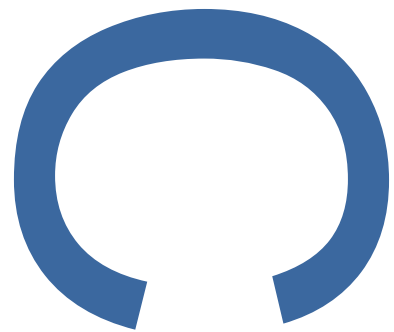


**FAIR FIELD, COLLEGE ROAD,
CROYDON CR0 1PF: AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF ON GEOTECHNICAL WORKS**

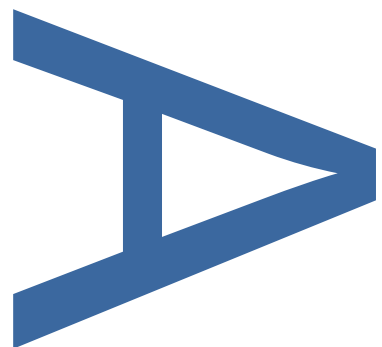


**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON**



SITE CODE: CLL16

MARCH 2017



FAIR FIELD, COLLEGE ROAD, CROYDON CR0 1PF: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON GEOTECHNICAL WORKS

Site Code: CLL16
Central NGR: TQ 32545 65725
Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Croydon
Planning Reference:
Commissioning Client: Mott MacDonald
Written/Researched by: Tanya Jones
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project Manager: Helen Hawkins (MCIfA)


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March 2017**

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION
FAIR FIELD, COLLEGE ROAD, CROYDON CR0 1PF
Type of project

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code		K4797	
	Name	Signature	Date
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief on geotechnical investigations for land at Fair Field, College Road, Croydon. The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, and was commissioned by Mott MacDonald.
- 1.2 The watching brief monitored the excavation of eleven Observation Pits and two Dynamic Cone Penetrometers within the southern strip of the Fair Field development area between 30th November and 15th December 2016.
- 1.3 Natural gravel was seen at the base of some of the test pits, which was overlain by a soil dating to before the post-medieval period. Sequences of late post-medieval and modern made ground were witnessed across the site. Extensive truncation was noted, as expected, in the investigations located closest to the current buildings. No archaeological structures or features other than possible medieval and post-medieval made ground were identified.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at Fair Field, College Road, Croydon, CR0 1PF (Figure 1). The work was carried out within the southern strip of the Fair Field development area between 30th November and 15th December 2016.
- 2.2 The Fair Field Phase 1 development area (Figure 1) is situated in the centre of Croydon (TQ 32545 65725) located within Archaeological Priority Zone No.15 Croydon (including Park Hill Farm), as defined by the borough's Local Plan. The proposed development involves the demolition of structures within the development area, including a multi-storey car park and the Croydon College Annex, and extensions and alterations to other structures, including the Fairfield Halls (Phase 1A). New buildings will also be erected as part of Phase 1A development (Fair Field Homes), a new Croydon College (Fair Field Phase 1B) and further landscaping and changes to access arrangements will also take place as part of the proposed development.
- 2.3 A written scheme of investigation for the work was produced by Mott MacDonald (2016), the client's archaeological consultants.
- 2.4 The archaeological watching brief was monitored by Tanya Jones and was project managed by Helen Hawkins, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
- 2.5 The complete archive will be deposited with the LAARC under the unique site code CLL16.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 The planning background is taken from the WSI (Mott MacDonald 2016).

3.2 Legislative and policy context

3.2.1 The archaeological watching brief was carried out during GI investigations ahead of planning submission for the proposed Fair Field Halls redevelopment. The archaeological investigation was carried out in accordance with national and local planning policy:

- National Planning Policy Framework (2012);
- Further Alterations to the London Plan (2015); and
- Croydon's Local Plan: Strategic Policies (2013).

