

**SANDERSTEAD COURT,
ADDINGTON ROAD,
SOUTH CROYDON,
SURREY, CR2 8RB**

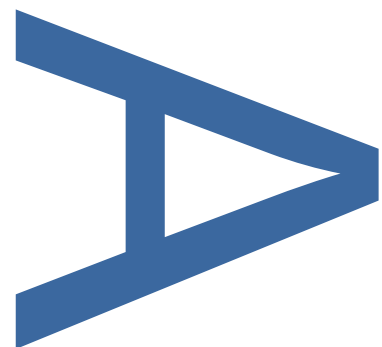
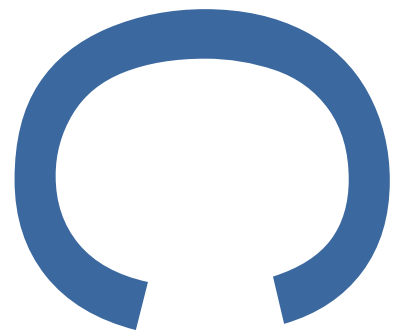
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

PLANNING REFERENCE: 16/04178/FUL

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

SITE CODE: ADT17

JUNE 2017



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**SANDERSTEAD COURT, ADDINGTON ROAD,
SOUTH CROYDON, SURREY, CR2 8RB**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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**SANDERSTEAD COURT, ADDINGTON ROAD, SOUTH CROYDON,
SURREY, CR2 8RB**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Site Code: ADT17

Central NGR: TQ 33144 62449

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Croydon

Planning Reference: 16/04178/FUL

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting

on behalf of: **McCarthy & Stone Retirement Lifestyles Ltd**

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

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August 2017

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Sanderstead Court, Addington Road, South Croydon, Surrey, CR2 8RB. The site was located within the London Borough of Croydon and consists of four residential plots, centred at TQ 32568 77141.
- 1.2 Following a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Pozorski, 2017), the fieldwork was carried out between 17th and 20th July 2017, and was completed in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by Historic England.
- 1.3 Natural head deposits of the Thanet Sand formation were located on the west of site at around 170.00m OD. On the north and east of site the natural deposits were made up of Lambeth Group Clay; these were encountered at 171.71m OD on the north of site, falling to around 169.00m OD on the east of site.
- 1.4 The natural head deposits were either overlain by made ground on the west of site, created by the development of the former residential buildings, or by the build-up of subsoil and topsoil used in the gardens of the residential properties in the north and east of the site.
- 1.5 No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed during the course of the evaluation.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation, commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of McCarthy & Stone Retirement Lifestyles Ltd, was undertaken on land at Sanderstead Court, Addington Road, South Croydon, Surrey, CR2 8RB in the London Borough of Croydon between 17th and 20th July 2017. It was undertaken to establish the archaeological potential of the site prior to its re-development.
- 2.2 The site is sub-rectangular in plan and comprises four house plots (No 33-36 Sanderstead Court) with front and rear gardens. To the immediate northeast of the site are residential properties along Addington Road, to the southwest lies the Sanderstead Court complex, and to the southeast are the grounds of the Selsdon Park Hotel golf course. The site was centred at National Grid Reference TQ 34261 61600.
- 2.3 At the time of the evaluation two of the former houses (numbers 33 and 34) had been demolished to facilitate development access. The other two houses were still standing.
- 2.4 The works were undertaken in response to archaeological conditions attached to the planning consent granted by the local planning authority. The planning application, reference 16/04178/FUL, was supported by an archaeological desk-based assessment prepared by CgMs Consulting (L Mayo 2014).
- 2.5 An approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Pozorski, 2017) detailed the methodology by which the evaluation was to be undertaken. The WSI followed the Historic England (2015) and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (2014). The evaluation was supervised by Tanya Jones and the project was managed by Chris Mayo for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The project was monitored by Mark Stevenson of Historic England's Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, the archaeological adviser to the London Borough of Croydon.
- 2.6 The site was given a unique site-code ADT17. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27 March 2012, and superseded the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

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

129. *Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

3.1.3 Additionally:

141. *Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.*

3.1.4 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.

3.1.5 The NPPF also states:

214. *For 12 months from the day of publication, decision-takers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework.*

215. *In other cases and following this 12-month period, due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their degree of consistency with this framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the*

greater the weight that may be given).

