic struck flints and a possible Mesolithic pit (possibly a tree hole) (OA 25-9), were recorded within the HAZ boundary.

- 5.1.7. Elsewhere within the study area the Mesolithic material comprises of flint scatters with the occasional lithic working site (OA 19, located 1.6km to the east of the HAZ, and OA 22 located 1.55km to the east of the HAZ) and an occupation site (OA 23, located 1.9km to the east of the HAZ). The closest of these features to the HAZ boundary are a flint arrow head (OA 17) located 1.42km to the west of the site and a lithic working site and chipping floor (OA 22) located 1.33km to the east of the HAZ.

Neolithic

- 5.1.8. Twenty-one Neolithic heritage assets have been recorded within the study area (OA 38-52, 54-58). These sites consist of scatters of Neolithic flint, findspots and temporary occupation sites. Within the HAZ boundary the only recorded evidence of Neolithic activity is a scatter of worked flints (OA 43) recorded just to the south of Cheam Road. Flint artefacts dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods have also been recorded 62m east of the HAZ boundary recovered from colluvial subsoil deposits.
- 5.1.9. Elsewhere within the study area seven possible Neolithic occupation sites have been recorded (OA 38, 48-52, 54). The closest of these to the site, is situated 1.27km to the west of the HAZ in Cheam (OA 48-52), and comprised scatters of burnt and struck flint. Further evidence of Neolithic occupation, comprising scatters of flint artefacts and pot boilers, the remains of hearth and a sickle with a gloss sheen (OA 54) was recorded c 2km to the south-east of the HAZ at Orchard Hill. A possible occupation site was also recorded 1.4km to the north of the site and comprised two pits containing flints and some sherds of Neolithic pottery (OA 38). The finds were discovered as part of the Beddington Sewage Farm excavations, and while these discoveries were not recorded as an occupation site on the HER the presence of Neolithic pottery is suggestive of settlement in this area.
- 5.1.10. The remaining evidence of Neolithic activity within the study area is represented by scatters of Neolithic flints (OA 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 58) and the occasional stone axe (OA 40, 45, 55,56). The distribution of sites and finds within the study area likely represents transient populations moving through the study area, with the occasional temporary occupation site (Lewis 2000).

Bronze Age

- 5.1.11. Within the HAZ boundary the only known Bronze Age heritage asset is a collection of 67 struck flints and a potsherd (OA 88). These finds were found within a medieval context and are believed to be residual.

- 5.1.12. The wider study area contains an additional 40 Bronze Age heritage assets, including a scheduled late Bronze Age enclosure (OA 80) recorded 2.12km to the south-east of the HAZ situated at the top of Orchard Hill. The enclosure is one of the largest known Springfield type enclosures in the south-east of England and is perhaps the most significant of its period in Greater London and the Lower Thames Valley.
- 5.1.13. The closest recorded Bronze Age remains to the HAZ area are a Bronze Age palstave (OA 64), located 524m to the south of the HAZ, and a possible ditched enclosure and field system (OA 94 located 546m to the east of the HAZ) associated with Bronze Age to early-medieval finds. The enclosure was originally studied in the early 20th century, and was originally interpreted as a bivallate hillfort. Part of the possible hillfort was investigated in 1961, the excavations indicated that at least part of the bank and ditch was actually agricultural terracing, accordingly the interpretation of the site as a hillfort is suspect.
- 5.1.14. Evidence of Bronze Age burial activity (OA 60) has been recorded within the study area 2.4km to the east of the HAZ boundary. The burial site was discovered in 1869, during the construction of houses along Alcester Road. Approximately six inhumation burials were recorded alongside burial goods such as a bronze spear head and some glass beads. No other burial activity is recorded within the study area.
- 5.1.15. Other Bronze Age features within the study area include a possible occupation site located 2.02km to the east of the HAZ. The site comprised a semi-circular ditch with an oval pit at each end associated with several post holes (OA 75). Approximately 500m to the north of these features (2.15km to the east of the HAZ) two additional Bronze Age pits (OA 81-3) containing an unused antler pick and unworked flint nodules were recorded. The pits were found in association with a peat layer which contained late prehistoric flint works and Bronze Age pottery. Features in this area cut through sand and gravel deposits likely deposited by the braided river system of the River Wandle.
- 5.1.16. Several Bronze Age features (ditches and pits) containing Bronze Age pottery and flints have been recorded 1.10Km to the east of the site and a Bronze Age ditch containing burnt flint (OA 72) and a Bronze age pit and quarry (OA76-7) were recorded 1.91 and 1.98km to the south-east of these site at Orchard Hill.
- 5.1.17. The remaining Bronze Age features within the study area comprise three Bronze Age hoards (OA 67, located 2.15km to the south east of the site, OA 70, located 918m to the east of the site, OA 65, located 1.74km to the east of the site), and finds of worked flint and pottery (OA 59, 61, 62, 63, 66, 68, 69, 71,78, 79, 84).
- 5.1.18. The London Clay belt, which underlies the northern part of the study area is traditionally thought to have been poorly settled in prehistory, if

settled at all (Needham 1987). This pattern is somewhat reflected in the sparseness of casual Bronze Age finds in this area. With the exception of the Bronze Age occupation (OA 94) situated on the banks of an infilled channel of the River Wandle (OA 93), no Bronze Age remains have been recorded in this area. Known Bronze Age activity within the study area is recorded predominantly to the east of the site, in proximity to the braided river system of the River Wandle; and to the south and south-east of the HAZ on the chalk geologies of the North Downs.

Iron Age

- 5.1.19. The only Iron Age site to be recorded within the HAZ boundary is a circular pit which was recorded to the east of St Nicholas Way (OA 101). The pit was utilised for small scale iron working, probably forging rather than the primary smelting of ore, given the presence of what appears to be hammer scale within the iron particles and also the general absence of slag from the fill or surrounding area (Compass Archaeology 2000). The pit was dated to between the 5th and 3rd centuries BC, but given the lack of other features and finds dating to this period it is thought to represent transient Iron Age activity rather than any kind of permanent settlement.
- 5.1.20. Elsewhere within the study area a further eight Iron Age heritage assets have been recorded. The closest known settlement activity to the HAZ boundary was recorded at Ashcombe House (OA 102, 1.59km to the east of the HAZ), where investigations recorded evidence of middle Iron Age pits, post hole enclosures and ditches, which have been interpreted as the remains of an Iron Age settlement.
- 5.1.21. A late Iron Age to Roman period settlement (OA 105) has been recorded 1.95km to the south-east of the HAZ on Orchard Hill at the site of the Former Queen Marys Hospital. The settlement was located immediately to the north-west of the scheduled Bronze Age enclosure (OA 80) discussed above and originated in the early-mid Iron Age. It appeared to continue in use through to the early Roman period. Iron Age remains associated with the settlement included two enclosure ditches, storage pits, postholes (indicative of a possible roundhouse) and a burial activity. Finds associated with these features included animal bone, triangular loom weights and a chalk spindle whorl. The presence of later Romano British features including pits, postholes, hearth material and animal remains suggests that this settlement continued in use into the early Roman period (Wessex Archaeology 2008). The extent of the settlement through the Iron Age and early Roman period is unknown with the single early-middle Iron Age roundhouse forming the only recognisable domestic structure within the site, even though large quantities of domestic/settlement waste were recorded from the various pits and enclosures recorded at the Former Queen Marys Hospital site (Powell 2017).

5.1.22. With the exception of a circular structure excavated in 1921 (OA 97, situated 2.6km to the east of the HAZ), an Iron Age ditch containing struck flint (OA 100, situated 1.6km to the east of the HAZ and a late 1st century AD horse burial (OA 103, situated 1.74km to the south of the HAZ) the remaining Iron Age activity within the study area is represented by residual finds of Iron Age pottery (OA 98-99, 104).

Roman

5.1.23. The Roman conquest of Britain started in AD 43 and shortly after the Roman settlement of *Londinium* (London) was founded. *Londinium* developed into a major settlement during the Roman period with the area occupied by the London Borough of Sutton forming part of the city's hinterland. The pattern of settlement within London's hinterland was undoubtedly influenced by the city's development, with the small towns or villages surrounding the city acting as markets, producers and collection or distribution points for the interchange of a wide range of industrial, craft, domestic, luxury and agricultural products. These products were consumed within the London area and transported to surrounding areas (Perring and Bringham 2000). Small nucleated settlements in the London hinterland were located along the major roads into the city, the closest such settlement to the HAZ is located outside of the study area at Ewell. There is also evidence for small roadside hamlets, often no more than a collection of farms (ibid). In addition to the roadside settlements small settlements have also been recorded in association with villas (e.g. Beddington located outside of the study area to the east). The gravel terraces to the east of London and the downland valleys to the south of London supported the most Roman activity in the region. In these areas settlements were often focused at the junction of two soil types either to exploit springs or to take advantage of the differing conditions for mixed farming.

5.1.24. Thirty-nine heritage assets dating to the Roman period have been recorded in the study area although the majority of these records describe stray finds of pottery or coins (OA 105, 107, 130-3, 142-4).

5.1.25. The only Roman remains to be recorded within the HAZ boundary is a single sherd of Roman pottery (OA 138). The pottery was found in a post medieval soil horizon and is believed to be residual.

5.1.26. The area of the HAZ was situated between the projected course of two major Roads in the Roman period. The Roman road running between *Londinium* and *Noviomagus Reginorum* (Chichester), otherwise known as Stane Street (OA 130-1, 142-3) passes through the north-western part of the study area, broadly following the line of the modern A24 and crossing the River Wandle at Merton Abbey. A segment of Roman road (OA 107) has also been recorded 1.57km to the east of the HAZ near to Carshalton Station. The London to Brighton Roman

Road is situated to the east of the London Borough of Sutton, and is situated outside of the study area.

- 5.1.27. Evidence of possible settlement activity has been recorded at four locations with the study area. Excavations at the site of the Former Mary's Hospital revealed two possible boundary ditches and a pit containing worked flint and fragments of a horse skull (OA 137, located 1.86Km to the south-east of the site). The features have been interpreted as being the edge of a Roman settlement. The proximity of these remains to the Late Iron Age settlement remains (OA 105) is suggestive of continued use of this area from the Late Iron Age into the Roman period. Environmental evidence recovered from the settlement provides evidence for mixed farming and craft activities, suggesting a settlement that would have been largely self-sufficient. The presence of regionally traded pottery wares and pieces of briquetage from salt production zones in the lower Thames estuary suggest that the settlement was tied into local and regional trade and exchange networks (Powell 2017).
- 5.1.28. Possible Roman structures (OA 132) comprising of cobbled surfaces associated with linear features thought to be construction cuts for a timber building were recorded in associated with some slag (OA 133), during a watching brief carried out 1.7km to the east of the site. Possible Roman structures have also been recorded to the 1.34km to the east of the HAZ, at St Philomena's School. The features, were recorded during a geophysical survey carried out at the school and have been interpreted as a possible Roman building (OA 144).

Early Medieval

- 5.1.29. Settlement at the start of the early medieval period consisted of dispersed villages and farmsteads. Early Saxon settlement appears to have been influenced by topography and appears to have been located upon fertile soil (brick earth deposits and gravel terraces) within river valleys. Few early medieval settlements have been excavated in the Greater London area and the majority of the information regarding settlements in this period has been obtained from charters dating from the 7th century onwards (Cowie and Harding 2000). The springline running east to west through the HAZ boundary was a focus for settlement in this period, situated between clay geologies to the north and the chalk geologies to the south it provided rare access to high quality water (Marshall 1936). A series of early medieval villages (Cheam, Sutton, Carshalton etc.) developed along the springline located to exploit the high quality water and varied soils.
- 5.1.30. The first reference to the manor of Sutton appears in a charter of Chertsey Abbey dated to 675 AD¹, 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' meaning town, and is often used to reference a small enclosure or farmstead (Cameron 1961).

- 5.1.31. The HAZ boundary contains the possible site of the early medieval village of Sutton (OA 164). The exact location and date of the early settlement is unconfirmed and the only early medieval evidence recorded within the village is the possible site of an Anglo-Saxon Church which has been located at the location of the present day Church of St Nicholas (OA 161). The first church at this location could have been founded as early as the 7th century by the Abbots and monks of Chertsey Abbey who were granted the Manor of Sutton in the early medieval period. The early church was partially re-built towards the end of the 13th century by the Abbot of Chertsey. Early medieval activity within the HAZ is known only from documentary sources. At the time of this survey no known archaeological remains relating to an early medieval settlement have been recorded in the HAZ boundary.
- 5.1.32. Possible settlement activity of this period has been recorded to the east of the HAZ at Carshalton, where excavations have revealed evidence of a possible hearth or kiln (OA 148).
- 5.1.33. All Saints Church (OA 167) in Charshalton is also thought to have been built on the site of an early-medieval church, and finds of early medieval pottery (OA 147, 150, 155) have been recorded elsewhere within the village.
- 5.1.34. The closest archaeological evidence of early medieval activity to the HAZ is a possible cemetery site recorded 720m to the east of the HAZ (OA 146). Several graves with associated spearheads were found at this location in 1906 during a road widening scheme. Elsewhere within the study area a crouched burial has been recorded 1.82Km to the south of the HAZ (OA 153) in Belmont and a possible cemetery site (OA 159), comprising Saxon burials and pottery has been recorded 2.12Km to the south-east of the HAZ at Orchard Hill.
- 5.1.35. Possible burials (OA 149) identified by the presence of potential burial goods (Saxon spear heads) retrieved from the chalk pits to the north of Seears Park (OA 149) have been recorded 811m to the west of the HAZ. A Spearhead (OA 152) has also been recorded 2.41km to the north west of the site at Shrubland Grove.
- 5.1.36. The site of four medieval mills (OA 162-3, 165-6) described in the Domesday Survey have also been recorded on the edge of the study area on the banks of the River Wandle, between 1.76 and 2.65km to the east of the HAZ.

Medieval

5.1.37. Medieval activity within the study area is focused largely on the settlements of Cheam, Sutton and Carshalton. From the 13th century onwards the rural settlements in this area were used to supply London with the corn, fuel, and other basics. The distribution of rural settlements suggests a preference for river-terraced areas with rich agricultural lands and long-settlement histories (Galloway and Murphy 1991).

5.1.38. The settlement at Sutton is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as ‘*Suotone*’ meaning South-Town, a quite large settlement of 27 households and two churches. At this time the settlement was associated with 15 ploughlands, two acres of meadow and woodland for 10 swine (Open domesday). The Abbot of St Peter of Chertsey held land at Sutton, assessed at 30 hides, during the time of King Edward (1272-1307) although later this land was reduced to 8.5 hides (VCH 1912). A separate land holding, associated with the Manor at Sutton is recorded at Thundersfield near Horley. The bounds of the manor at Sutton in 1496 are described in the Abbey ledger,

‘They begin at the enclosure of Robert de Cheyham, go to the Hale on the North, thence to Innemere, and thence to Pilford Bridge, thence to Wollardsfelde on the East, go up to Hethcroft on the out, thence to the South through Kywardesley Field, thence descend to the two aldefeldes to Redorton, and thence to Esthelds, thence to Cayneres Bush, Thence to Batheman, and thence down by Dolleway to Alveslaweshull and so down to Hertesden on the West, Thence North-West to Beteburewe. Thence to the enclosure of Robert de Cheyham above mentioned’ (VCH 1912).

5.1.39. Two churches are included in the Domesday entry for Sutton. The first is thought to have been located on the site of the 19th century Church of St Nicholas (OA 161) within the HAZ boundary. The location of the second church of Sutton (OA 160), is unknown however it is believed to have been located on the site of the parish church at Horley (Blair 1991). During the medieval period most of Horley was divided between various estates located to the north on the dip-slope of the Downs. At this time part of Horley served as a manorial outlier of the Chertsey Abbey Manor of Sutton. It likely originated as a medieval denn² which was utilised for fuel, timber and swine pasture (Hall 2014, 287). By 1086 many dennis had been colonised by tenants who paid rent (ibid). The Church at Horley had not long been constructed at the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086. It was probably built to serve new tenants within the denn, as part of the extensive 11th and 12th century programme of church building carried out by Chertsey Abbey (Blair 1991).

5.1.40. Archaeological investigation carried out within the HAZ boundary have identified archaeological remains associated with the medieval

settlement. Remains have included medieval boundary ditches (OA 180-184, 221), medieval ponds (OA 185-189), domestic rubbish pits (OA 195-9), and building remains (OA 222, 223, 235-244, 247) including beam slots and chalk walls and floors.

- 5.1.41. Medieval settlement remains were recorded during the archaeological excavation carried out at 103-105 High Street (currently occupied by Clarkes Show Shop). The excavation revealed remains in the area of the street frontage including a medieval floor made from plaster and beaten earth, hearths indicative of craft activity (OA 40-44), and a chalk and flint wall (OA 257). The wall has been dated to the 15th or 16th century and is a Grade II listed building. It extends 12m back from the street frontage and stands at 2m high.
- 5.1.42. Investigations carried out at 3 Throwley Way recorded domestic rubbish pits (OA 195-199). The pits contained pottery dating to the 11th and 12th centuries and post-dated earlier ploughmarks recorded in this area, suggesting that settlement activity in these periods expanded into areas formerly used for agricultural purposes.

Post medieval

- 5.1.43. Sutton remained under the lordship of the Abbot of Chertsey until the suppression of the monasteries in 1537. Following its surrender to the crown it was granted to Sir Nicholas Cardew, who was later convicted of high treason. The manor was annexed to the honour of Hampton Court in 1540, before being restored to the Carew family in 1553 (VCH 1912). In the 18th century the village became a coaching stop on the route to the races in Epsom and then Brighton and by 1800 the village stretched from the common (now The Green), south to the Cock Inn Crossroads (the junction of the High Street and Cheam Road).
- 5.1.44. In 1755 two new turnpike roads were built passing through Sutton. One ran from London to Brighton (the Brighton Road) and the other ran from Carshalton to Ewell (Cheam Road) and both had toll bars by the Cock Hotel near their intersection. The Brighton Road through Sutton was the main road to that part of the south coast until 1807. Between 1810 and 1820 a cutting was made to reduce the gradient of the Brighton Road, where it passed across Angel Hill (at the northern boundary of the HAZ). The works were allegedly carried out by order of the Regent who often used the Brighton Road (Marshal 1936). The Cheam Road was much less substantial than the Brighton road measuring approximately 9m wide in comparison to the 18m width of the Brighton Road. This road linked the springline settlements of Carshalton, Sutton, Cheam and Ewell and passed through a landscape previously dominated by unenclosed fields on the edge of the downs (ibid).
- 5.1.45. The Rocque Map of Surrey 1760 shows the settlement at Sutton as a linear roadside settlement surrounded by arable farmland, with Sutton

Common at the northern end of the settlement. The common remained open until the early 1809 when it was enclosed by parliamentary act. The open fields surrounding the southern part of the HAZ were also enclosed by this act.

- 5.1.46. The site of a post medieval Manor is shown on 19th century maps of the HAZ, located on the north side of Manor Lane. A smaller building is shown at this location from the 18th century, suggesting that the Manor House may have had pre-19th century origins. It is not known whether the building shown on the 19th century maps represents an entirely new building or is a new frontage added on to the earlier building. The only known photograph shows that the south front was a Tudor-Gothic building (Smith 1970 p.16). By the early 19th century the gardens in front of the Manor House had been extended resulting in the diversion of Manor Lane to the south, and in 1896 the manor was demolished.
- 5.1.47. The Grade II* listed Church of St Nicholas (OA 450) was built in the mid-19th century (1862-4) to meet the needs of the increasing congregation of Sutton. The earlier church which occupied the site was demolished. The new church was built in the Gothic style and designed by the architect Edwin Nash. Earlier monuments from the old churches were transferred into the new building. The churchyard (OA 376) associated with the 19th Century St Nicholas Church has been in use since the early medieval period and contains monuments which predate the present day church, these include the Grade II listed Gibson Mausoleum (OA 465) which was built in 1777. Other old gravestones within the church yard include two inscribed C17th slab stones and an early C19th monument to a blacksmith with an inscribed verse (London Gardens Online).
- 5.1.48. The only other listed post-medieval buildings within the HAZ boundary are the Grade II listed buildings Nos. 26 and 28 High Street. Both buildings were acquired by the London and County Bank in 1901 and are now in use as National Westminster Bank (OA 421).
- 5.1.49. A further thirteen post medieval heritage assets have been recorded within the HAZ boundary. With the exception of a 16th century jetton (coin) (OA 342), all the known remains have been dated to the 18th and 19th century and comprise buildings remains (OA 317, 340), wells (OA 339, 343) boundary ditches (OA 338, 343-4, 346, 385), and walls (OA 365, 385, 388).

Modern

- 5.1.50. During the modern period Sutton was subject to extensive urban development. Historic mapping shows that the lands surrounding the settlement were largescale development. A total of 25 modern heritage assets have been recorded within the study area. Only five of these fall within the HAZ boundary and include the Grade II listed buildings:

Sutton Police Station (OA 500), Sutton Baptist Church (OA 614), Sutton War Memorial (OA 615) and Trinity Methodist Chapel (OA 616).

5.1.51. Manor Park (OA 592) is situated on the eastern part of the HAZ to the north of Carshalton Road. The park was created in the early 20th century from the grounds of a number of surrounding houses and first appears on the 1914 Ordnance Survey map. The Park was expanded later in the 20th century following the First World War when four acres of land along the Carshalton Road frontage, adjacent to the park were purchased by the War Memorial Committee. The land was used to create the memorial gardens which adjoin Manor Park. The Sutton War Memorial (OA 615) was erected within the park in 1921.

5.2. Historic Evidence

5.2.1. The settlement at Sutton is shown on Senex's Map of Surrey, published in 1729. The map shows the springline settlements of Cheam, Sutton and Carshalton. On this map Sutton is shown as a linear settlement stretching in a wedge shape from the Cock Inn Junction (Junction of the Cheam Road and the High Street) up to Sutton Common (now marked by the green). An earlier iteration of the Church of St Nicolas is shown on the map to the west of the settlement. The present day Robin Hood Lane and the east to west running Manor Lane are not shown on the map. This may suggest that these routes were not present at this time, alternatively it could reflect the small scale of the map, which may have only shown the main roads of the time. The Cheam/Carshalton Road is shown as a dotted line suggesting that it may not have been a major route way at this time.

5.2.2. Sutton is shown again on the Rocque Map of Surrey published in 1762 (Fig. 18). The settlement pattern on the Rocque Map broadly correlates with that shown on the earlier Senex Map. Sutton appears as a linear settlement stretching north from the Cock Inn Junction to the southern end of Sutton Common. The Rocque Map provides more detail about the route ways passing between Sutton and the neighbouring settlements of Carshalton and Cheam, showing route ways broadly correlating with the modern day Robin Hood Lane and Manor Lane. Settlement appears focused upon the west side of the High Street, with fewer structures appearing on the east side. Some settlement activity is shown to the south of the Cheam Road running between Sutton and Carshalton. The Rocque map shows that the land surrounding the village was in agricultural use with areas of common land to the north (Sutton Common) and south (Banstead Downs).

5.2.3. A more detailed plan showing Sutton during the 18th century is shown on 'A Plan of Sutton' drawn by Mr W. Robinson of Reigate in the County of Surrey (the Robinson plan, Fig. 19). A note taped to the back of the Map references Thos Hatch (Philips 2017). This map is undated but William Robinson produced other plans of Reigate, and Betchworth and

Buckland in the late 18th century and it seems likely that the map was produced around this time.

- 5.2.4. This plan shows a more detailed view of Sutton and its surrounds. Sutton is shown as a linear settlement, and the southern part of the parish appears as open field divided into shots (cultivated strips within an open field system (Richardson 1986, 17)) and labelled with the original land owners and tenants. Many of the shots belonged to a Mrs M. Cliffe, whose descendent married Thomas Hatch in 1785. The map is thus considered to predate Hatch's ownership of the Manor (Philips 2017). The road pattern shown on this plan is broadly the same as that shown on Rocque although Manor Lane is shown as forking into two roads which both link to the high street. The northern part of the parish is shown as a combination of unenclosed land and commons with small areas of earlier informal enclosure. The settlement broadly occupies the same area as shown on the Rocque Map, although on this plan the settlement appears to have extended northwards along the western edge of Sutton Common.
- 5.2.5. The 1815 Enclosure map (Fig. 20) shows the layout of the settlement and surrounding land following the Enclosure Act. The open field shown on the Robinson plan, to the south of the parish and the common lands to the north of Sutton were enclosed under this Act. The areas formerly under the ownership of Mrs M. Cliffe had been transferred to Thomas Hatch Esquire, who owned the manor of Sutton at this time. Sutton Common was divided up and enclosed and the surviving part of the common currently known as 'The Green' is shown as a Playground.
- 5.2.6. The route of Manor Lane was diverted prior to creation of the Enclosure map; the map shows its new alignment skirting around the gardens of the 18th or 19th century Manor House located to the north of the Lane. The road appears to have been diverted to create space for gardens between the house and the lane. The fork of Manor Lane as shown on the Roberson plan appears is no longer present although its route has been partially preserved by a field boundary to the south of the lane.
- 5.2.7. The enclosure map shows two small estates, in the area surrounding St Nicholas Church, one recorded as Fernwood (OA 335) and the other recorded as the Rectory. Additional settlement activity (recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map as Sutton Court) is also shown to the south of the Cheam Road. Fernwood is shown as an extensive house set in the north-east corner of grounds covering approximately 3 acres. A house is shown at this location on both the Rocque map, and the Robertson plan, suggesting that the house associated with the Fernwood estate may have had earlier origins. The Rectory first appears on 1815 enclosure map, associated with several other buildings. By the time of its depiction on the 1st edition OS map the majority of the associated buildings have been demolished and the house is set within gardens.

- 5.2.8. The 1st edition OS map (published in 1871, Fig. 21) shows substantial change to the settlement at Sutton. The construction of the Sutton to Epsom Railway (in 1847), the Epsom Downs railway line (in 1865) and the more direct railway line to London via Micham Junction (in 1868) resulted in the rapid growth of Sutton in the 19th century. The 1st edition OS map shows the beginning of this growth. A framework of new roads are shown on the map spanning the agricultural land between Sutton, Cheam and Charshalton. The roads were probably laid out to support the industrial and residential development of the area. New industries such as the gas works in the north west corner of the HAZ, the steam mills to the south of Manor Lane, the Cheam and Sutton Water Works, just to the east of the HAZ boundary and brickfields situated on the London clays which underlie the northern part of the HAZ reflect the increased industrialisation of the settlement in this period. In addition to the new industries, the 1st edition OS map depicts an increase in settlement activity, with large villas/lodges appearing at the periphery of the settlement and smaller scale housing expanding out from the historic core of Sutton along the new roads.
- 5.2.9. The second edition OS map published in 1898 (Fig. 22) illustrates a pattern of largescale settlement expansion and settlement infill in the later part of the 19th century. The large villa estates (Fernwood and The Rectory) shown on the 1st edition OS map have been infilled with residential properties, and large housing estates have developed to the south of the railway line and along the framework of new roads laid out in the earlier part of the part of the 19th century. The previously undeveloped land along the High Street (between the Green and the Cock Inn Junction) has been infilled by new development and some of the older properties along the High Street appear to have been demolished and replaced with new structures. The layout of the Manor House and its grounds remain largely unchanged since their inclusion on the 1st edition OS map although by the time of the publication of the 1914 OS map, the Manor House had been demolished and its grounds had been redeveloped for housing. By 1898 the only significant areas of undeveloped land within the HAZ were The Green and the area currently occupied by Manor Park, although at this time Manor Park was made up largely of gardens with houses running along the southern and eastern boundaries.
- 5.2.10. The 1913 OS map reflects the continuing expansion of Sutton and by this period much of the agricultural land separating Sutton and the surrounding settlements of Cheam and Carshalton had been developed as housing. The Green and the Manor Park area are still shown as undeveloped areas on this map.
- 5.2.11. The settlement at Sutton continued to expand throughout the 20th century and by 1933 the springline settlements of Cheam, Sutton and Carshalton had largely been amalgamated by 20th century housing estates. Manor Park (OA 592) had been created by this time. Both Manor

Park and The Green have remained in use as public open space until the present day.

6. PREVIOUS GROUND DISTURBANCE

6.1.1. Sutton has been recorded as a settlement since the early-medieval period, when it is first referenced in the Chertsey Abbey Charters. Since the inception of the settlement it has been subject to continuous redevelopment and change. The creation of the railway in the mid-19th century led to the wide scale expansion and urbanisation of the area. Ground disturbance resulting from this development would have impacted upon any earlier archaeological deposits within the HAZ although there is potential for archaeological survival in the less disturbed areas.

6.1.2. Figures 24 and 25 presents a map of previous ground disturbance within the HAZ boundary. The level of disturbance has been determined following a programme of desk-based research and site walkovers. The results of this assessment has been used to divide the land within the HAZ into the following categories.

6.2. Very disturbed areas (hatched red, Fig 24)

6.2.1. Areas of significant ground disturbance, caused by activities such as quarrying or the construction of underground parking. Buildings likely to have significant foundations or cellars are also considered to fall into this category.

6.2.2. Ground disturbance in these areas is likely to have removed earlier archaeological remains or deposits.

6.3. Moderate-very disturbed areas (hatched yellow, Fig 25)

6.3.1. Areas that have been subject to a moderate-high level of ground disturbance. This category includes late 19th and early 20th century houses, which characteristically had relatively shallow foundations often extending only a few courses below ground level. Also included within this category are roads and some of the one storey extensions and workshops that exist behind the older street frontages. Any archaeological remains in these areas are likely to have been impacted by construction activities, however the depth of this impact is unknown and it is possible that the deeper features and finds could survive in these areas. This category also covers roads and the sites of demolished 19th and 20th century buildings. Remains relating to these structures may be present in these areas.

6.4. Moderately disturbed areas (hatched blue, Fig. 25)

6.4.1. Areas that have been subject to a moderate level of ground disturbance. This category includes surfaced areas such as back streets, yards, car

parks (ground level), drives and playgrounds, which do not appear to have been subject to major groundworks.

6.4.2. Shallow archaeological remains in these area may have been impacted by the creation of these areas and the utilities and service trenches that run through them. Below this level of impact there is potential for archaeological remains to survive.

6.5. Lightly disturbed areas (light blue-solid, Fig. 25)

6.5.1. Areas that have been subject to limited ground disturbance. This category includes areas that have historically been maintained as green space, but that may have been subject to light disturbance caused by landscaping or gardening activities. Any archaeological remains in these areas would have been subject to limited disturbance and if present would be relatively well preserved.

6.5.2. The burial ground surrounding St Nicolas Church has also been included in this category. The excavations of graves in this area would have significantly impacted upon earlier archaeological remains present however the burial ground has probably been in use since the early medieval period and at least some of the burials and burial monuments in this area are likely to be of archaeological interest and these remains are likely to be relatively well preserved.

6.6. Undisturbed areas (light green-solid, Fig. 25)

6.6.1. Areas of agricultural land and common land which have not previously been developed and have been preserved as undisturbed common/ gardens/ parkland. Archaeological remains in these areas, if present, are likely to be well preserved.

7. ASSESSMENT OF CHARACTER AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. The location of Sutton has always been strongly influenced by the presence of the springline and the narrow strip of fertile land which runs along the Thanet Sand beds. There is clear evidence for prehistoric and Roman exploitation of this landscape although to date known settlement activity appears to be focused away from the HAZ and there is no evidence to suggest that this activity informed the layout of the early town.

7.1.2. This section of the report discusses the character and archaeological potential of the HAZ. It has been divided into two sections. The first section (Areas of archaeological potential) discusses the character of the

pre-town archaeological resource and highlights, by period and, areas of particular potential. This section is supported by Figures 26-28. The second section (The development of early Sutton) considers the early development of Sutton during the medieval and early post-medieval periods and is supported by Figures 29-32. Discussion of the later development of the town from the 19th century onwards will be discussed in Sutton Heritage Action Zone Project 7632 *Historic Area Assessment and identification of significance*.

7.2. Areas of archaeological potential

Lower Palaeolithic

7.2.1. Within the Greater London and Surrey areas Lower Palaeolithic material is rare and has predominantly been recorded in association with the Thames river gravel terraces. Activity was not entirely restricted to these areas as finds from this period have also been recorded away from the river gravel terraces notably just to the south of the boundary of Greater London on the clay-with flint deposits along the chalk outcrop of the North Downs (nearest of these deposits, located 3.13km to the south of the HAZ) (Lewis 2000). Known lower Palaeolithic remains (OA 6, 9-11) within the study area appear to follow this pattern and are located away from HAZ on the river gravel terraces to the east.

7.2.2. Figure 26 shows areas considered to have the potential to contain Palaeolithic remains. These are concentrated on the gravel terraces associated with the Wandle to the east of the HAZ boundary. Outside of this area, prehistoric flints which may have a Palaeolithic date have been recorded in colluvial deposits within the HAZ boundary. The colluvial deposit within the HAZ is shown on BGS maps of the area. This deposit has been highlighted as an area of Palaeolithic potential as it is considered to have the potential to contain redeposited Palaeolithic finds. Elsewhere in the study area, areas of Palaeolithic potential have been identified on the gravel terraces of the Wandle to the east of the HAZ. The Palaeolithic potential areas have been identified based upon the distribution of known sites and finds within the study area and based upon patterns observed elsewhere in Surrey and the Greater London Area. While these areas are considered to have particular Palaeolithic potential, there is still the possibility for further sites and finds of this period to be present outside of these areas. Given its underlying geology the HAZ is considered to have a low potential to contain Lower Palaeolithic remains.

Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

7.2.3. During the Upper Palaeolithic there is evidence for increasing exploitation of the Thames valley and its tributaries, but in general confirmed Upper Palaeolithic remains are extremely rare in Britain,

accordingly settlement patterns are best made with reference to the Mesolithic period (Lewis 2000).

- 7.2.4. Mesolithic sites and finds appear to be concentrated along the tributaries of the River Wandle, which runs through south London passing through the London boroughs of Croydon, Sutton, Merton and Wandsworth before draining into the Thames. Mesolithic activity is concentrated in the southern part of the study area, correlating broadly with the underlying chalk, silt and sand geologies. This pattern reflects distributions observed elsewhere within the Greater London area, which suggest that London Clay geologies were less attractive locations for prehistoric settlement and were perhaps less productive when compared with lighter soils (Lewis 2000). Mesolithic sites appear to be particularly prevalent along the Thanet Sand geology with a concentration of Mesolithic activity appearing close to the springline at the foot of the chalk dip slope near Carshalton (Ellaby 1987).
- 7.2.5. Mesolithic activity within the study area appears to correspond with the wider distribution patterns seen elsewhere in Greater London and Surrey. With sites being concentrated along river valleys and flood plains, presumably to exploit the range of habitats and food resources such environments would offer. Occupation activity has also been recorded on the chalk ridge at Orchard Hill, a site perhaps chosen for the easy access to good flint that this geology provided.
- 7.2.6. Figure 26 shows areas considered to have the potential to contain Mesolithic remains. These areas are focussed on river valleys and the Thanet sand deposits which follow the spring line and pass through the south of the HAZ. Accordingly, the HAZ is considered to have a moderate potential to contain previously unidentified Upper Paleolithic and Mesolithic remains. Additional areas of potential have been recorded on the chalk downs at Orchard Hill, where there is considered to be the potential for further occupation deposits. The colluvial deposits recorded within the HAZ boundary have also been recorded as an area of potential as several Mesolithic flints have been recorded in this area (in a possible pit/ tree throw). It is uncertain whether these remains represent an in-situ deposit or whether they are artefacts redistributed from the adjacent higher ground.
- 7.2.7. The areas of potential shown on Figure 26 have been identified based upon the distribution of known sites and finds within the study area and patterns observed elsewhere in Surrey and the Greater London Area. While these areas are considered to have particular Mesolithic potential, there is the possibility for further sites and finds of this period to be present outside of these areas.

Neolithic

- 7.2.8. The distribution of Neolithic sites and finds in both early Neolithic Surrey and London are widely scattered but their location is predominately biased towards riverine locations although there is some evidence for exploitation of the higher river terrace gravels. The exposure of large amounts of alluvium in the early Neolithic offers some explanation for this pattern as the exposure of these deposits would have allowed for increased exploitation of summer pastures. The riverine distributions thus may represent transient populations travelling through the landscapes to exploit seasonal resources (Field & Cotton 1987; Lewis 2000). During the later Neolithic more widespread occupation of the Thames gravel terraces and tributaries occurred perhaps as a result of the sea level change in this period which may have caused inundation of the low lying river locations. As in the previous periods there is limited evidence of activity on London Clay deposits which are thought to have been unsuitable for Neolithic farming practices. Where sites do occur on this geology they tend to be found on the edge of outlying brickearth, sand and gravel deposits (Lewis 2000).
- 7.2.9. Neolithic activity within the study area is largely represented by isolated features associated with struck flint or pottery and scatters of worked flint. The distribution of these sites largely reflects the patterns seen elsewhere in London and Surrey, with concentrations of sites and finds following the course of the River Wandle. Elsewhere within the study area Neolithic activity appears to be concentrated around the sand and silt geologies of the spring line which bisect the study area. The path of the spring line passes between the tributaries of the Hogsmill River (to the west of the study area) and the River Wandle (to the east of the study area) and the presence of Neolithic sites within in this area may represent exploitation of the spring line waters by transient populations exploiting seasonal grazing opportunities. Away from the waterside areas possible Neolithic settlement sites have been recorded to the south east of the HAZ boundary at Orchard Hill and to the north of the site at the Beddington Sewage Works, these two sites are situated on higher ground overlooking the lower lying riverine landscape and are the only known sites within the study area to contain Neolithic features (hearths at Orchard Hill and pits at the Beddington Sewage Works).
- 7.2.10. Figure 26 shows areas considered to have the potential to contain further Neolithic sites and finds. These are concentrated on the gravel terraces associated with the Wandle, the sand geologies of the spring line (which pass through the HAZ) and areas of known Neolithic activity on the high ground overlooking riverine landscapes. The areas have been identified based upon the distribution of known sites and finds within the study area and patterns observed elsewhere in Surrey and the Greater London Area. While these areas are considered to have particular Neolithic potential, there is the possibility for further sites and finds of this period to be present outside of these areas. The Thanet Sands which pass through the HAZ are considered to have a particular potential to contain Neolithic remains, however known remains of this period within the

HAZ are limited and as such the HAZ is considered to have a moderate potential for this period.