3.3 Draft planning conditions

3.3.1 Draft conditions have been prepared in consultation with the local planning authority (LPA) for the proposed planning application. This includes the following condition in relation to archaeological investigation (note; the LPA reserves the right to develop potential planning conditions as it sees fit):

- Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
- No development within Phase 1A shall be commenced until such times as an Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA for Phase 1A.
- Minimum requirements to be set out.
- Phase 1A Development to commence only in accordance with the approved WSI.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The archaeological and historical background is taken from the Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (Mott MacDonald 2016).
- 4.2 Geology and Topography
- 4.2.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 scale geological map (South London, Sheet 270) indicates the bedrock underlying the Fair Field Phase 1 site is variably underlain by clay, silt and sand of the Lambeth Group and Thanet Sands Formation. This in turn is underlain by Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation (Undifferentiated).
- 4.2.2 The development area has previously been quarried and excavated during modern developments, resulting in significant truncation. The ground level ranges from 65m OD to 62m OD at street level. The basement or car park level is 55m OD and the boiler house floor level is 47.6m OD.
- 4.2.3 Historical extraction for gravel and sand, particularly south of College Road and extending south to Fairfield Halls is shown on historical maps and has resulted in localised truncation of superficial deposits. Made Ground is recorded in the BGS boreholes adjacent to the proposed site and is variable in composition and comprises ash, tarmacadam, and concrete; as well as gravelly sand with cobbles of flint. The extensive truncation, made ground and general disturbance from development will have resulted in changes to the natural, or previous, geology and topography of the development area. This will result in the complete removal of archaeology in certain areas.
- 4.3 Archaeological and Historical Background
- 4.3.1 A DBA (Mott MacDonald 2015) identified that there was potential for archaeological remains at the development area, although previous development has significantly reduced the likelihood of buried archaeology within the central area.
- 4.3.2 The potential for archaeological remains from the Roman period is thought to be moderate due to the discovery of human remains and burials, bone fragments, grave goods, a coin hoard, jewellery and tools located in close proximity to the Fair Field development area. The potential for archaeology from the early medieval period is thought to be moderate due to a large cemetery (including human remains, cremations and grave goods), a coin hoard and pottery located in close proximity to the development area. Archaeology from the Post-medieval period is thought to be moderate due to the former St Matthew's church being located on the development area, and human remains, a cess pit, evidence for cultivation and quarrying, pottery and other built structures also having been found within close proximity to the development area.
- 4.3.3 Archaeology from other periods could also be found although the potential is low. For further details of the archaeology and history of the development area and surrounding area, see the DBA and ES.

5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 The aims and objectives for the site were outlined in the WSI (Mott MacDonald 2016).

5.1.1 The watching brief will seek to:

- Establish the presence and extent of modern truncation or disturbance across the development area; and
- Determine the stratigraphy across the development area to establish the likelihood of archaeological remains being present.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 7.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for the site (Mott MacDonald 2016) outlined the methodology for the archaeological watching brief.
- 7.2 The archaeologist was in attendance to observe the excavation of each OP and DCP. If archaeological deposits or features were identified during the excavations, then the GI work was halted and reasonable time for the archaeologist to investigate and record to an appropriate level was given.
- 7.3 The eleven Observation Pits that were to be monitored were reduced to six for various reasons. OP01-02 was not dug due to services running through it, OP01-07 did not require monitoring as several others in the area had already been monitored. OP03-01, 03-04, and 03-05 were also not excavated due to a high number of services running through the area.
- 7.4 Levels (OD) for the top of the test pits and final test pit locations were provided by the geotechnical contractor on the test pit logs.
- 7.5 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (number 23) with the Institute of Field Archaeologists and operates within the Institute's 'Code of Practice'.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