3.2 **The London Plan**

3.2.1 The London Plan, first published July 2011, updated March 2015, includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in central London, which should be implemented through the Local Development Framework (LDF) being compiled at the Borough level:

Policy 7.8 Heritage assets and archaeology

Strategic

- A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.
- B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

- C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.
- D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.
- E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

- F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.
- G Boroughs, in consultation with English heritage, natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 **Archaeology in the London Borough of Croydon**

3.3.1 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the Croydon Local Plan (CLP) adopted April 2013. The Plan contains the following policies which provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features:

POLICY SP4: URBAN DESIGN & LOCAL CHARACTER

CHARACTER, CONSERVATION AND HERITAGE

- SP4.11 THE COUNCIL AND ITS PARTNERS WILL PROMOTE THE USE OF HERITAGE ASSETS AND LOCAL CHARACTER AS A CATALYST FOR REGENERATION AND COHESION AND TO STRENGTHEN THE SENSE OF PLACE.
- SP4.12 THE COUNCIL AND ITS PARTNERS WILL RESPECT, AND OPTIMISE OPPORTUNITIES TO ENHANCE, CROYDON'S HERITAGE ASSETS, THEIR SETTING AND THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE, INCLUDING THROUGH HIGH QUALITY NEW DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC REALM THAT RESPECTS THE LOCAL CHARACTER AND IS WELL INTEGRATED.
- SP4.13 THE COUNCIL AND ITS PARTNERS WILL STRENGTHEN THE PROTECTION OF AND PROMOTE IMPROVEMENTS TO THE FOLLOWING HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTINGS:
- A. STATUTORY LISTED BUILDINGS;
 - B. CONSERVATION AREAS;
 - C. HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS;
 - D. SCHEDULED MONUMENTS;
 - E. ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY ZONES;
 - F. LOCAL LIST OF BUILDINGS;
 - G. LOCAL LIST OF HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS;
 - H. LOCAL AREAS OF SPECIAL CHARACTER
 - I. LOCAL DESIGNATED VIEWS;
 - J. CROYDON PANORAMAS; AND
 - K. LANDMARKS
- SP4.14 THE COUNCIL WILL MAINTAIN A REGULARLY UPDATED SCHEDULE OF CROYDON'S DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS AND LOCALLY LISTED HERITAGE ASSETS.
- SP4.15 THE COUNCIL AND ITS PARTNERS WILL PROMOTE IMPROVEMENTS TO THE ACCESSIBILITY OF HERITAGE ASSETS TO ALLOW ENJOYMENT OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FOR ALL.

3.4 Site-Specific Planning Background

- 3.4.1 The site does not contain or lie within the immediate vicinity of a Scheduled Monument, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck site. The study site lies within the Archaeological Priority Zone of Sanderstead Village as identified on the Croydon proposals map.
- 3.4.2 The client has received planning permission from the London Borough of Croydon for the redevelopment of the site under application number 16/04178/FUL. The planning permission includes three pre-commencement archaeological conditions, as follows:

Condition 8

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

- B) Under Part A, the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) shall implement a programme of archaeological observation and recording in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation.
- C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post site work assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A), and the provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: To safeguard the heritage of the Borough by providing an adequate opportunity to investigate and excavate archaeological remains on the site before development is carried out, in accordance with Policy UC11 of the Croydon Replacement Unitary Development Plan (The Croydon Plan 2006) Saved Policies 2013.

- 3.4.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned to undertake works in accordance with Condition 8 and, in accordance with that condition, prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (Pozorski 2017) which was approved by Historic England.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The geological and topographical background cited below is obtained from the Desk Based Assessment (L Mayo 2014).

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The study site is suggested to be close to the boundary between two geological units, shown by the British Geological Survey to be Lambeth Group Clay to the east and Thanet Sand to the west.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site is located in Sanderstead, which sits on the top of a summit overlooking Croydon to the north. The site itself is located on relatively level ground at c. 172m OD. There are no watercourses in the vicinity of the site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following background draws from the desk-based assessment (L Mayo 2014). In summary:

- 5.1 Paleolithic finds in the wider area of Sanderstead are scarce. The majority of prehistoric remains near the site consists of Mesolithic flint tools with many of those found close to the south and west. The finds included scrapers and waste flakes and numerous general flint pieces, as well as cores, blades, tranchet axes and other worked flint pieces known from the wider area. The relatively significant local presence of Mesolithic remains sets the archaeological potential of the site as medium to high for this period.
- 5.2 Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age remains are also present in the area. Neolithic tools, including hand axes, are known from the area to the north of the site. Bronze Age ditches and Iron Age ditches and pits were found to the south off the Limpsfield Road which is also the route of one of two prehistoric trackways recorded in the area. Therefore, there is also a medium to high potential for archaeological remains dating to the late prehistoric period (Neolithic to Iron Age).
- 5.3 Roman remains in vicinity of the site are very limited and as a result the site's potential for that period is low. A Roman farmstead was recognized 1.25km south of the site.
- 5.4 There is no evidence of Saxon activity in the close area. The church of All Saints located 100m to the southwest of the site is of 13th century origin and was later heavily altered. The church once stood next to the grange of the Abbey of St Peter of Hyde (Winchester) which was demolished after the dissolution. The demolition provided materials for construction of Sanderstead Place manor house. The potential for the Saxon and medieval remains on the site is low to moderate.
- 5.5 Post-medieval to modern cartographic sources show the site as undeveloped until the mid to late 20th century. Until then the site remained within pastures and gardens. The modern development of the four dwellings likely had a localized impact on any potential buried remains; however, most of the site appears to have not been affected.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 An archaeological evaluation is designed to determine the presence or absence of surviving deposits and features at the site and, if present, to investigate and record them.
- 6.2 The investigations sought to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival.
- 6.3 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Porzorski, 2017) proposed five trenches spread across the site but avoiding likely areas of former disturbance. However, these could not all be fully implemented as proposed due to various constraints such as: vegetation and live services.
- 6.4 Instead the site was subject to five evaluation trenches: three measuring 20m x 1.8m, one measuring 13m x 1.8m and one measuring 6.45m x 1.8m.
- 6.5 All excavation of the low-grade overlying deposits was undertaken using a 180° mechanical excavator under the constant supervision of a qualified archaeologist. The excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until the natural ground was exposed.
- 6.6 Following the excavation of the low-grade deposits, relevant trench faces that required examination or recording were cleaned by archaeologists using appropriate hand tools. The investigation of archaeological levels was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 6.7 Any archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were to be evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Features were to be evaluated to characterise their form, function and date. In the end, however, no features were found.
- 6.8 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now presented within PCA's Site Manual (Taylor 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with other archaeological archives produced in the London Borough of Croydon.
- 6.9 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation consisting of a digital photographic archive that was maintained during the course of the archaeological investigation.
- 6.10 The complete archive produced during the evaluation and watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will eventually be deposited with LAARC identified with the site code ADT17.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

Three phases of activity were recorded during the evaluation:

- Phase 1 represents the natural geology
- Phase 2 represents undated subsoil
- Phase 3 represents modern activity

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposits observed during the archaeological evaluation consisted of Thanet Sand in Trenches 1 and 3 recorded as [5] and [7] respectively, at a height of around 170m OD. In Trenches 2, 4 and 5, the earliest deposit was found to be Lambeth Group Clay, which included gravel, and was recorded respectively as [3], [10] and [13] from a height of 171.71m OD in Trench 2 to around 169.00m OD in Trenches 4 and 5.

7.2 Phase 2: Undated Subsoil

7.2.1 Sealing the Lambeth Clay in Trenches 2, 4 and 5 was a silty-clay subsoil [2], [9] and [12] respectively, at heights of 171.96m OD in Trench 2 to around 170.00m OD in Trenches 4 and 5. This deposit is considered to have derived from natural accumulation and bioturbation followed by garden activities associated with the modern houses; the amount of rooting that was visible in every trench across the site would appear to confirm this.

7.3 Phase 3: Modern Activity

7.3.1 In Trenches 1 and 3, the Thanet Sand was sealed by made ground [4] [6], which appears to be from the construction of the houses that had previously occupied these locations.

7.4 Sealing the subsoil in Trenches 2, 4 and 5 was a modern topsoil and grass, c. 0.25m thick, that forms the current day land surface at a height of c.170.00m OD to 172.00m OD.



Plate 1: Trench 1, Facing North-East



Plate 2: Section 1, Trench 1, South-East Facing



Plate 3: Trench 2, Facing North West



Plate 4: Section 2, Trench 2, Facing South West



Plate 5: Trench 3, Facing South East



Plate 6: Section 3, Trench 3, Facing South East



Plate 7: Trench 4: Facing South West



Plate 8: Section 3, Trench 3, Facing South East



Plate 9: Trench 5, Facing North West



Plate 10: Section 5, Trench 5, Facing South West

8 RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Research Questions

8.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Pozorski, 2017) highlighted a set of specific objectives to be addressed by the investigation:

To determine the presence or absence of surviving deposits and features.