Bronze Age

- 7.2.11. During the Bronze Age activity appears to have been focused to the east of the HAZ along the river terraces of the River Wandle. This area would have presented fertile soils which would likely have been a focus for agricultural settlement from at least the middle Neolithic (Needham 1987). The terraces would have provided easily tilled gravels which bounded a flood plain of varied alluvial deposits. The concentration of heritage assets on these geologies may reflect the exploitation of these more fertile soils in this period.
- 7.2.12. Concentrations of Bronze Age activity within the study area also occur on the northwards facing slope of the North Downs ridge, which is considered to be an important focus of settlement during the Bronze Age. The earliest substantial settlement on the downs date to the late Bronze Age. There is also a substantial increase in the density of metal work finds dating to this period, perhaps reflecting an expansion of population. Within the study area the most significant settlement recorded is that of Queen Mary's Hospital in Carshalton (OA 80, 2.12km to the south-east of the HAZ). Here an enclosure of about 150m diameter was dug on the eminence of a dip slope. This site has been regarded as a possible 'central-place' as far as the contemporary metalwork distribution is concerned and may have been a regional centre in this period (Needham & Burges 1980, 450, fig. 5). Within the study area numerous features and finds dating to the Bronze Age have been recorded in proximity to this enclosure.
- 7.2.13. The only Bronze Age activity recorded within the HAZ boundary is a collection of residual flints found within medieval context. The flints appear to be residual, and given their location within an area of colluvium, they may have been redistributed from an area of higher ground. Elsewhere within the study area remains of this date are concentrated around the tributaries of the River Wandle and on the chalk slope of the North Downs. This corresponds with patterns shown across the Greater London area which suggest that the London Clays were less utilized in this period (although it has been noted that the absence of Bronze Age material from the London clays may be a result of the urban development of this area combined with the likely effects of alluviation since the Bronze Age (Lewis 2000, 90)).
- 7.2.14. Figure 27 shows areas considered to have the potential to contain further Bronze Age sites and finds. The HAZ is considered to have a low – moderate potential to contain previously unidentified Bronze Age remains. Based upon the distributions of sites and finds elsewhere within the study area it is likely that should previously identified Bronze Age remains be present in the HAZ, they would be situated on the higher

ground and chalk geologies that form the southern part of the HAZ. The areas of potential shown on Figure 27 have been identified based upon the distribution of known sites and finds within the study area and patterns observed elsewhere in Surrey and the Greater London Area. While these areas are considered to have particular Bronze Age potential, there is the possibility for further sites and finds of this period to be present outside of these areas.

Iron Age

- 7.2.15. The Iron Age is conventionally seen as a period of expanding population and worsening climate, factors which appear to have resulted in the occupation and utilisation of previously marginalised landscapes (Lewis 2000) such as the heavy claylands which occupy the northern part of the study area. Despite the pattern of expansion into the London clays seen elsewhere in the Greater London area, the distribution of Iron Age activity within the study area appears to be concentrated along the riverine environments to the east of the HAZ and the chalk dip slope to the south-east, a pattern that seems to have continued from earlier periods. The rarity of sites or finds on the London Clay geologies may reflect the extensive development and lack of archaeological work in this area, rather than a true absence of Iron Age exploitation.
- 7.2.16. Figure 28 shows areas considered to have a particular potential to contain further Iron Age sites and finds. The distribution of known sites in the study area highlights the riverine landscapes surrounding the River Wandle and the chalk dip slope as particular areas of potential. Evidence from within the HAZ suggests that this area was being utilized during this period, however based on the existing evidence the nature of this activity appears to reflect transient usage rather than permanent settlement and accordingly, the HAZ is considered to have a moderate potential to contain further Iron Age remains. The areas of potential shown on Figure 28 are centered on areas of known Iron Age activity, there is the possibility that further sites and finds of this period are present away from these areas.

Roman

- 7.2.17. During the Roman period Sutton and the surrounding area formed part of London's hinterland. Activity in this period appears to be focused along the lines of Roman Roads such as the London to Chichester road which passes through the western part of the study area. Away from these main roads settlement has been recorded at the junction differing geologies (such as the springline), presumably located to exploit the mixed farming resources and in proximity to known villa sites such as Beddington which is located to the east of the study area (Perring and Brigham 2000).

- 7.2.18. Figure 28 shows area considered to have a particular potential to contain further Roman remains. The springline location makes the HAZ a possible location for previously unknown Roman Settlement, being at the junction of London Clay and chalk geologies, although as of yet there is no evidence of settlement at this location in the archaeological record. The only Roman remains within the HAZ is some Roman pottery which was found in an in a later context and is likely to be residual. The HAZ is thus considered to have a low-moderate potential to contain previously Roman remains.
- 7.2.19. Elsewhere within the study area, areas considered to have particular potential to contain Roman remains have been identified along the line of the London to Chichester Roman road (present day A24) to the west of the HAZ, to the east of the HAZ between Sutton and Carshalton and to the south-east of the HAZ at Orchard Hill.
- 7.2.20. In addition, scatters of Roman finds have been found across the study area suggesting wider use of the landscape in this period. The areas of Roman potential have been identified based on distributions of known sites and finds, and based upon patterns seen elsewhere within the wider landscape accordingly there is potential for previously unidentified sites or finds of this period to be found outside of these areas.

7.3. The development of early Sutton

Early medieval

- 7.3.1. The Manor of Sutton is first referenced in the early-medieval period when it is recorded as a gift to Chertsey Abbey. No archaeological evidence relating to an early medieval settlement has been recorded within the HAZ although the modern day church of St Nicholas is believed to be built on the site of an earlier Church. The date of the early church is unknown; however, it was probably built by the monks of Chertsey sometime after they were granted the Manor during the 7th century. Elsewhere in Surrey population growth led to the rapid appearance of churches along the dip-slope manors during the 11th and 12th century (Blair 1991). A church had been established in Sutton by the end of the 11th century when the Domesday Survey (1086) records two churches within the Manor, probably early iterations of the Parish Churches at Sutton and Horley. A settlement had clearly been established by the 11th century although there is no surviving evidence pertaining to the form or character of the early medieval settlement.
- 7.3.2. Figure 11 shows the distribution of known early medieval sites within the HAZ as well as the parish boundary (as shown on the 1st edition OS map). Elsewhere in Surrey where charter boundaries are available the extent of Late Saxon and Norman manors correspond almost exactly with the boundaries of the later parish (Blair 1991). Thus it can be hypothesised that the parish boundary shown on 1st edition OS may

reflect the extent of the Domesday Manor of Sutton³. A portion of the eastern parish boundary, to the south of Lower Road, deviates from the field boundaries in this area, which suggests that the parish boundary may respect an earlier pre-enclosure boundary. The straight portion of the western parish boundary, which extends as far as Pyl Brook may also respect the line of an earlier landscape boundary such as a dyke now long gone⁴.

- 7.3.3. The parishes along the dip slope of the Downs are aligned north to south and are long and thin. This pattern was likely formed for economic reasons to allow for the exploitation of the varying soil types in this area. Comparison with the Domesday Survey suggests that this tenurial geography was in place by 1086 and indicates the presence of a mixed use rural economy which utilised woodland common, open grazing and arable landscapes. Comparable small strip shaped manors are a distinctive feature of the Downs and dip slope regions in Surrey and Kent. Some manors of this type are believed to be ancient as they reflect, on a smaller scale, the linear shape of the early medieval provincial territories, while others, including adjacent manors of Carshalton, Beddington and Wallington, were formed in the late 10th, 11th or 12th centuries by the subdivision of larger estates (Blair 1991, 33). The formation date of this parish boundary is thus uncertain but as the Manor is mentioned in 7th century Chertsey Abbey charters there is some potential for both the Manor and settlement at Sutton to have earlier origins⁵.
- 7.3.4. Archaeological work carried out elsewhere within the county suggest that settlement in the early part of this period may have had an irregular clustered form without alignment, streets or plot boundaries (Blair 1991,55). Excavated settlements of this date have often been found on the summit of the downs rather than in the valleys (ibid). The presence of significant 5th and 6th century settlements on the higher reaches of the Downs is suggested by the cluster of cemeteries at Banstead, Beddington, Carshalton and Coulsdon.
- 7.3.5. During 9th and 10th century Surrey there appears to have been a population shift away from these settlements. Accordingly, it is likely that the settlement at Sutton described in the Domesday Survey (1086), reflects the developments of the preceding two centuries rather than that of the whole Anglo-Saxon period (Fowler 1972,43; Blair 1991). The area surrounding the parish church has been identified as having some potential to contain early medieval remains however given the lack of recorded early medieval settlement activity within the HAZ the area is considered to have a low- moderate potential to contain early medieval remains. In the wider study area, areas of possible early medieval activity (burial and possibly settlement activity) have been recorded to the south and east of the HAZ (Fig 29).

Medieval

- 7.3.6. The exact position of any watercourse/springs in medieval and early post medieval times is difficult to determine. Settlement was no doubt in part located here to exploit the springline resources that this junction of geological types created. The 18th and 19th century maps of the area show a large number of ponds scattered throughout the HAZ (see Fig 30). The creation of the Water Works, founded in 1863, would have intercepted the water flowing down to the springs disrupting the route of the earlier water courses and springs.
- 7.3.7. The location of the medieval village is somewhat disputed; it has been suggested that it is located around the green although there is no real evidence for this. The area currently occupied by the green is a remnant of Sutton Common which extended to the northwest on both sides of the present Sutton Common Road. The Common was enclosed in 1809 and the Green was left as a recreation ground. Another hypothetical location for the early village is the junction of Manor Lane, the High Street, West Street and Robin Hood Lane where the roads bend in a manner reminiscent of Cheam and Lower Cheam (Philips 2017). Information regarding the original form and character of the medieval settlement is lacking although archaeological excavation has revealed evidence of medieval settlement along the High Street. Later maps of the village show the settlement as linear in arrangement with regular plots fronting onto the High Street (see Fig 19). The plots shown on these maps are reminiscent of the linear two row medieval village plans seen elsewhere on the Chertsey Abbey lands within Surrey (Choham, Egham, Great Bookham (Blair 1991) and suggest that the medieval form of Sutton was perhaps that of a planned (maybe deliberately formed) medieval village.
- 7.3.8. Town plan analysis can be used to identify building plots that may date to the medieval period. Property boundaries which define urban house plots are conservative and in many settlements change very slowly and while they may be subdivided or amalgamated over time in most cases the primary boundaries are unlikely to alter. Elsewhere studies have shown that planned medieval towns are laid out on standard measurements based on the Perch (25.3m²) and the Rod (5.03m). Primary boundaries are thus likely to be laid out in multiples or fractions of these measurement (VCH 2018). Nineteenth and 20th century redevelopment within the core of Sutton has removed large portions of the earlier town plan, and many of the original plots have been replaced with large shopping centres, multi-storey car parks and modern development. Where small shop plots do survive, the width of the plot has been measured⁶ to see if the width of sequential plots formed fractions or multiples of the standard perch or rod. While it was possible to group some (but not all) of the building plots together into multiples or fractions of the rod, no discernible patterns which might represent the original plot widths have been observed. This may be due to significant erosion of the original town plan caused by the redevelopment of Sutton Town Centre in the 19th and 20th centuries.

- 7.3.9. The 1st edition OS provides the oldest accurately surveyed map showing the street plan and building plots in Sutton. Building plots shown on this map have been divided into areas of morphological homogeneity (character areas) to help identify the phases of earlier development within the town (Fig 33). Based upon this analysis the oldest plots of land appear to be the churchyard and the long regular plots which face each other across Sutton High Street. Regular plots are shown at broadly this location on both the Robinson Plan and the 1815 enclosure map suggesting that these landforms are 18th century or earlier. Given their regularity they may be remnants of the older medieval village plan and may suggest the location of the medieval village.
- 7.3.10. While Sutton has been subject to large scale change in the 19th and 20th century the original form of the settlement perhaps had regular row alignment⁷, with blocks of strip plots facing each other across a single road. Based upon the archaeological evidence and the later mapping the medieval settlement appears to have been focused along the High Street, stretching north from the medieval church along the High Street to the base of the Sutton Common. Figure 30 shows the portion of the HAZ considered to have the potential to contain medieval settlement remains. No extant medieval buildings survive within the HAZ however excavations carried out along the High Street have revealed evidence of chalk floors and walls and there is the potential for further such remains to survive in the less disturbed parts of the HAZ. Figure 30 also shows the likely location of the parish church. A church has been recorded in Sutton since the Domesday Survey of 1086, accordingly this area has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the original church and churchyard, although any such remains would have been impacted by the redevelopment of the church.

Early Post medieval

- 7.3.11. The development of the settlement in the post-medieval period is easier to trace due to the availability of contemporary mapping from the 18th century onwards.
- 7.3.12. The 18th century Robertson Plan of the village, provides a detailed picture of land use surrounding the village. The fertile lands occupying the southern part of the HAZ and its surrounds appear to have been in use as open field until the early 19th century while the area to the north appear to have been in use as pastures or common. The old course of Manor Lane, West Street and Robin Hood Lane appear to have marked the division of these two land uses. Mapping from this period suggests that the early post medieval village was essentially an agricultural community exploiting the mixed farming opportunities provided by the varied geologies of the Sutton area. At this time there is little evidence for industrial activity, although the place name of Marling Shot (to the east of the HAZ) provides some evidence for marl quarrying during this period (chalk pits are shown at this location on 1762 Rocque Map (Fig.

18) and by the time of the 1st edition OS old chalk pits are marked in this area). The excavated marl was probably being utilised as a fertilizer (Richardson 1986).

- 7.3.13. Prior to the creation of the 18th century turnpikes, the main road within the HAZ and the wider Parish were aligned broadly north to south. The Sutton High Street appears to have been the main road in this period running from Merton through Sutton and on to the Banstead Downs (Marshal 1936). At this time the Cheam and Carshalton Roads, running between Sutton and the nearby settlements of Cheam and Carshalton would have been little more than tracks passing through the surrounding open field system (ibid). Robin Hood Lane is also shown on the later 18th century maps of the area but the road is not shown on the earlier Senex (1729) Map and no settlement activity is shown along the road.
- 7.3.14. The 18th century settlement appears to have been predominantly focused on the west side of the High Street situated in the area between Cheam Road and the base of Sutton Common, there appears to have been some settlement encroachment into the common by this time. On the east of the High Street settlement appears more limited, extending south from the common just past Manor Lane. From 1750 onwards large villas/estates began to appear on the periphery of the earlier settlement (Sutton Court, Fernwood, Manor House, the Rectory, The Cedar's). The creation of the villas broadly corresponds with the creation of the turnpike roads along the High Street and the Cheam and Carshalton Roads. The High Street was a continuation of the Brighton Road which was the favoured route from London to the growing seaside town of Brighton. The growing popularity of Brighton in the late 18th century probably contributed the settlement growth in Sutton at this time.
- 7.3.15. The development of the Epsom Downs Race Course 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. Figure 31 shows the extent of Sutton during the 18th and early 19th centuries, Sutton at this time appears to be largely agricultural. While there appears to have been some settlement growth in this period Sutton appears to have remained a largely agricultural settlement until the mid-19th century when the creation of the railway prompted large scale industrial growth and settlement growth.
- 7.3.16. Figures 31 and 32 show the development of Sutton throughout the early post-medieval period. There are few surviving standing buildings predating the 19th and 20th century redevelopment of the town. The chalk walls preserved in the later Clarkes building provide one example of earlier remains and another example is the cottage next to the Crown pub. The latter building is very damaged and is unlikely to predate the 18th century so is of limited archaeological significance. The Cricketers (now Prince Regent) pub appears to have developed from a row of late

18th century cottages in the 19th century and may also have some pre-19th century elements.

- 7.3.17. Archaeological investigations within the HAZ area have yielded evidence of earlier post-medieval remains and there is potential for further such remains to be present in the less disturbed parts of the HAZ, particularly in the area surrounding Sutton High Street.

8. REVIEW OF THE SUTTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREA

8.1. Introduction

- 8.1.1. The HAZ boundary contains two Archaeological Priority Areas (APA), the Sutton APA and the North Downs Fringe and Springline APA (Fig 34).

- 8.1.2. The Sutton APA covers the historic core of Sutton and is considered to have the potential to contain medieval and post medieval settlement remains. The extent of this APA has been re-appraised as a result of this assessment, and a new APA description has been produced in the section below. The re-appraisal of the APA has been carried out in accordance with the Historic England Greater London Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines (Historic England 2016).

- 8.1.3. The burial ground associated with the Church of St Nicholas is considered to have the potential to contain medieval burial remains. In line with the Historic England Greater London Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines (Historic England 2016) *some burial grounds will merit Tier 1 Status, typically those with a medieval or earlier origin.* Accordingly, it is proposed that this area should form a separate Tier 1 APA. A new APA description for the proposed Church of St Nicholas APA has been produced in the section below.

- 8.1.4. The North Downs Fringe and Springline APA extends from the eastern boundary of Nonsuch Park, following the springline eastwards through the study area, eastwards and terminating to the east of Carshalton. The APA follows a strip of exposed Thanet sand and gravel deposits and is considered to have the greatest potential in the borough for well-preserved prehistoric sites. A full reassessment of the North Downs Fringe and Springline APA falls outside of the scope of this assessment, however it is considered likely that this APA would be classified as a Tier 3 APA, defined in the 2016 guidelines as *a landscape zone with the potential to contain heritage assets of archaeological interest* (see below for a full discussion of the tiered system of APAs).

8.2. Explanation of Archaeological Priority Areas

- 8.2.1. An APA is defined in the 2016 guidelines as an area where, according to existing information there is significant known archaeological interest or particular potential for new discoveries.
- 8.2.2. APAs or their equivalents exist in every London borough and were initially created in the 1970s and 1980s either by the boroughs or by local museums. The APAs in the London Borough of Sutton were subject to a 'light touch' review in 2008 prior to the production of the Historic England APA Guidelines. The present review of the Sutton APA is based on evidence held within the GLHER, historic maps and a wide range of secondary sources. As cited above guidelines have been produced to ensure consistency in the recognition and definition of these areas across the Greater London Area These guidelines have been used in this review (and salient points from the guidelines are discussed below).
- 8.2.3. 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.
- 8.2.4. To assist recognition and management of archaeological significance, APAs are divided into three tiers (1 – 3) indicating different degrees of sensitivity to groundworks. A fourth tier (4) covers all other land reflecting the possibility of discoveries being made outside areas of known potential. The system is designed to be dynamic so that new discoveries and investigations can result in areas being moved from one tier to another, for example if remains of national importance were discovered.

Tier 1

- 8.2.5. Tier 1 is a defined area which is known, or strongly suspected, to contain a heritage asset of national significance (e.g. a scheduled monument or equivalent); or is otherwise of very high archaeological sensitivity. Thus Tier 1 covers heritages assets to which policies for designated heritage assets would apply (NPPF 132 &139) and a few other sites which are particularly sensitive to small scale disturbance. Tier 1 APAs are usually clearly focused on a specific known heritage asset and are normally relatively small. Scheduled Monuments would normally be included within Tier 1.

Tier 2

- 8.2.6. Tier 2 comprises local areas 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 heritage assets considered of less than national importance considering the scale of harm and the

significance of the asset. Tier 2 APAs will typically cover a larger area than Tier 1 APAs.

Tier 3

- 8.2.7. 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 distributions.

Tier 4

- 8.2.8. Tier 4 (outside APAs) 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 upon greenfield sites, in relation to large-scale development or in associated with listed buildings or other designated assets.

8.3. Proposed Church of St Nicholas APA description

Summary and Definition

- 8.3.1. This Archaeological Priority Area covers the Church of St Nicholas and its associated burial ground. The APA has been classified as Tier 1, as it is a historic burial ground with medieval origins. The APA has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval burials. It may also contain archaeological remains associated with the medieval church.

Description

- 8.3.2. The APA includes the burial ground associated with the Church of St Nicholas. The burial ground contains the Grade II listed St Nicholas Church which was constructed by Edward Nash in the 19th century. The church was built upon the site of an earlier medieval church and incorporates a medieval piscina and monuments from the medieval church. A church has been recorded at this location since at least the 11th century and as such the burial ground has the potential to contain the remains of the medieval church and associated burials. Any surviving elements of the medieval church are likely to have been impacted by the construction of the 19th century church. The burial ground contains tombs dating back to the 18th century including the Grade II listed Gibson Mausoleum and several 17th century tombstones. There is also said to have been a grave stone with an inscription which made reference

to Mrs Elizabeth Pistor (d 1690) and two of her children ‘who dyed young in the Great Sickness [of] 1665’ (London Gardens Online n.d.).

Significance

- 8.3.3. The APA contains the burial ground associated with the Church of St Nicholas. The 19th century church was built on the site of an earlier medieval church and as such the churchyard has the potential to contain remains dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The interest in burial grounds and burials relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which reflect social and religious factors, and also the study of human populations. If the opportunity to study these remains occurred, they could provide information regarding the life expectancy and the health and social background of the local community.

8.4. Proposed Sutton APA description

Summary and definition

- 8.4.1. This 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.
- 8.4.2. Prehistoric remains have also been recorded within the APA, focused on the course of the springline which passes through the centre of the Sutton APA. The springline is thought to be a focus for prehistoric activity and within the London borough of Sutton this area is considered to have the highest potential to contain well preserved prehistoric remains.

Description

- 8.4.3. This APA covers the historic core of Sutton as shown on John Rocque’s 1762 map of Surrey.
- 8.4.4. The 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 of the HAZ and the Lewes Chalk Formation to the south. The change in height and the interface between the chalk and clay bedrock has caused a springline to rise at the junction between these geologies, a narrow band of Lambeth Group Clay, Sand and Silt and Thanet Formation Sand has been deposited along this springline by the action of the water (elsewhere these deposits have been classified as the *North Downs Fringe and Springline APA*). Natural springs rise to the surface along this line, with water descending downhill through the Lewes Chalk until it meets the London Clay. On meeting the impermeable clay, the water rises up through the sand to produce natural springs and ponds. Within the London Borough of Sutton these geological deposits are considered to have the highest potential for well-preserved prehistoric remains. 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.

- 8.4.5. The settlement of Sutton dates back 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).
- 8.4.6. 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.
- 8.4.7. The settlement of Sutton appears in the Domesday books as '*Suotone*', a quite large settlement of 27 households and two churches. It is probably that some of these households and one of the churches would have been located within the manorial outlier at Horley. At this time the settlement belonged to Chertsey Abbey and was associated with 15 ploughlands, two acres of meadow and woodland for 10 swine (Opendomesday.org). 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 outside the APA at the Chertsey Abbey denn⁸ in Horley . The denn at Horley was probably used for swine pasture and to supply Sutton with fuel and timber. By 1086 many denns had been colonised by tenants. The second church within the Manor at Sutton was likely to have been built at Horley to serve these new tenants. 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 has been tentatively dated to the 15th or 16th century⁹, there are no extant medieval buildings within the APA.
- 8.4.8. 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 race courses 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.

Significance

- 8.4.9. The APA is situated on the springline which runs along the foot of the dip slope of the North Downs. While prehistoric activity within the APA is limited to the occasional feature or find 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.
- 8.4.10. 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. The origins of Sutton are likely to date back to the early medieval period. Any potential future work would help to develop our understanding of the early settlement and its origins, particularly how and why the settlement developed.

9. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.1.1. A review of known archaeological and historic material has been carried out in order to appraise the extent of the existing Sutton APA in line with the HE guidelines. This assessment concludes that the Sutton HAZ should include three APAs;
- The Tier 1 Church of St Nicholas APA
 - The Tier 2 Sutton APA; and
 - The Tier 3 North Downs Fringe and Springline APA.

- 9.1.2. The burial ground associated with the church of St Nicholas is a burial ground with medieval origins. In line with the HE guidelines, it is recommended that this area should form a separate Tier 1 APA within the HAZ. Figure 35 shows the extent of the proposed Tier 1 APA within the HAZ.
- 9.1.3. The current Sutton APA is contained within the HAZ. Following this assessment, it is recommended that the extent of this APA is revised to include the area around Sutton Common (now a playing field), which lies to the north of the existing APA. This area of development represents settlement encroachment into the common during the early post-medieval period. The area around the common is considered to have the potential to contain archaeological remains which could shed light upon land use and settlement patterns in the post-medieval period as well as remains which could help to define the extent of the medieval settlement.
- 9.1.4. As part of this assessment an area of extensive post medieval quarrying has been recorded in the south-east corner of the original Sutton APA. This area has been excluded from the proposed Sutton APA, in line with the HE Guidelines which state that '*it is important that the APA concept is not weakened by the inclusion of areas which lack credible evidence for potential or significance*' (Historic England 2016). The extensive quarrying in this area is considered likely to have removed any surviving archaeological deposits and accordingly the area has been excluded from the APA.
- 9.1.5. The width of the proposed Sutton APA has also been reduced to reflect the distribution of known medieval settlement remains and the extent of the settlement as shown on historic mapping of the town. Figure 35 shows the extent of the proposed Tier 2 APA within the HAZ.
- 9.1.6. The HAZ also contains the North Downs Fringe and Springline APA. This APA follows the course of the springline and is considered to have the potential to contain previously unidentified prehistoric remains. The APA extends along the length of the springline and covers a large expanse of land that falls outside of the HAZ boundary, accordingly redefining the full extent of this APA falls outside the scope of this assessment. However, based upon the material considered as part of this study it is likely that the portion of the APA within the HAZ would be classified as a Tier 3 APA, a landscape zone with the potential to contain heritage assets of archaeological interest. In the area of the HAZ it is recommended that this APA is expanded to cover the Thanet Sand Formation sand, silt and clay deposits and the Lambeth Group clay, silt and sand deposits which mark the springline. These deposits are considered to have the potential to contain preserved prehistoric remains which, if present could help to develop our understanding of the prehistoric exploitation of the springline. Figure 35 shows the extent of the proposed Tier 3 APA within the HAZ boundary (it is likely that this

APA would continue to the east and west of the area shown, however these areas fall outside of the scope of this study).

- 9.1.7. The existing Sutton APA currently overlies the North Downs Fringe and Springline APA. The HE guidance states that APAs belonging to different Tier Groups should never overlap one another. In order to rationalise this overlap, it is suggesting that the North Downs Fringe and Springline APA should be edited to exclude the area covered by the proposed Tier 2 Sutton APA.

Notes

- 1 Sutton appears in five Charters dating to 675, 727, 933,967 and 1062 but all exist only as later medieval copies. The form of wording within the charters suggests that they may be forgeries, and although they probably incorporate earlier traditions it is impossible to rely on them entirely to date the formation of the manor.
- 2 a small piece of detached woodland, located some distance from the Manor
- 3 The Manor Court held 16th October 1794 (Sutton Archives 6/4 p. 24+) sets out the bounds of the Manor which appear to be the same as the parish boundary. The map shows that the Manor also had a strip in Carshalton Field and most of the local manors had outliers at Horley (J Phillips 2018, pers. Comm., 9th April 2018)
- 4 M Stevenson 2018, pers. Comm., 17th April 2018
- 5 Sutton appears in five Charters dating to 675, 727, 933,967 and 1062 but all exist only as later medieval copies. The form of wording within the charters suggests that they may be forgeries, and although they probably incorporate earlier traditions it is impossible to rely on them entirely to date the formation of the manor.
- 6 Measurements of building plots were taken from the Mastermap Area dataset using the Minimum Bounding Geometry Tool in ArcGIS version 10.5.1. This function measures the shortest side of the building plot to identify plot width. Measurements were taken in meters and converted into the standard Rod (5.03m). Large scale shopping centres, multistore carparks, and modern housing estates outside of the settlement core were excluded from this analysis. The data collected during this analysis is reproduced in Appendix D
- 7 Based upon Brian Roberts classifications of English village forms (English Heritage 2011)
- 8 A denn was a small piece of woodland, associated with, but detached and often located some distance from a medieval manor.
- 9 The 15th or 16th century date of the wall would represent a very early use of brick in Surrey. The construction of the wall is similar to walls observed at Honeywood, Carshalton, which have been dated to the 17th century (J Phillips, 2018, pers. Comm., 9th April 2018)

APPENDIX A GAZETEER OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
1	MLO35085	HONEYWOOD WALK, Prehistoric findspot	Prehistoric	FINDSPOT	0	527805	164605
2	MLO63653	LONDON RD (J SAINSBURY SITE), Prehistoric findspot	Prehistoric	FINDSPOT	0	523705	165205
3	MLO64556	NEW RD, Prehistoric findspot	Prehistoric	FINDSPOT	0	527955	166435
4	MLO71523	DUKES HEAD PUBLIC HOUSE, Prehistoric findspot	Prehistoric	FINDSPOT	0	528605	164593
5	MLO75634	St Nicholas Way/Crown Road, Tree clearance holes associated with Bronze Age lithics. Medieval plough soil sealed a chalk floor and wall foundation.	Prehistoric	MONUMENT	0	525725	164725
6	MLO10751	CARSHALTON , flint scraper found on the stream bed	Palaeolithic	FINDSPOT	0	527845	164565
7	MLO4089	CARSHALTON, Palaeolithic implements recorded in the gravels of the Wandle	Palaeolithic	FINDSPOT	0	528005	164005
8	MLO4468	GREEN WRYTHE LA ALLOTMENTS, flint flakes	Palaeolithic	FINDSPOT	0	527405	165505
9	MLO4469	64 CULVERS AVE, flint flakes	Palaeolithic	FINDSPOT	0	527675	165875
10	MLO4471	61-67 RUSKIN RD, Palaeolithic and Upper Palaeolithic flint flakes	Palaeolithic	FINDSPOT	0	528650	164550
11	MLO8551	CARSHALTON, Pleistocene remains of Rhinoceros, Elephant and horse	Palaeolithic	FINDSPOT	0	528250	164750
12	MLO64164	Mint Road (No 25), Carshalton {Prehistoric artefact scatter}	Palaeolithic to Late Bronze Age	MONUMENT	0	528649	164558

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
13	MLO58356	324-332 CARSHALTON RD, medieval and post-medieval cultivation deposits containing prehistoric flint and pottery that was probably redistributed in the hill wash deposits	Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	527355	164255
14	MLO98637	Ann Boleyn's Walk [Dairy Crest site], Cheam {residual prehistoric finds}	Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524127	163514
15	MLO74189	DANBURY MEWS WALLINGTON,SUTTON, Mesolithic to bronze age flint	Palaeolithic to Roman	MONUMENT	0	528715	164725
16	MLO23069	NONSUCH PARK, Mesolithic flints found in the park boundary ditch	Mesolithic	FINDSPOT	0	523755	163715
17	MLO23070	CHURCH HILL RD, flint arrow head found in school playing fields	Mesolithic	FINDSPOT	0	524205	164405
18	MLO23267	POUND ST, Mesolithic flints	Mesolithic	FINDSPOT	0	527925	164495
19	MLO30205	ORCHARD HILL, Mesolithic lithic working site including a working floor	Mesolithic	MONUMENT	0	527905	164405
20	MLO38755	ORCHARD HILL, possible Mesolithic structure	Mesolithic	MONUMENT	0	528150	164650
21	MLO4123	QUEEN MARYS AVE, Mesolithic findspot	Mesolithic	FINDSPOT	0	527935	162365
22	MLO4180	7-9 THE PARK, Lithic working site including a possible chipping floor	Mesolithic	MONUMENT	0	527905	164085
23	MLO4200	ORCHARD HILL, Mesolithic occupation site	Mesolithic	MONUMENT	0	528150	164650
24	MLO4284	CHEAM, several worked flints found in the Cheam area	Mesolithic	FINDSPOT	0	525005	163005
25	MLO59753	High Street (No 341), Benhilton, Mesolithic pits or tree-holes containing four struck flints	Mesolithic	MONUMENT	0	525730	164990

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
26	MLO59753	High Street (No 341), Benhilton, Mesolithic pits or tree-holes containing four struck flints	Mesolithic	MONUMENT	0	525690	164980
27	MLO59753	High Street (No 341), Benhilton, Mesolithic pits or tree-holes containing four struck flints	Mesolithic	MONUMENT	0	525690	164950
28	MLO59753	High Street (No 341), Benhilton, Mesolithic pits or tree-holes containing four struck flints	Mesolithic	MONUMENT	0	525710	164950
29	MLO59753	High Street (No 341), Benhilton, Mesolithic pits or tree-holes containing four struck flints	Mesolithic	MONUMENT	0	525710	164970
30	MLO78184	2 & 4 RIVERSIDE CLOSE, WALLINGTON, three Mesolithic struck flints	Mesolithic	FINDSPOT	0	528655	165205
31	MLO78186	ST MARY'S COTTAGE, CHURCH HILL, CARSHALTON, struck flints	Mesolithic	FINDSPOT	0	527928	164435
32	MLO75380	Former Vinamul Site, Butter Hill, Wallington, Sutton, sand and gravel deposits containing large quantities of struck flint	Mesolithic	MONUMENT	0	528237	165130
33	MLO75380	Former Vinamul Site, Butter Hill, Wallington, Sutton, sand and gravel deposits containing large quantities of struck flint	Mesolithic	MONUMENT	0	528231	165148
34	MLO75380	Former Vinamul Site, Butter Hill, Wallington, Sutton, sand and gravel deposits containing large quantities of struck flint	Mesolithic	MONUMENT	0	528210	165168

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
35	MLO72223	WESTCROFT HO, flakes and blades dating to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic date	Mesolithic to Early Neolithic	FINDSPOT	0	528265	164665
36	MLO77350	Strawberry Lodge, Mill Lane, Carshalton, Surrey {Early Mesolithic to later prehistoric flints}	Mesolithic to Late Iron Age	MONUMENT	0	528153	165269
37	MLO4546	QUEEN MARYS AVE, fire cracked flints	Mesolithic to Late Neolithic	FINDSPOT	0	527705	162505
38	MLO77364	Beddington Sewage Farm, middle Neolithic pits containing pottery	Neolithic	MONUMENT	0	526050	166550
39	MLO10735	NORTH DOWNS, Neolithic implements	Neolithic	FINDSPOT	0	525005	164005
40	MLO13063	SUTTON RD, possible Neolithic necklace	Neolithic	FINDSPOT	0	528005	165005
41	MLO19620	NONSUCH PARK, scraper	Neolithic	FINDSPOT	0	523005	164005
42	MLO32592	QUEEN MARYS AVE, Neolithic hearth	Neolithic	MONUMENT	0	528180	162610
43	MLO4303	Neolithic worked flint	Neolithic	FINDSPOT	0	526005	164005
44	MLO4311	WEST SUTTON, 2 Neolithic Arrowheads	Neolithic	FINDSPOT	0	525005	164505
45	MLO4326	49 DALE PARK AVE, Polished axe	Neolithic	FINDSPOT	0	527935	165705
46	MLO4347	CHEAM, Neolithic implements (1 core and 1 flake)	Neolithic	FINDSPOT	0	524005	163005
47	MLO78187	ST MARY'S COTTAGE, CHURCH HILL, CARSHALTON, Struck flint	Neolithic	FINDSPOT	0	527928	164435
48	MLO8344	19 PARK RD, burnt and struck flint suggestive of a Neolithic occupation site	Neolithic	MONUMENT	0	524330	163770
49	MLO8344	19 PARK RD, burnt and struck flint suggestive of a Neolithic occupation site	Neolithic	MONUMENT	0	524350	163760
50	MLO8344	19 PARK RD, burnt and struck flint suggestive of a Neolithic occupation site	Neolithic	MONUMENT	0	524300	163770

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
51	MLO8344	19 PARK RD, burnt and struck flint suggestive of a Neolithic occupation site	Neolithic	MONUMENT	0	524310	163750
52	MLO8344	19 PARK RD, burnt and struck flint suggestive of a Neolithic occupation site	Neolithic	MONUMENT	0	524340	163790
53	MLO8918	CARSHALTON, polished flint axe	Neolithic	FINDSPOT	0	528005	165005
54	MLO23222	Lawson Walk, Orchard Hill, Sutton {Neolithic settlement}	Neolithic	MONUMENT	0	527928	162360
55	MLO71492	135 WESTMINSTER RD, Greenstone Axe	Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	0	526525	165885
56	MLO38723	QUEEN MARYS AVE, sickle with gloss found during excavation	Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	0	528180	162610
57	MLO72077	MANOR LA, burnt flints recovered from a colluvial subsoil deposit	Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	0	526085	164385
58	MLO78185	2 & 4 RIVERSIDE CLOSE, WALLINGTON, 18 struck flints found in 19th century levels	Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	0	528650	165200
59	MLO10802	CARSHALTON PARK, 3 palstaves	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	0	528105	164005
60	MLO11681	ALCESTER RD Burial Activity, several graves oriented east -west	Bronze Age	MONUMENT	0	528735	164535
61	MLO13153	CARSHALTON CAMP, arrow head	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	0	527005	164005
62	MLO13154	CARSHALTON CAMP, dress fastener of coiled bronze	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	0	527005	164005
63	MLO19602	ALCESTER RD, findspot (no detail)	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	0	528805	164605
64	MLO23085	Bronze Age Palstave,	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	0	526005	163005
65	MLO24435	ASHCOMBE RD, founders hoard	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	0	528105	164005
66	MLO24611	Carshalton {Bronze Age flint dagger}	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	0	528005	165005
67	MLO38761	QUEEN MARYS AVE, possible hoard	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	0	528120	162550