8.1 Test pit locations are shown in Figure 2 and test pit photos are shown below.



Plate 1: North Facing Photo of Fairfield Halls

8.2 Description of Dynamic Cone Penetrometers

8.2.1 DCP 01-01, located at 59.40m OD

Context Number	Description	Depth B.G.L.	Thickness
+	Paving Stones	0-0.12	0.12m
+	Modern Made Ground	0.12-0.30m	0.18m
1	Silty Sandy Gravel	0.30-0.50m	0.20m
2	Post-Medieval Made Ground	0.50-0.80m	0.30m
3	Sandy Gravel	0.80-1.20m+	0.40m+

8.2.2 DCP 01-01 was located to the west of Fairfield Halls and was hand dug with a circumference of 0.40m to a depth of 1.2m below ground level. The DCP was located at a level of 59.40m OD. Sandy gravel [3] was located at 58.60m OD and was sealed by a post-medieval layer [2] which contained chalk flecks, ceramic building material flecks and oyster shell flecks and could relate to the site's use and development in the late 19th and early 20th Century. This layer was overlaid with silty sand gravel [1] as part of the construction of the area into a forecourt/car park.



Plate 2: East Facing Photo of DCP01-01

8.3 DCP 01-02 located at 59.55m OD

Context Number	Description	Depth B.G.L.	Thickness
+	Paving Stones	0.0-0.12m	0.12m
+	Sandy Gravel Clay	0.12-0.50m	0.38m
4	Sandy Silt	0.50-0.80m	0.30m
5	Silty Clay	0.80-1.00	0.20m
6	Sandy Gravel	1.00-1.20m+	0.20m+

8.3.1 DCP 01-02 was located in the south-west corner of the site, at a level of 59.55m OD and was hand dug with a circumference of 0,40m to a depth of 1.2m below ground level. Sandy gravel [6] was located at 58.55m OD and was overlaid by a silty clay [5] which contained chalk flecks and ceramic building material flecks. This was overlain by sandy silt [4] containing chalk flecks, ceramic building material flecks and oyster shell flecks. Both layers [4] and [5] show evidence of activity on the site pre dating the construction of the Fairfield Halls although layer [4] does appear to be part of a bedding layer. This was probably a pre-existing deposit which then had the forecourt/car park developed over the top.

8.4 Description of Observation Pits in Arnhem Gallery

8.5 OP01-04

8.5.1 Dimensions: N-S 1.50m E-W 1.50m Depth 2.0m, located at 60.35m OD

Context Number	Description	Depth B.G.L.	Thickness
+	Concrete	0.0-0.30	0.30m
+	Made Ground Clay	0.30-0.50m	0.20m
16	Made Ground Brick Rubble	0.50-0.80m	0.30m
17	Post-Medieval Made Ground	0.80-1.10m	0.30m
18	Silty Sand with Clay	1.10-1.30m	0.20m
19	Silty Sand	1.30-2.00m	0.70m
20	Gravel	2.00m+ (NFE)	NFE

8.5.2 Natural gravel layer [20] was just visible at 2m B.G.L. (58.35m OD) and was sealed by silty sand layer [19] which contained flints and showed some evidence of root disturbance. This was overlaid by a layer of silty sand with clay inclusions [18] which also contained flint. Above this layer was a layer of post-medieval made ground [17] containing CBM flecks, chalk flecks and charcoal flecks. There also was a disused ceramic pipe in the north-east corner of the pit which looked as though it may have been truncated as part of the construction of the foundations of the Gallery as it had been used as part of the backfill. This was overlaid with modern made ground brick rubble [16] as a leveling layer for the floor of the Arnhem Gallery.



Plate 3: North Facing Photo of OP01-04

8.6 OP01-08

8.6.1 Dimensions N-S 1.50m E-W 1.0m Depth 2.0m, located at 60.34m OD

Context Number	Description	Depth B.G.L.	Thickness
+	Concrete	0.0-0.30m	0.30m
+	Modern Made Ground	0.30-0.50m	0.20m
21	Silty Clay	0.50-0.80m	0.30m
22	Silty Sand	0.80-1.30m	0.50m
20	Gravel	1.30-2.00m+	0.70m+

8.6.2 Natural sandy gravel layer [20] was located at 59.04m OD and was sealed by silty sand layer [22] which was overlaid by post-medieval made ground containing CBM flecks and chalk flecks. This was all sealed by the made ground [+] that was the creating and leveling layer for the Gallery construction.