8.1.2 No deposits or features of archaeological significance or interest were found during the evaluation.

To clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival.

8.1.3 The site has been used most recently for residential properties, the construction of which would have disturbed the underlying sequence within their footprints; however, there was no evidence to suggest any archaeological survival on site that these properties would have disturbed.

Are there Mesolithic and late prehistoric remains present on the site, in particular flint tools and do they relate to already known findings in the area?

8.1.4 There were no Mesolithic or late prehistoric remains found on site.

Are any medieval remains present on the site and can they be linked to the site of the monastic grange and All Saints Church to the southwest?

8.1.5 There was no archaeological evidence found for medieval remains or that could be linked to the monastic grange and All Saints Church

8.2 Conclusions

8.2.1 The evaluation trenches contained no archaeological finds or features, and suggested an absence of archaeological potential across the site. The footprints of the former properties have been substantially impacted by their construction. Yet outside of these areas, there appears to be no archaeology.

8.3 Once the project is deemed complete and this report approved by Historic England, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will be deposited by PCA with LAARC under site code ADT17. Until then the archive comprising all paper, digital and artefactual material will be stored at PCA's headquarters in Brockley, London.

8.4 The results of the archaeological investigation will be published as an entry in the *London Archaeologist* 'Round Up'.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the archaeological work on behalf of McCarthy & Stone Retirement Lifestyles Ltd.
- 9.2 Thanks are given to Mark Stevenson of Historic England, the archaeological adviser to the London Borough of Croydon, for monitoring the project.
- 9.3 The author would also like to thank Chris Mayo for his project managing and editing, Tilia Cammegh for the illustrations, Richard Archer for the survey and Terry Newman for his work on site.

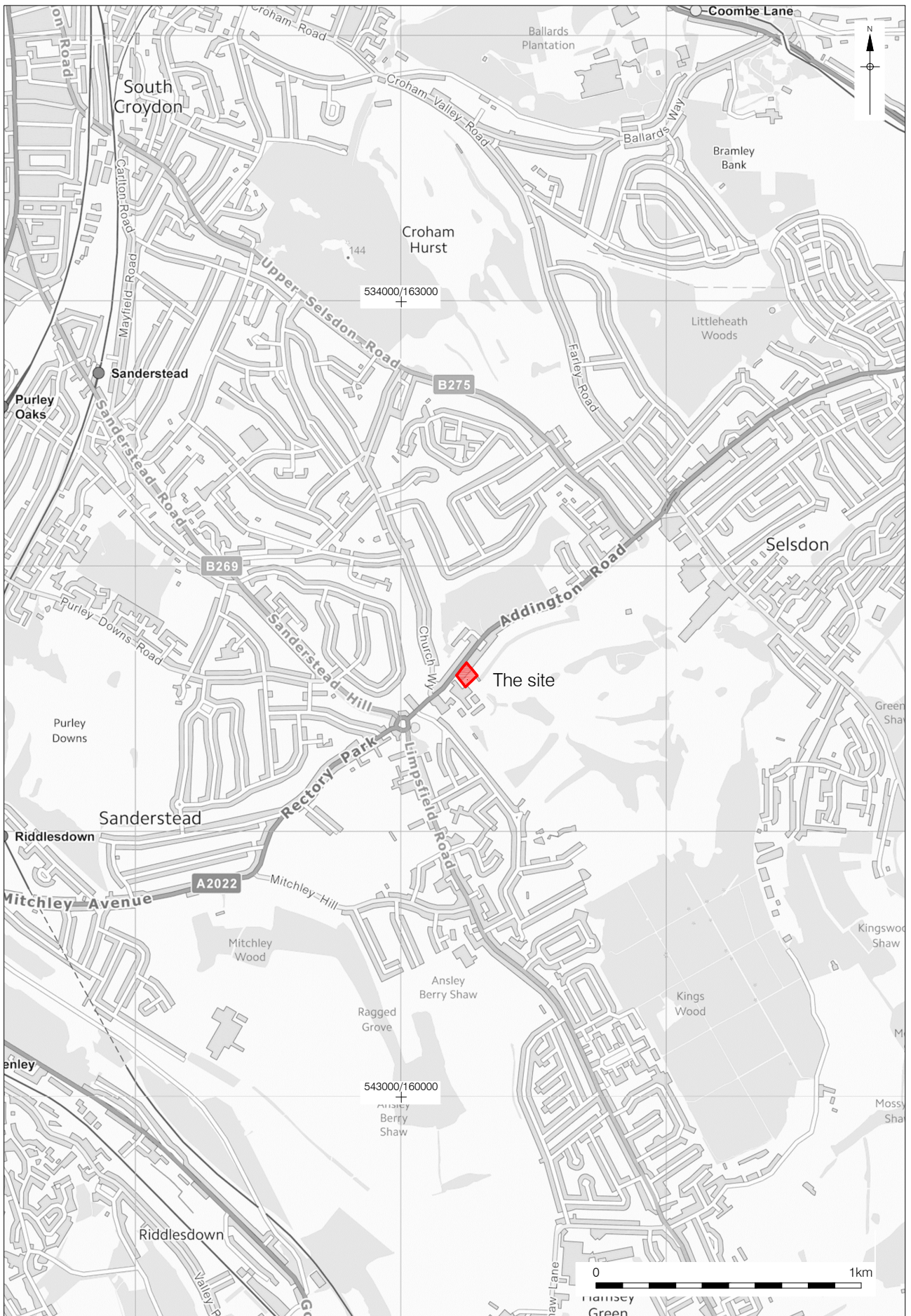
10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Mayo, L, 2014 'Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Sanderstead Court, Addington Road, London Borough of Croydon, unpublished report for CgMs Consulting ref LM/18520