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
68	MLO4380	CHEAM PARK, arrow head	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	0	523805	163605
69	MLO4406	CARSHALTON, pottery, bronze arrow head and dress fastener	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	0	527005	164005
70	MLO4409	FAIRVIEW RD? RAILWAY CUTTING, 1 of 2 hoards found when the railway cutting was made at Carshalton	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	0	527195	164285
71	MLO4410	ORCHARD HILL, barbed and tanged arrow heads	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	0	528150	164650
72	MLO72010	Fountain Drive/Wellfield Plantation/Damson Way [Former Queen Mary's Hospital], Carshalton, SM5 {Bronze Age Ditch}	Bronze Age	MONUMENT	0	527846	162456
73	MLO72224	WESTCROFT HO, semi-circular ditch with oval pits at each but end	Bronze Age	MONUMENT	0	528265	164665
74	MLO72225	WESTCROFT HO, semi-circular ditch with oval pits at each but end	Bronze Age	MONUMENT	0	528265	164665
75	MLO72226	WESTCROFT HO Occupation site, isolated postholes	Bronze Age	MONUMENT	0	528265	164665
76	MLO73772	FORMER QUEEN MA RYSHOSPITAL, pit	Bronze Age	MONUMENT	0	527905	162555
77	MLO73773	FORMER QUEEN MA RYSHOSPITAL, Bronze Age pit and quarry	Bronze Age	MONUMENT	0	527905	162555
78	MLO77346	(Former) Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, two struck flints	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	0	528165	162675
79	MLO78188	ST MARY'S COTTAGE, CHURCH HILL, CARSHALTON, struck flints	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	0	527928	164435
80	MLO76445	Lawson Walk [Former Queen Mary's Hospital], Carshalton, Sutton {Bronze Age enclosure}	Bronze Age	Scheduled Monument	1003313	527995	162333

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
81	MLO77358	Former Vinamul Site, Butter Hill, Wallington, Sutton, layer of peat containing late prehistoric flint work and Bronze Age pottery. Two pits containing broken and unused antler pics and a collection of unworked flint	Bronze Age	MONUMENT	0	528231	165148
82	MLO77358	Former Vinamul Site, Butter Hill, Wallington, Sutton, layer of peat containing late prehistoric flint work and Bronze Age pottery. Two pits containing broken and unused antler pics and a collection of unworked flint	Bronze Age	MONUMENT	0	528210	165169
83	MLO77358	Former Vinamul Site, Butter Hill, Wallington, Sutton, layer of peat containing late prehistoric flint work and Bronze Age pottery. Two pits containing broken and unused antler pics and a collection of unworked flint	Bronze Age	MONUMENT	0	528237	165130
84	MLO4401	Carshalton {Early Bronze Age flint dagger}	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	0	527005	164005
85	MLO8917	Carshalton {Early Bronze Age flint dagger}	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	0	528005	165005
86	MLO63644	CARSHALTON HO, Late Bronze Age pits (three) containing pottery	Bronze Age	MONUMENT	0	527755	164465
87	MLO63646	CARSHALTON HO, Late Bronze Age finds associated with (OA 86)	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	0	527755	164465
88	MLO75214	ST NICHOLAS WAY JUNCTIONWITH, 67 struck flints and a potsherd of Late Bronze Age date were recovered from medieval contexts	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	0	525701	164726
89	MLO98621	Carshalton House {Bronze Age ditch and finds}	Bronze Age	MONUMENT	0	527466	164342

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
90	MLO98621	Carshalton House {Bronze Age ditch and finds}	Bronze Age	MONUMENT	0	527472	164365
91	MLO10538 7	Orchard Hill, Carshalton, Sutton {possible late prehistoric pit}	Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	MONUMENT	0	527849	162421
92	MLO63633	CARSHALTON HO, Bronze Age ditch	Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	MONUMENT	0	527755	164465
93	MLO64317	MIDDLETON RD (WANDLE VALLEY HOSPITAL), prehistoric river channel	Bronze Age to Late Iron Age	MONUMENT	0	527705	166605
94	MLO64318	MIDDLETON RD (WANDLE VALLEY HOSPITAL) Bronze Age ditched enclosure and field system	Bronze Age to Late Iron Age	MONUMENT	0	527705	166605
95	MLO14749	King's Road, Carshalton {Hillfort?, Field system}	Bronze Age to Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	526855	164005
96	Void						
97	MLO10738	30-34 BURLEIGH AVENUE, Iron Age hut circle settlement or storage pit	Iron Age	MONUMENT	0	528565	165015
98	MLO10767	Manor Road, {Prehistoric Pottery}	Iron Age	FINDSPOT	0	524745	163075
99	MLO4411	7-9 THE PARK, potsherd	Iron Age	FINDSPOT	0	527905	164085
100	MLO4596	WEST ST, Ditch, Iron Age ditch containing struck flint	Iron Age	MONUMENT	0	527505	165055
101	MLO75215	ST NICHOLAS WAY JUNCTION WITH, Pit	Iron Age	MONUMENT	0	525701	164726
102	MLO72008	Carshalton [Ashcombe House, Carshalton War Memorial Hospital], Sutton, SM5 {Iron Age to Romano-British Occupation}	Iron Age to Roman	MONUMENT	0	527948	163906
103	MLO10740	The Gallop, Carshalton {Late 1st Century Horse Burial}	Iron Age to Roman	MONUMENT	0	526995	162075
104	MLO73775	FORMER QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL, grog tempered pottery	Iron Age to Roman	FINDSPOT	0	527905	162555

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
105	MLO20190	Orchard Hill, Carshalton, Sutton {Late Iron Age to Romano-British settlement}	Iron Age to Roman	MONUMENT	0	527829	162465
106	MLO10741	Sutton {Roman Coins}	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	525005	164005
107	MLO10742	CARSHALTON STATION (NEAR TO), Roman Road not far from Banstead Road and Shorts Lane (no further information)	Roman	MONUMENT	0	527575	164895
108	MLO10745	MANOR ROAD, Roman pottery	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	524745	163075
109	MLO10754	30-32 BURLEIGH AVENUE, Roman pottery	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	528565	165015
110	MLO11734	QUEEN MARYS AVE, Roman pottery	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	527935	162365
111	MLO20191	QUEEN MARYS AVE, Iron Age structure associated with Roman pottery and tile. Hill wash overlying site	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	527800	162480
112	MLO20191	QUEEN MARYS AVE, Iron Age structure associated with Roman pottery and tile. Hill wash overlying site	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	527780	162470
113	MLO20191	QUEEN MARYS AVE, Iron Age structure associated with Roman pottery and tile. Hill wash overlying site	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	527850	162550
114	MLO20191	QUEEN MARYS AVE, Iron Age structure associated with Roman pottery and tile. Hill wash overlying site	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	527780	162500
115	MLO20191	QUEEN MARYS AVE, Iron Age structure associated with Roman pottery and tile. Hill wash overlying site	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	527840	162510
116	MLO23086	ST DUNSTANS CHURCHYARD, Roman coin	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	524285	163975
117	MLO23087	RINGSTEAD RD, 2 Roman coins	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	526905	164405
118	MLO23223	61-67 RUSKIN RD (BEHIND), potsherds	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	528405	164305

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
119	MLO24608	ST HELIER STATION (EAST OF), 220 sherds of various greyware and mortaria	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	525470	167080
120	MLO24608	ST HELIER STATION (EAST OF), 220 sherds of various greyware and mortaria	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	525500	167160
121	MLO4415	BISHOPSFORD RD, 2 coins	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	526750	167250
122	MLO4417	7 KAYEMOOR RD, Roman coin	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	527045	163525
123	MLO4418	22 PELTON AVE, Roman coin	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	525765	162095
124	MLO4419	COLSTON AVE, Roman pottery	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	527405	164605
125	MLO4420	BARROW HEDGES FARM, 2 sherds of samian bowls	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	527410	163680
126	MLO4421	CARSHALTON CAMP (WITHIN AREA OF), number of 2nd and 3rd century coins	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	527005	164005
127	MLO4423	ORCHARD HILL, Roman pottery	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	527905	164405
128	MLO4424	105 UPLAND RD, an AS of Marcus Aurelius	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	526919	163045
129	MLO4428	WARREN AVE?, Coin of Gallienus	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	524705	162105
130	MLO4433	LONDON RD (PRESENT A24), Stane Street (Chichester to London) runs along the present A24	Roman	MONUMENT	0	523160	164480
131	MLO4433	LONDON RD (PRESENT A24), Stane Street (Chichester to London) runs along the present A24	Roman	MONUMENT	0	524080	166080
132	MLO58334	WILLIAM ST, cobbled surfaces associated with a linear feature thought to be Roman. May be a construction cut for a timber building	Roman	MONUMENT	0	527525	165265
133	MLO58336	WILLIAM ST, Slag	Roman	MONUMENT	0	527525	165265

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
134	MLO63654	LONDON RD (J SAINSBURY SITE), fragment of tegula	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	523705	165205
135	MLO64167	25 MINT RD, Rim sherd of Roman jar	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	528648	164558
136	MLO64557	NEW RD, pottery and ceramic building material	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	527955	166435
137	MLO72011	Fountain Drive/Wellfield Plantation/Damson Way, [Former Queen Mary's Hospital], Carshalton, SM5 {Romano-British Occupation}	Roman	MONUMENT	0	527858	162520
138	MLO75216	ST NICHOLAS WAY JUNCTION WITH, pot sherd	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	525701	164726
139	MLO7762	BARROW HEDGES, Roman silver spoon	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	527205	163005
140	MLO8271	UPLANDS RD, small Roman pot	Roman	MONUMENT	0	527180	164020
141	MLO8947	2 GLASTONBURY RD, pottery	Roman	FINDSPOT	0	525555	167105
142	MLO8958	LONDON RD, Stane Street runs through the borough along the line of London Road and High Street. Crosses the Wandle at Merton Priory	Roman	MONUMENT	0	527100	170920
143	MLO8958	LONDON RD, Stane Street runs through the borough along the line of London Road and High Street. Crosses the Wandle at Merton Priory	Roman	MONUMENT	0	524080	166080
144	MLO10262 4	Shorts Road [St Philomena's School], London, SM5 {Roman? Buildings}	Roman	MONUMENT	0	527598	164588
145	MLO10795 8	Butter Hill [Elm Grove Centre], Wallington, Sutton, SM6 7JD {Medieval building material}	Roman to Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528425	164916
146	MLO11018	CARSHALTON ROAD, inhumation burials	Early Medieval/Dark Age	MONUMENT	0	527045	164245

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
147	MLO23088	COLSTON AVE, Saxon pottery	Early Medieval/Dark Age	FINDSPOT	0	527405	164605
148	MLO26647	32 BURLEIGH AVE, possible hearth	Early Medieval/Dark Age	MONUMENT	0	528525	165015
149	MLO4435	SEEARS PARK, Saxon spear heads indicative of burials nearby?	Early Medieval/Dark Age	FINDSPOT	0	524750	164250
150	MLO4439	ORCHARD HILL, Saxon pottery	Early Medieval/Dark Age	FINDSPOT	0	528150	164650
151	MLO4451	61-67 RUSKIN RD, Saxon pottery	Early Medieval/Dark Age	FINDSPOT	0	528650	164550
152	MLO6061	3 SHRUBLAND GROVE (GARDEN OF), spear head	Early Medieval/Dark Age	FINDSPOT	0	523125	165195
153	MLO71230	The Crescent (No 43), Belmont, Sutton {Possible Saxon Burial}	Early Medieval/Dark Age	MONUMENT	0	525355	161815
154	MLO73777	FORMER QUEEN MARYS HOSPITAL, Saxon pottery	Early Medieval/Dark Age	FINDSPOT	0	527905	162555
155	MLO76315	ST MARY'S COTTAGE, CHURCH HILL, CARSHALTON, Saxon pottery	Early Medieval/Dark Age	FINDSPOT	0	527928	164435
156	MLO8934	ST HELIER STATION (NEAR TO), Saxon pottery	Early Medieval/Dark Age	FINDSPOT	0	525505	167165
157	MLO8943	MORDEN, copper alloy fragment of a Hanging bowl	Early Medieval/Dark Age	FINDSPOT	0	525005	167005
158	MLO99815	Central Cheam {Early Medieval Brooch}	Early Medieval/Dark Age	FINDSPOT	0	524300	163700
159	MLO10748	Lawson Walk, Orchard Hill, Sutton {Possible Saxon cemetery site}	Early Medieval/Dark Age	MONUMENT	0	527929	162321
160	MLO4442	Sutton, 2 churches mentioned for Sutton in Domesday	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval	MONUMENT	0	526005	164005

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
161	MLO4445	ST NICHOLAS RD, 2 churches mentioned in Domesday one of which is likely to have been on the site now occupied by the church of St Nicholas	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525785	164145
162	MLO4448	THE GROVE PARK, Upper Mill	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527965	164745
163	MLO4450	WALLINGTON, Mill mentioned in Domesday	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528005	165005
164	MLO73312	Sutton {Early medieval settlement} - documentary reference	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval	MONUMENT	0	526005	164005
165	MLO10750	London Road [Beddington Park], Beddington, Sutton {medieval to 19th century mill site}	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Modern	MONUMENT	0	528766	165136
166	MLO10750	London Road [Beddington Park], Beddington, Sutton {medieval to 19th century mill site}	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Modern	MONUMENT	0	528746	165123
167	MLO11026	All Saints Church, High Street, Carshalton {medieval to modern church and churchyard}	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Modern	MONUMENT	0	527946	164375
168	MLO10752	ST PHILOMENA'S SCHOOL, Human remains found at the base of an uprooted elm, together with building rubbish of 13th -14th century date and a medieval key. Maybe a burial or just rubbish	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527575	164305
169	MLO10758	19 HIGH STREET, Pottery kiln sealed by a 16th century house	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524355	163635
170	MLO10759	PARKSIDE, pottery kiln	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524205	163605
171	MLO10761	6 KAYEMOOR ROAD, medieval pottery	Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	526985	163605
172	MLO10762	CHEAM, medieval seal of William Haxby	Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	524005	163005

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173	MLO11676	16 QUINTON CLOSE, medieval undercroft	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528645	164865
174	MLO11677	16 QUINTON CLOSE, hoard of coins	Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	528645	164865
175	MLO17701	19 PARK RD, two medieval ditches associated with 11th and 12th century pottery and burnt flint	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524310	163750
176	MLO17701	19 PARK RD, two medieval ditches associated with 11th and 12th century pottery and burnt flint	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524300	163770
177	MLO17701	19 PARK RD, two medieval ditches associated with 11th and 12th century pottery and burnt flint	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524340	163790
178	MLO17701	19 PARK RD, two medieval ditches associated with 11th and 12th century pottery and burnt flint	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524350	163760
179	MLO17701	19 PARK RD, two medieval ditches associated with 11th and 12th century pottery and burnt flint	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524330	163770
180	MLO20035	123-211 HIGH ST, medieval ditch and post medieval occupation deposits including 2 medieval boundary ditches	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525770	164560
181	MLO20035	123-211 HIGH ST, medieval ditch and post medieval occupation deposits including 2 medieval boundary ditches	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525750	164300
182	MLO20035	123-211 HIGH ST, medieval ditch and post medieval occupation deposits including 2 medieval boundary ditches	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525860	164300
183	MLO20035	123-211 HIGH ST, medieval ditch and post medieval occupation deposits including 2 medieval boundary ditches	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525850	164560

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
184	MLO20035	123-211 HIGH ST, medieval ditch and post medieval occupation deposits including 2 medieval boundary ditches	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525800	164400
185	MLO20036	123-211 HIGH ST, medieval and post medieval occupation including a pond	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525750	164300
186	MLO20036	123-211 HIGH ST, medieval and post medieval occupation including a pond	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525850	164560
187	MLO20036	123-211 HIGH ST, medieval and post medieval occupation including a pond	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525800	164400
188	MLO20036	123-211 HIGH ST, medieval and post medieval occupation including a pond	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525770	164560
189	MLO20036	123-211 HIGH ST, medieval and post medieval occupation including a pond	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525860	164300
190	MLO20386	3 THROWLEY WAY, medieval plough marks	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525950	164200
191	MLO20386	3 THROWLEY WAY, medieval plough marks	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525950	164120
192	MLO20386	3 THROWLEY WAY, medieval plough marks	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525990	164130
193	MLO20386	3 THROWLEY WAY, medieval plough marks	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525970	164180
194	MLO20386	3 THROWLEY WAY, medieval plough marks	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525990	164200
195	MLO20428	3 THROWLEY WAY, four rubbish pits and postholes containing 11th-12th century pottery	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525990	164130
196	MLO20428	3 THROWLEY WAY, four rubbish pits and postholes containing 11th-12th century pottery	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525950	164200

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
197	MLO20428	3 THROWLEY WAY, four rubbish pits and postholes containing 11th-12th century pottery	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525990	164200
198	MLO20428	3 THROWLEY WAY, four rubbish pits and postholes containing 11th-12th century pottery	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525950	164120
199	MLO20428	3 THROWLEY WAY, four rubbish pits and postholes containing 11th-12th century pottery	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525970	164180
200	MLO26648	32 BURLEIGH AVE, medieval ditch in proximity to an oven	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528525	165015
201	MLO28350	1 MALDEN RD, medieval pit backfilled with waste material from a nearby kiln site	Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	524205	163705
202	MLO28692	1 MALDEN RD, oval pit containing a well , backfilled with kiln waste	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524205	163705
203	MLO28858	1 MALDEN RD, medieval well	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524205	163705
204	MLO38379	ST DUNSTANS CHURCH, stone coffin next to a skeleton	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524325	163905
205	MLO4473	COLSTON AVE, medieval pottery	Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	527405	164605
206	MLO4474	7-9 THE PARK, medieval pottery	Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	527905	164085
207	MLO4476	ORCHARD HILL, medieval occupation	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527905	164405
208	MLO4477	Green glazed Jug	Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	526005	164005
209	MLO4479	POUND ST, Occupation site	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527925	164495
210	MLO4480	ROTHERFIELD RD, Tithe map shows moated site or possibly fishponds	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528255	164465
211	MLO4482	15-23 HIGH ST, Pottery Kiln	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524345	163635
212	MLO4580	KINGSWAY RD, medieval cultivation soil	Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	524275	163505
213	MLO4597	WEST ST, medieval cultivation soul	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527505	165055

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
214	MLO6244	HIGH ST, pottery kiln	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524345	163545
215	MLO68969	Burleigh Avenue (No 24), Skeleton discovered in the foundation trench for a garage extension	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528555	165042
216	MLO71642	ST DUNSTANS , sherds of early medieval pottery	Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	524130	163830
217	MLO73300	WEST ST, medieval village	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527505	164505
218	MLO73779	FORMER QUEEN MA RYSHOSPITAL, two sherds of 13th century pottery recovered from the upper fill of a Bronze Age quarry	Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	527905	162555
219	MLO74190	DANBURY MEWS WALLINGTON,SUTTON, medieval finds and pottery	Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	528715	164725
220	MLO74879	Grove Park, Carshalton, SM1, Medieval manor house	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528036	164569
221	MLO75217	ST NICHOLAS WAY JUNCTION WITH, several medieval features recorded during an evaluation, including two ditches probably representing properties fronting onto the High Street and dating to the 13th century. One of these was recut in the post-medieval period.	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525701	164726
222	MLO75218	ST NICHOLAS WAY JUNCTION WITH, A beam slot for a medieval building.	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525701	164726
223	MLO77355	St Nicholas Way/Crown Road, medieval plough soil sealing a chalk floor and wall foundation.	Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525725	164725

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
224	MLO78189	ST MARY'S COTTAGE, CHURCH HILL, CARSHALTON, Two sherds of 12th-13th century medieval pottery	Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	527928	164435
225	MLO78306	48 Throwley Way, Sutton, one sherd of late medieval pottery found in colluvium	Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	525924	164549
226	MLO99811	Peaches Close, Close to, Sutton , Medieval Coin	Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	524000	163000
227	MLO99813	Sutton, Medieval Coin	Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	524000	163000
228	MLO104289	Epsom Road/Lower Morden Lane [Morden Park] Morden, Merton, SM4 , former deer park	Medieval to Modern	PARK	0	524591	167353
229	MLO108643	Faversham Road / Farm Road [Morden Recreation Ground], Morden, Merton , site of Lodge Farm and The Lodge	Medieval to Modern	MONUMENT	0	525849	167402
230	MLO100551	Ann Boleyn's Walk [Dairy Crest site], Cheam , residual medieval to post medieval finds	Medieval to Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	524130	163510
231	MLO102776	West Street, [St Philomena's School], Carshalton , Human bones/building rubble	Medieval to Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527570	164701
232	MLO14746	Burleigh Avenue (No 32), two skeletons covered by large quantities of medieval roof tiles, iron nails and chalk blocks	Medieval to Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528535	165025
233	MLO18380	CHURCH RD, One church recorded in Cheam in Domesday Survey	Medieval to Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524295	163935
234	MLO1842	CHURCH FARM LA (NEAR TO ?) medieval to post-medieval manor house	Medieval to Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524305	163805

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
235	MLO20054	123-211 HIGH ST, Excavation revealed evidence of late medieval or post-medieval structures including postholes, a chalk floor and hearth, a possible wooded structure, chalk walls, late medieval /Tudor chalk wall and cellar, post medieval walls, pits and floor layers.	Medieval to Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525800	164400
236	MLO20054	123-211 HIGH ST, Excavation revealed evidence of late medieval or post-medieval structures including postholes, a chalk floor and hearth, a possible wooded structure, chalk walls, late medieval /Tudor chalk wall and cellar, post medieval walls, pits and floor layers.	Medieval to Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525850	164560
237	MLO20054	123-211 HIGH ST, Excavation revealed evidence of late medieval or post-medieval structures including postholes, a chalk floor and hearth, a possible wooded structure, chalk walls, late medieval /Tudor chalk wall and cellar, post medieval walls, pits and floor layers.	Medieval to Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525770	164560
238	MLO20054	123-211 HIGH ST, Excavation revealed evidence of late medieval or post-medieval structures including postholes, a chalk floor and hearth, a possible wooded structure, chalk walls, late medieval /Tudor chalk wall and cellar, post medieval walls, pits and floor layers.	Medieval to Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525860	164300

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
239	MLO20054	123-211 HIGH ST, Excavation revealed evidence of late medieval or post-medieval structures including postholes, a chalk floor and hearth, a possible wooded structure, chalk walls, late medieval /Tudor chalk wall and cellar, post medieval walls, pits and floor layers.	Medieval to Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525750	164300
240	MLO20463	123-211 HIGH ST, Excavation revealed evidence of late medieval or post-medieval structures including postholes, a chalk floor and hearth, a possible wooded structure, chalk walls, late medieval /Tudor chalk wall and cellar, post medieval walls, pits and floor layers.	Medieval to Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525860	164220
241	MLO20463	123-211 HIGH ST, Excavation revealed evidence of late medieval or post-medieval structures including postholes, a chalk floor and hearth, a possible wooded structure, chalk walls, late medieval /Tudor chalk wall and cellar, post medieval walls, pits and floor layers.	Medieval to Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525880	164240
242	MLO20463	123-211 HIGH ST, Excavation revealed evidence of late medieval or post-medieval structures including postholes, a chalk floor and hearth, a possible wooded structure, chalk walls, late medieval /Tudor chalk wall and cellar, post medieval walls, pits and floor layers.	Medieval to Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525860	164240

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
243	MLO20463	123-211 HIGH ST, Excavation revealed evidence of late medieval or post-medieval structures including postholes, a chalk floor and hearth, a possible wooded structure, chalk walls, late medieval /Tudor chalk wall and cellar, post medieval walls, pits and floor layers.	Medieval to Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525870	164230
244	MLO20463	123-211 HIGH ST, Excavation revealed evidence of late medieval or post-medieval structures including postholes, a chalk floor and hearth, a possible wooded structure, chalk walls, late medieval /Tudor chalk wall and cellar, post medieval walls, pits and floor layers.	Medieval to Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525880	164220
245	MLO23753	30-34 BURLEIGH AVE, Excavation revealed remains of Wallington Chapel	Medieval to Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528565	165015
246	MLO4502	GROVE PARK, Watermill operating from medieval to post-medieval period. Located on a similar site to a possible Saxon mill	Medieval to Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527965	164745
247	MLO76021	48 Throwley Way, Sutton, Post-Medieval Wall	Medieval to Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525924	164550
248	MLO77348	Strawberry Lodge, Mill Lane, Carshalton, Surrey, late medieval to early post medieval ditch	Medieval to Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528153	165269
249	MLO98627	All Saints' Church, Carshalton, human remains	Medieval to Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	527973	164490
250	DLO27530	ALL SAINTS CHURCH	Medieval	Grade II* LB	1065697	525861	165281
251	DLO27525	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	Medieval	Grade II* LB	1065683	527984	164469
252	DLO27518	CHURCH OF ST DUNSTAN	Medieval	Grade II* LB	1065676	524282	163916

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
253	DLO27544	REMAINS OF OLD CHURCH OF ST DUNSTAN, NOW KNOWN AS THE LUMLEY CHAPEL	Medieval	Grade II* LB	1183440	524299	163900
254	DLO27590	WHITEHALL	Medieval	Grade II* LB	1357580	524224	163766
255	DLO27492	CULVERT AT SOUTH WEST END OF ORNAMENTAL POND AT CORNER OF BUTTER HILL AND LONDON ROAD	Medieval	Grade II LB	1065651	528541	164919
256	DLO27536	THE OLD COTTAGE	Medieval	Grade II LB	1065703	524261	163640
257	DLO27627	WALLS SET AGAINST PARTY WALL OF NUMBERS 101-103	Medieval	Grade II LB	1357639	525877	164227
258	MLO101204	Benhill Avenue (Nos. 48-50), SM14 , Post medieval cistern and cellar/drain	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525956	164627
259	MLO10764	30-32 BURLEIGH AVENUE, four glazed sherds of 17th century or later clay	Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	528565	165015
260	MLO11683	POUND ST	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527925	164495
261	MLO1382	Westcroft Road/Scawen Close, Carshalton, Sutton, site of cottage	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528305	164705
262	MLO1383	ROSE HILLAT MORD EN & CARSHALTON CROSSROADS, Toll house, believed to have been re-erected as Woodcote House, Wrythe Green and an extra storey added (Pevsner)	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	526005	166505
263	MLO17747	19 PARK RD, Remains of sand and brickearth quarries probably associated with post-medieval brick-making	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524350	163760
264	MLO17747	19 PARK RD, Remains of sand and brickearth quarries probably associated with post-medieval brick-making	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524300	163770

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
265	MLO17747	19 PARK RD, Remains of sand and brickearth quarries probably associated with post-medieval brick-making	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524310	163750
266	MLO17747	19 PARK RD, Remains of sand and brickearth quarries probably associated with post-medieval brick-making	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524340	163790
267	MLO17747	19 PARK RD, Remains of sand and brickearth quarries probably associated with post-medieval brick-making	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524330	163770
268	MLO17997	19 PARK RD, 18th century finds	Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	524300	163770
269	MLO17997	19 PARK RD, 18th century finds	Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	524310	163750
270	MLO17997	19 PARK RD, 18th century finds	Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	524340	163790
271	MLO17997	19 PARK RD, 18th century finds	Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	524330	163770
272	MLO17997	19 PARK RD, 18th century finds	Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	524350	163760
273	MLO19716	HONEYWOOD WALK, culvert	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527805	164505
274	MLO19988	39 HIGH ST, well	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528205	164625
275	MLO2186	CARSHALTON PARK, Country House (rebuilt on former manor house called Mascalls)	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528005	164405
276	MLO23089	PARK CLOSE, Ornamental garden feature (16th century)	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527915	163835
277	MLO25102	CARSHALTON PARK, Weir	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528205	164205
278	MLO25117	The Square (No 3), Carshalton, possible building, cess pit or foundation recorded during a watching brief	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528055	164455
279	MLO25499	CHURCH RD, Post medieval settlement	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524305	163905
280	MLO28078	35 WESTCROFT RD, remaining 19th century wing to Parkfields	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528425	164804

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
281	MLO28080	WESTCROFT RD CARSHALTON, Coach house	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528405	164780
282	MLO28128	MANOR RD, Stable	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528650	164685
283	MLO28149	HONEYWOOD WALK, barn	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527860	164500
284	MLO30530	High Street, Rear No. 6, Carshalton ,18th century stone surface	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528019	164469
285	MLO30531	High Street, Land at rear of No 6, Carshalton 18th century pits	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528018	164470
286	MLO34943	CARSHALTON HOUSE, possible mid-17th century building	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527605	164405
287	MLO35082	CARSHALTON HOUSE LAKE, brick watercourse	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527605	164405
288	MLO38595	7-9 THE PARK, Barn	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527905	164105
289	MLO38620	7-9 THE PARK, trackway	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527905	164105
290	MLO38627	7-9 THE PARK, building	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527905	164105
291	MLO3899	WARREN AVE CHEAM, Rabbit warren	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524805	162005
292	MLO4153	THE GROVE RECREATION GROUND, building	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528205	164805
293	MLO4465	CHEAM COURT FARM, House	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524520	163810
294	MLO4472	19 HIGH ST, House	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524355	163635
295	MLO4488	Milner Place, Carshalton, Settlement	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528065	164565
296	MLO4489	COLSTON AVE, pottery and glass dating to the 17th and 18th century	Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	527650	164850
297	MLO4490	AVENUE RD (EAST SIDE), windmill	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525335	162125
298	MLO4491	7-9 THE PARK, Farmstead	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527905	164085
299	MLO4492	BARROW HEDGES, Windmill	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527150	163250
300	MLO4493	ORCHARD HILL, findspot	Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	527905	164405

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
301	MLO4495	Reigate Avenue, Sutton {Site of 16th century coaching inn}	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525325	166005
302	MLO4496	Reigate Road, [Cock Inn, in front of], Sutton, site of Turnpike gate,	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525325	166005
303	MLO4497	Pound Street house found in excavations following demolition of Queens Well House.	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527925	164495
304	MLO4498	PARKSIDE, horse bones	Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	524365	163545
305	MLO4506	HIGH ST, Milestone inscribed with Whitehall XI Miles Royal exchange XII Miles	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	526050	164750
306	MLO4507	135 CHEAM RD, Milestone inscribed with Westminster Bridge XII Miles, Cornhill XII miles	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525150	164050
307	MLO4508	BRIGHTON RD, Milestone XIII miles from the Standard in Cornhill London 1745	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525980	162965
308	MLO4579	KINGSWAY RD, Excavations revealed remains of structures thought to relate to Cheam Court Farm which was demolished in the early 20th century	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524275	163505
309	MLO4622	WEST ST, Post medieval boundary ditch and a possible Victorian well	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527505	165055
310	MLO47540	30-34 BURLEIGH AVE, Excavation in 1976 revealed chalk spread of 2 layers of well laid blocks dated mid-late 17th century	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528565	165015
311	MLO53655	High Street, Land at rear of No.6, Carshalton, 19th century gravel surface	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528020	164469

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
312	MLO56081	57 THE BROADWAYCHEAM, shop	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524243	163760
313	MLO56112	POUND ST, foundation trench probably for the water-house at Carshalton House.	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527705	164505
314	MLO56113	POUND ST, Steps overlaying foundation trench (OA 313)	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527705	164505
315	MLO56442	7-9 THE PARK, Threshing floor within barn	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527905	164105
316	MLO58341	16-18 ALMA RD (REAR OF), a watching brief identified a post-medieval dump deposit	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527385	164335
317	MLO59167	71-81 HIGH ST, Substantial late 19th century remains associated with basements and foundations from the former Baptist Church and surrounding properties, rubbish and cess pits also found	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525915	164145
318	MLO59722	2-12 WRIGHTS ROW, Remains of at least two phases of buildings. The second phase of buildings were dated between the late 17th and early 18th centuries	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528585	164655
319	MLO61095	3 BROOKSIDE, stoneware and a brick foundation were discovered in the back garden during the construction of a pond	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528140	164402
320	MLO63636	CARSHALTON HO, Post-medieval pits	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527755	164465
321	MLO63638	CARSHALTON HO, Post-medieval bank, likely to be the base for a gravel path	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527755	164465
322	MLO63640	CARSHALTON HO, Garden wall foundations observed. The wall was post-	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527755	164465

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
		medieval in date but contained (reused?) medieval carved and moulded stonework.					
323	MLO63642	CARSHALTON HO, Post-medieval garden	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527755	164465
324	MLO63648	CARSHALTON HO, A section of the west estate wall, showing the use of broken and reused bricks	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527755	164465
325	MLO63650	CHEAM PARK, Post-medieval cultivation soil	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524005	163795
326	MLO63663	SPRING CLO LA SPRING CLOSE LANE PARK, Backfilled rubbish pit dating to the late 19th or early 20th century	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524385	163985
327	MLO64314	667-671 LONDON RD, Waterlain deposit cut by late 19th century brick foundations	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	523725	165565
328	MLO64315	667-671 LONDON RD, A waterlain deposit cut by the drains of late 19th century brick buildings	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	523725	165565
329	MLO64558	NEW RD, Two sherds of very abraded pottery	Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	527955	166435
330	MLO71524	DUKES HEAD PUBLIC HOUSE, The partial foundations of two late 18th century houses to the west of the modern Duke's Head pub.	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528605	164593
331	MLO71643	ST DUNSTANS RECTORY, post-medieval pottery (residual)	Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	524130	163830
332	MLO71895	HONEYWOOD WALK, Foundations of an 18th century house with 19th century alterations. The house was demolished c. 1833	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527845	164485

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
333	MLO72007	Spring close Lane [Cheam Day Centre], Cheam, SM3, Post medieval pit	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524318	163911
334	MLO72078	MANOR LA, Fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material	Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	526085	164385
335	MLO72132	High Street (Nos 71-81), Sutton, Site of Fernwood Estate	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525727	164933
336	MLO72227	WESTCROFT HO, Large linear cut feature, which contained unfaced chalk blocks	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528265	164665
337	MLO72384	26 THE BROADWAY, post-medieval cultivation soil	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524335	163685
338	MLO73830	262-270 HIGH ST SUTTONSM1, A ditch with a timber base was recorded during a watching brief. Though to relate to the ponds shown on the site in the early part of the 19th century	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525805	164774
339	MLO73831	262-270 HIGH ST SUTTONSM1, A brick well c. 1.1m in diameter dating to the 18th or early 19th century.	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525805	164774
340	MLO73986	ST NICHOLAS WAY, Town Hall	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525705	164105
341	MLO74908	Pound Street [Greyhound Public House], Carshalton, Surrey, SM5 18th century pits and wall	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527885	164452
342	MLO75219	ST NICHOLAS WAY JUNCTION WITH, 16th century Jetton	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525701	164726
343	MLO75220	ST NICHOLAS WAY JUNCTION WITH, Excavation recovered 19th century drains and a well	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525701	164726

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
344	MLO75594	200-202 High Street, Sutton, post medieval cut feature recorded in an archaeological evaluation	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525826	164554
345	MLO75626	Kings Lane, Archaeological evaluation uncovered 19th and 20th century cut features which seemed to have destroyed earlier evidence relating to Sutton Court. Prehistoric burnt flint was also found.	Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	526750	164000
346	MLO77356	St Nicholas Way/Crown Road, Post-medieval pits and ditches delineating garden plots were recorded during an archaeological evaluation	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	525725	164725
347	MLO77560	2 & 4 RIVERSIDE CLOSE, WALLINGTON, East-West aligned ditch probably of 18th to 19th century date, running parallel to the River Wandle. 18th century brick culvert also recorded	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528655	165205
348	MLO99812	Sutton, Post-medieval coin	Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	524000	163000
349	MLO99814	Sutton, Charles I coin	Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	0	524000	163000
350	MLO10120 0	Butter Hill (Nos 3, 5 & 6), Carshalton, Brickearth extraction pits	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528325	165017
351	MLO10120 2	Butter Hill (Nos 3, 5 & 6), Carshalton, Post medieval alluvial deposit	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528295	165032
352	MLO10120 2	Butter Hill (Nos 3, 5 & 6), Carshalton, Post medieval alluvial deposit	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528325	165017
353	MLO10120 2	Butter Hill (Nos 3, 5 & 6), Carshalton, Post medieval alluvial deposit	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528337	164998
354	MLO10120 3	Butter Hill (Nos 3, 5 & 6), Carshalton, Post medieval buried soil	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528337	164998

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
355	MLO11990	Cheam Park Lane [Cheam Park House], Site of Cheam Park House	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	523957	163799
356	MLO5207	North Street, Carshalton, Sutton, 17th-18th century foundations	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527903	164605
357	MLO64168	25 MINT RD, 19th century garden soil	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528649	164558
358	MLO72009	Malden Road (No 18), Cheam, Sutton SM3, Post-medieval structures	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	524215	163885
359	MLO75381	Strawberry Lodge, Mill Lane, Carshalton, Surrey, Associated drain and wall	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528153	165269
360	MLO78196	The Square (No 9-11) [All Saints Church Hall], Carshalton, Sutton Post-medieval foundation	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528033	164425
361	MLO98622	Carshalton House, Carshalton, Post medieval garden features	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527472	164365
362	MLO98622	Carshalton House, Carshalton, Post medieval garden features	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527517	164352
363	MLO98639	Carshalton College, Sutton, 19th century water pipes	Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	527809	165162
364	MLO78190	ST MARY'S COTTAGE, CHURCH HILL, CARSHALTON, 18th, 19th and 20th century pottery	Post Medieval to Modern	FINDSPOT	0	527928	164435
365	MLO78307	48 Throwley Way, Sutton, A wall constructed of hand-made unfrogged red bricks along with some dark garden soils, the wall may relate to the 18th century foundations recorded at 48 Throwley Way	Post Medieval to Modern	MONUMENT	0	525924	164549
366	MLO104128	All Saints Road[All Saints Churchyard] Benhilton, Sutton, SM1, Church grounds	Post Medieval to Modern	PARK	0	525851	165256