Plate 4: East Facing Photo of OP01-08

Observation Pits On Land Between Fairfield Halls and Magistrates Court

8.7 OP03-02

8.7.1 Dimensions N-S 0.87m E-W 1.20m Depth 1.30m, located at 56.69m OD

Context Number	Description	Depth B.G.L.	Thickness
----------------	-------------	--------------	-----------

+	Tarmac	0.0-0.12m	0.12m
+	Concrete	0.12-0.38m	0.26m
7	Clay with Gravel	0.38-0.97m	0.59m
8	Sandy Clay	0.97-1.30m	0.33m
9	Concrete footing	0.97-1.30m	0.33m

8.7.2 Digging was carried out to find the base of the concrete footings [9] for the wall that surrounds the courtyard, which was found at between 0.97-1.30m B.G.L. The footing was backfilled with a sandy clay [8] which contained flints, and the trench was not wide enough to be located outside the construction cut for the wall. The concrete footing [9] and the sandy clay [8] were sealed with clay with gravel [7] which was used as a levelling layer for the concrete and Tarmac [+]. There was no digging below 1.30m and the natural was not reached. The top of the OP was at 56.69m OD.

8.8 OP 03-03

8.8.1 Dimensions N-S 0.75m E-W 1.50m Depth 1.10m, located at 56.67m OD

Context Number	Description	Depth B.G.L.	Thickness
+	Tarmac	0.0-0.12m	0.12m
+	Concrete	0.12-0.40m	0.28m
10	Clay with Gravel	0.40-0.85m	0.45m
11	Sandy Clay with Gravel	0.85-1.10m	0.25m
12	Concrete footing	0.85-1.0m	0.15m

8.8.2 Concrete footing [12] was found between 0.85m and 1.0m B.G.L and was backfilled with sandy clay with gravel [11]. The pit was not excavated any deeper and the natural was not seen as the trench was located wholly within the construction cut for the wall, although the backfill does appear to be made up of redeposited natural. The concrete footing and the sandy clay was sealed by a clay with gravel [10] which was used as a levelling layer for the concrete and Tarmac [+]. There was no digging below 1.10m and the natural was not reached. The top of the OP was located at 56.67m OD.



Plate 5: South Facing Photo of OP03-03

8.9 OP 03-06

8.9.1 Dimensions N-S 1.50m E-W 0.50m Depth 0.90m, located at 56.67m OD

Context Number	Description	Depth B.G.L.	Thickness
+	Tarmac	0.0-0.12m	0.12m
+	Concrete	0.12-0.38m	0.26m
13	Sandy Clay Gravel	0.38-0.60m	0.22m
14	Sandy Clay Gravel with concrete	0.60-0.90m	0.30m
15	Concrete Footing	0.90-N.F.E.	Not Known

8.9.2 The excavation of the pit was stopped at 0.90m below ground level by a concrete footing which covered the full length of the trench and was overlaid by a sandy clay gravel [14] which had concrete inclusions then a sandy clay gravel [13] overlaying to make a level layer for the concrete and Tarmac [+]. The top of the OP was at 56.67m OD.



Plate 6: North Facing Photo of OP03-07 Showing Concrete Block

8.10 OP 03-07

8.10.1 Dimensions N-S 1.50m E-W 0.40m Depth 0.90m, located at 56.63m OD

Context Number	Description	Depth B.G.L.	Thickness
+	Tarmac	0.0-0.12m	0.12m
+	Concrete	0.12-0.38	0.26m
23	Sandy Clay Gravel	0.38-0.60m	0.22m
24	Sandy Clay Gravel with concrete	0.60-0.90m	0.30m
25	Concrete block	0.80-0.90m	0.10m
26	Concrete Foundation	0.90-N.F.E	Not known

8.10.2 Concrete foundation [26] was found at 0.90m and no further excavation was able to be carried out. At the north end of the pit there was a concrete block [25] that appeared to be different to the foundation, this was not able to be fully investigated as the sides of the trench were not stable enough to enter and there was only a small amount visible in the trench. Above the concrete there was a sandy clay gravel [24] that had concrete inclusions and a sandy clay gravel [23] layer which was used as a leveling layer for the concrete and Tarmac [+]. The

deposits seen did not extend beyond the backfill of the construction cut for the wall. The top of the OP was at 56.63m OD.