Pozorski, Z. 2017 'Sanderstead Court, Addington Road, South Croydon, Surrey, CR2 8RB, Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation'; unpublished report for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.

Taylor, J with Brown, G 2009, *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual 1*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited



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28/07/17 TC

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

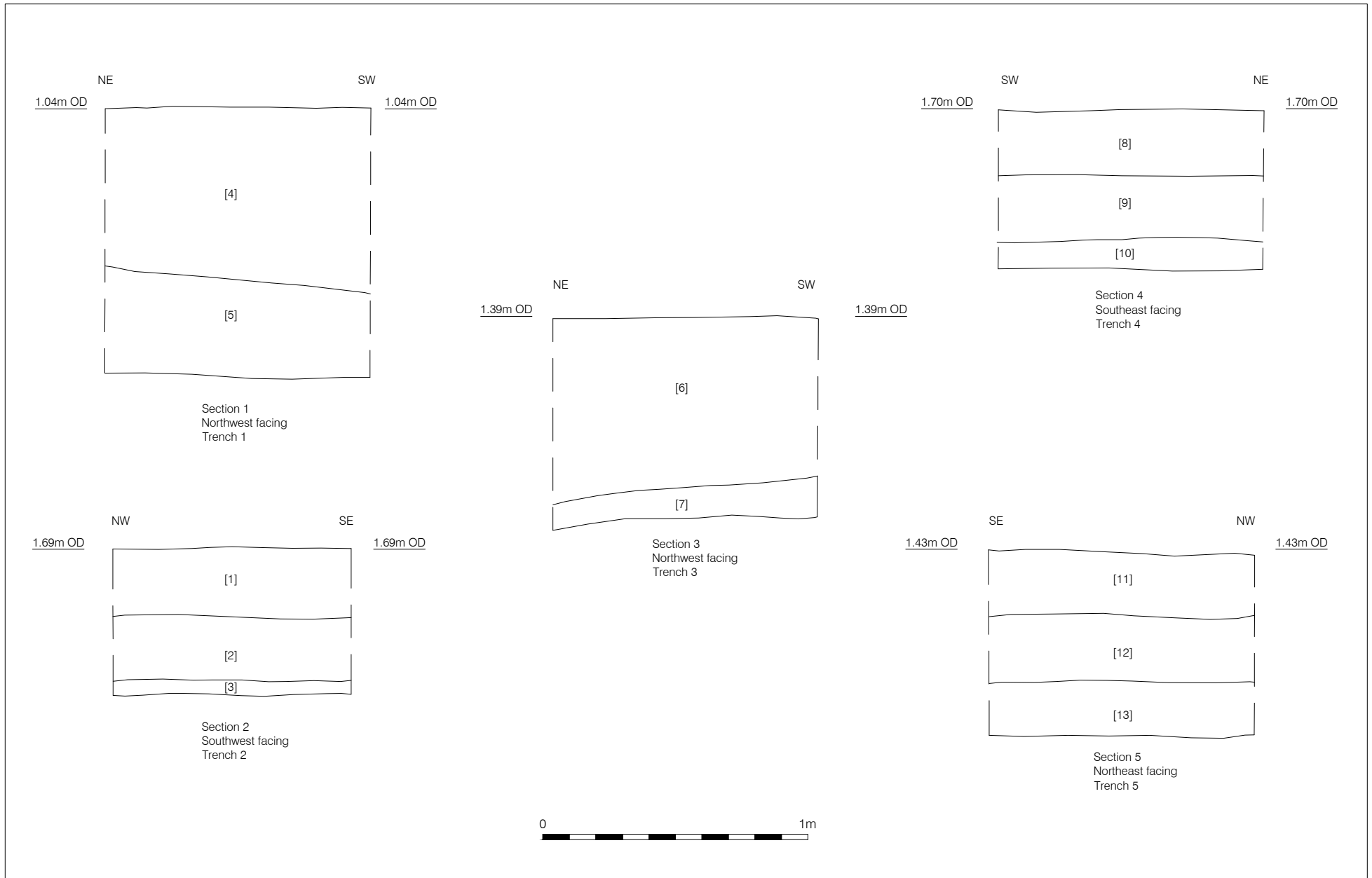


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Figure 2
Trench location
1:500 at A4



11 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site_Code	Context	CTX_equalto	Trench	CTX_Category	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low
ADT17	1	8, 11	2	Other	172.21	172.21
ADT17	2	9, 12	2	Garden Soil	171.96	171.96
ADT17	3	10, 13	2	Natural	171.49	171.4
ADT17	4	6	1	Levelling	171.05	169.91
ADT17	5	7	1	Natural	170.45	170.45
ADT17	6	4	3	Levelling	170.69	170.69
ADT17	7	5	3	Natural	170.09	170.09
ADT17	8	1, 11	4	Horticultural	170.25	170.25
ADT17	9	2, 12	4	Garden Soil	170	170
ADT17	10	3, 13	4	Natural	169.75	169.75
ADT17	11	1, 8	5	Horticultural	170.27	170.27
ADT 17	12	2, 9	5	Garden Soil	170.04	170.04
ADT17	13	3, 10	5	Natural	169.79	169.79

12 APPENDIX 2: PHASED MATRIX

	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3	Trench 4	Trench 5
Phase 3	+	+	+	+	+
Modern Activity					
	4	1	6	8	11
Phase 2					
Undated Subsoil		2		9	12
Phase 1					
Natural Deposits	5	3	7	10	13
	NFE	NFE	NFE	NFE	NFE

13 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-292191

Project details

Project name	Sanderstead,Court, Addington Road, South Croydon, Surrey, CR2 8RB, An Archaeological Evaluation An archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Sanderstead Court, Addington Road, South Croydon, Surrey, CR2 8RB. Natural head deposits of the Thanet Sand formation were located on the west of site at around 170.00m OD. On the north and east of site the natural deposits were made up of Lambeth Group Clay; these were encountered at 171.71m OD on the north of site, falling to around 169.00m OD on the east of site. The natural head deposits were either overlain by made ground on the west of site, created by the development of the former residential buildings, or by the build-up of subsoil and topsoil used in the gardens of the residential properties in the north and east of the site. No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed during the course of the evaluation.
Short description of the project	
Project dates	Start: 17-07-2017 End: 20-07-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ADT17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	16/04178/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England GREATER LONDON CROYDON SELSDON AND SANDERSTEAD Sanderstead,Court, Addington Road, South Croydon, Surrey, CR2 8RB
Site location	
Postcode	CR2 8RB
Study area	3585 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 33144 62449 51.344990818554 -0.088066288107 51
Lat/Long Datum	20 41 N 000 05 17 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Unknown
	Min: 169m Max: 171.71m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project brief originator	
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Tanya Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	McCarthy & Stone Retirement Lifestyles Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	ADT17
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic" "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Digital Media available	
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	ADT17
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Sanderstead, Court, Addington Road, South Croydon, Surrey, CR2 8RB, An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jones, T.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R12970
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 grey literature report with PCA covers

Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	07-Aug-17

PCA

PCA CAMBRIDGE

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
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