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
367	MLO10414 2	Ruskin Road [Carshalton Park] Carshalton, Sutton, SM5, Former deer park	Post Medieval to Modern	PARK	0	528125	164116
368	MLO10414 4	Honeywood Walk/West Street Lane/North Street [Honeywood Lodge] Carshalton, Sutton, SM5, Public grounds for leisure	Post Medieval to Modern	PARK	0	527836	164614
369	MLO10414 6	London Road/ North Cheam [Nonsuch Park] Sutton, SM3, 18th century gardens	Post Medieval to Modern	PARK	0	523108	163588
370	MLO10414 7	Croydon Lane [Oaks Park and Oaks Sports Centre Golf Course] Carshalton, Sutton, SM7 , Public park	Post Medieval to Modern	PARK	0	527294	161570
371	MLO10414 9	Peterborough Road [Poulter Park] Mitcham, Sutton, SM4, Public park	Post Medieval to Modern	PARK	0	527434	167222
372	MLO104151	Royston Avenue [Royston Park] Carshalton, Sutton, SM1, 19th century public park	Post Medieval to Modern	PARK	0	526748	165332
373	MLO10415 3	Ewell Road/Tudor Close [Cheam Park and Cheam Recreation Ground] Cheam, Sutton, SM3, Public park today	Post Medieval to Modern	PARK	0	523825	163902
374	MLO10415 6	Acre Lane/Manor Road [Wallington Green] Wallington, Sutton, SM6, Public open land	Post Medieval to Modern	PARK	0	528593	164727
375	MLO10415 8	Wrythe Green Road [Wrythe Green] Carshalton, Sutton, SM5, An old village green	Post Medieval to Modern	PARK	0	527580	165159
376	MLO10416 0	St Nicholas Way/Gisbon Road [St Nicholas Churchyard] Sutton, SM1, Medieval Churchyard}	Post Medieval to Modern	MONUMENT	0	525758	164158

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
377	MLO104218	Croydon Road/Church Road/London Road [Beddington Park and The Grange, including Carew Manor], Beddington, Sutton, SM6 7LF, Public park/garden	Post Medieval to Modern	PARK	0	529154	165426
378	MLO106867	Homeland Drive, (No 1), Sutton, Belmont Hospital auxiliary hospital during World War One	Post Medieval to Modern	MONUMENT	0	525491	162548
379	MLO108374	Cotswold Road [The Royal Marsden] Sutton, Site of Downs Hospital for Children	Post Medieval to Modern	MONUMENT	0	526010	162219
380	MLO59252	Shorts Road/Carshalton Road/Pound Street/West Street, [Carshalton House], Sutton, 18th century landscape park	Post Medieval to Modern	PARK	0	527568	164457
381	MLO69064	Alcorn Close [Sutton Cemetery] Sutton, SM3 9PX, 19th century cemetery	Post Medieval to Modern	MONUMENT	0	524960	165958
382	MLO77359	Former Vinamul Site, Butter Hill, Wallington, Sutton, A late 19th to early 20th century water channel was found through excavation	Post Medieval to Modern	MONUMENT	0	528237	165130
383	MLO77359	Former Vinamul Site, Butter Hill, Wallington, Sutton, A late 19th to early 20th century water channel was found through excavation	Post Medieval to Modern	MONUMENT	0	528231	165148
384	MLO77359	Former Vinamul Site, Butter Hill, Wallington, Sutton, A late 19th to early 20th century water channel was found through excavation	Post Medieval to Modern	MONUMENT	0	528210	165168
385	MLO98629	Throwley way, 46/46A, Sutton, post medieval to modern garden wall and soils	Post Medieval to Modern	MONUMENT	0	525937	164551

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
386	MLO98638	Sutton Court Road, Sutton, site of 19th and 20th century chalk pits and limekilns	Post Medieval to Modern	MONUMENT	0	526234	164049
387	MLO10865 1	Green Lane [Haig Homes], Morden, Merton SM4, site of Hill House	Post Medieval to Modern	MONUMENT	0	525187	167333
388	MLO77353	200-202 High Street, 19th century brick wall	Post Medieval to Unknown	MONUMENT	0	525825	164555
389	MLO101121	River Wandle/Wilderness Island, Carshalton, Hackbridge Mills	Post Medieval to World War Two	PLA	0	528370	165603
390	MLO1388	Westcroft Road, Carshalton, Sutton, site of 18th century coach house	Post Medieval to World War Two	MONUMENT	0	528425	164799
391	DLO27558	19, PARK HILL	Post-medieval	Grade II* LB	1183738	527550	164024
392	DLO27468	CARSHALTON HOUSE	Post-medieval	Grade II* LB	1065627	527551	164460
393	DLO27611	HERMITAGE OR GROTTTO AT CARSHALTON HOUSE	Post-medieval	Grade II* LB	1357608	527607	164379
394	DLO27563	WATER PAVILION AT CARSHALTON HOUSE	Post-medieval	Grade II* LB	1183926	527714	164483
395	DLO27519	1 AND 2 CHURCH ROAD, CHEAM, SUTTON	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065677	524244	163893
396	DLO27625	1 AND 2, WRYTHE GREEN ROAD	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357637	527529	165172
397	DLO27556	1 AND 3, NIGHTINGDALE ROAD	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1183703	527727	165269
398	DLO27478	12, WEST STREET	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065637	527716	164567
399	DLO27581	13 AND 15, PARK LANE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	130044 6	524198	163728
400	DLO27616	15, WEST STREET	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357613	527678	164612
401	DLO27529	16-20 HIGH STREET, CARSHALTON	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065687	528070	164489
402	DLO27595	1A AND 2A, ORCHARD HILL	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357585	527888	164402
403	DLO27565	2, WEST STREET	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1183963	527736	164511

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
404	DLO27505	21, 23 AND 25 PARK LANE, SUTTON	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065664	524173	163728
405	DLO27482	25, WEST STREET LANE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065641	527763	164693
406	DLO27622	282, LONDON ROAD	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357619	528683	165149
407	DLO27506	3 AND 5 PARK ROAD, SUTTON	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065665	524282	163782
408	DLO27475	3, WEST STREET (Formerly the Swan Inn)	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065634	527691	164549
409	DLO27593	38, 40 AND 40A, MANOR ROAD	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357583	528692	164548
410	DLO27527	4 HIGH STREET, CARSHALTON	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065685	528017	164443
411	DLO27549	5-7 HIGH STREET, CARSHALTON	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1183497	528049	164510
412	DLO27553	5-9, MALDEN ROAD	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1183662	524209	163803
413	DLO27528	6 HIGH STREET CARSHALTON	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065686	528013	164478
414	DLO27547	9-15 AND 19-25 HACKBRIDGE GREEN, HACKBRIDGE, WALLINGTON	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1183480	528224	165970
415	DLO27582	DOLPHIN COTTAGE GARDEN WALLS AND PIERS TO NUMBERS 8 TO 16 (EVEN) ST JAMES COTTAGE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1300449	528654	164627
416	DLO27548	1 HIGH STREET, CARSHALTON	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1183494	528023	164516
417	DLO27566	10A AND 10, WEST STREET	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1183966	527730	164552
418	DLO27504	17 AND 19 PARK LANE, SUTTON	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065663	524184	163729
419	DLO27479	20-24, WEST STREET	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065638	527701	164600
420	DLO27501	25 AND 27 PARK HILL, CARSHALTON	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065660	527505	163934
421	DLO27552	26 AND 28, HIGH STREET	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1183524	525996	163944
422	DLO27559	3, PARK LANE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1183749	524217	163739
423	DLO27496	32 MANOR ROAD, WALLINGTON	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065655	528691	164583
424	DLO27555	36, MANOR ROAD	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1183683	528686	164558

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
425	DLO27460	3-9, WRIGHTS ROW, WALLINGTON	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	106560 3	528601	164631
426	DLO27617	4, WEST STREET	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357614	527731	164521
427	DLO27567	42, WEST STREET	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1183980	525677	164299
428	DLO27537	45-57 THE BROADWAY, CHEAM, SUTTON	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065704	524235	163745
429	DLO27502	5 PARK LANE, SUTTON	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065661	524212	163735
430	DLO27500	5A ORCHARD HILL, CARSHALTON	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065659	527871	164396
431	DLO27477	6 AND 8, WEST STREET	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065636	527727	164533
432	DLO27472	6, THE SQUARE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065631	528079	164440
433	DLO27480	70, WEST STREET	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065639	527684	164766
434	DLO27564	7-11, WEST STREET	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1183959	527682	164585
435	DLO27578	72-78, WEST STREET	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	130030 0	527680	164793
436	DLO27509	ANNE BOLEYS OR BULLENS WELL	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	106566 8	527944	164493
437	DLO27503	ANNES COTTAGE AND LITTLE HAVEN AND OAK COTTAGE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065662	524201	163730
438	DLO27572	BEDFORD COTTAGE AND WOODCOTE HOUSE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1184153	527571	165206
439	DLO27597	BOUNDARY WALL AND OUTBUILDING TO FORMER WEST CHEAM MANOR HOUSE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357587	524337	163896
440	DLO27474	BOUNDARY WALL TO CARSHALTON HOUSE AND BOUNDARY WALL TO CARSHALTON HOUSE ALONG POUND STREET AND SHORTS ROAD	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065625	527606	164263

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
441	DLO27466	BOUNDARY WALL TO CARSHALTON HOUSE AND BOUNDARY WALLS TO CARSHALTON HOUSE ALONG POUND STREET AND SHORTS ROAD	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065633	527735	164466
442	DLO27459	BRAMBLEHAW COTTAGE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065602	528401	164744
443	DLO27623	BRAMBLEHAW END	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357635	528389	164749
444	DLO32835	CARSHALTON HOUSE (ST PHILOMENA'S SCHOOL)	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1000798	527568	164457
445	DLO27467	CHAPEL AT ST PHILOMENAS CONVENT	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065626	527486	164461
446	DLO27507	CHEAM COTTAGE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065666	524394	163726
447	DLO27508	CHRIST CHURCH	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065667	526226	163328
448	DLO27562	CHURCH FARMHOUSE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1183834	524351	163938
449	DLO27612	CHURCH OF ST BARNABAS	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357609	526574	164423
450	DLO27470	CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065629	525772	164158
451	DLO27592	CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357582	528793	164467
452	DLO27462	CLAPHAM LODGE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065605	526387	162136
453	DLO27487	CULVERT IN FRONT OF HONEYWOOD LODGE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065646	527850	164507
454	DLO27495	DUKES HEAD PUBLIC HOUSE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065654	528618	164696
455	DLO27550	EAST AND WEST CHURCHYARD WALLS	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1183508	527949	164415
456	DLO27538	ELM LODGE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065705	528512	164932
457	DLO27461	FERNCOT AND LITTLECOT	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065604	527571	165217
458	DLO27489	FORMER LORD NELSON INN NOW PART OF NURSES HOME AT ST ANTHONYS HOSPITAL	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065648	523986	165956

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
459	DLO27579	FRONT GARDEN WALLS TO DRIFTWOOD AND FRONT GARDEN WALLS TO GREEN GAP AND FRONT GARDEN WALLS TO NUMBER 11 (MERROW) AND FRONT GARDEN WALLS TO NUMBER 13 (LYNWOOD) AND FRONT GARDEN WALLS TO NUMBER 15 AND 17 (WOOD LODGE) AND FRONT GARDEN WALLS TO WYCHWOOD	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	130039 3	524740	162139
460	DLO27615	FRONT GARDEN WALLS TO DRIFTWOOD AND FRONT GARDEN WALLS TO GREEN GAP AND FRONT GARDEN WALLS TO NUMBER 11 (MERROW) AND FRONT GARDEN WALLS TO NUMBER 13 (LYNWOOD) AND FRONT GARDEN WALLS TO NUMBER 15 AND 17 (WOOD LODGE) AND FRONT GARDEN WALLS TO WYCHWOOD	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357612	524667	162097
461	DLO27624	FRONT GARDEN WALLS TO DRIFTWOOD AND FRONT GARDEN WALLS TO GREEN GAP AND FRONT GARDEN WALLS TO NUMBER 11 (MERROW) AND FRONT GARDEN WALLS TO NUMBER 13 (LYNWOOD) AND FRONT GARDEN WALLS TO NUMBER 15 AND 17 (WOOD LODGE) AND FRONT GARDEN WALLS TO WYCHWOOD	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357636	524884	162088

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
462	DLO27557	FRONT GARDEN WALLS TO DRIFTWOOD AND FRONT GARDEN WALLS TO GREEN GAP AND FRONT GARDEN WALLS TO NUMBER 11 (MERROW) AND FRONT GARDEN WALLS TO NUMBER 13 (LYNWOOD) AND FRONT GARDEN WALLS TO NUMBER 7 (TREWARREN) AND FRONT GARDEN WALLS TO NUMBER 9 (HIGH TREES)	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1183715	524672	162046
463	DLO27610	GATE PIERS AND GATES AT CARSHALTON HOUSE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357607	527602	164275
464	DLO27524	GATES ADJOINING NUMBER 1 AT SOUTH WEST ENTRANCE TO THE GROVE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	106568 2	528014	164518
465	DLO27471	GIBSON MAUSOLEUM IN ST NICHOLAS' CHURCHYARD	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	106563 0	525726	164145
466	DLO27469	GROTTO IN CARSHALTON PARK	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	106562 8	528257	164064
467	DLO27588	HILL HOUSE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357566	526506	166898
468	DLO27486	HONEYWOOD LODGE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065645	527839	164501
469	DLO27560	LODGE TO CHEAM PARK	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1183759	524119	163688
470	DLO27604	LYCHGATE IN THE CHURCHYARD OF ST DUNSTAN'S	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357594	524261	163870
471	DLO27598	MADELEY COTTAGE ST MARYS	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357588	527946	164432
472	DLO27476	NELSON HOUSE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065635	527676	164638
473	DLO27493	NONSUCH COTTAGE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065652	524217	163785
474	DLO32820	Nonsuch Park	Post-medieval	Grade II RP&G	1001672	523108	163588

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
475	DLO27591	NORTH BOUNDARY WALL TO NUMBER 1 (WHITEHALL) AND NUMBER 3 (NONSUCH COTTAGE)	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357581	524194	163784
476	DLO27526	NORTH CHURCHYARD WALL INCLUDING FORMER FIRE ENGINE HOUSE AT WEST END	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065684	527973	164492
477	DLO27499	NORTH LODGE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065658	527850	164780
478	DLO27561	OLD RED LION INN	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1183763	524318	163792
479	DLO27605	PARK COTTAGES	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357595	523854	163474
480	DLO27483	PARKFIELDS	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065642	528395	164789
481	DLO27568	Part of Northern Boundary Wall of the Lodge to the East of Number 16	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1184077	527761	164668
482	DLO27608	PART OF NUMBER 37	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357605	527785	164388
483	DLO27485	PIER INCORPORATING BOUNDARY STONE AND WALL TO REAR	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065644	528514	164829
484	DLO27569	PIERS WALL AND RAILINGS TO THE ORIGINAL PARKFIELDS	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1184085	528412	164780
485	DLO27587	PILLAR BOX OUTSIDE NUMBER 56	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357565	527444	163301
486	DLO27614	PREMISES OF SOUTH EAST ELECTRICITY BOARD	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357611	528083	164436
487	DLO27609	PUMP AND TROUGH	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357606	527786	164427
488	DLO27510	RAILINGS TO MADELEY COTTAGE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065669	527950	164451
489	DLO27584	ROAD BRIDGE RETAINING WALLS OF EMBANKMENTS OF THE POND TO THE WEST OF NORTH STREET AND ITS RAILINGS	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1300556	527930	164529
490	DLO27481	ROSE COTTAGE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065640	527684	164807

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
491	DLO27465	RUSKIN STONE AT THE JUNCTION OF WEST STREET AND POUND STREET	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065624	527781	164427
492	DLO27619	SOUTH BOUNDARY WALL TO HONEYWOOD LODGE AND GATEWAYS	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357616	527853	164485
493	DLO27522	SOUTH EAST CULVERT AND SOUTH AND EAST RETAINING WALLS OF THE POND TO THE EAST OF NORTH STREET	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065680	527963	164509
494	DLO27577	SOUTH GARDEN WALL TO NUMBER 32	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1300255	528267	163942
495	DLO27596	SOUTH GARDEN WALL TO NUMBER 38	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357586	524388	163714
496	DLO27484	SOUTH WEST BOUNDARY WALL OF NUMBER 33	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065643	528414	164826
497	DLO27545	STONE CROSS AND DRINKING FOUNTAIN	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1183462	523848	163502
498	DLO27473	STRAWBERRY LANE BAPTIST CHURCH	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065632	528157	165271
499	DLO27535	SUTTON LODGE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065702	525913	162713
500	DLO27574	SUTTON POLICE STATION	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1244322	526037	164013
501	DLO27620	THE GATE HOUSE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357617	527820	164530
502	DLO27464	THE GREYHOUND INN	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065623	527878	164477
503	DLO27523	THE LEONI BRIDGE NORTH RETAINING WALL OF THE POND TO THE EAST OF NORTH STREET	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065681	527963	164573
504	DLO27546	THE OLD RECTORY	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1183473	527775	164507
505	DLO27606	THE OLD RED LION INN	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357596	528323	165978
506	DLO27554	THE RECTORY	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1183668	524179	163840

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
507	DLO27631	THE TOMB OF CHRISTIAN AND HENRY NEALE D. 1675 AND ELIZA DUTTON D. 1687 IN CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST DUNSTANS	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1382351	524285	163882
508	DLO27629	THE TOMB OF FLEETWOOD DORMER D. 1736 IN CHURCHYARD OF CHURCH OF ST DUNSTANS	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1382344	524313	163890
509	DLO27630	THE TOMB OF WILLIAM FARMER C1815 IN THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF ST DUNSTANS	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1382345	524294	163884
510	DLO27494	UNDERGROUND ROOM TO REAR OF NUMBER 5	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065653	524195	163790
511	DLO27488	Wall to East of The Gate House	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065647	527862	164549
512	DLO27551	WALL TO REAR OF NUMBER 6 CONNECTING NUMBERS 4 AND 6	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1183517	528013	164456
513	DLO27621	WALLINGTON BRIDGE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357618	528693	165109
514	DLO27491	WANDLE BANK	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1065650	528633	165056
515	DLO27594	WATER WHEEL IN GROUNDS OF THE GROVE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357584	527954	164728
516	DLO27570	WESTCROFT	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1184086	528272	164640
517	DLO27618	WESTCROFT COTTAGE AND WESTCROFT FARM COTTAGE	Post-medieval	Grade II LB	1357615	528370	164763
518	DLO13237	Milestone in Sutton High Street	Post-medieval	Scheduled Monument	1001998	525806	164537
519	MLO92636	High Street (Nos 344-346) [The Cricketer's Inn], Benhilton, Sutton {18th-19th century houses}	Post-medieval	Historic Building	0	525765	165011
520	DLO13238	Milestone outside 135 Cheam Road	Post-medieval	Scheduled Monument	1001999	524915	163805

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
521	DLO13239	Milestone in Brighton Road	Post-medieval	Scheduled Monument	1002000	525968	162962
522		283 High Street , possible extant 18th century building	Post-medieval	Historic Building		525722	164771
523-591	Void - duplicate entries						
592	MLO104145	Throwley Road/Carshalton Road/Manor Park Road [Manor Park] Sutton, SM1, 1914 public park	World War One to Modern	PARK	0	526098	164184
593	MLO107377	[Benfleet Hall], Benhilton, Sutton, Sutton Red Cross Auxiliary Hospital during World War One	World War One to Modern	MONUMENT	0	526324	165056
594	MLO72385	CHEAM HIGH ST, Air Raid Shelter	World War Two	MONUMENT	0	524505	163505
595	MLO75382	St Mary RC Juniors School, Charshalton, Surrey, made ground containing residual struck flint but no archaeological features or finds	Modern	MONUMENT	0	527726	164406
596	MLO75780	(Former) Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, Modern made ground and remains of a reservoir. Widespread evidence relating to the early 20th century development of Queen Mary's Hospital	Modern	MONUMENT	0	528165	162675
597	MLO76351	New Court, Green Lane, Morden, Merton, Area of modern truncation no archaeological features or finds	Modern	MONUMENT	0	525250	167350
598	MLO104143	High Street [The Green] Carshalton, Sutton, SM5, 20th century public park	Modern	PARK	0	528095	164724
599	MLO104172	Roberts Bridge Road/Middleton Road/Tweedale Road/Wrythe Lane [St	Modern	PARK	0	526549	166514

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
		Helier Estate] St Helier, Sutton, SM5, Estate Gardens					
600	MLO104175	Woodend [Sutton Garden Village] Benhilton, Sutton, SM1, garden suburbs	Modern	MONUMENT	0	526198	165639
601	MLO105388	Fountain Drive, Orchard Hill, Carshalton, Sutton, former Queen Mary's Hospital	Modern	MONUMENT	0	527874	162479
602	MLO108517	The Park, [Honours Mead], Carshalton, Sutton, SM5 3DB, Former Carshalton War Memorial Hospital	Modern	MONUMENT	0	527930	163969
603	MLO108592	Cotswold Way, [Cheam Hospital], Worcester Park, Sutton, KT4 8LL, Former Infectious Diseases and Chronic Hospital	Modern	MONUMENT	0	523406	165877
604	DLO27532	40 BEECHES AVENUE, CHARSHALTON	Modern	Grade II LB	1065699	527481	163389
605	DLO38238	Beddington and Wallington War Memorial	Modern	Grade II LB	1439020	528591	164741
606	DLO38342	Belmont War Memorial	Modern	Grade II LB	1444883	525303	162073
607	DLO27580	CARSHALTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	Modern	Grade II LB	1300429	528041	164454
608	DLO38251	Cheam War Memorial	Modern	Grade II LB	1440363	524237	163841
609	DLO27573	CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD	Modern	Grade II LB	1253568	527677	163168
610	DLO33742	Honeywood Walk, Carshalton War Memorial	Modern	Grade II LB	1393681	527890	164545
611	DLO27632	MECCA BINGO CLUB	Modern	Grade II LB	1389678	526125	166718
612	DLO27531	REAR GARDEN WALLS TO NUMBERS 5 TO 27 (ODD) (FORMER BOUNDARY WALL TO CARSHALTON PARK)	Modern	Grade II LB	1065698	528233	163930

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
613	DLO27576	ST ANDREW UNITED REFORM CHURCH	Modern	Grade II LB	1246136	524777	162380
614	DLO27626	SUTTON BAPTIST CHURCH INCLUDING THE CHURCH HALL AND NUMBER 21 (SUTTON BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL)	Modern	Grade II LB	1357638	525820	164001
615	DLO38250	Sutton War Memorial	Modern	Grade II LB	144030 2	526112	164108
616	DLO27541	TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH AND HALL	Modern	Grade II LB	120070 8	525861	164058
617	MLO10763	Land off Culvers Way (back garden of No.56), The Wrythe, Carshalton, Pleistocene Animal Remains	Pleistocene	FINDSPOT	0	527600	165600
618	MLO10770	LONDON ROAD, Flint bridge uncovered in work to pond. Probably an ornamental bridge for the gardens of Elm Grove House	Unknown	MONUMENT	0	528535	164935
619	MLO13155	THE RIDGWAY? BETWEEN THIS AND, A trackway running south from Carshalton Camp, noted in Court Rolls for 1574 known as 'The Rugeway'	Unknown	MONUMENT	0	526855	163805
620	MLO24437	RINGSTEAD RD CROFT RD, Human remains	Unknown	MONUMENT	0	527005	164405
621	MLO25263	1-3 SUTTON GROVE, Pits and gullies of unknown date	Unknown	MONUMENT	0	526805	164205
622	MLO25453	HARROW RD, Field system and lynchets recorded in various locations at Carshalton Camp, suggestive that the hill fort is actually a field system	Unknown	MONUMENT	0	527205	164005

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
623	MLO25471	BANSTEAD RD, Documentary reference that Banstead Road follows the route of an ancient trackway. No other evidence available.	Unknown	MONUMENT	0	527350	163850
624	MLO25471	BANSTEAD RD, Documentary reference that Banstead Road follows the route of an ancient trackway. No other evidence available.	Unknown	MONUMENT	0	526300	161800
625	MLO25475	BANSTEAD RD (NORTH END), Documentary reference to a bank that stretches northwards from (OA 624) may be a continuation of the trackway	Unknown	MONUMENT	0	527450	164250
626	MLO25475	BANSTEAD RD (NORTH END), Documentary reference to a bank that stretches northwards from (OA 624) may be a continuation of the trackway	Unknown	MONUMENT	0	527350	163850
627	MLO3011	CARSHALTON RD, Building of unknown date	Unknown	MONUMENT	0	526905	164005
628	MLO4281	18 HILLCROOME RD, Ditch found during excavations at Carshalton Camp	Unknown	MONUMENT	0	526655	163875
629	MLO4405	BARROW HEDGES, in 1736 Salmond mentioned three barrows near Barrow Hedges. No sign of them in 1934	Unknown	MONUMENT	0	527205	163405
630	MLO4454	ALL SAINTS CHURCH (NEAR TO), A covered well which traditionally 'burst forth' when struck by the hoof of Anne Boleyn's horse, age of well unknown	Unknown	MONUMENT	0	527945	164495
631	MLO4455	CARSHALTON PARK RD, in the 17th century a great quantity of bones , mostly human, were found when constructing the drive to Carshalton House	Unknown	MONUMENT	0	527830	164520

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
632	MLO4460	GROVE PARK, 8 cores and 190 flakes have been recorded from the Grove Park. Recorded in the HER as undated, but likely to be prehistoric	Unknown	FINDSPOT	0	528105	164805
633	MLO4486	Benhilton, Pleistocene Mammoth Remains	Pleistocene	FINDSPOT	0	525305	165005
634	MLO58332	WILLIAM ST, cultivation soil which sealed a cobbled surface	Unknown	MONUMENT	0	527525	165265
635	MLO59755	High Street (No 341), Benhilton, finds of fragmented building material of unknown date recorded during an evaluation	Unknown	FINDSPOT	0	525710	164970
636	MLO59755	High Street (No 341), Benhilton, finds of fragmented building material of unknown date recorded during an evaluation	Unknown	FINDSPOT	0	525710	164950
637	MLO59755	High Street (No 341), Benhilton, finds of fragmented building material of unknown date recorded during an evaluation	Unknown	FINDSPOT	0	525690	164980
638	MLO59755	High Street (No 341), Benhilton, finds of fragmented building material of unknown date recorded during an evaluation	Unknown	FINDSPOT	0	525690	164950
639	MLO59755	High Street (No 341), Benhilton, finds of fragmented building material of unknown date recorded during an evaluation	Unknown	FINDSPOT	0	525730	164990
640	MLO59756	High Street (No 341), Benhilton, fragmented animal bone recovered from multiple locations during an evaluation	Unknown	FINDSPOT	0	525690	164980
641	MLO59756	High Street (No 341), Benhilton, fragmented animal bone recovered from multiple locations during an evaluation	Unknown	FINDSPOT	0	525690	164950

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
642	MLO59756	High Street (No 341), Benhilton, fragmented animal bone recovered from multiple locations during an evaluation	Unknown	FINDSPOT	0	525710	164970
643	MLO59756	High Street (No 341), Benhilton, fragmented animal bone recovered from multiple locations during an evaluation	Unknown	FINDSPOT	0	525710	164950
644	MLO59756	High Street (No 341), Benhilton, fragmented animal bone recovered from multiple locations during an evaluation	Unknown	FINDSPOT	0	525730	164990
645	MLO64313	667-671 LONDON RD, A waterlain deposit overlying London Clay	Unknown	MONUMENT	0	523725	165565
646	MLO72386	CARSHALTON PARK, Conduit	Unknown	MONUMENT	0	528305	164105
647	MLO74195	DAMSON WAY BANSTEADPLACECENTRE, CARSHALTON, watching brief revealed no archaeological material	Unknown	MONUMENT	0	527625	162475
648	MLO75627	Medical Research Council Site, Evaluation revealing no archaeological evidence	Unknown	MONUMENT	0	527505	162505
649	MLO75631	Carshalton High School, field boundary and modern sewer recorded during evaluation	Unknown	MONUMENT	0	527495	164905
650	MLO77352	48 THROWLEY WAY, SUTTON, A layer of colluvium recorded beneath modern top soil	Pleistocene	MONUMENT	0	525924	164550
651	MLO92551	ANNE BOLEYNS OR BULLENS WELL,	Unknown	Grade II LB	0	527944	164493
652	MLO10120 1	Butter Hill (Nos 3, 5 & 6), Carshalton, A number of cuts were recorded truncating the lower fil of a palaeochannel. The pits are believed to represent extraction pits	Unknown to Post Medieval	MONUMENT	0	528325	165017

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
653	DLO33013	Wandle Alluvium, Early post-glacial remains have been found in peat exposed along the Wandle Valley including at Carshalton and the former Wandle Valley Hospital Site.		Archaeological Priority Area			
654	DLO33019	Stane Street, Roman Stane Street was part of the arterial system and connected London with the Sussex coast. This is an early cultural topographic feature, which is still in use today as the A24 road and forms part of the Borough boundary		Archaeological Priority Area			
655	DLO33023	Carshalton, Carshalton probably derives its name from its location as the 'settlement by the spring' and has a complex early manorial history. Initially there were five manors, which were combined by the time of Domesday. The sites of later houses can be identified as the likely holdings of the original five manors. All Saint's Church appears to have been founded in the 12th Century. During the 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries the reputation of Carshalton's springs resulted in the construction of an exceptional number of large houses, many of which have now been demolished. However, Honeywood Lodge, Strawberry Lodge, and Westcroft House survive.		Archaeological Priority Area			

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
656	DLO33024	Sutton, The place name refers to an Anglo-Saxon 'southern farmstead' and was held by Chertsea Abbey from the 7th or 8th Century. St. Nicholas Church was probably founded in the early medieval period. In 1537 the estate passed from Chertsea Abbey to Nicholas Carew of Beddington, but subsequently changed hands frequently. There may also have been a sub-manor known as Hall in the late middle ages.		Archaeological Priority Area			
657	DLO33025	Cheam, The name refers to the 'village by the stumps' and probably alludes to woodland clearance carried out by 6th Century. Anglo-Saxon settlers. Two estates are recorded, namely East Cheam Manor, located near Gander Green Road, and West Cheam Manor close to the site of the medieval church of St. Dunstan (founded in 6th Century.). 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. A number of kilns have been excavated south of the High Street. The construction of Nonsuch Palace in 1538 changed the role of Cheam to one of service provider to the Royal Palace. Many 17th and 18th Century.		Archaeological Priority Area			

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
		Timber-framed cottages survive along the west side of Cheam Broadway and Malden Road and the south side of Park Lane, including the 16th Century timber-framed Whitehall.					
658	DLO33029	Carshalton House (St Philomena) and Gardens, The existing mansion was built in 1696 on what is probably the site of one of Carshalton's early manor houses. Some evidence of earlier buildings has been found during the construction of classrooms for St. Philomena's School, which now occupies the house. The grounds were laid out by Sir John Fellows between 1716 and 1720.		Archaeological Priority Area			

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
659	DLO33030	Mascal (Carshalton Park House) and Carshalton Park, Probably one of Carshalton's original manorial estates. The earlier buildings were replaced in the 18th Century by a modest new house which was demolished in 1926. Formerly a medieval deer park attached to Mascall, Carshalton Park includes the remains of early 18th Century garden design and early industrial features. A canalised water course and grotto are dated 1720, whilst earthworks known as the Frying Pan and Hogpit appear to be fishponds or quarries respectively, later used to control the flow of water to the canal and mills lower downstream.		Archaeological Priority Area			
660	DLO33031	Stone Court and the Grove, The Grove was constructed between 1820-1840 on the site of the medieval Stone Court. 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.		Archaeological Priority Area			

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
661	DLO33026	Wandle Mills, There is considerable speculation concerning the precise location of the mills referred to in the Domesday Book. Post-medieval water mills are associated with each of the historic settlements located along the Wandle. A number of the Wandle mills were built to the design of John Smeaton, a leading mill engineer of the period and are important examples of 18th century technological developments. A wide range of products were manufactured locally, including copper, iron, snuff, paper and flour.		Archaeological Priority Area			
662	DLO33266	North Downs 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.		Archaeological Priority Area			
663	DLO33268	Queen Mary's Hospital, Late Bronze Age enclosure on outlier of Thanet Sand on dip slope of chalk downs near Carshalton. This is one of the largest known Late Bronze Age circular enclosures in south-east England and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Evidence exists that its importance extended beyond a mere		Archaeological Priority Area			

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
		domestic site. Nearby is an early Iron Age settlement.					
664	DLO33269	The Grange, Wallington, The Grange was built in 1879 by Alfred Smee within extensive grounds designed to create a natural effect. This was a major Victorian garden described by Smee in "My Garden" (1872). It included extensive water features, a fernery and vinery.		Archaeological Priority Area			

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
665	DLO33270	Wallington, The Wal element of the Saxon Placename 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 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.		Archaeological Priority Area			
666	DLO33013	Wandle Gravels, Extensive and regular field boundaries have been encountered across the gravel terraces filling the Wandle Valley, which are occasionally associated with small unenclosed domestic sites. These field systems reveal prehistoric land division and provide an insight into contemporary social and territorial organisation.		Archaeological Priority Area			

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
667	DLO37957	Morden, The APA covers the site of the historic settlement of Morden to the south-east of the area now regarded as the core of Morden town centre. It covers an area on either side of Epsom Road/London Road close to its junction with Central Road and a sizeable section of Morden Park. The APA is classified Tier 2 as it is an area of historic settlement.		Archaeological Priority Area			
668	DLO37963	Stane Street, The APA is divided into three separate sections which follow the route of the Roman road known as Stane Street in areas where it is not covered by other APAs. Stane Street linked London with Chichester and crosses the borough from north-east to south-west. The route of High Street Colliers Wood follows the route of Stane Street from the borough boundary with Wandsworth as far as Colliers Wood Station. After this point, Stane Street continued in a straight line towards Pylford Bridge in the south-west and crossed through the area that was later to become the site of Merton Priory. It ran slightly to the west of Stonecot Hill and its route to the south approximately follows the borough boundary between Merton and Sutton. It has been classified as Tier 2		Archaeological Priority Area			

OA No.	HER Ref	Name	Period	Type	List Entry	Easting	Northing
		because it is a corridor of land flanking the route of a Roman road with the potential to reveal elements of the road itself or of roadside activity and settlement.					

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APPENDIX C RAPID PHOTOGRAPH SURVEY OF SUTTON HIGH STREET, CADHAS

Sutton High Street Buildings

John Philips (CADHAS 2017)

Revised 23rd March 2018

The High Street is numbered from the railway station at the south end. The side roads have been treated as headings to make document navigation easier.

For each block of building the number and the current use is given, or, if there are several units, the first and the last. Most shop signs don't have a number.

Dates are based on the style of the building and some map checks but much remains to be done.

Andrew Skelton and John Phillips have looked at the High Street and have given the buildings a significance of A, B or the rest.

A site is marked Green Field if there is no building on the site in 1868 and the original 19th or 20th century build is still standing.

East side

Railway station

2 Old Bank

6 Former Pizza Express

1868-1896

Locally listed. Significance A



8 Rush Hair
1868-1896
Locally listed. Significance A
Green field site



10 Leightons
12 Brasserie Vacherin
Significance B
Green field site



14 William Hill
16 Shoe Repairs
Significance B
Green field site



Sutton Court Road

26 Cock and Bull
38 Nugents Newsagents
Significance A
Green field site

Formerly the National Westminster
Bank

There is no bonding break in the wall
above the end of the stone façade so
this is all one unit.

The stone façade is attributed to
Frederick Wheeler and dated to 1902. It
is not clear whether this was an
addition. (Beasley1989).



Second photo of the above block.



40 Mann
42 Subway
Significance B

On the site of the Cock Inn



Old Inn House Café Nero
Address 1 Carshalton Road

The site of the Cock Inn



Carshalton Road

46-50 Foxtons

54 Navara



56 Fish and Chips

58 Vacant



60-62 Sutton Arms

76 SpecSavers

1868-1896 probably c.1870-80.

Significance A

Green field except at the north end
which may be on the site of a chalk pit.



Throwley Road

78-82 Wilko

Front on site of a chalk pit.



84 Game

86 Vacant

Locally listed. Significance A

On the site of a chalk pit.



88 Linen Direct

94 TSB



98 Vacant (ex Dixons)



100-106 Poundland and TK Maxx
Modern



108-110 Halifax
Interwar or 50s



Alley

112 3 Store



114 Shoe Zone
Modern



116A Patisserie Valerie
Modern



118 Smiths
Modern



122 Yorkshire Building Society
126 Pearsons
1950s? Pearsons are the oldest
business on the High Street and the
workshop is in a curious little backyard
but the building block is poor 1940s or
1950s.



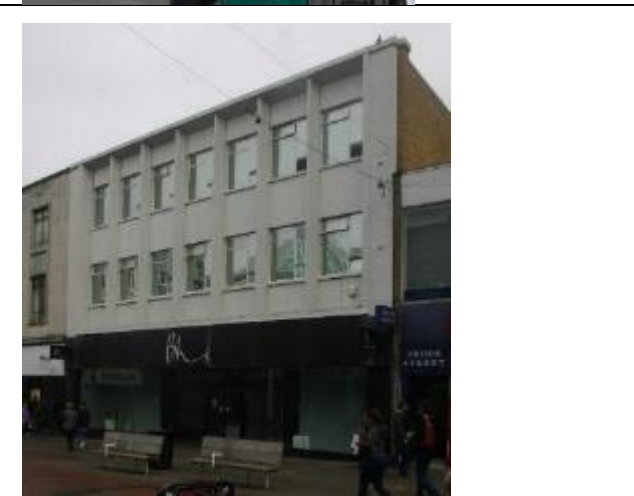
130 (approx.) Sutton Place (formerly
Times Square)



134 Clinton Cards
Modern



140 Former BHS
Modern



<p>146 Marks & Spencer Modern</p>	
<p>Alley</p>	
<p>148 Holland and Barret Modern On the site of The Greyhound Inn</p>	
<p>150 Superdrug 150 (sic) Burton Modern On the site of the Greyhound Inn</p>	
<p>152 Real Cornish 164 Xchange After 1896 to early 20th century Locally listed. Significance A. Inscription: 'Grand Parade'</p>	

Lodge Place

It appears that there was one block of shops between Lodge Place and Manor Place. Part has been demolished and replaced with McDonalds. Savers has been altered almost beyond recognition. Costa was the block's centre.