9 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1.1 The watching brief was carried out as part of the geotechnical investigation of the site, these pits were designed to find the wall foundations and also for taking environmental samples up to 2m BGL.
- 9.1.2 The investigations dug in the Arnhem Gallery managed to reach 2m and found natural gravel at around 1.5m below ground level. The gravel varied in height from 58.35m OD to 59.04m OD in the centre of the site at OP01-04 and OP01-08 and 58.60m to 58.55m OD in the west of the site at DCP01-01 and DCP 01-02. Above the gravel were various levels of made ground, the latter of which dated to the post-medieval period. Where the natural gravel was encountered in the four investigations described above, it was overlain by apparently in situ possibly medieval and post-medieval layers, suggesting little truncation in these areas. The other investigations were all located adjacent to buildings and the majority of them indicated high truncation of the natural deposits due to the construction of those buildings.
- 9.1.3 In the area between Fairfield Halls and the Magistrates Court the base of the wall foundations became visible at around 1m and no further excavation work could take place. Any potential archaeology appeared to have been removed in the areas that were investigated, by the construction of the wall, and the foundations and wall were back filled with a redeposited gravel. There is a possibility of archaeology surviving below this level.
- 9.1.4 The majority of the pits that were carried out under a watching brief were all located at the edge of the buildings and were more likely to have been truncated by the construction work that had been carried out for Fairfield Halls. Some natural deposits were seen away from the construction cuts, and these suggest that there is still some potential for archaeological survival on the site.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank James Sugrue for commissioning and funding the work on behalf of Mott MacDonald.
- 10.2 The author wishes to thank Helen Hawkins for project management and editing this report and Ray Murphy for preparing the illustrations.