166 Sole Trader

1898

Significance A

Green field site. On grounds of 19th century manor house.



168-72 McDonalds




174 Savers




1898. Much altered.

Green field site. On grounds of 19th century manor house.





<p>176 Costa 186 Tui 1898 Significance A Green field site. On grounds of 19th century manor house.</p> <p>Inscription: 1898 on corner of Manor Place.</p>	
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Manor Place

<p>190 Tazza 194 Malpas Markets 1868-1896 Significance A Green field site</p>	
<p>196 Vacant. Yellow fascia board. 1868-96. Significance A</p>	
<p>198 The Grapes. 1868-1896 Locally listed Significance A. In Morgan 1869 Not on 1868 OS</p>	

Benhill Avenue

<p>200 KFC</p> <p>214 St Raphael's Hospice</p> <p>Probably on 1868 OS</p> <p>Significance A</p> <p>Some detail stripped off.</p>	
<p>216-220 RBS</p> <p>Interwar.</p> <p>Significance B</p>	
<p>Alley</p>	
<p>222 Tim's Palace café</p> <p>Interwar</p>	



<p>224 Repair Room Interwar</p>	
<p>226 Manze 230 Chinese Herbs Interwar – above average.</p>	
<p>232 H & T Pawnbrokers Modern</p>	
<p>Alley</p>	
<p>236 Princess Alice Hospice</p>	

<p>244 Pound and Plus Sutton & District Training Vacant Modern block</p>	
<p>246-254 Empty About 1870 Significance A 5 units. Partly on old clay pit</p> <p>This is Edward Terrace built by Rabbits about 1870 and therefore one of the earliest Victorian shop developments. Well preserved.</p>	

Marshalls Road

<p>Luce Pizza Partly fronts on High Street but address is 3 Marshalls Road. Modern.</p>	
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<p>260 Chicken Land. 1868-1896 Significance B</p>	
<p>262-270 Matlan Modern.</p>	
<p>272-274 Champion</p>	
<p>276 Sutton Private Hire Modern infill</p>	

<p>278 Truelove 280 Patricia Shepherd Interwar – semi-detached</p>	
<p>282 Sutton Café. Interwar.</p>	
<p>284-6 Lahore Spices 298 Tops Pizza Interwar.</p>	
<p>300 Chico Mexico 308-10 Tyre City Partly built in 1896 Originally 6 units.</p>	

Burnell Road

312 Auto Express
314 Beautiful Nail

Same style as 300-8 above but standing on 1896 OS.







316 The Dolphin
19th century red brick in 17th century style.
Significance A



318 Thai Asmine
320 The Raj
19th cent.




<p>324-344 Modern redevelopment.</p>	
<p>346 Prince Regent formerly the Cricketers. Disused pub. Piecemeal structure – early 19th century much altered.</p> <p>Was Grade II but now de-listed.</p>	
<p>348 Job Centre</p>	
<p>354 Indiya 360 Sutton Kebab Interwar or perhaps 1940s or 1950s.</p>	

<p>362 Morley's 364 Golden Lion Has date 1896 on it but much altered.</p>	
<p>366 Peacock Food and Wine with flats over. Modern.</p>	

Oakhill Road

West side

Railway station

<p>1 Vacant pub 11 Dalat 1868-1896 Significance A Green field site</p> <p>The south end was the Station Hotel in 1896 and was probably built as such. Has a large late 19th or early 20th century brick and timber extension at the back.</p>	
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<p>13-15 Zizzi Interwar, 40s or 50s. Significance B</p>	
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Grove Road

<p>17 Betfred 1937 Locally listed. Significance A</p> <p>Built for National Provincial Bank. Bank architect at the time was WFC Holden.</p>	
<p>19-21 Pizza Express 29 Ladbrooks By 1868 Significance A Green field site Developed by John Ruck 1863-66 and then known as Park Terrace</p>	
<p>31 Morrisons</p>	

<p>33-35 Slug and Lettice</p>	
<p>37 O'Neill's Significance A</p> <p>Previously the Green Man. This was a rebuild of an older pub. Was the Railway Tavern on the 1868 OS.</p>	
<p>39 Barclays or 43 Locally listed. Significance A</p>	

Cheam Road

<p>49 Lloyds Bank (part) Interwar Significance B</p>	
<p>51-53 Lloyds Bank (part) 59-61 EBB & Flow 1868-96 Significance B Greenfield site</p> <p>Badly damaged at the south end. New photo when trees have lost their leaves ____</p>	
<p>63 Nationwide 65 Discount Store 1868-96 Significance B</p> <p>Probably developed by James Gover.</p>	

67 Shinner and Sudtone
1872-8
Significance A

Appears to be the London Provincial Bank illustrated in Church's Directory, 1880.
Listed in 1878 Church. The bank had a branch in 1872 but it was on the other side of the Street north of the Greyhound.
On James Gover's land but different from the adjacent block. Did he sell on the land to the bank who used their own architect?



Hill Road

71 Watersons
81 Peacocks
Modern





This block is set back from the Victorian street frontage to create a wider road.





St Nicholas Road

83-87 Metrobank
Interwar







<p>89 Coffee Republic 97 Warren James After 1896 Significance B</p> <p>5 units.</p>	
<p>Alley</p>	
<p>101-3 Clarks Modern. The wall between Clarks and Boots includes fragments of a chalk chequer building.</p>	
<p>109-111 Boots</p>	
<p>Stan James betting shop in a narrow infill</p>	
<p>113 Fragrance shop Mid-19th century – one of the earliest building on the High Street. Significance B</p>	

<p>115 Bodyshop 117 Elegant Nails Interwar or 40s 50s</p>	
<p>119 Ryman 121 Nero 19th century. Significance A</p>	

Church Street

<p>123 Formerly Cancer Research 125 Partica 1868-96 Significance B</p>	
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<p>127 Card Factory Modern</p>	
<p>St Nicholas Centre (site of West Street)</p>	
<p>137-45 Top Shop 1930s Significance B</p>	
<p>147 Formerly Vision Express 1894. Significance A Inscription: 1894</p>	

149 Santander (part)

Interwar

Significance B



151 Santander (part)

157-9 Gallery Gifts

Interwar 'timber frame' somewhat hacked about.

Significance B



161 Footlocker

1868-96

Locally listed. Significance A

Probably the survivor of a pair with the other on the north (right) side.



163 JD Sports
Modern



St Nicholas Centre



173 Empty
1930s?
Significance B



175 Chopstix
19th century
Significance B





177 Mobile clinic
19th century.









St Nicholas Centre



<p>189-191 Cash Converters 195-199 Thomas Cook After 1896 Significance B</p>	
<p>Gap in buildings</p>	
<p>203-5 Bonmarche 209 Card Factory Dated 1893. Nice details but south end spoilt by a window alteration.</p>	
<p>211 Entertainment Exchange Interwar</p>	

Greenford Road

<p>213 Fones Fusion 217 Projekt Store Interwar. Significance B</p>	
<p>225-7 Argos Modern</p>	
<p>ASDA Fronts on High Street but address St Nicholas Way. Modern.</p>	
<p>265 Winning Post 1907 Locally listed. Significance A. Formerly the Red Lion. Dated 1907 but a rebuild of older premises.</p>	

<p>267 Kebab Planet 273 BetFred (part) Interwar.</p>	
<p>275 BetFred (part) 281 Top Hair and Beauty Interwar</p>	
<p>283 Merry Plaice The shop front has been built on the garden of an older small double pike house which may be early 19th century or earlier. Significance A?</p>	
<p>285 Crown Public House Date uncertain. Probably 19th century. Needs investigation.</p>	

Crown Road

The area between Crown Road and Vale Road which was formerly the site of the Eagle Star building, the gas works and other properties has recently been totally rebuilt.



Vale Road

325 Café Delight
333 Noodle House
Interwar



337 Topps Tiles
Modern



Park formerly Victoria Pond.



Bushy Road

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Beasley, Maureen 1989

Five centuries of artists in Sutton. Sutton Libraries and Arts Services.

APPENDIX D SHOP PLOT WIDTHS

Measurements of building plots were taken from the Mastermap Area dataset using the Minimum Bounding Geometry Tool in ArcGIS version 10.5.1. This function measures the shortest side of the building plot to identify plot width. Measurements were taken in meters and converted into the standard Rod (5.03m). Large scale shopping centres, multistore car parks, and modern housing estates outside of the settlement core were excluded from this analysis. The data collected during this analysis is presented in the table below.

Plot Number	Northing	Easting	Width (m)	Width (Ft)	Width (Rods)
1	163616	526021	6.60	21.65	1.30
2	163622	526023	5.70	18.70	1.10
3	163633	526025	10.50	34.45	2.10
4	163646	526028	10.10	33.14	2.00
5	163659	526027	5.20	17.06	1.00
6	163664	526027	4.90	16.08	1.00
7	163676	526026	15.80	51.84	3.10
8	163694	526023	17.00	55.77	3.40
9	163706	526022	7.30	23.95	1.40
10	163712	526021	5.90	19.36	1.20
11	163717	526020	4.90	16.08	1.00
12	163724	526020	9.70	31.82	1.90
13	163731	526019	5.20	17.06	1.00
14	163731	526049	4.80	15.75	1.00
15	163736	526018	4.90	16.08	1.00
16	163736	526052	5.60	18.37	1.10
17	163741	526020	5.00	16.40	1.00
18	163741	525956	10.30	33.79	2.10
19	163743	525947	6.60	21.65	1.30
20	163746	526020	4.90	16.08	1.00
21	163749	526051	6.30	20.67	1.20
22	163751	525967	9.90	32.48	2.00
23	163755	526050	5.40	17.72	1.10
24	163760	526049	5.10	16.73	1.00
25	163760	525969	6.30	20.67	1.30
26	163766	526048	6.50	21.33	1.30
27	163768	525975	6.10	20.01	1.20
28	163772	526047	6.50	21.33	1.30
29	163780	526047	11.70	38.39	2.30
30	163782	525981	13.30	43.64	2.60
31	163791	525985	6.40	21.00	1.30
32	163796	525985	7.10	23.29	1.40

Plot Number	Northing	Easting	Width (m)	Width (Ft)	Width (Rods)
33	163800	525992	4.70	15.42	0.90
34	163804	525983	8.90	29.20	1.80
35	163815	526001	10.40	34.12	2.10
36	163815	525986	8.40	27.56	1.70
37	163829	526004	8.90	29.20	1.80
38	163837	526005	6.30	20.67	1.30
39	163839	526038	8.30	27.23	1.70
40	163845	526003	7.70	25.26	1.50
41	163850	525946	13.30	43.64	2.70
42	163855	525991	10.70	35.10	2.10
43	163860	526031	4.50	14.76	0.90
44	163865	525991	7.70	25.26	1.50
45	163868	526036	7.40	24.28	1.50
46	163872	525988	7.50	24.61	1.50
47	163873	526027	7.30	23.95	1.50
48	163873	525952	14.30	46.92	2.80
49	163878	525932	5.50	18.04	1.10
50	163879	525986	7.60	24.93	1.50
51	163880	525937	5.60	18.37	1.10
52	163881	526027	7.00	22.97	1.40
53	163882	525802	16.90	55.45	3.40
54	163887	525815	7.50	24.61	1.50
55	163888	525821	6.40	21.00	1.30
56	163888	526046	5.50	18.04	1.10
57	163888	525983	12.60	41.34	2.50
58	163889	526030	7.30	23.95	1.50
59	163891	525830	6.90	22.64	1.40
60	163891	525795	4.80	15.75	1.00
61	163892	525960	5.20	17.06	1.00
62	163893	525855	4.30	14.11	0.90
63	163893	525836	9.60	31.50	1.90
64	163893	525965	6.20	20.34	1.20
65	163894	526021	7.40	24.28	1.50
66	163895	525848	8.00	26.25	1.60
67	163897	525978	14.50	47.57	2.90
68	163897	525970	4.50	14.76	0.90
69	163900	526039	7.40	24.28	1.50
70	163901	525851	6.60	21.65	1.30
71	163902	526023	7.40	24.28	1.50
72	163907	526014	7.50	24.61	1.50
73	163912	526032	5.70	18.70	1.10

Plot Number	Northing	Easting	Width (m)	Width (Ft)	Width (Rods)
74	163915	526013	7.60	24.93	1.50
75	163926	525969	5.40	17.72	1.10
76	163934	525967	10.60	34.78	2.10
77	163945	525967	10.70	35.10	2.10
78	163950	526002	13.20	43.31	2.60
79	163952	525964	5.20	17.06	1.00
80	163957	525961	5.40	17.72	1.10
81	163957	525995	5.70	18.70	1.10
82	163963	525994	6.00	19.69	1.20
83	163966	525966	7.40	24.28	1.50
84	163970	525995	6.00	19.69	1.20
85	163974	525990	6.00	19.69	1.20
86	163981	525931	4.50	14.76	0.90
87	163982	525993	6.40	21.00	1.30
88	163988	525989	9.00	29.53	1.80
89	163988	525951	9.60	31.50	1.90
90	163991	525937	4.50	14.76	0.90
91	163997	525923	5.80	19.03	1.20
92	163998	525930	7.40	24.28	1.50
93	163999	525914	5.30	17.39	1.10
94	163999	525910	5.20	17.06	1.00
95	164000	525918	5.70	18.70	1.10
96	164001	525949	16.80	55.12	3.30
97	164026	525923	5.50	18.04	1.10
98	164026	525928	5.20	17.06	1.00
99	164027	525935	7.60	24.93	1.50
100	164030	525947	11.40	37.40	2.30
101	164033	525986	11.90	39.04	2.40
102	164038	525934	10.70	35.10	2.10
103	164041	525982	6.50	21.33	1.30
104	164046	525979	5.20	17.06	1.00
105	164050	525938	10.40	34.12	2.10
106	164055	525917	10.30	33.79	2.00
107	164055	525980	11.30	37.07	2.30
108	164059	525932	10.70	35.10	2.10
109	164062	525876	5.00	16.40	1.00
110	164066	525976	11.40	37.40	2.30
111	164068	525930	6.30	20.67	1.20
112	164073	525923	20.00	65.62	4.00
113	164074	525929	6.40	21.00	1.30
114	164075	525974	6.00	19.69	1.20

Plot Number	Northing	Easting	Width (m)	Width (Ft)	Width (Rods)
115	164079	525969	5.60	18.37	1.10
116	164085	525971	5.80	19.03	1.20
117	164089	525963	5.90	19.36	1.20
118	164095	525961	5.70	18.70	1.10
119	164098	525973	5.80	19.03	1.20
120	164100	525979	4.50	14.76	0.90
121	164102	525965	6.90	22.64	1.40
122	164125	525903	9.10	29.86	1.80
123	164135	525900	12.70	41.67	2.50
124	164136	525888	5.10	16.73	1.00
125	164143	525945	6.20	20.34	1.20
126	164146	525879	29.20	95.80	5.80
127	164146	525903	6.60	21.65	1.30
128	164149	525945	6.00	19.69	1.20
129	164152	525961	6.40	21.00	1.30
130	164154	525942	6.00	19.69	1.20
131	164160	525939	6.20	20.34	1.20
132	164170	525947	8.90	29.20	1.80
133	164177	525945	7.50	24.61	1.50
134	164182	525892	16.60	54.46	3.30
135	164191	525959	11.70	38.39	2.30
136	164193	525889	6.00	19.69	1.20
137	164195	525939	8.40	27.56	1.70
138	164199	525886	6.00	19.69	1.20
139	164203	525921	10.40	34.12	2.10
140	164205	525884	6.20	20.34	1.20
141	164210	525881	5.50	18.04	1.10
142	164213	525920	10.50	34.45	2.10
143	164215	525880	5.80	19.03	1.20
144	164223	525916	11.20	36.75	2.20
145	164224	525940	22.50	73.82	4.50
146	164226	525876	11.50	37.73	2.30
147	164233	525855	6.80	22.31	1.30
148	164237	525917	12.70	41.67	2.50
149	164243	525862	26.40	86.61	5.20
150	164245	525907	6.70	21.98	1.30
151	164245	525836	10.10	33.14	2.00
152	164260	525856	6.90	22.64	1.40
153	164262	525862	5.30	17.39	1.10
154	164263	525895	7.30	23.95	1.40
155	164266	525855	5.10	16.73	1.00

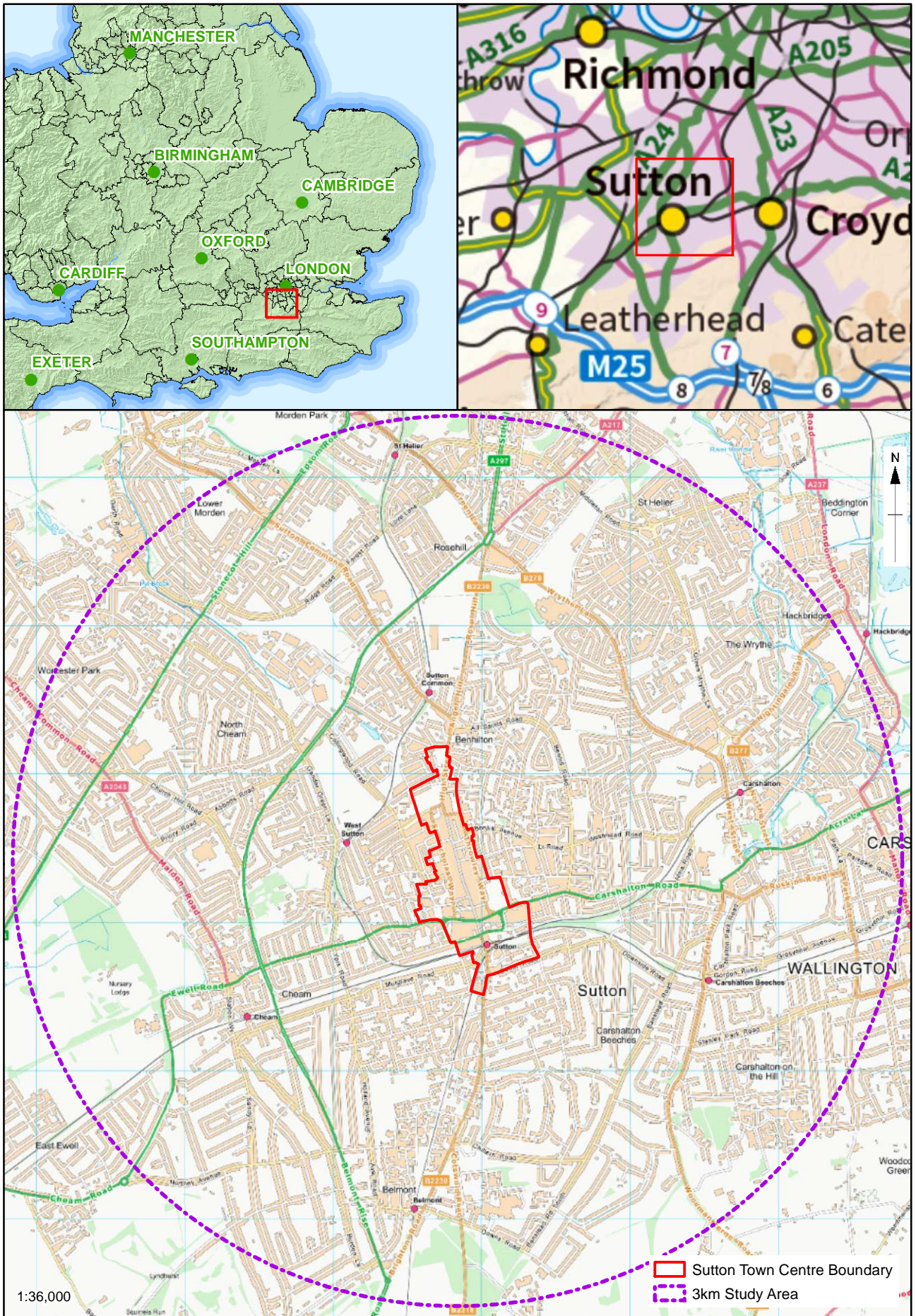
Plot Number	Northing	Easting	Width (m)	Width (Ft)	Width (Rods)
156	164270	525893	7.50	24.61	1.50
157	164271	525854	5.20	17.06	1.00
158	164275	525852	5.20	17.06	1.00
159	164278	525890	4.40	14.44	0.90
160	164281	525850	6.00	19.69	1.20
161	164291	525849	5.80	19.03	1.10
162	164295	525845	5.40	17.72	1.10
163	164300	525897	8.20	26.90	1.60
164	164304	525844	11.20	36.75	2.20
165	164305	525946	19.90	65.29	3.90
166	164306	525887	9.10	29.86	1.80
167	164310	525901	4.60	15.09	0.90
168	164322	525917	29.80	97.77	5.90
169	164344	525843	17.00	55.77	3.40
170	164358	525840	8.90	29.20	1.80
171	164358	525875	7.30	23.95	1.40
172	164365	525872	9.10	29.86	1.80
173	164371	525836	19.00	62.34	3.80
174	164374	525870	9.40	30.84	1.90
175	164378	525897	20.90	68.57	4.10
176	164381	525867	6.00	19.69	1.20
177	164385	525864	5.10	16.73	1.00
178	164386	525832	4.60	15.09	0.90
179	164390	525829	5.70	18.70	1.10
180	164393	525862	11.00	36.09	2.20
181	164395	525826	7.60	24.93	1.50
182	164401	525860	5.20	17.06	1.00
183	164404	525826	8.60	28.22	1.70
184	164406	525859	5.50	18.04	1.10
185	164412	525823	8.30	27.23	1.60
186	164412	525858	6.50	21.33	1.30
187	164432	525863	6.70	21.98	1.30
188	164443	525856	17.70	58.07	3.50
189	164450	525812	9.90	32.48	2.00
190	164455	525854	6.40	21.00	1.30
191	164457	525810	5.60	18.37	1.10
192	164461	525850	7.50	24.61	1.50
193	164463	525808	7.70	25.26	1.50
194	164471	525849	13.00	42.65	2.60
195	164479	525842	6.00	19.69	1.20
196	164482	525794	10.20	33.46	2.00

Plot Number	Northing	Easting	Width (m)	Width (Ft)	Width (Rods)
197	164484	525839	5.50	18.04	1.10
198	164492	525845	6.50	21.33	1.30
199	164496	525796	11.20	36.75	2.20
200	164504	525794	4.90	16.08	1.00
201	164505	525832	5.40	17.72	1.10
202	164510	525832	5.50	18.04	1.10
203	164511	525789	10.80	35.43	2.20
204	164515	525827	7.00	22.97	1.40
205	164516	525854	4.30	14.11	0.90
206	164517	525859	4.70	15.42	0.90
207	164518	525849	4.40	14.44	0.90
208	164520	525841	4.80	15.75	1.00
209	164520	525867	4.30	14.11	0.90
210	164521	525871	4.60	15.09	0.90
211	164523	525829	8.40	27.56	1.70
212	164525	525787	11.90	39.04	2.40
213	164534	525789	5.70	18.70	1.10
214	164534	525836	9.80	32.15	1.90
215	164541	525787	8.30	27.23	1.70
216	164548	525785	13.10	42.98	2.60
217	164556	525823	11.00	36.09	2.20
218	164562	525731	6.00	19.69	1.20
219	164562	525818	5.30	17.39	1.10
220	164564	525737	6.30	20.67	1.30
221	164565	525761	6.20	20.34	1.20
222	164566	525774	5.70	18.70	1.10
223	164568	525783	5.50	18.04	1.10
224	164568	525819	5.40	17.72	1.10
225	164570	525748	9.90	32.48	2.00
226	164571	525812	4.90	16.08	1.00
227	164573	525781	5.10	16.73	1.00
228	164576	525756	6.00	19.69	1.20
229	164578	525781	5.10	16.73	1.00
230	164579	525813	10.70	35.10	2.10
231	164583	525780	5.10	16.73	1.00
232	164587	525808	6.40	21.00	1.30
233	164588	525822	4.40	14.44	0.90
234	164593	525776	15.30	50.20	3.00
235	164597	525808	17.70	58.07	3.50
236	164601	525764	14.40	47.24	2.90
237	164613	525802	5.20	17.06	1.00

Plot Number	Northing	Easting	Width (m)	Width (Ft)	Width (Rods)
238	164618	525801	5.60	18.37	1.10
239	164623	525799	5.40	17.72	1.10
240	164629	525800	7.30	23.95	1.50
241	164634	525796	5.60	18.37	1.10
242	164644	525800	12.10	39.70	2.40
243	164645	525810	4.90	16.08	1.00
244	164660	525795	13.00	42.65	2.60
245	164671	525787	11.30	37.07	2.20
246	164680	525784	8.70	28.54	1.70
247	164689	525787	6.60	21.65	1.30
248	164695	525785	6.60	21.65	1.30
249	164700	525782	6.30	20.67	1.30
250	164707	525772	9.00	29.53	1.80
251	164709	525780	8.30	27.23	1.70
252	164711	525787	6.70	21.98	1.30
253	164715	525794	6.90	22.64	1.40
254	164716	525731	12.30	40.35	2.50
255	164730	525734	5.00	16.40	1.00
256	164737	525732	9.50	31.17	1.90
257	164744	525729	5.80	19.03	1.20
258	164749	525728	5.20	17.06	1.00
259	164754	525727	5.30	17.39	1.10
260	164759	525725	5.30	17.39	1.10
261	164763	525723	5.40	17.72	1.10
262	164769	525721	4.80	15.75	0.90
263	164775	525715	11.50	37.73	2.30
264	164802	525748	6.10	20.01	1.20
265	164808	525749	6.60	21.65	1.30
266	164814	525745	4.50	14.76	0.90
267	164823	525749	12.50	41.01	2.50
268	164830	525744	5.50	18.04	1.10
269	164836	525745	5.70	18.70	1.10
270	164842	525745	5.90	19.36	1.20
271	164847	525745	5.70	18.70	1.10
272	164853	525750	5.70	18.70	1.10
273	164858	525751	5.90	19.36	1.20
274	164859	525818	12.00	39.37	2.40
275	164863	525766	5.20	17.06	1.00
276	164865	525752	6.40	21.00	1.30
277	164871	525817	12.10	39.70	2.40
278	164871	525751	6.10	20.01	1.20

Plot Number	Northing	Easting	Width (m)	Width (Ft)	Width (Rods)
279	164876	525765	5.60	18.37	1.10
280	164877	525751	5.80	19.03	1.20
281	164882	525751	5.60	18.37	1.10
282	164884	525816	12.00	39.37	2.40
283	164886	525798	16.10	52.82	3.20
284	164890	525758	10.60	34.78	2.10
285	164914	525761	11.10	36.42	2.20
286	164925	525758	9.20	30.18	1.80
287	164931	525773	4.30	14.11	0.90
288	164934	525761	5.50	18.04	1.10
289	164939	525758	5.30	17.39	1.10
290	164955	525725	7.60	24.93	1.50
291	164961	525721	7.80	25.59	1.50
292	164967	525727	6.10	20.01	1.20
293	164973	525728	6.20	20.34	1.20
294	165014	525765	11.80	38.71	2.40
295	165054	525738	5.40	17.72	1.10
296	165059	525739	6.20	20.34	1.20
297	165072	525769	4.90	16.08	1.00
298	165078	525770	4.80	15.75	1.00
299	165082	525770	4.70	15.42	0.90
300	165089	525773	9.60	31.50	1.90
301	165092	525769	4.60	15.09	0.90
302	165105	525777	17.30	56.76	3.40

FIGURES



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Figure 1: Sutton HAZ site location

X:\11\London_Early_Sutton\10\Geomatics\03 GIS Projects\2km GIS\Updated Maps_Jan 2018\Fig 2 Bedrock Geology.mxd'charlotte.malone' 20/04/2018

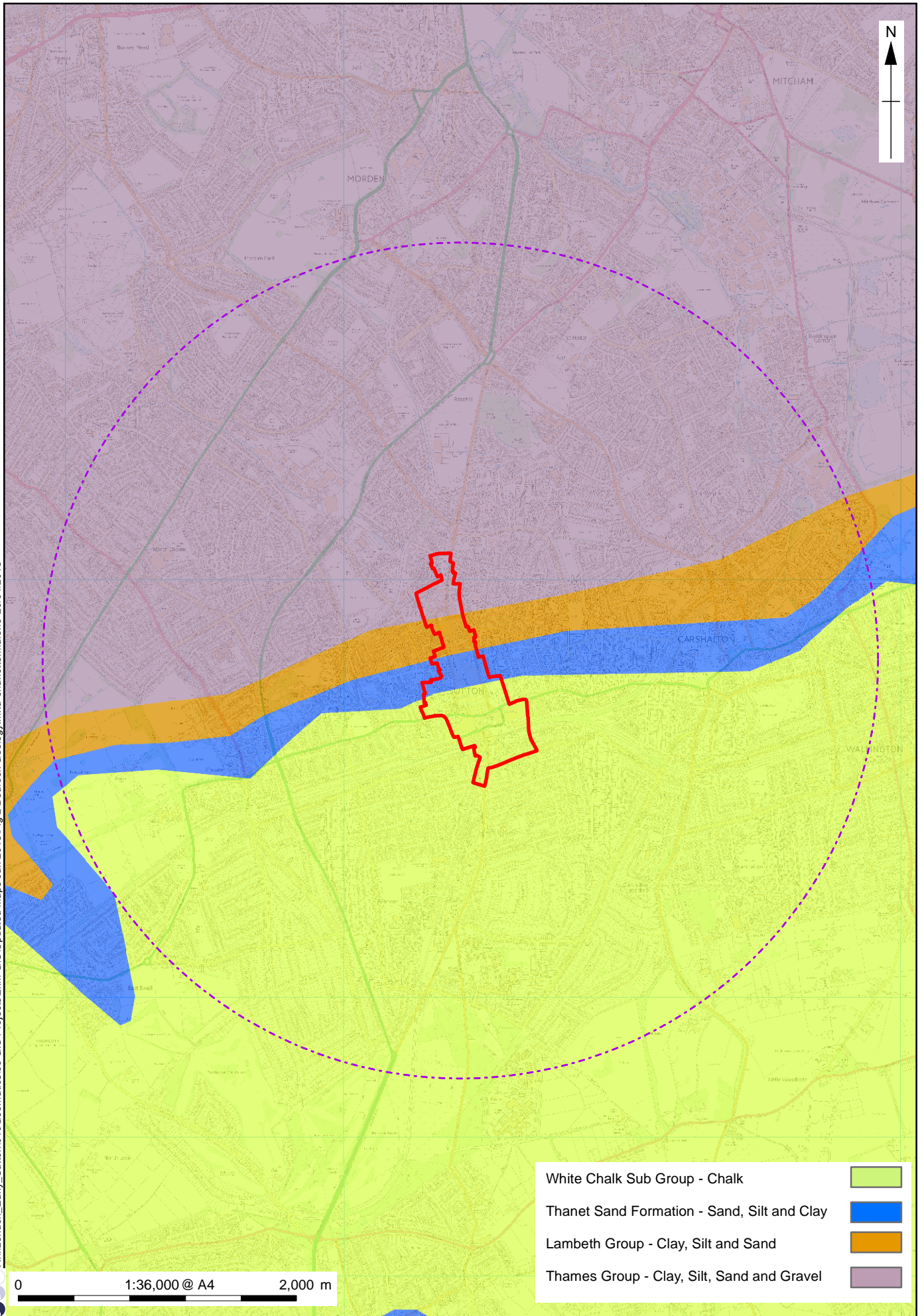


Figure 2: Bedrock Geology

X:\11\London_Early_Sutton\10\Geomatics\03 GIS Projects\2km GIS\Updated Maps\Jan 2018\Fig 3 Superficial Geology.mxd\charlotte.malone\23/04/2018

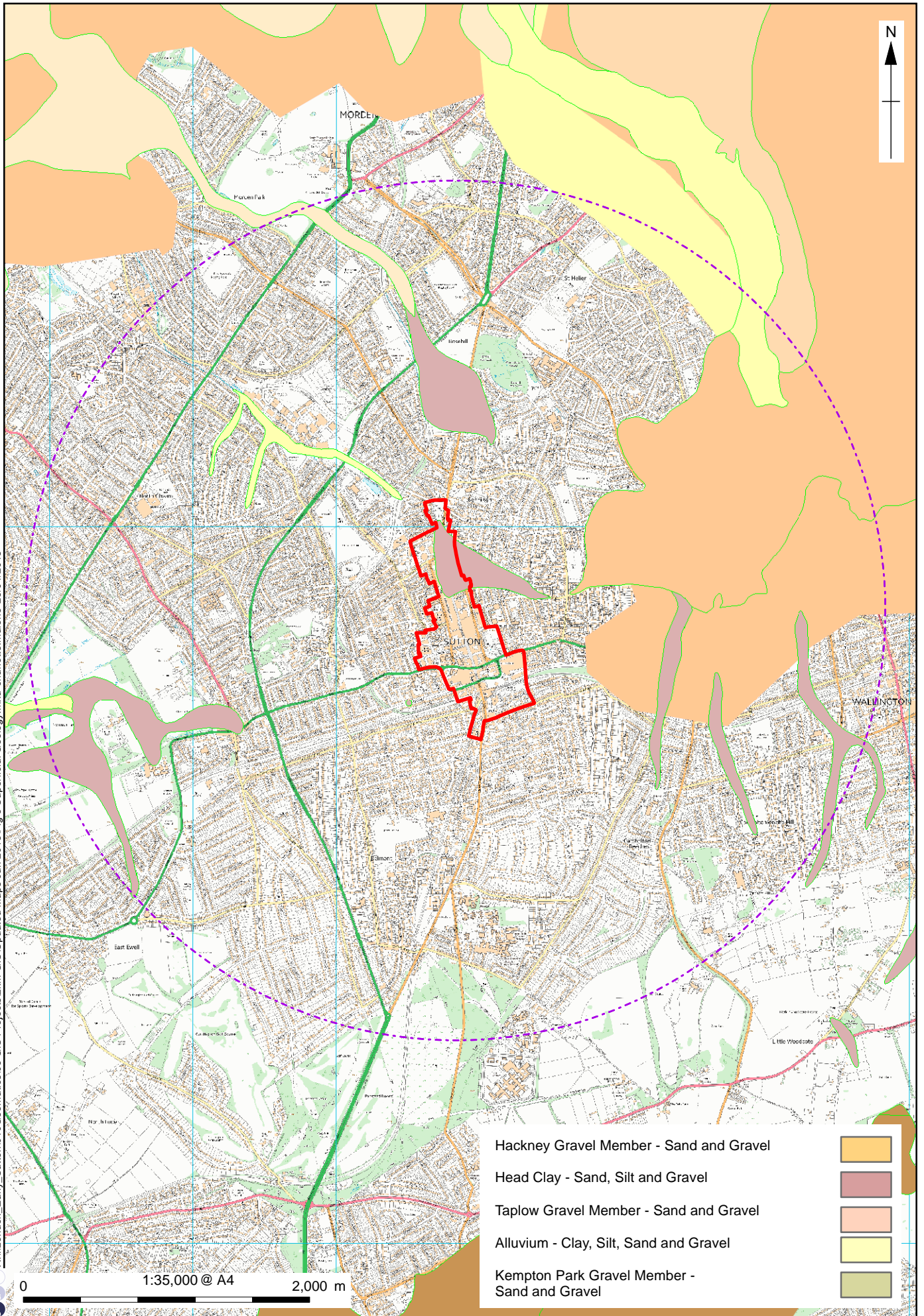
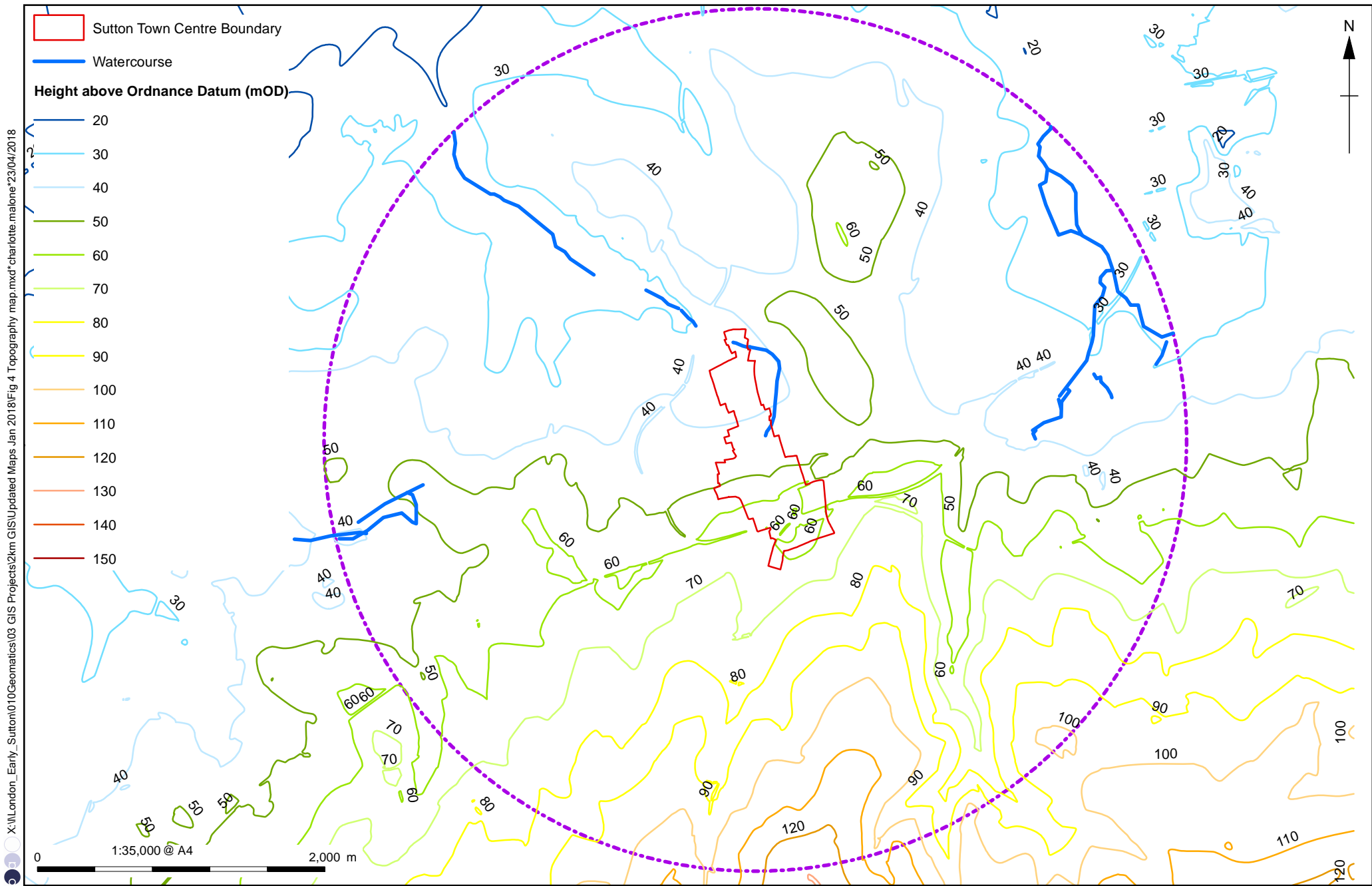


Figure 3: Superficial Geology



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Figure 4: Topography map

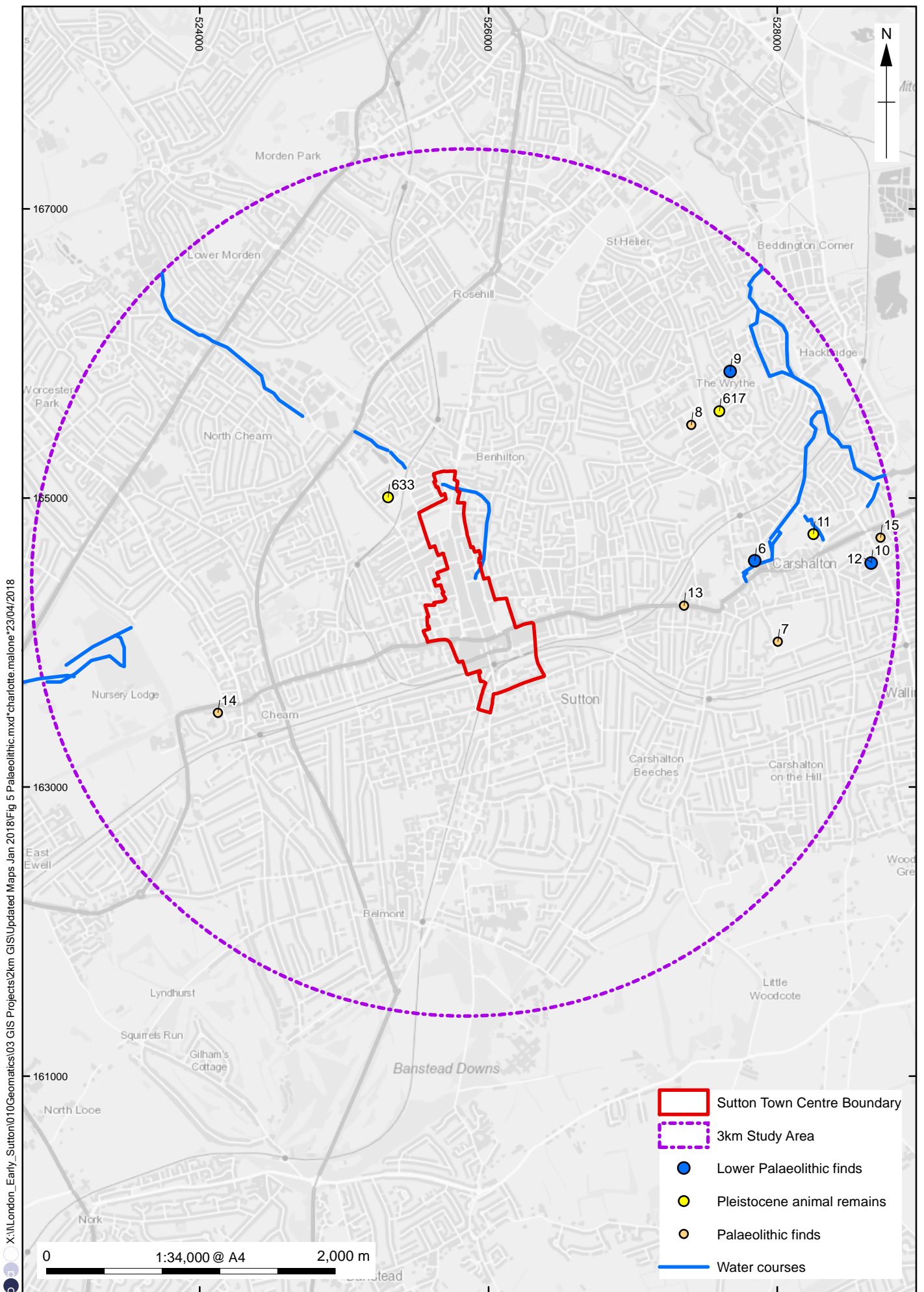


Figure 5: Palaeolithic sites and finds

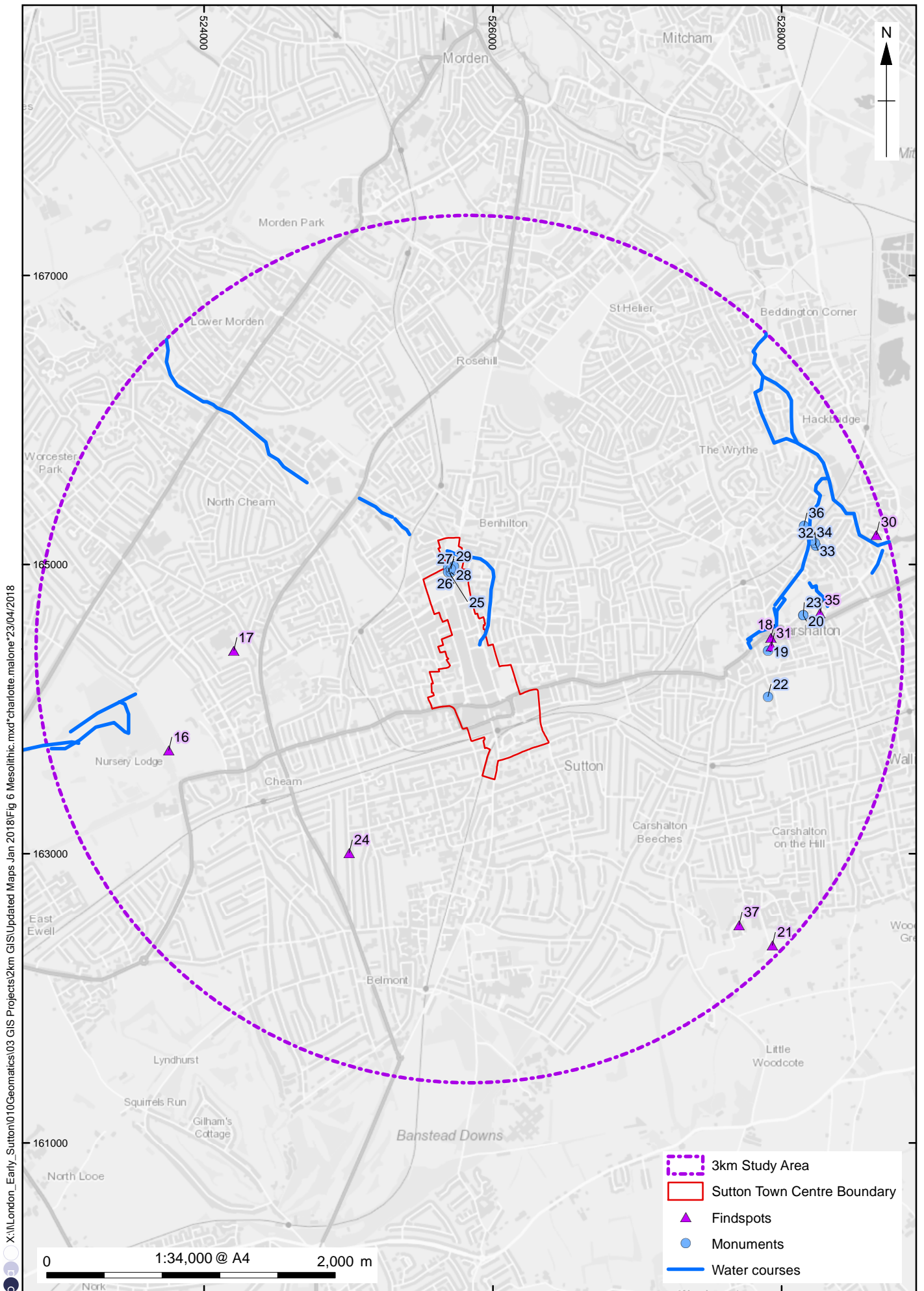


Figure 6: Mesolithic sites and finds

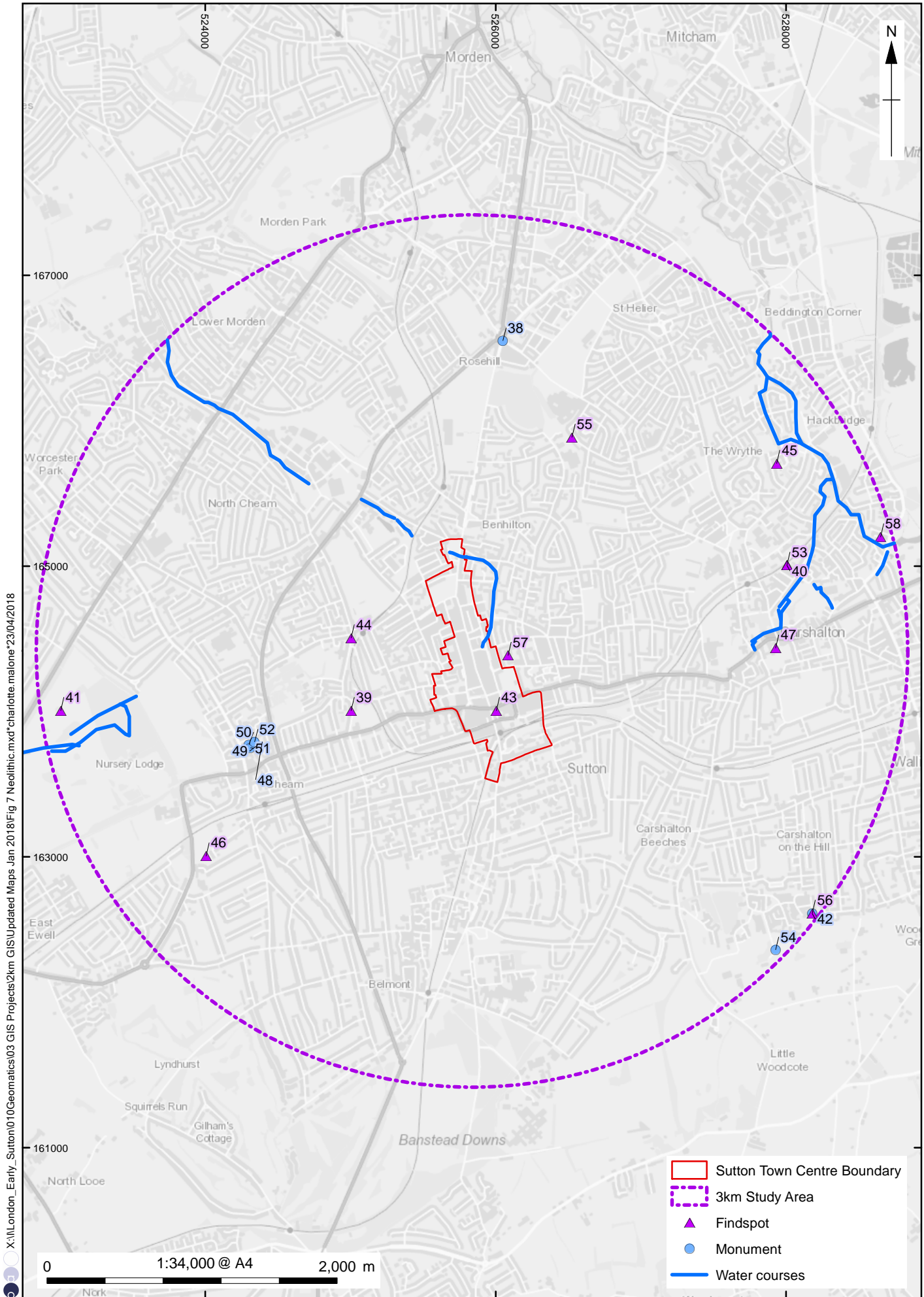
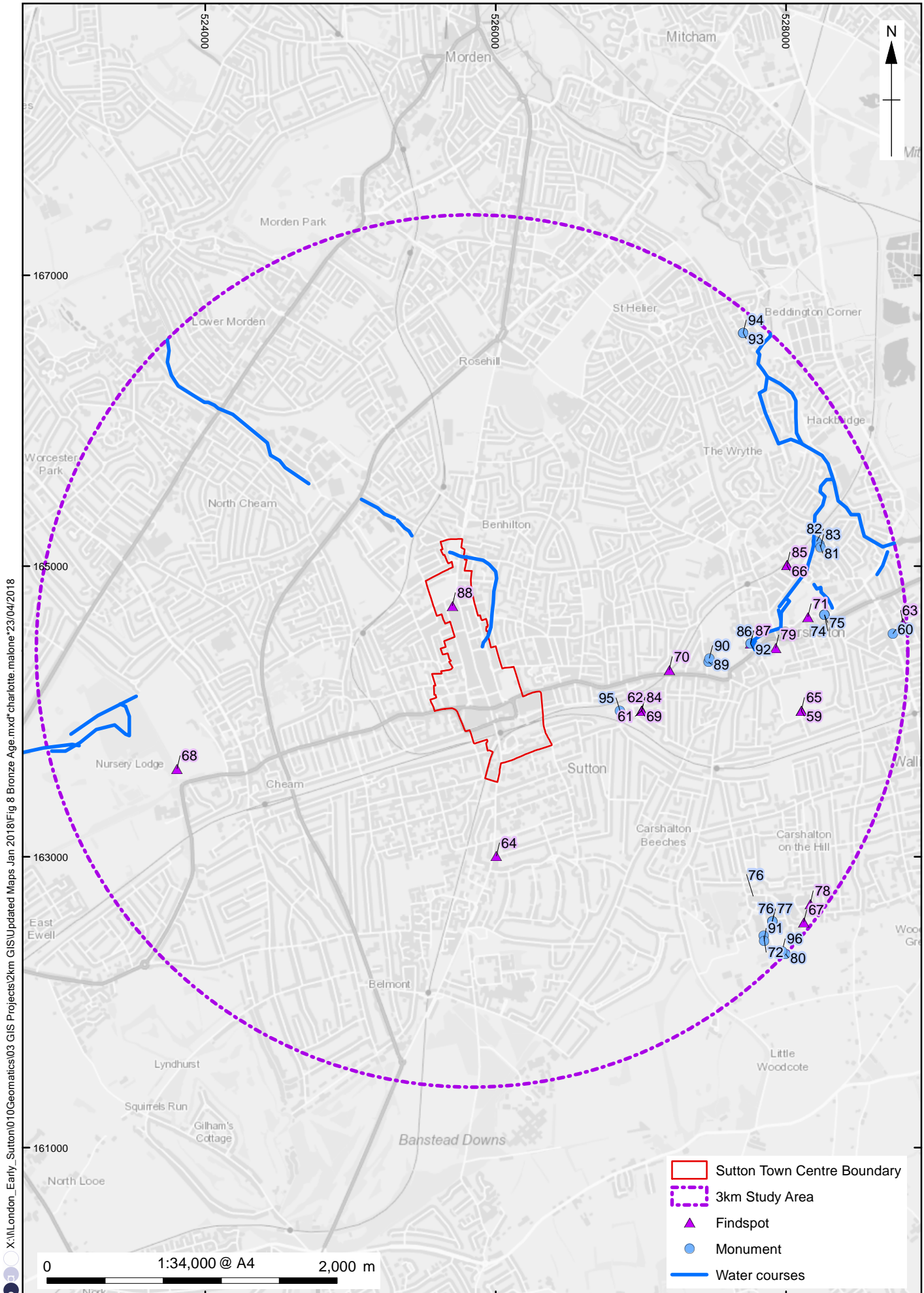


Figure 7: Neolithic sites and finds



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Figure 8: Bronze Age sites and finds

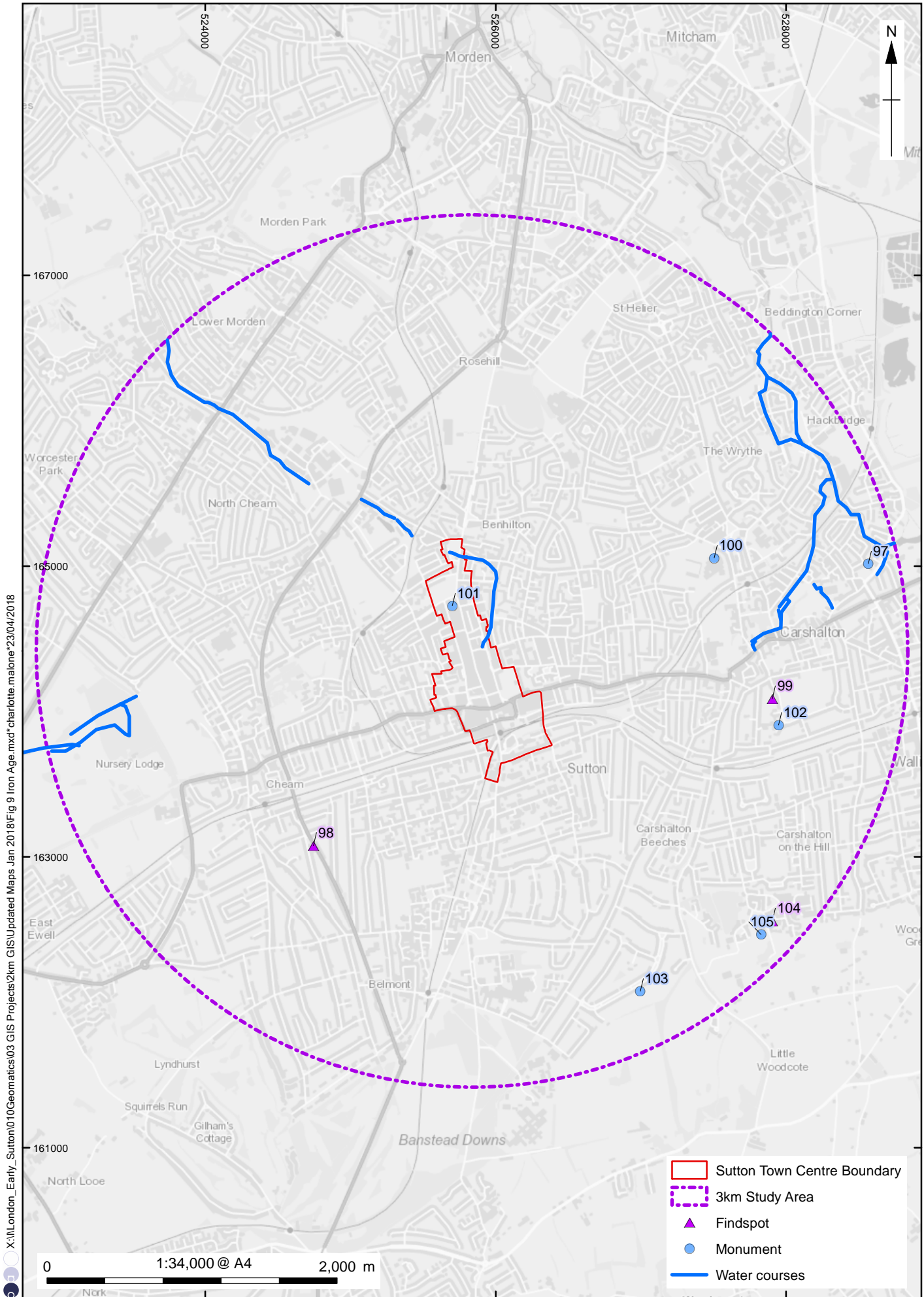


Figure 9: Iron Age sites and finds

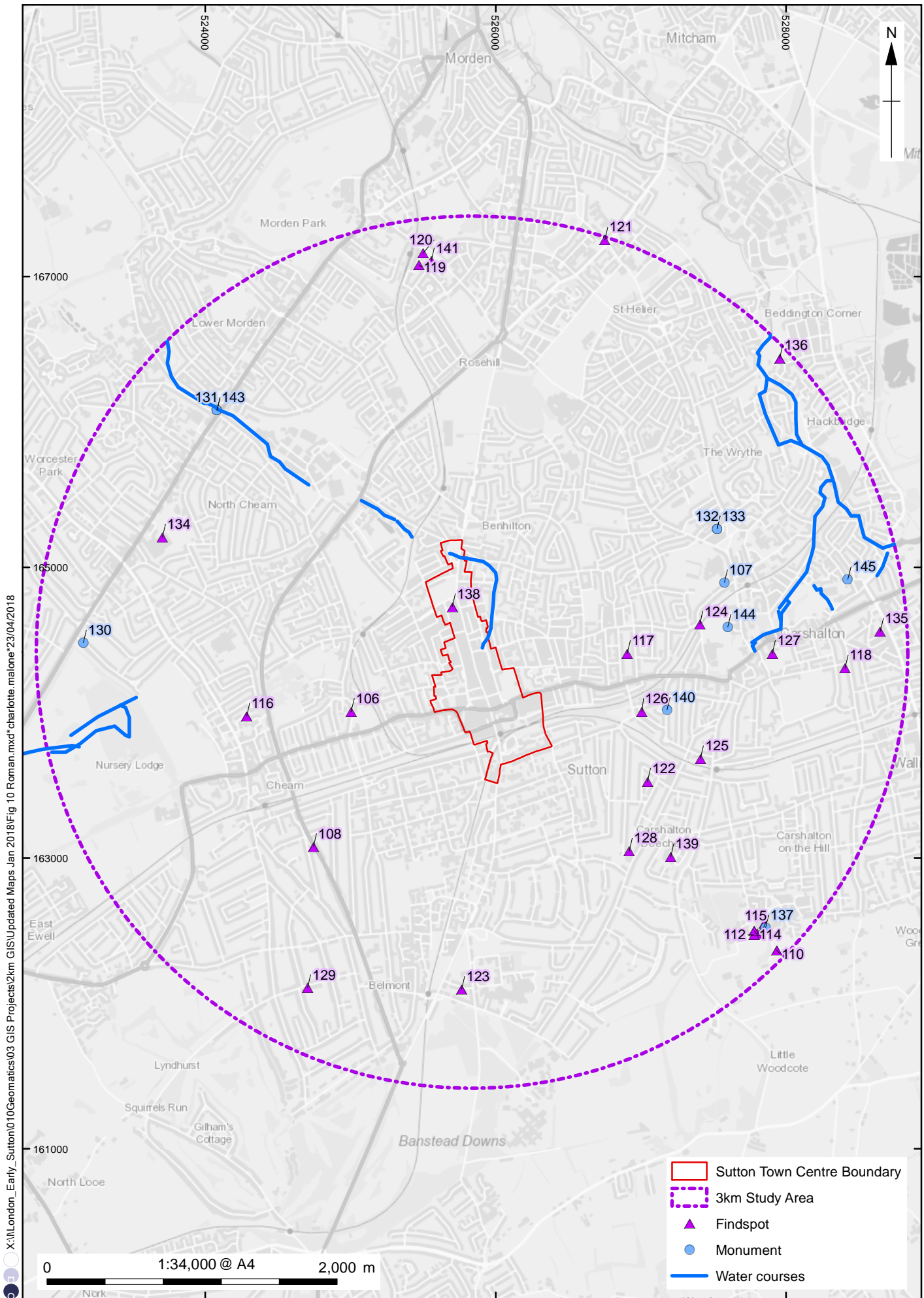


Figure 10: Roman sites and finds

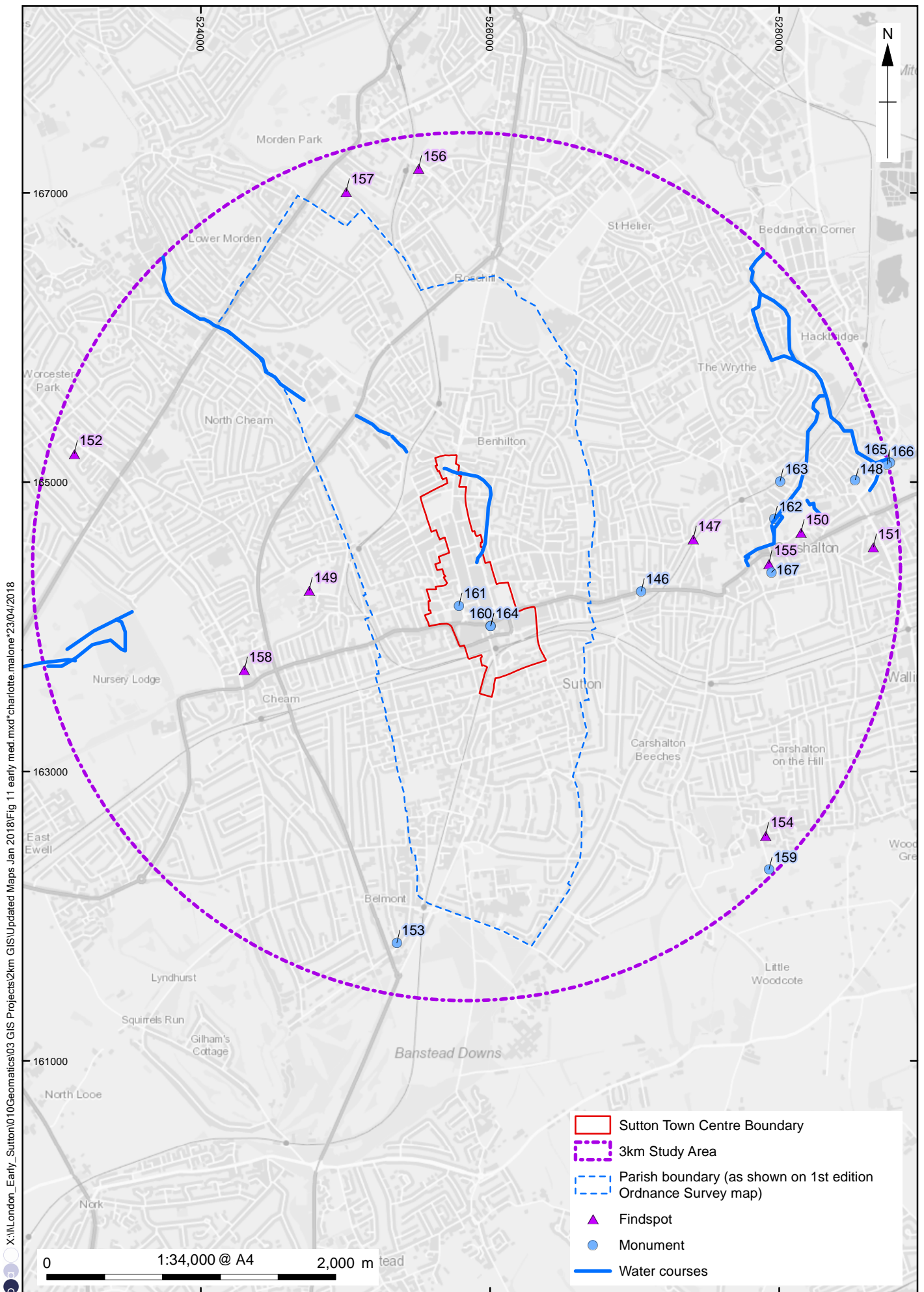


Figure 11: Early medieval sites and finds

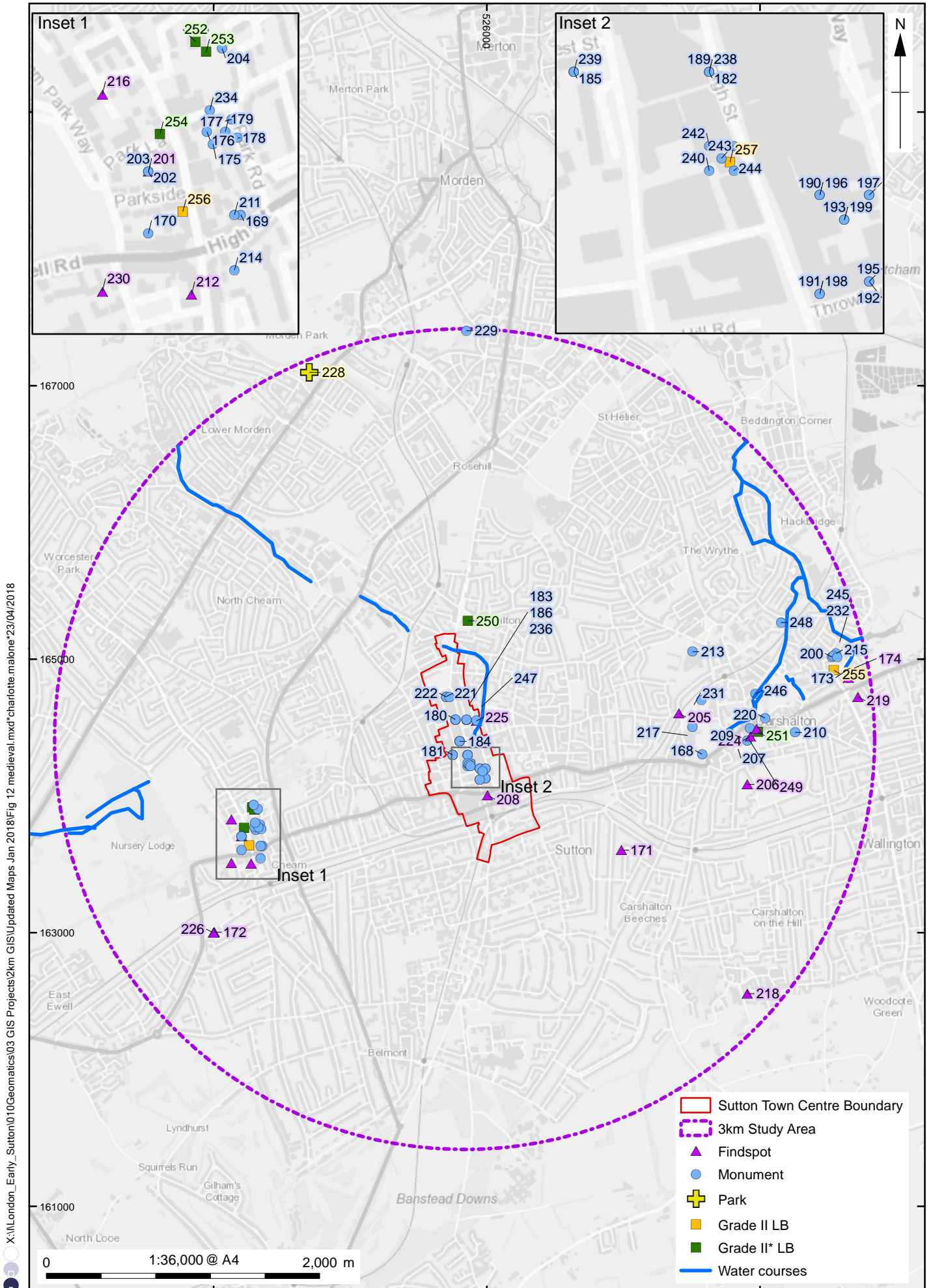


Figure 12: Medieval sites and finds

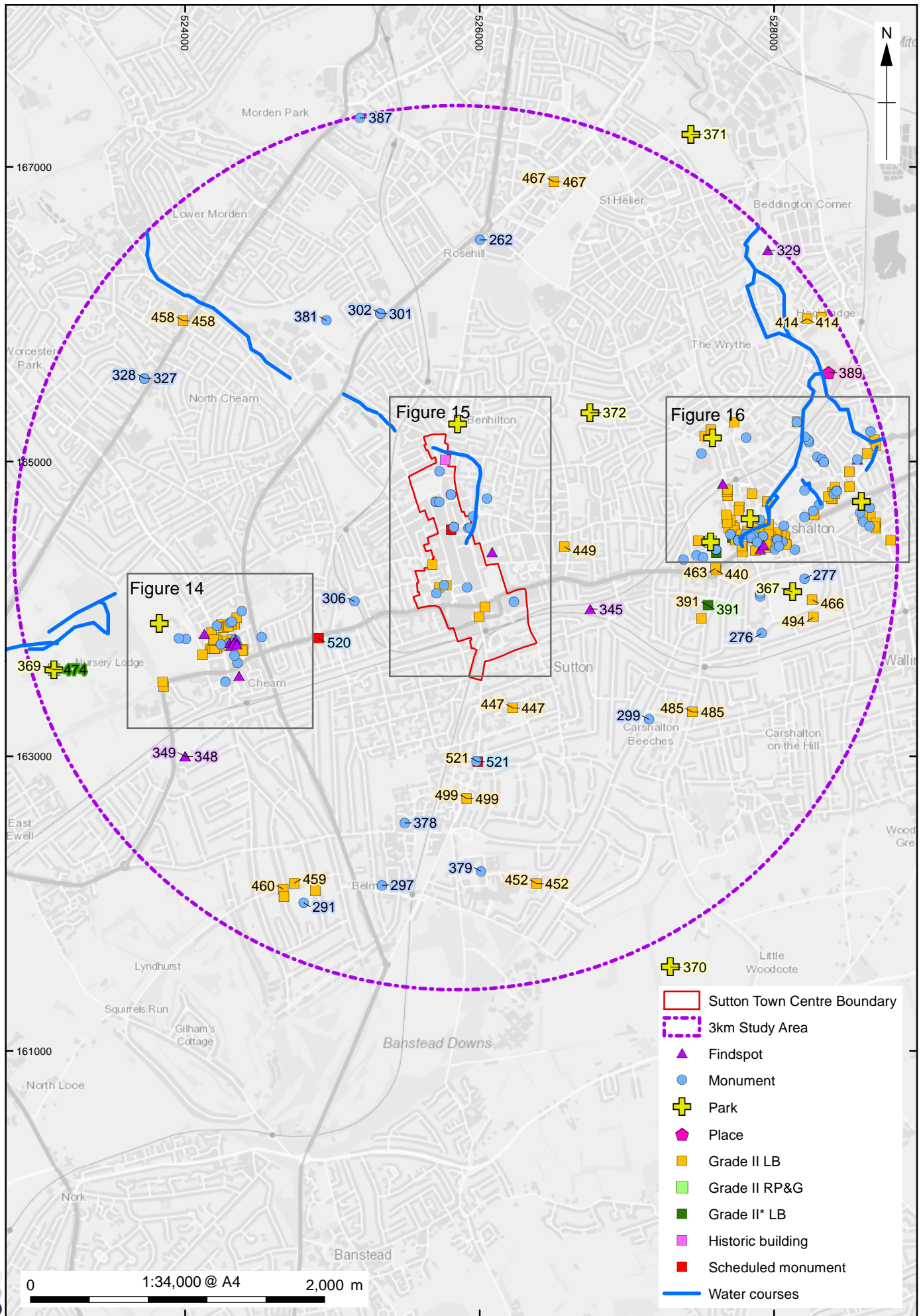


Figure 13: Post medieval sites and finds

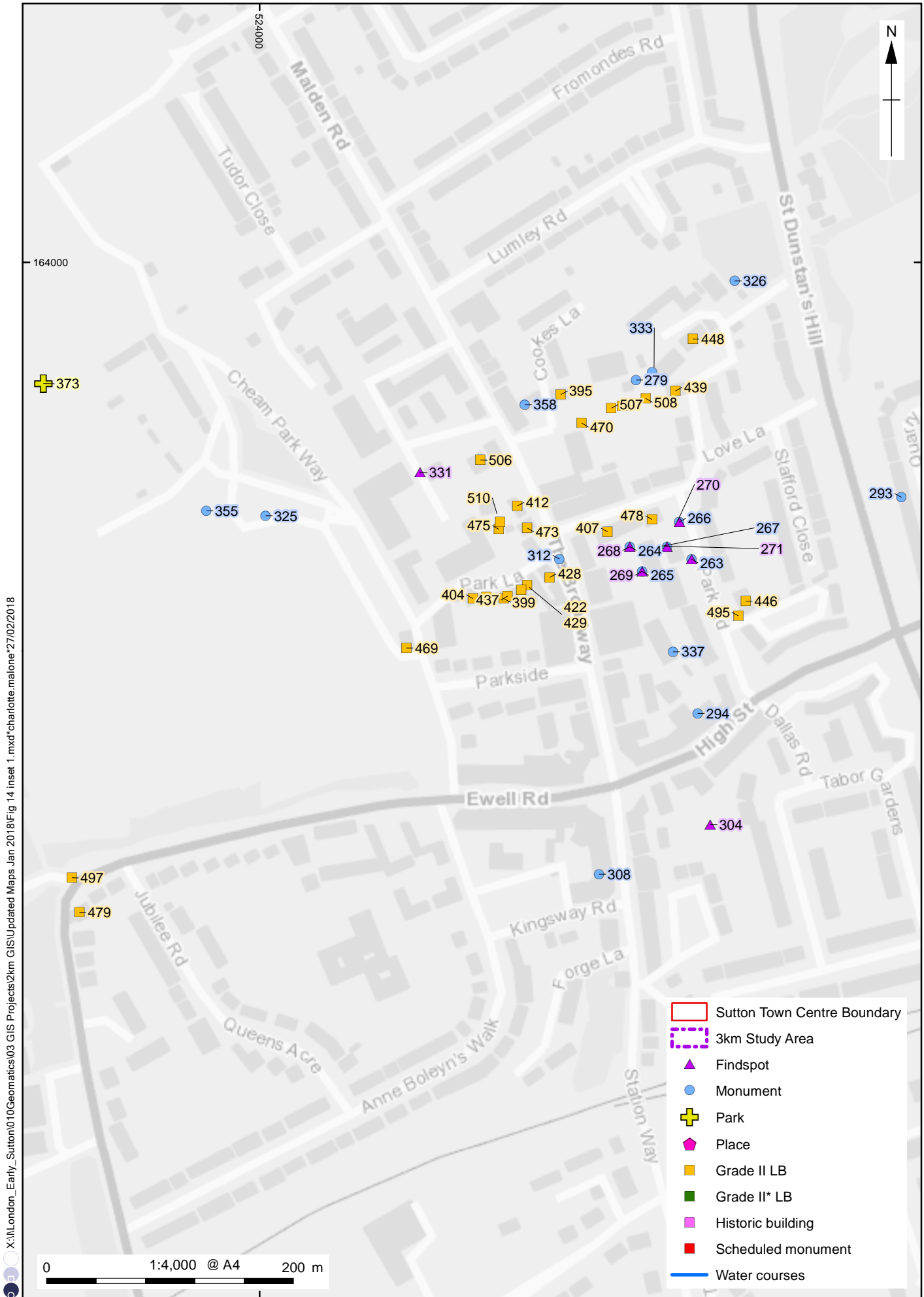
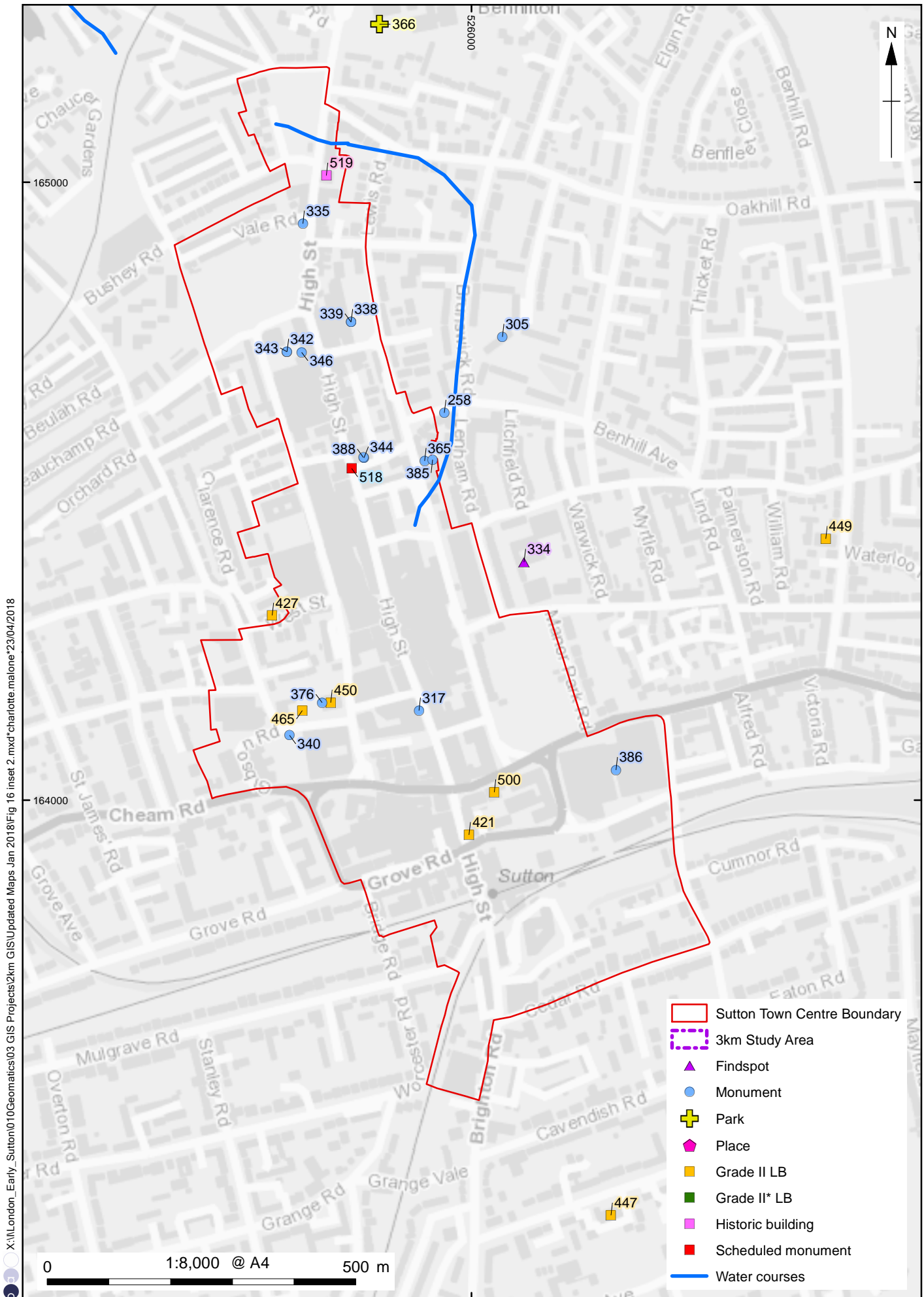