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

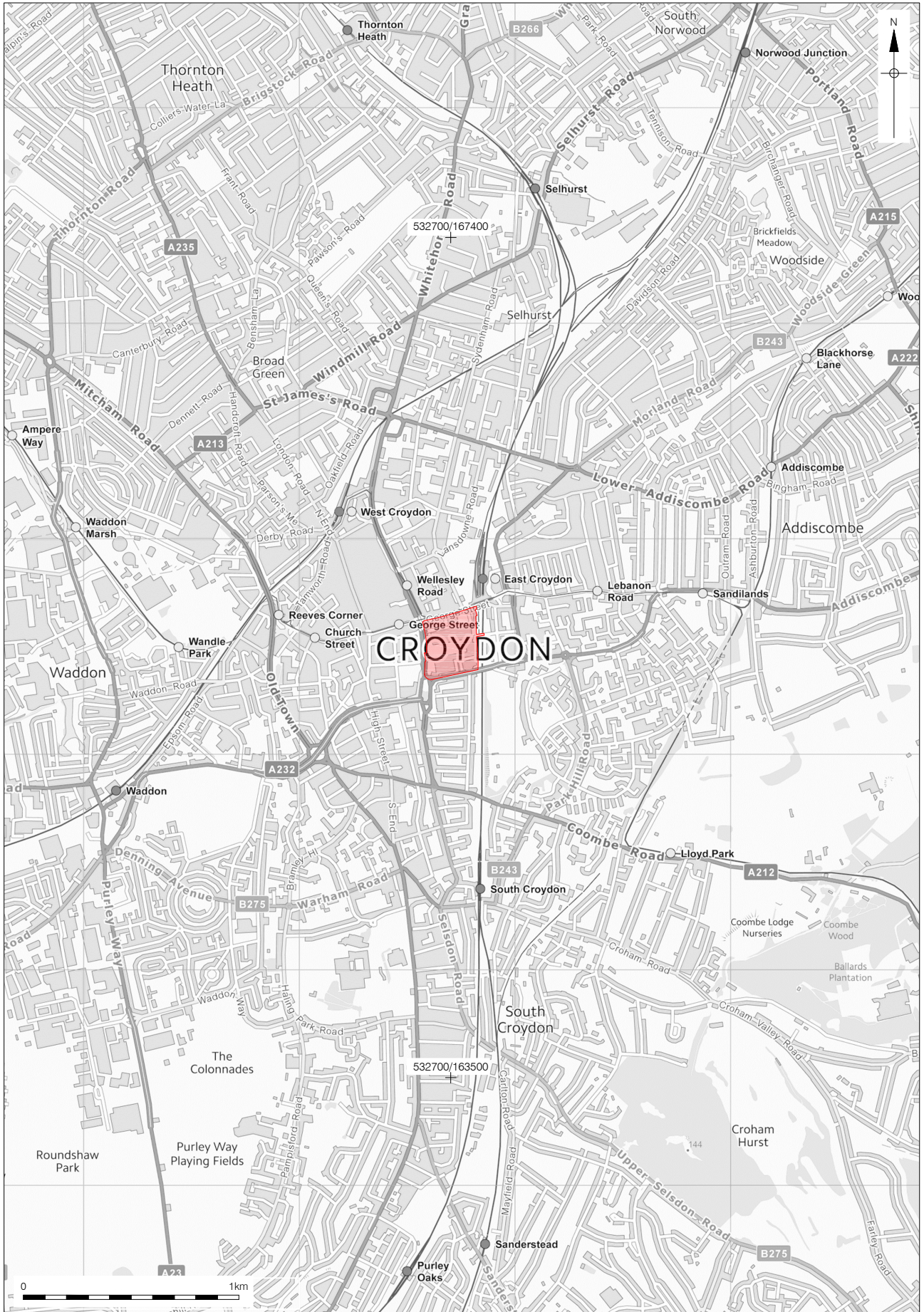
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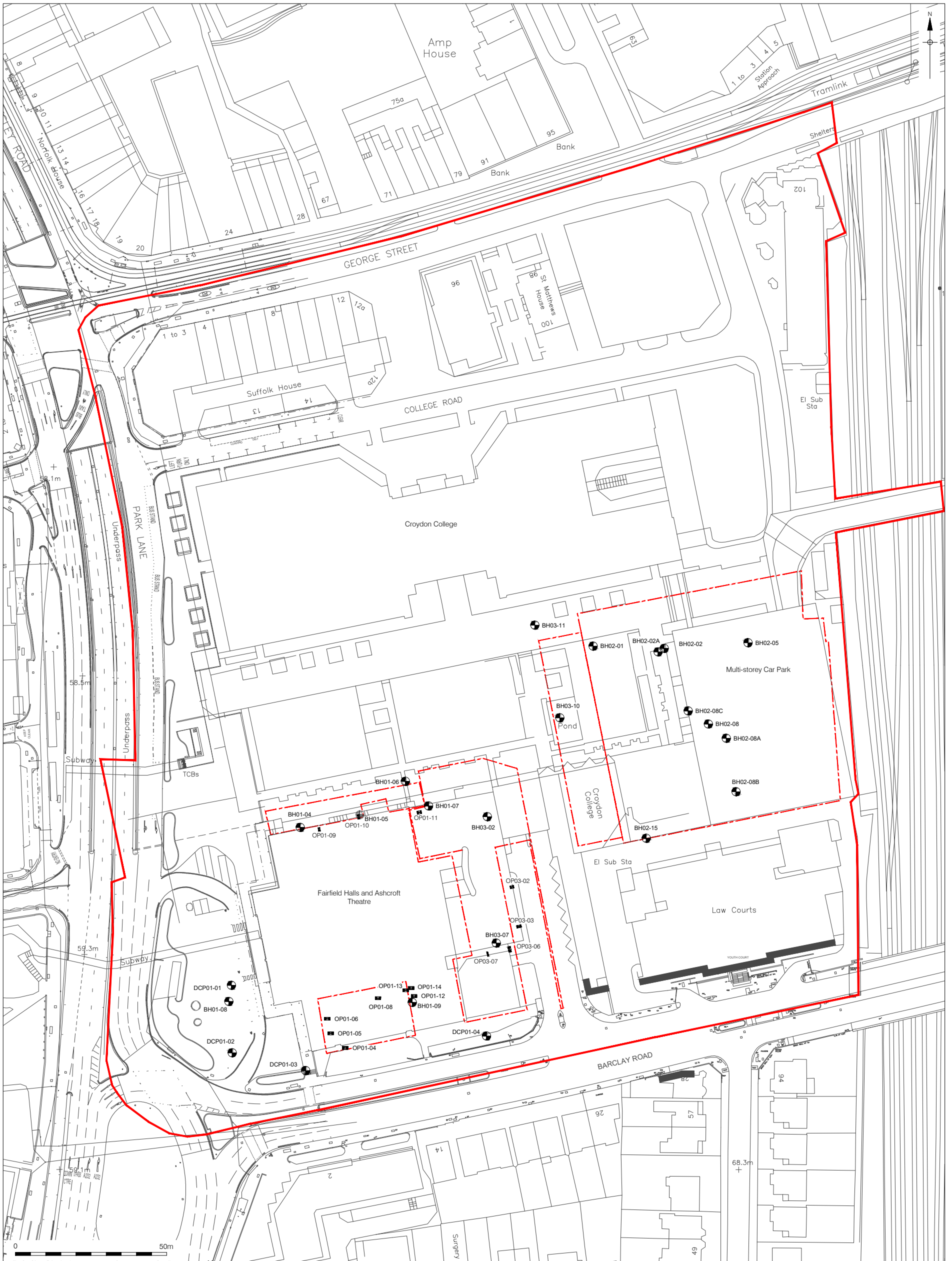