Figure 14: Post medieval sites and finds (Inset map)



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Figure 15: Post medieval sites and finds (Inset 2)

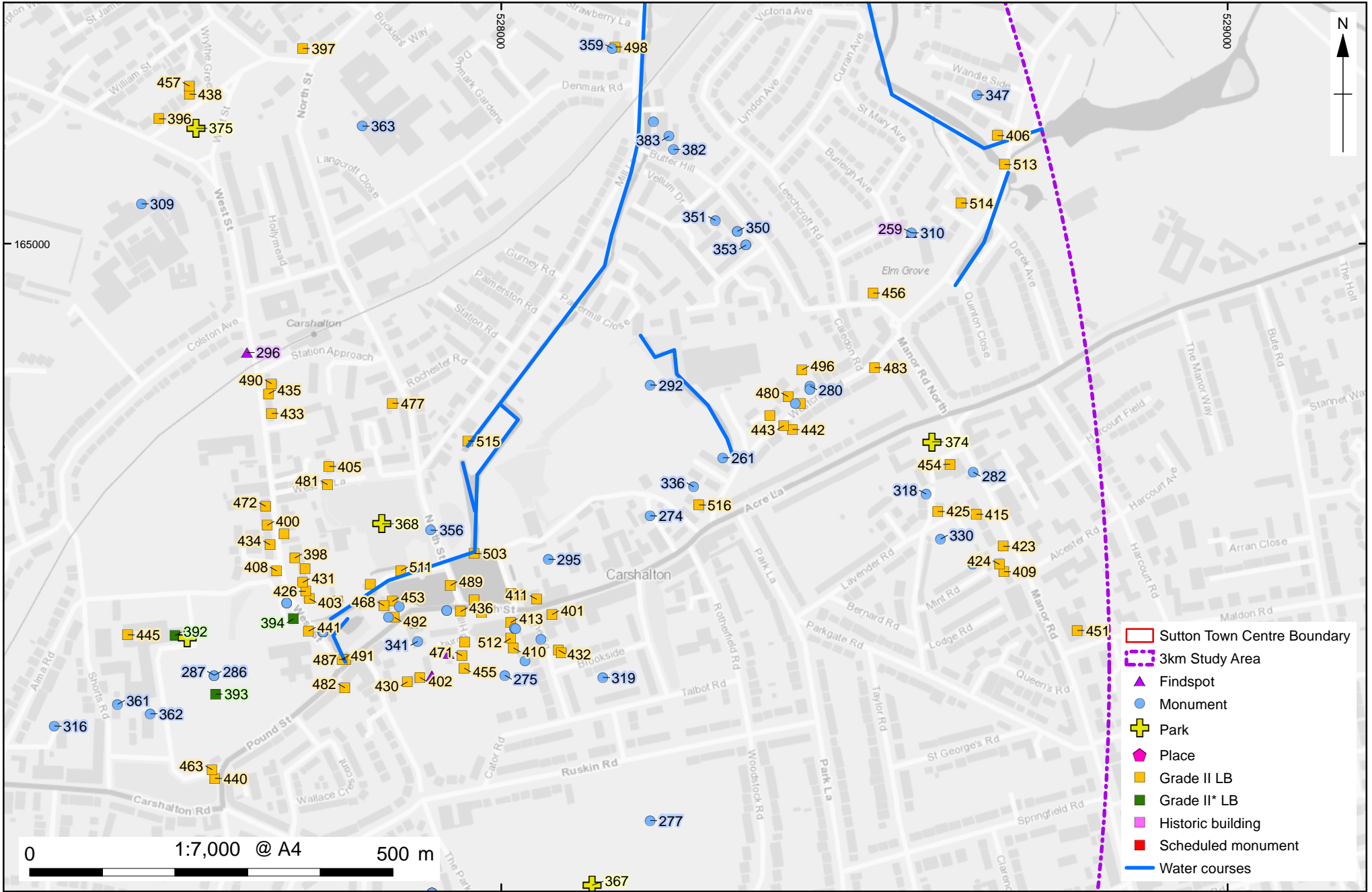
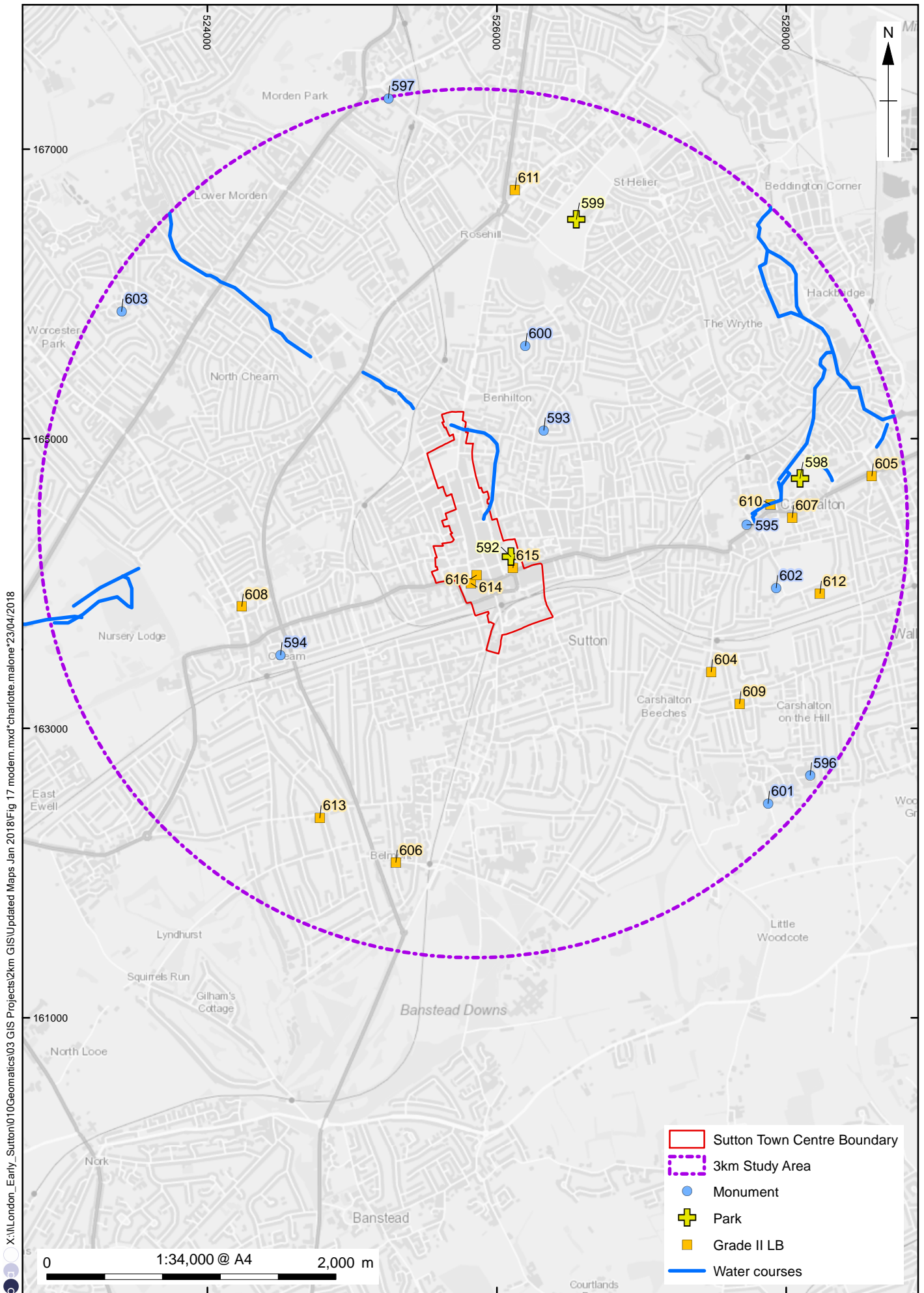


Figure 16: Post medieval sites and finds (Inset 3)



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Figure 17: Modern sites and finds

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Figure 18: Rocque's Map of Surrey 1762

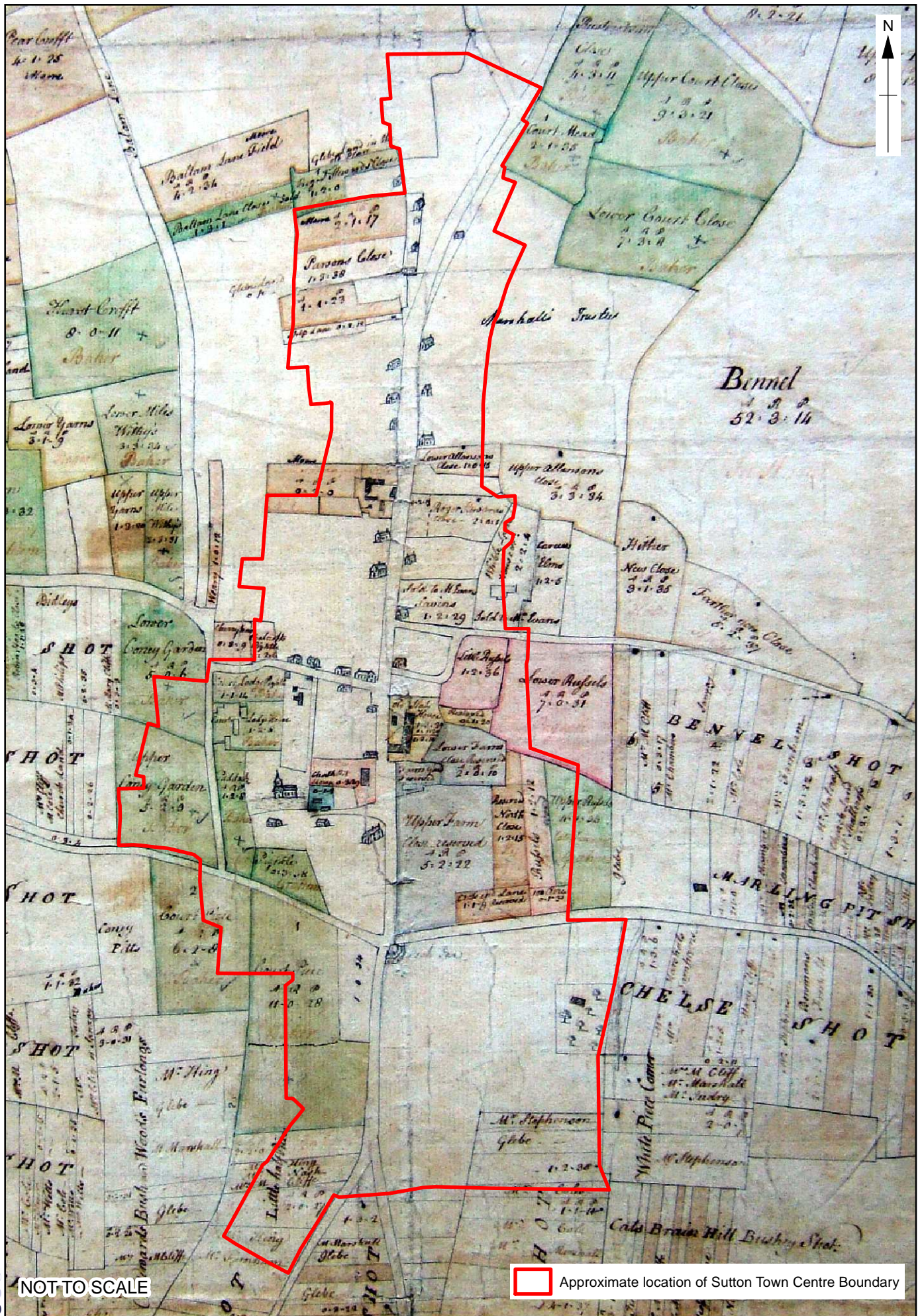
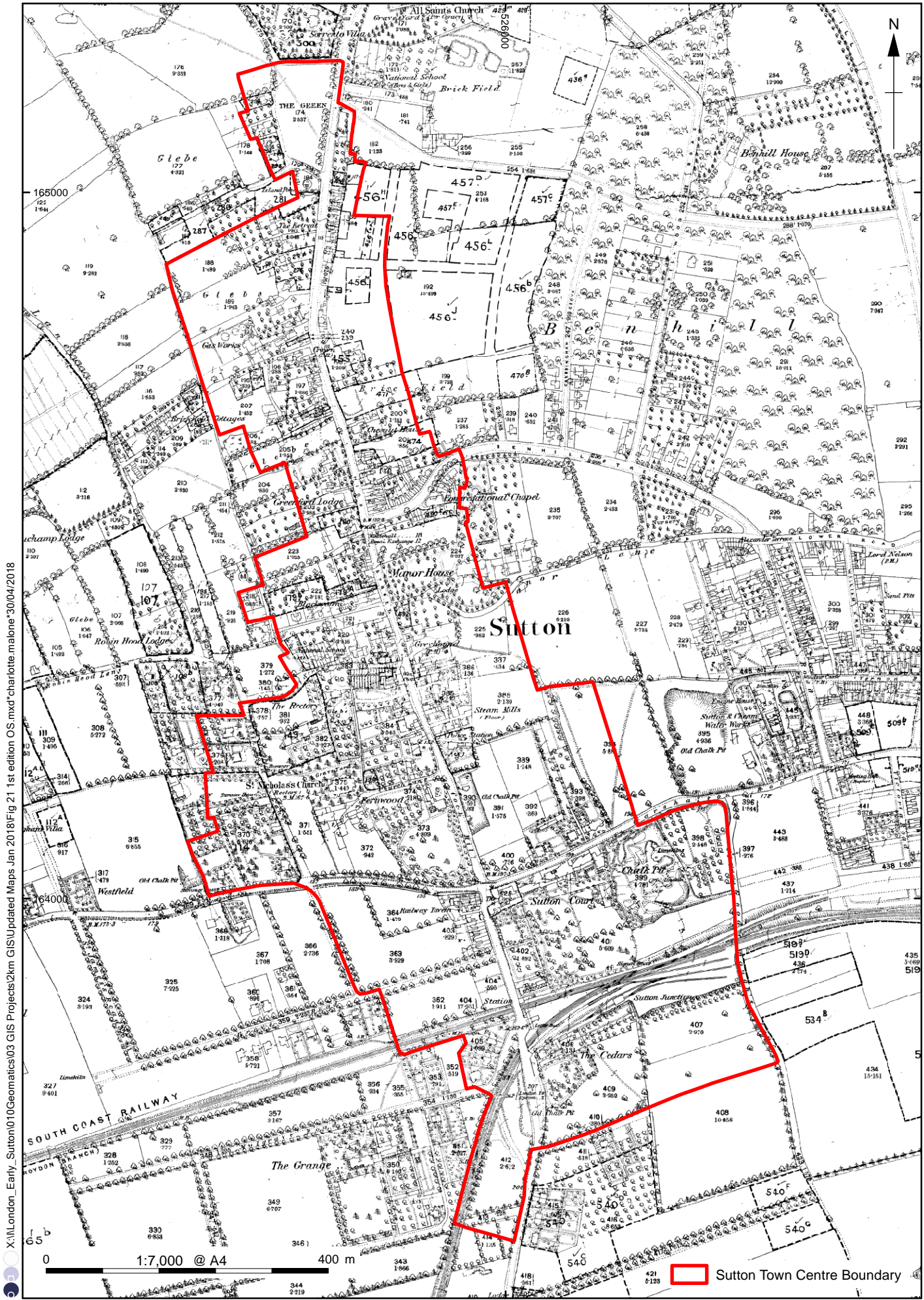


Figure 19: A Plan of Sutton drawn by Mr W. Robinson of Reigate in the County of Surrey



Figure 20: Enclosure Map 1815



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Figure 21: 1st edition OS Map 1871

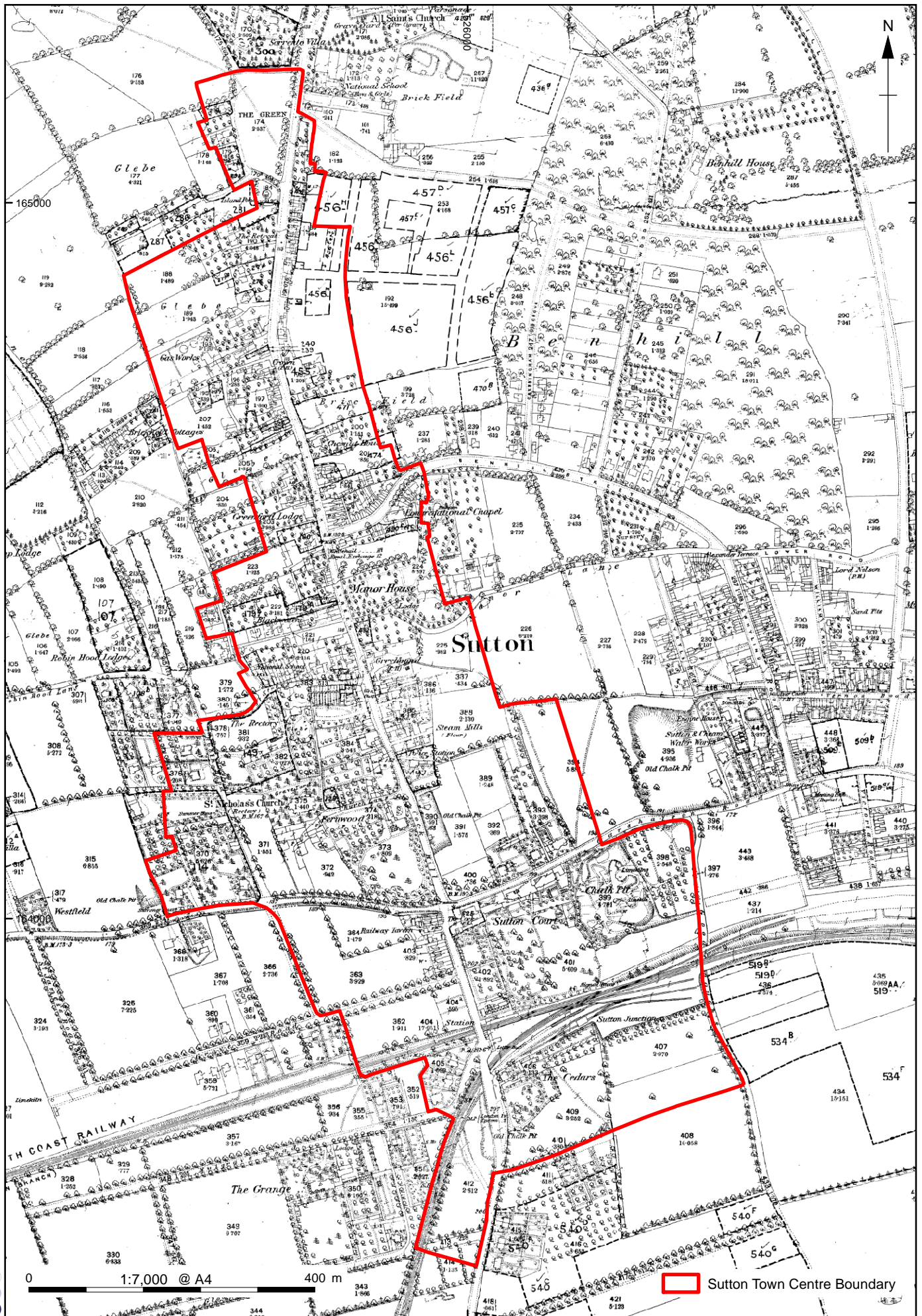


Figure 22: 2nd edition OS Map 1898

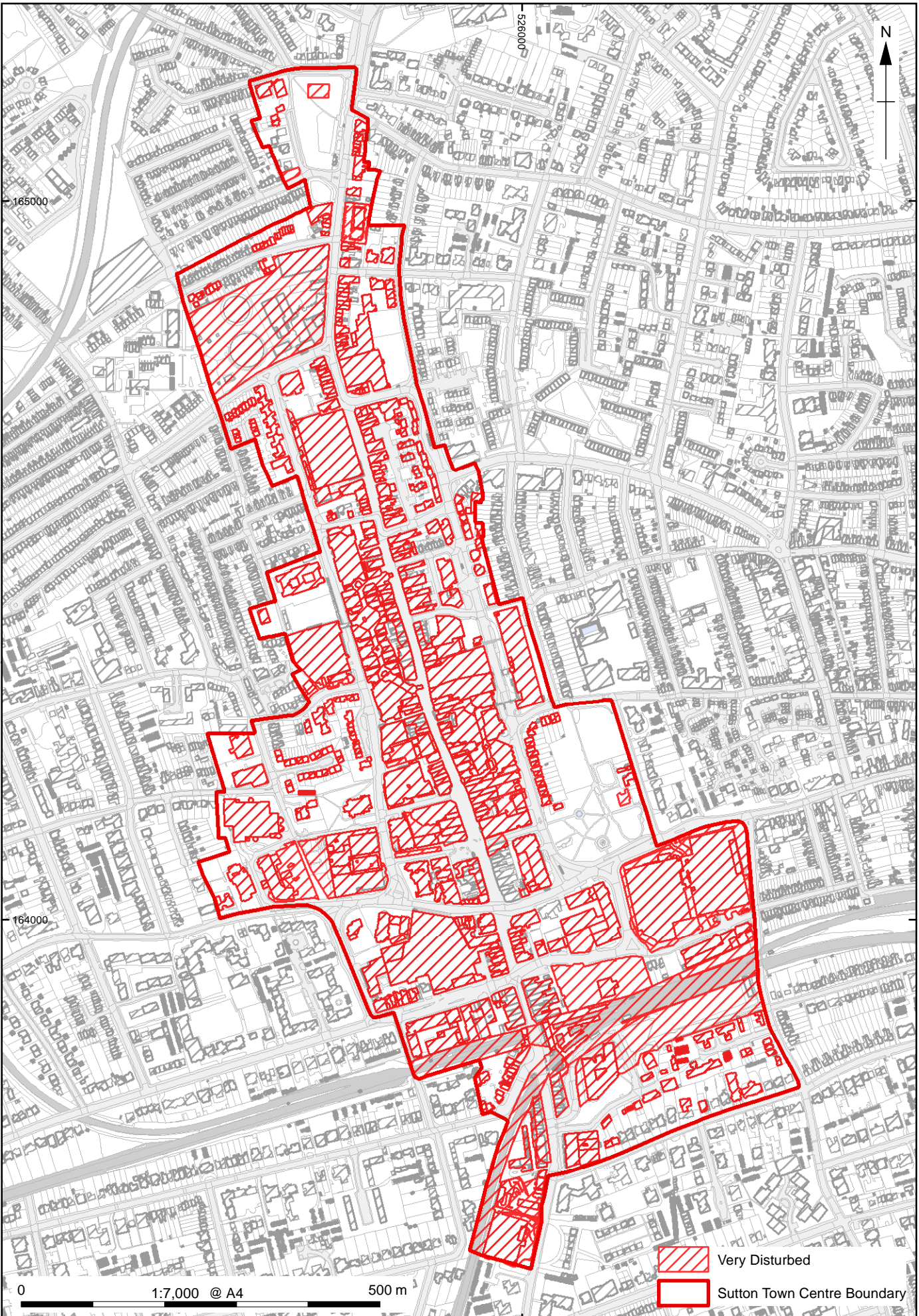
X:\ILondon_Early_Sutton\010\Geomatics\03 GIS Projects\2km GIS\Updated Maps_Jan 2018\Fig 23 Lidar Multi hillshade.mxd charlotte.malone 23/04/2018



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Figure 23: LiDAR Scan of the HAZ (combining 32 hillshaded images)

X:\ILondon_Early_Sutton\10Geomatics\03 GIS Projects\2km GIS Updated Maps_Jan 2018\Fig 24 Ground disturbance - very disturbed.mxd charlotte.malone 30/04/2018



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Figure 24: Ground disturbance - very disturbed areas

X:\ILondon_Early_Sutton\010Geomatics\03 GIS Projects\2km GIS\Updated Maps_Jan 2018\Fig 25 Ground disturbance - Areas with potential for archaeological survival.mxd charlotte.malone 30/04/2018

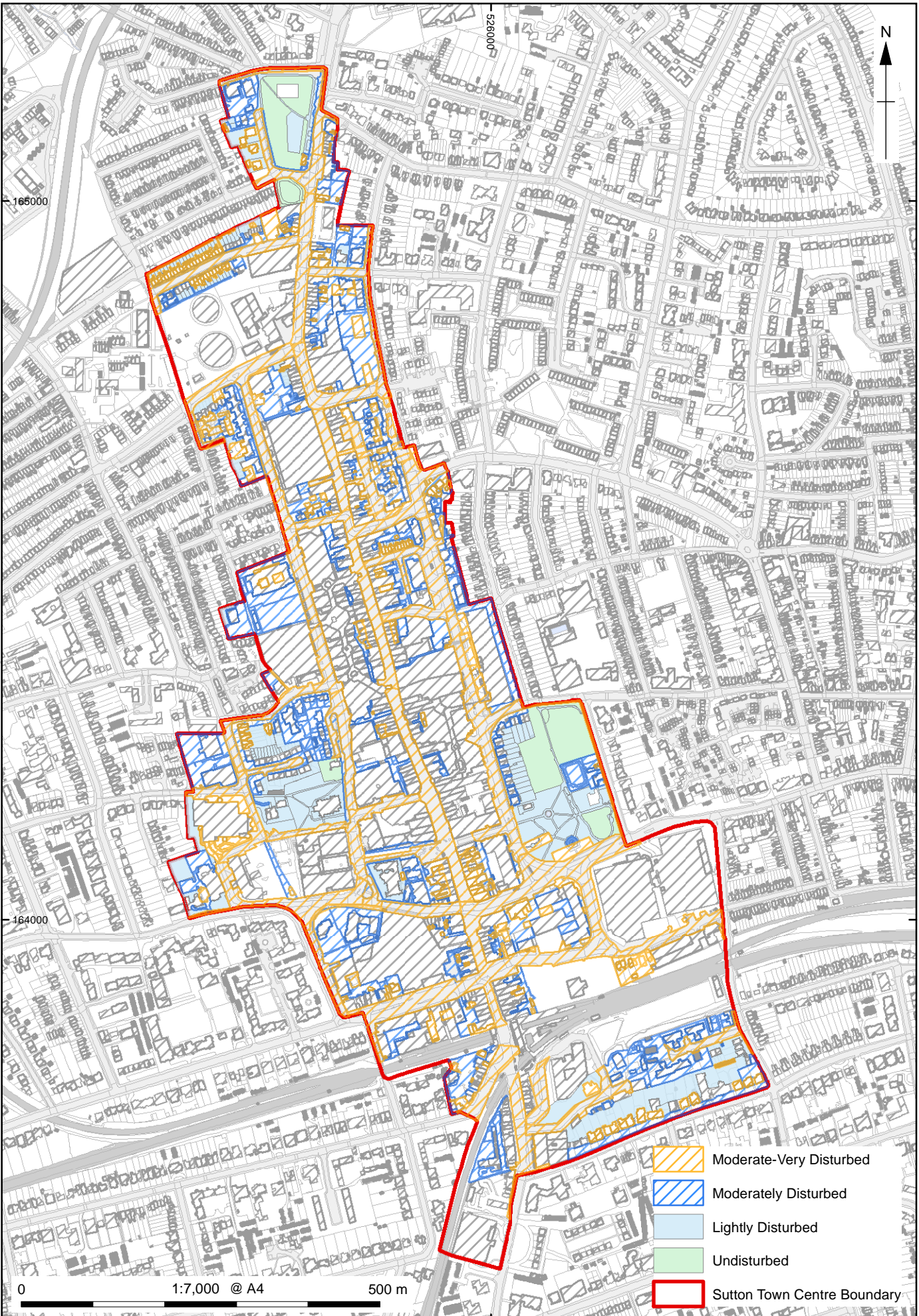


Figure 25: Ground disturbance - areas with potential for archaeological survival

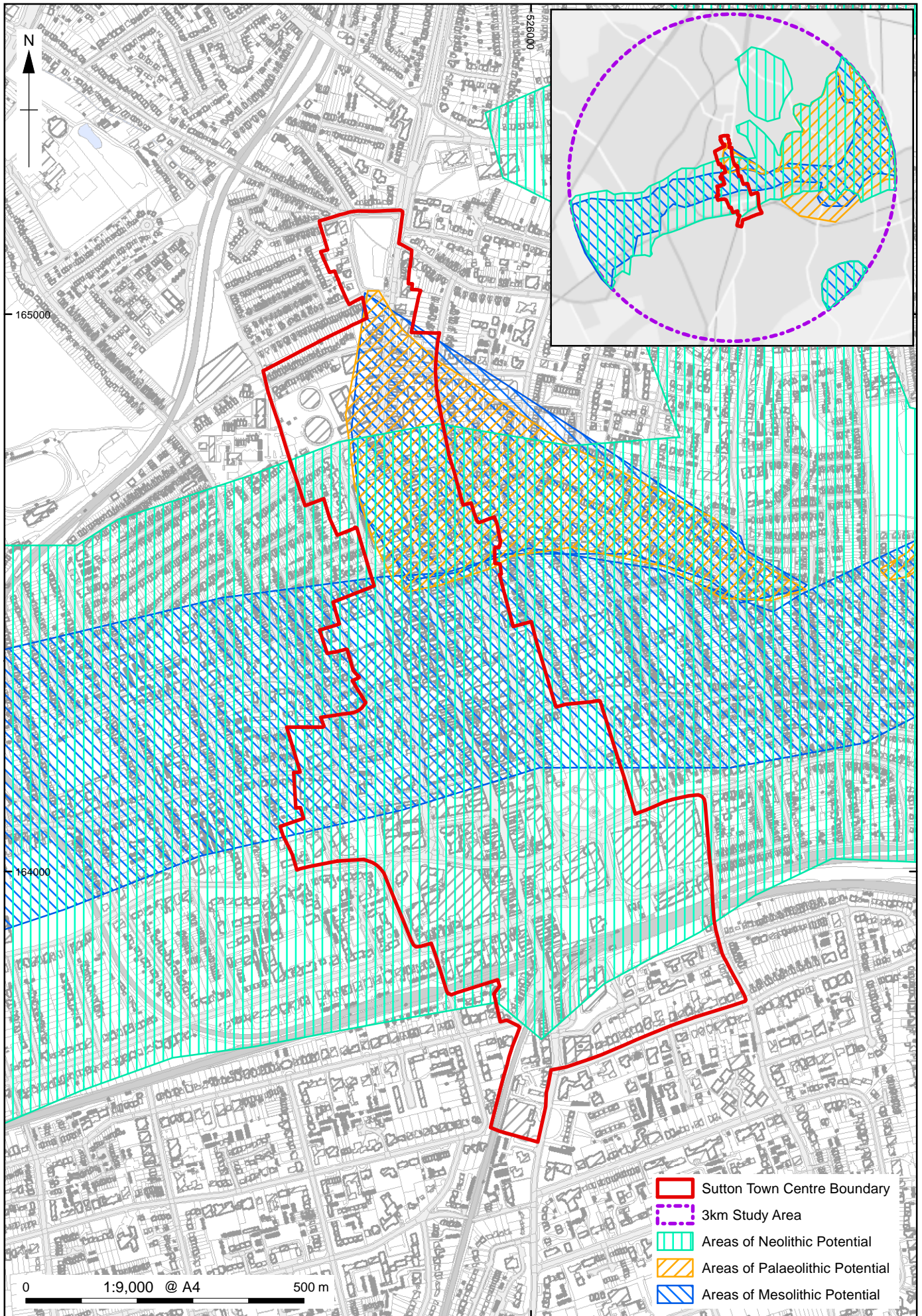


Figure 26: Possible areas of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic potential

X:\ILondon_Early_Sutton\010Geomatics\03 GIS Projects\2km GIS\Updated Maps_Jan 2018\Fig 27 Areas of possible BA potential.mxd* charlotte.malone*30/04/2018

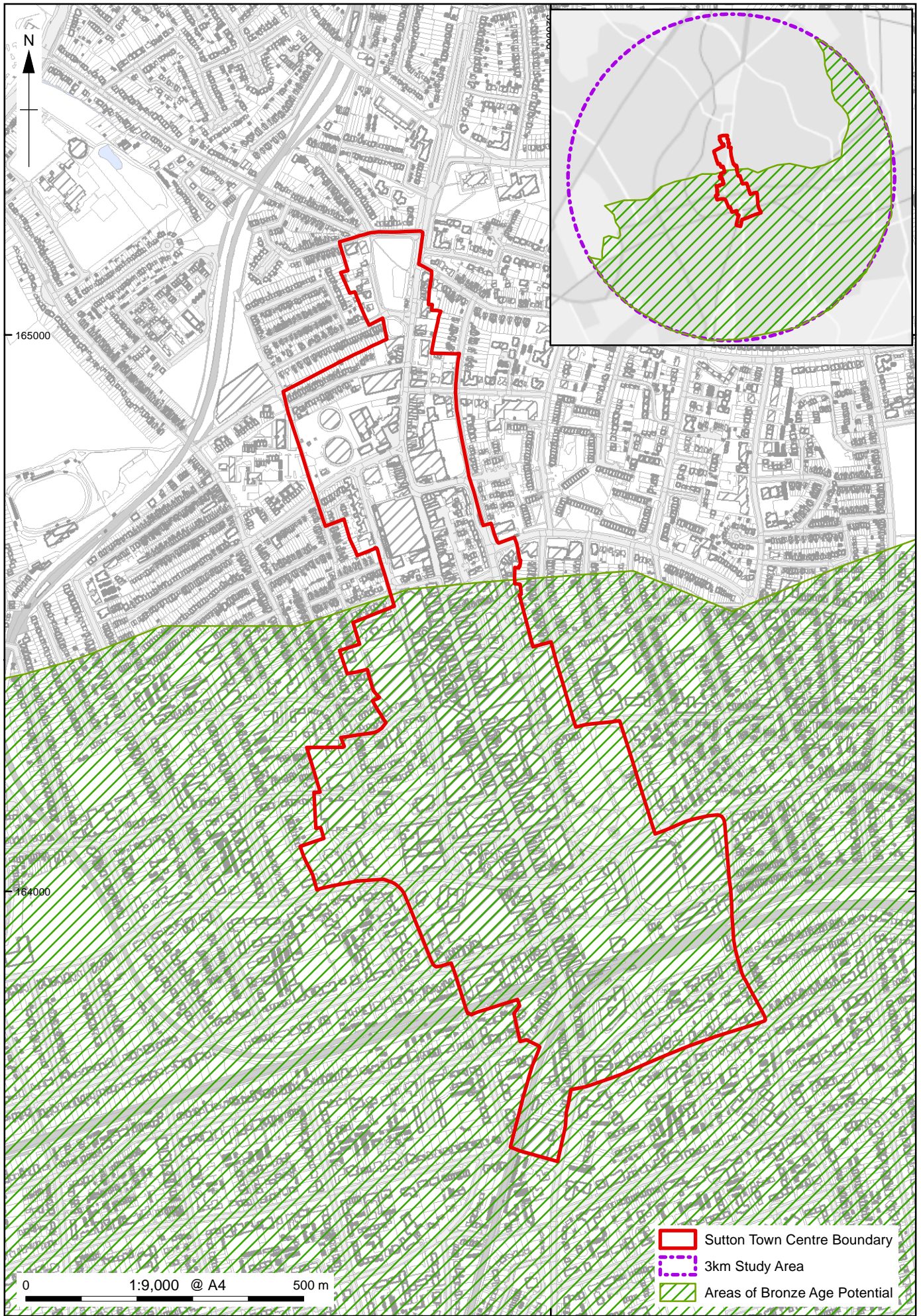


Figure 27: Possible areas of Bronze Age potential

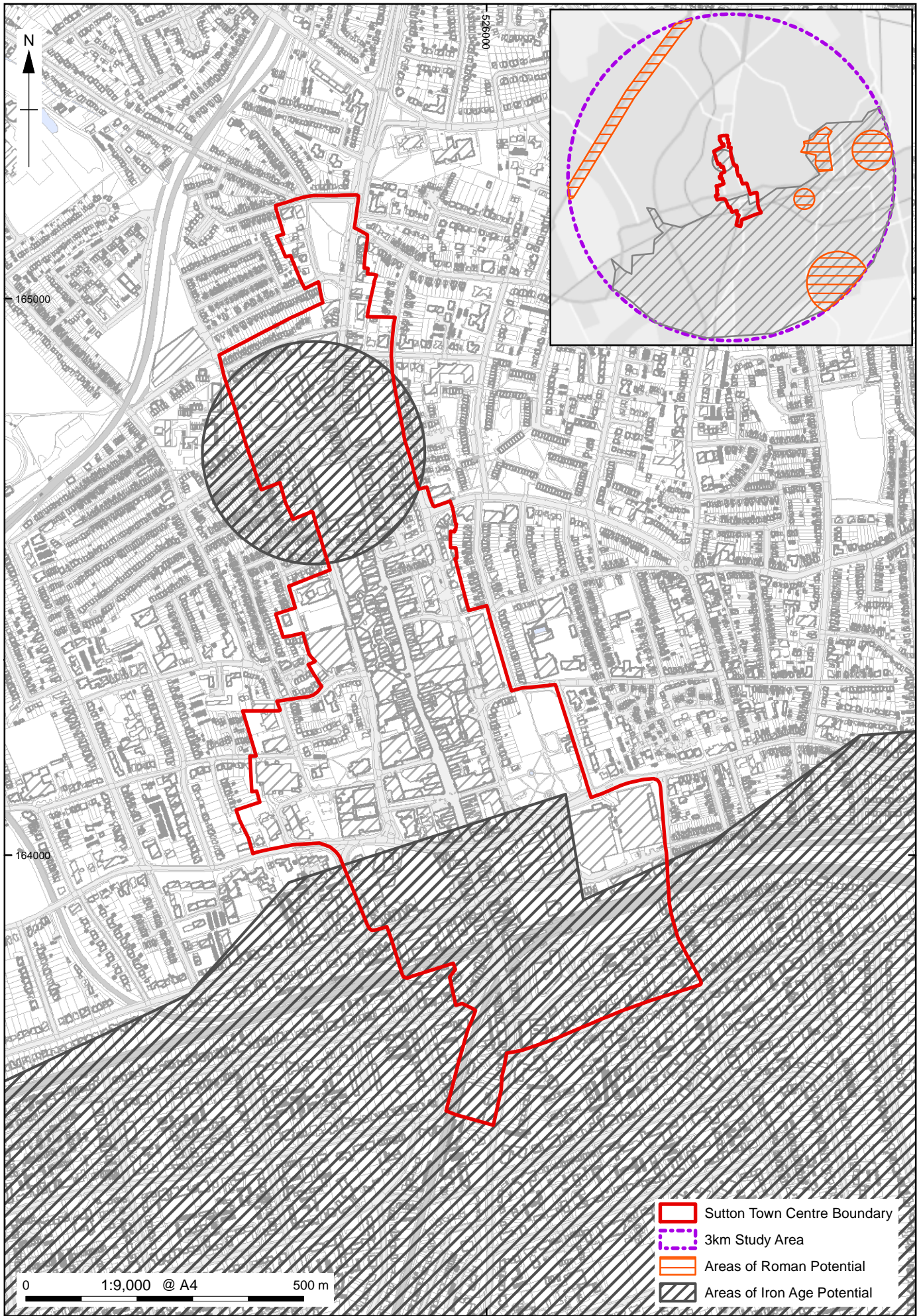
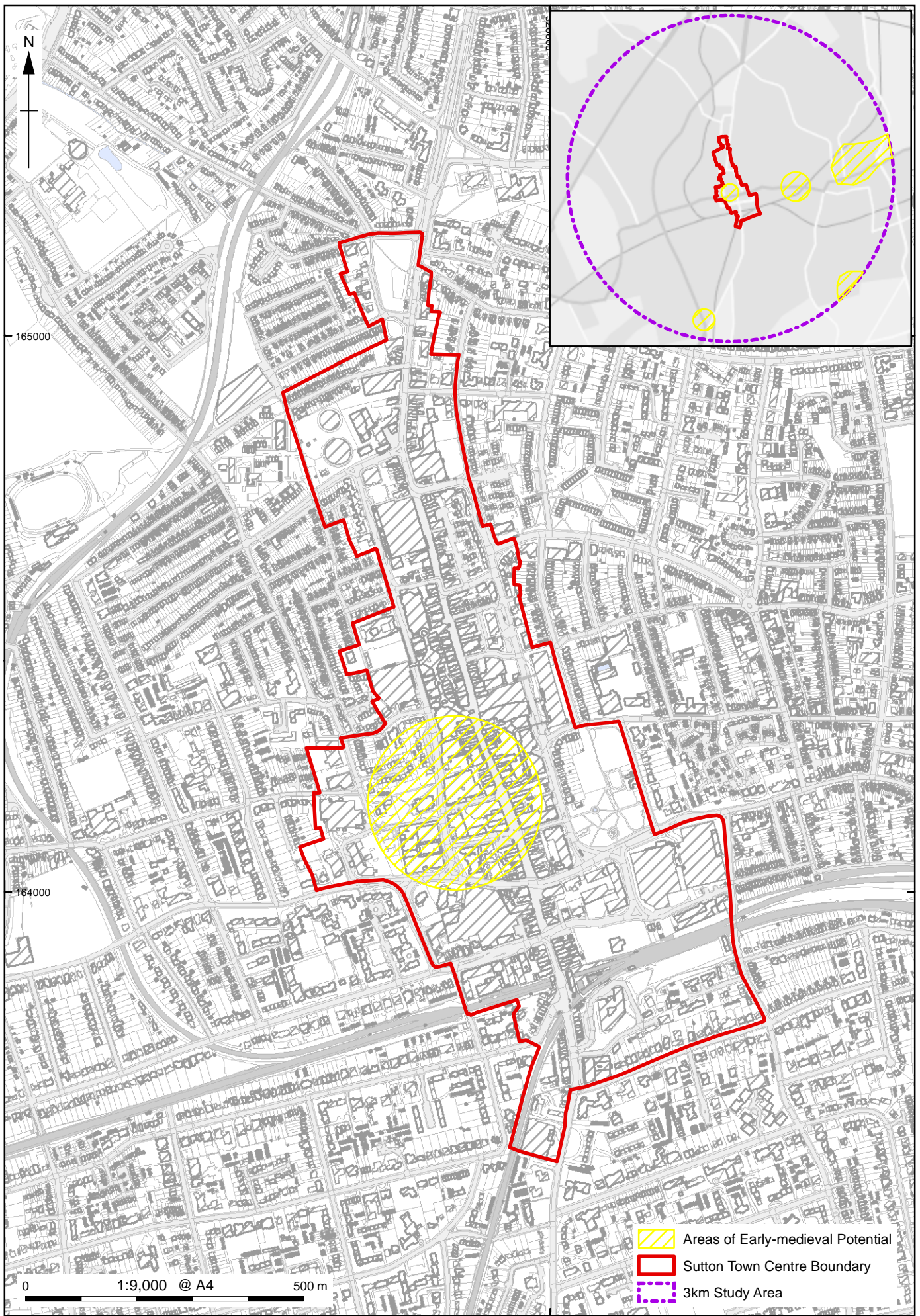


Figure 28: Possible areas of Iron Age and Roman potential

X:\ILondon_Early_Sutton\010Geomatics\03 GIS Projects\2km GIS\Updated Maps_Jan 2018\Fig 29 Areas of possible early medieval potential.mxd charlotte.malone 30/04/2018



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Figure 29: Possible areas of Early-medieval potential

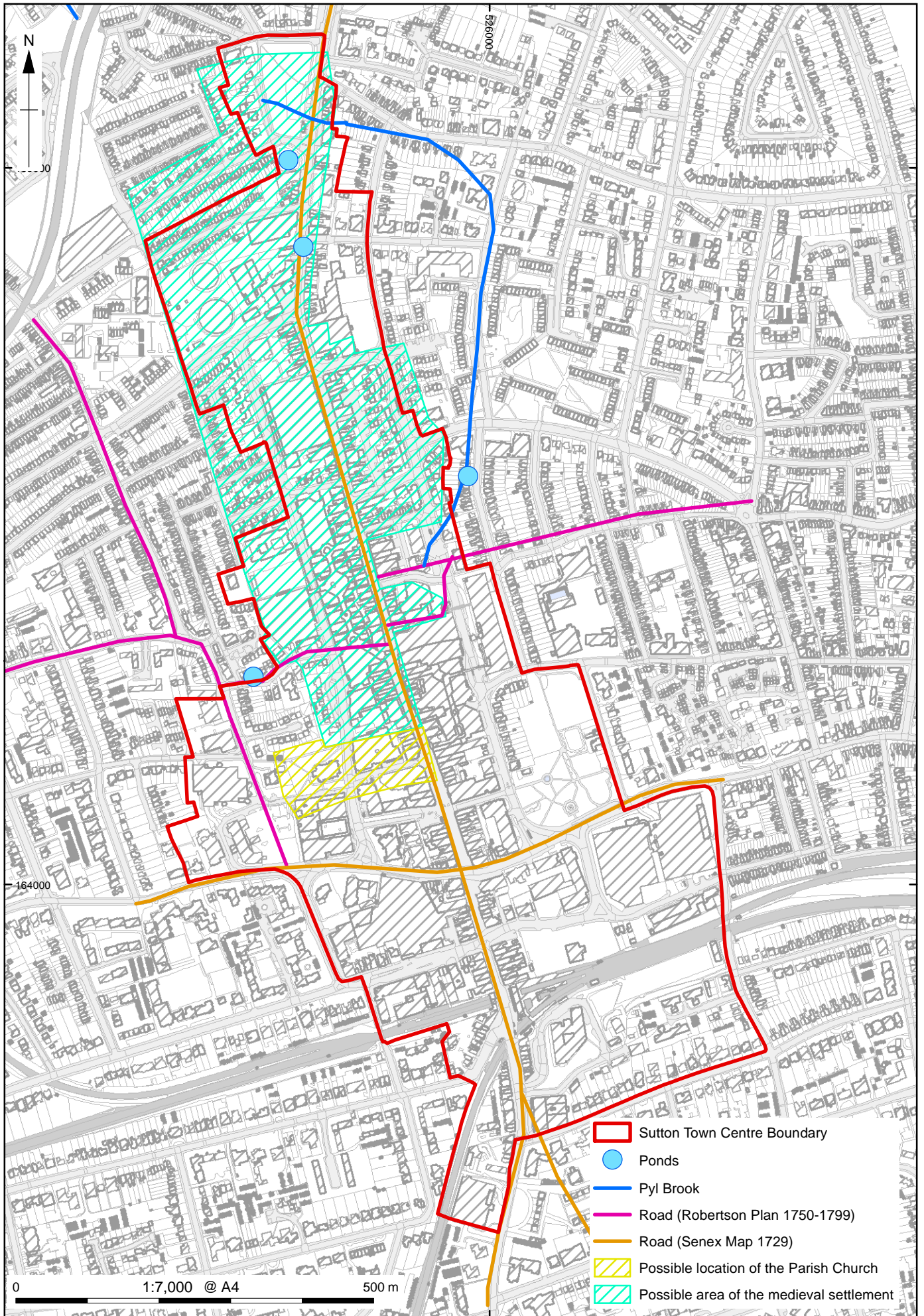


Figure 30: Possible extent of the medieval settlement

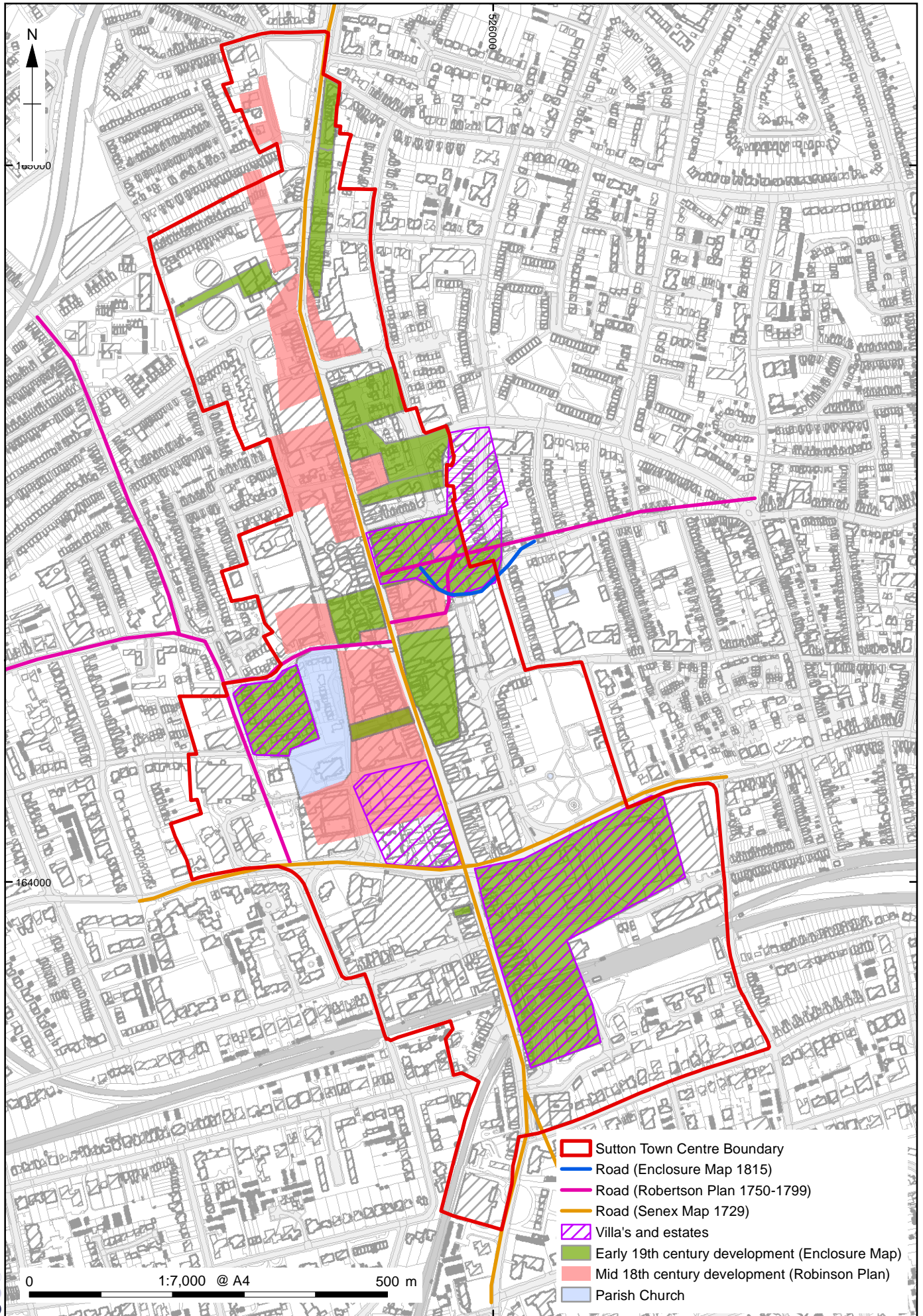


Figure 31: Extent of post medieval settlement 1760 - 1815

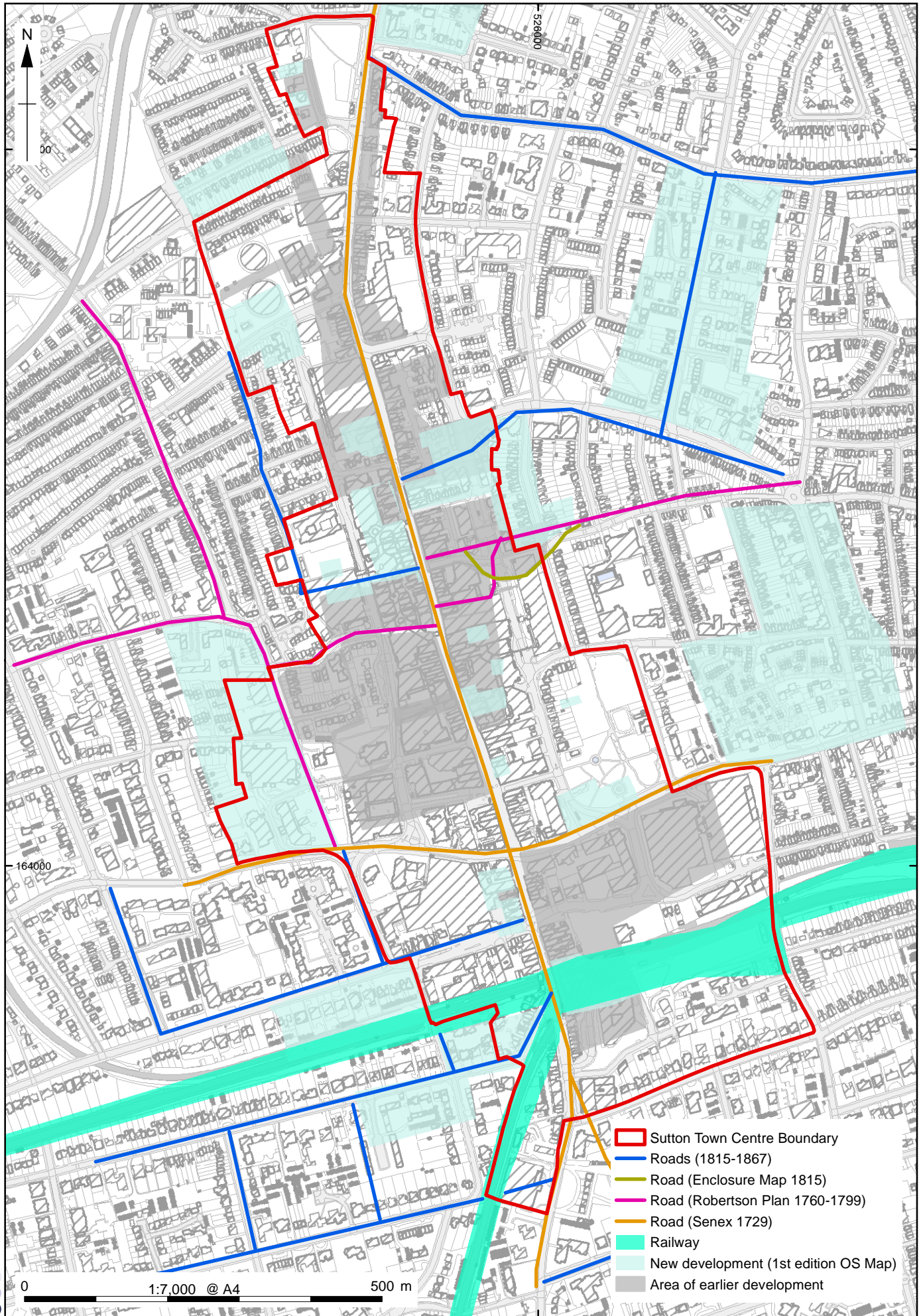


Figure 32: Late 19th century redevelopment and settlement expansion

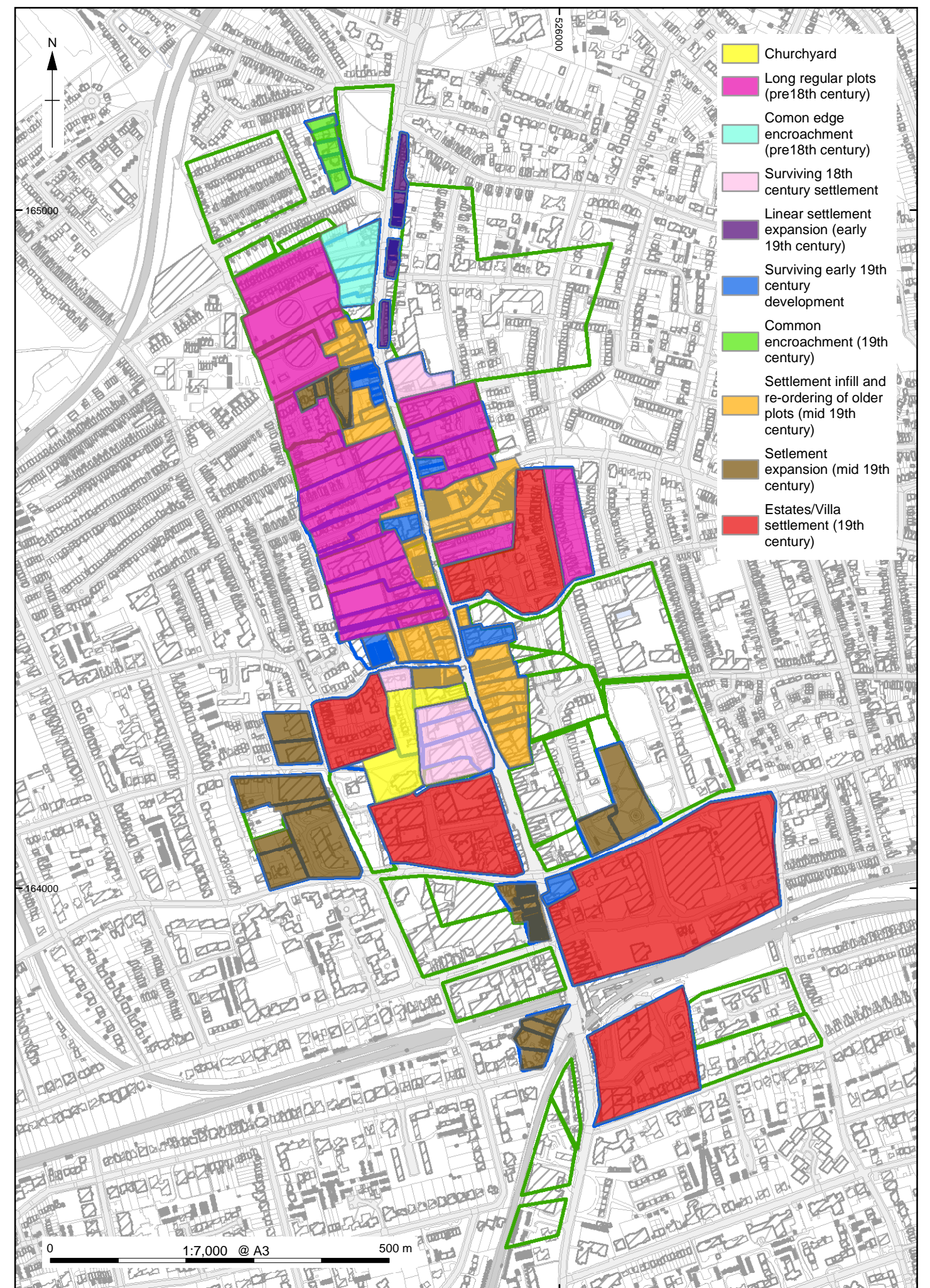
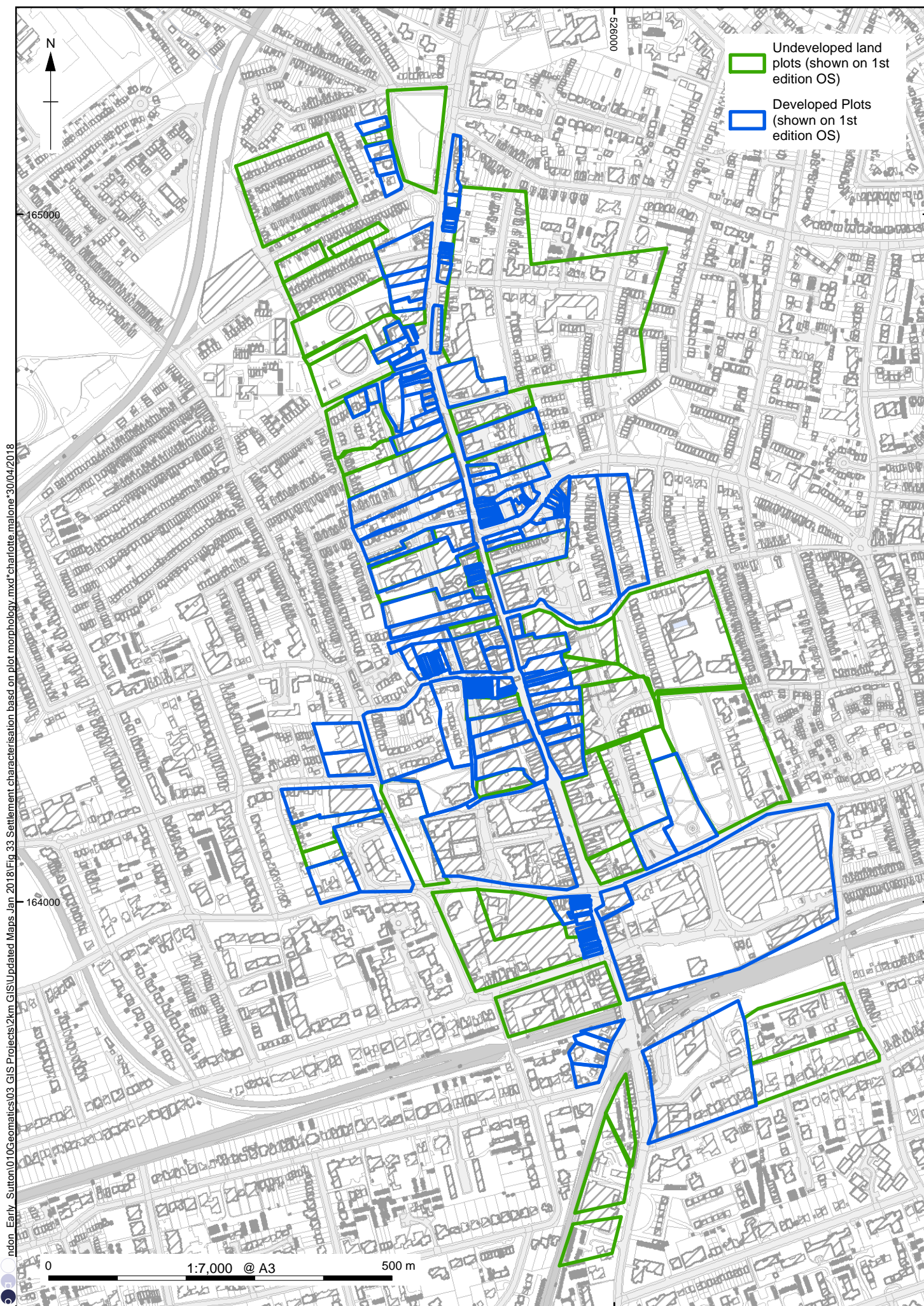
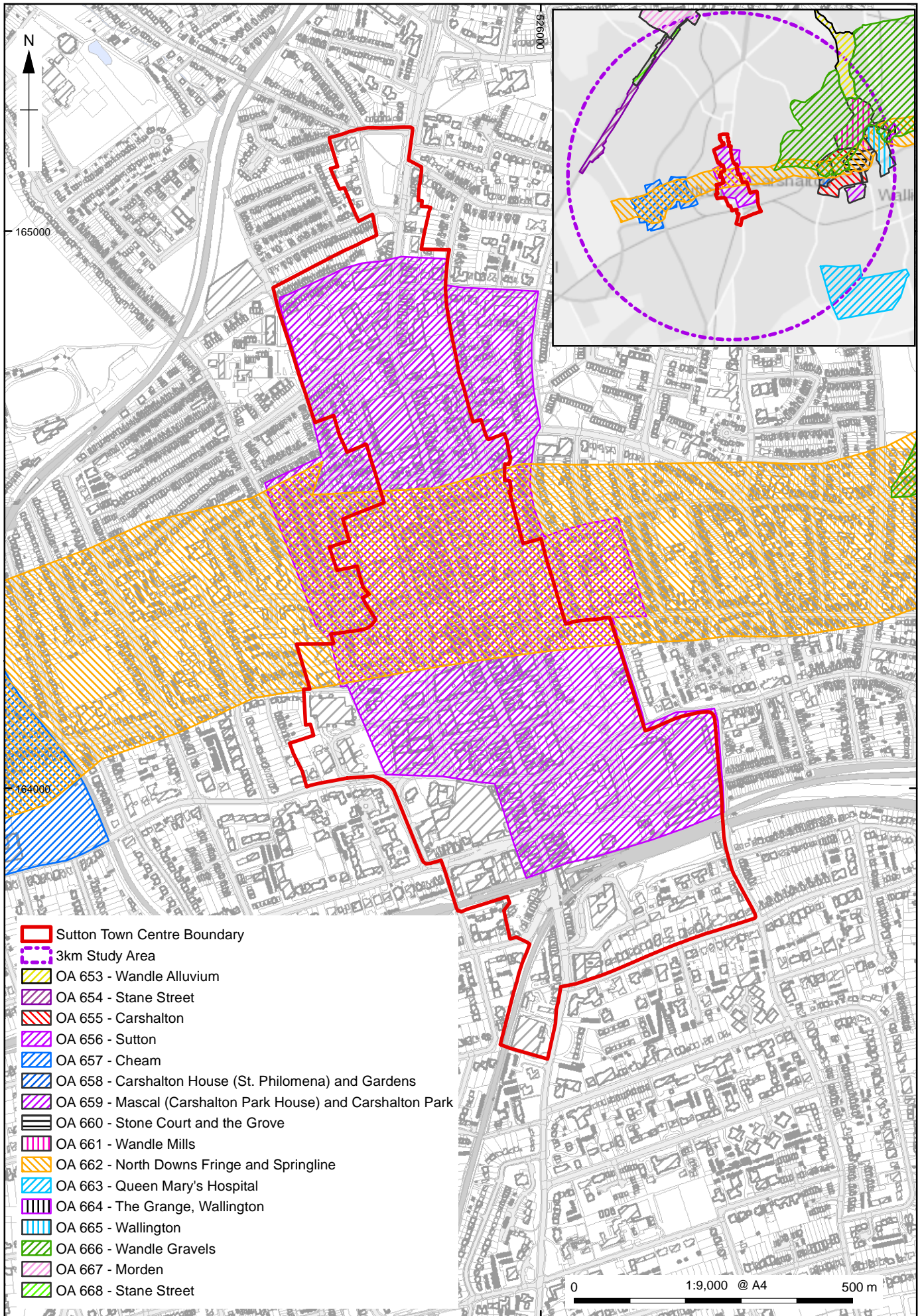


Figure 33: Settlement character areas based upon 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map

X:\ILondon_Early_Sutton\10\Geomatics\03 GIS Projects\2km GIS\Updated Maps Jan 2018\Figure X Existing Archaeological Priority Areas.mxd charlotte.malone 30/04/2018



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Figure 34: Existing Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs)

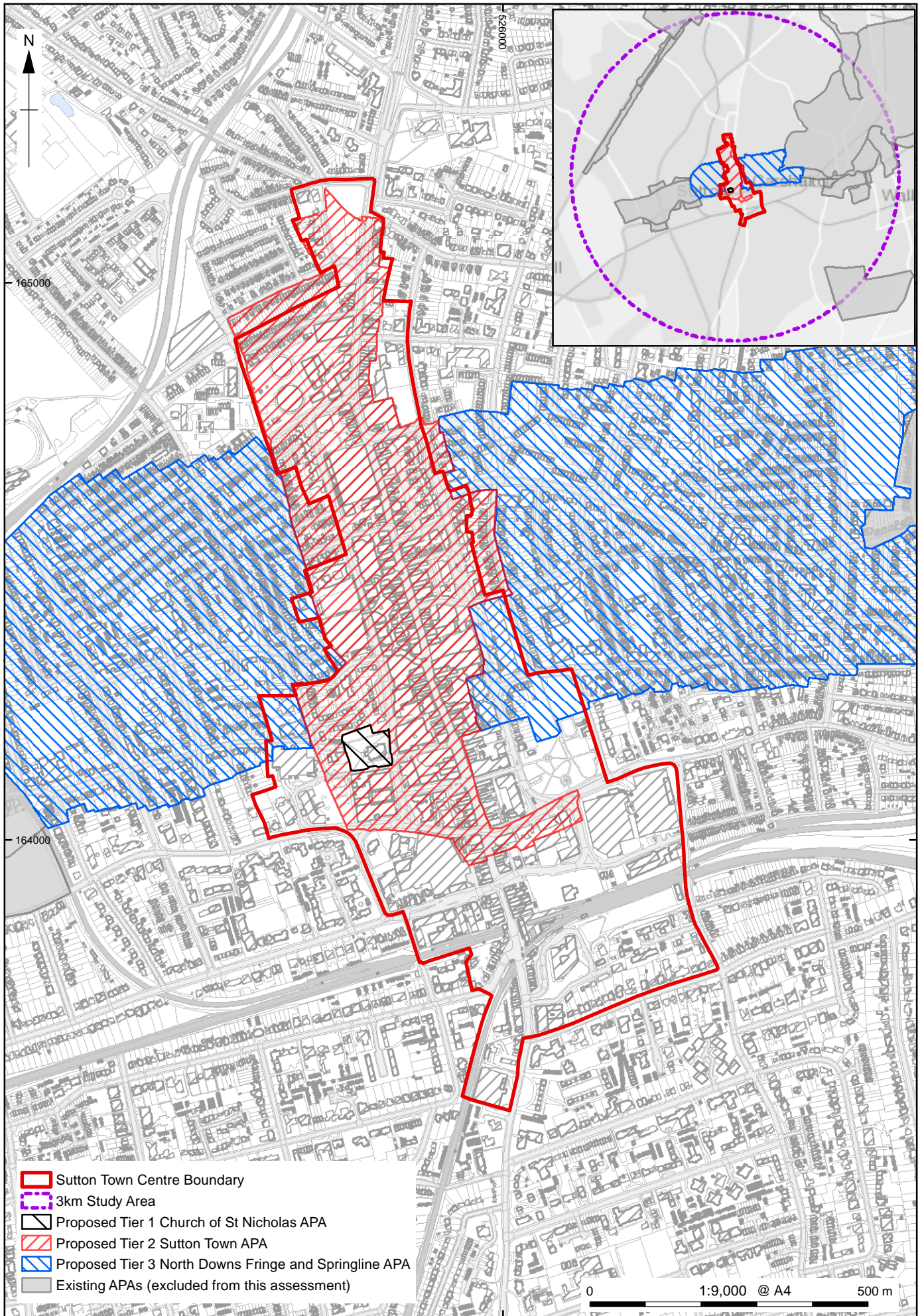


Figure 35: Proposed Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs)



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