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11/01/17 CF

Figure 1
Site Location
1:25,000 at A4



Mapping supplied by consultant
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 06/03/17 RM

Figure 2
 Borehole Locations on Detailed Site Location
 1:1250 at A3

APPENDIX 1: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-278867	
Project details	
Project name	FAIR FIELD, COLLEGE ROAD, CROYDON CR0 1PF: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON GEOTECHNICAL WORKS
Short description of the project	This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief on geotechnical investigations for land at Fair Field, College Road, Croydon. The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, and was commissioned by Mott MacDonald. The watching brief monitored the excavation of eleven Observation Pits and two Dynamic Cone Penetrometers within the southern strip of the Fair Field development area between 30th November and 15th December 2016. Natural gravel was seen at the base of some of the test pits, which was overlain by a soil dating to before the post-medieval period. Sequences of late post-medieval and modern made ground were witnessed across the site. Extensive truncation was noted, as expected, in the investigations located closest to the current buildings. No archaeological structures or features other than possible medieval and post-medieval made ground were identified.
Project dates	Start: 30-11-2016 End: 15-12-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CLL16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	LAYER Medieval
Monument type	LAYER Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CROYDON CROYDON FAIR FIELD, COLLEGE ROAD, CROYDON CR0 1PF
Postcode	CR0 1PF
Study area	7.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 32545 65725 51.374574960916 -0.095441614133 51 22 28 N 000 05 43 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 58.35m Max: 59.04m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project brief originator	Mott MacDonald
Project design originator	James Sugrue
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Tanya Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	College
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	CLL16
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	CLL16
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	FAIR FIELD, COLLEGE ROAD, CROYDON CR0 1PF: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON GEOTECHNICAL WORKS
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