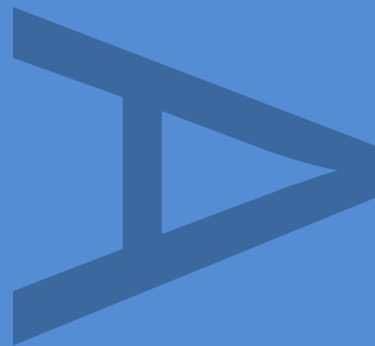


**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF AT
208 PAMPISFORD ROAD,
LONDON BOROUGH OF
CROYDON**



AUGUST 2007

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**208 PAMPISFORD ROAD,
LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			K1466
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	John Payne		August 2007
Graphics Prepared by:	Hayley Baxter		August 2007
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		August 2007
Project Manager Sign-off:	Chris Mayo		August 2007

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at 208 Pampisford Road, Croydon,
London Borough of Croydon**

Site Code: PSF 07

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 320 631

Written and Researched by John Payne

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, August 2007

Project Manager: Chris Mayo

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting on behalf of Green Acre Homes Limited

Contractor:

**Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited,
Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre,
96 Endwell Road, Brockley,
London SE4 2PD**

Tel: 020 7732 3925

Fax: 020 7732 7896

E-mail: cmayo@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

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August 2007

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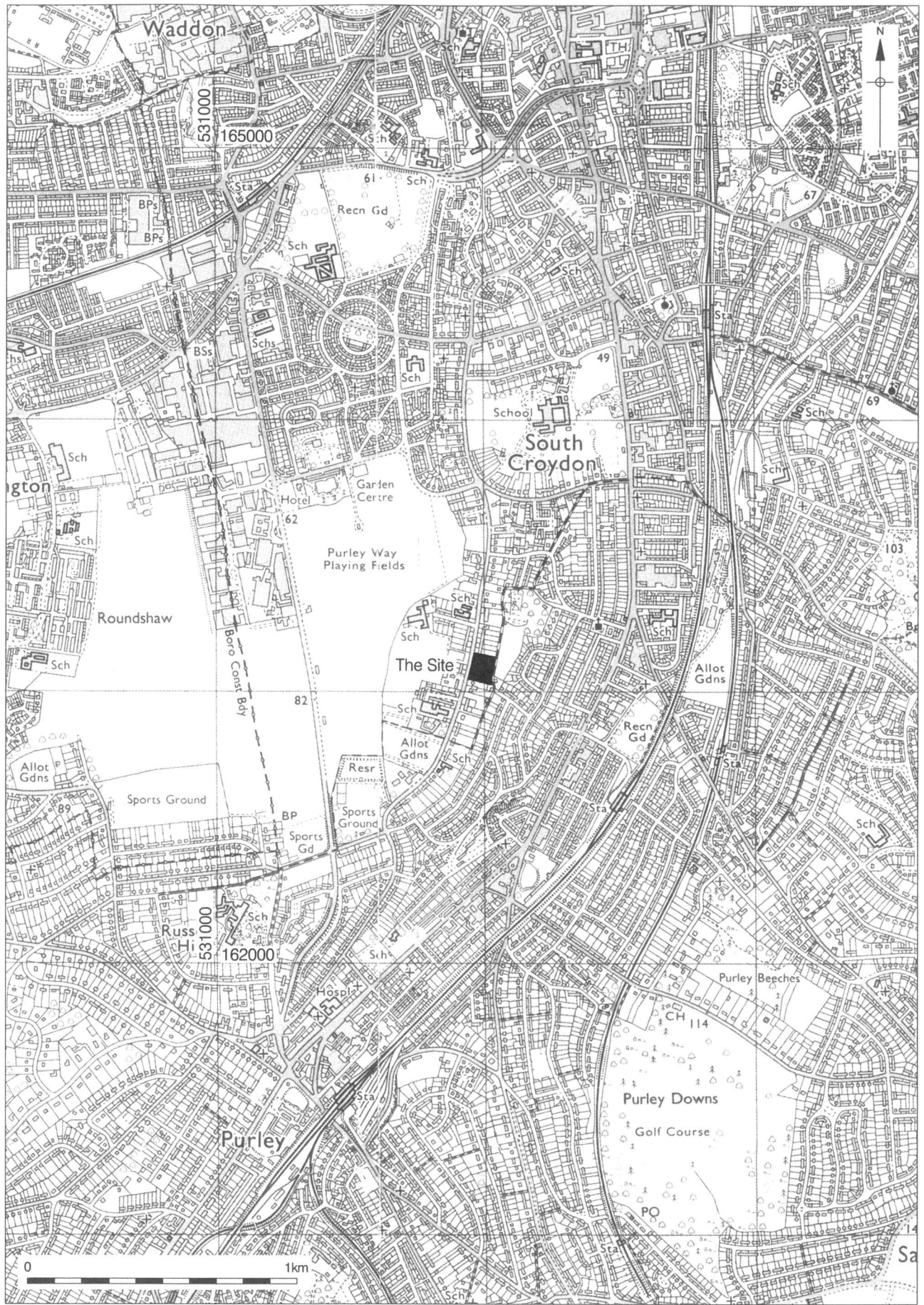
1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief conducted at 208 Pampisford Road in the London Borough of Croydon during groundworks for a mixed housing development (see Figure 1). The watching brief was commissioned by Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Green Acre Homes Limited and occurred between the 14th June and 6th July 2007.

- 1.2 Natural chalk limestone was recorded across the site, sealed in places by *in situ* subsoil and topsoil. However these overlying soils were absent in parts of the site where the previous early 20th century residential buildings were located. These soils were also absent around the area of two east-west aligned terraces which cut across the site. It is thought that these also date to around the early 20th century and form part of garden landscaping, the northernmost of which probably divides property 208 from 210 whilst the southernmost probably defines the original southern boundary of property 208, which was subsequently expanded.

2 INTRODUCTION

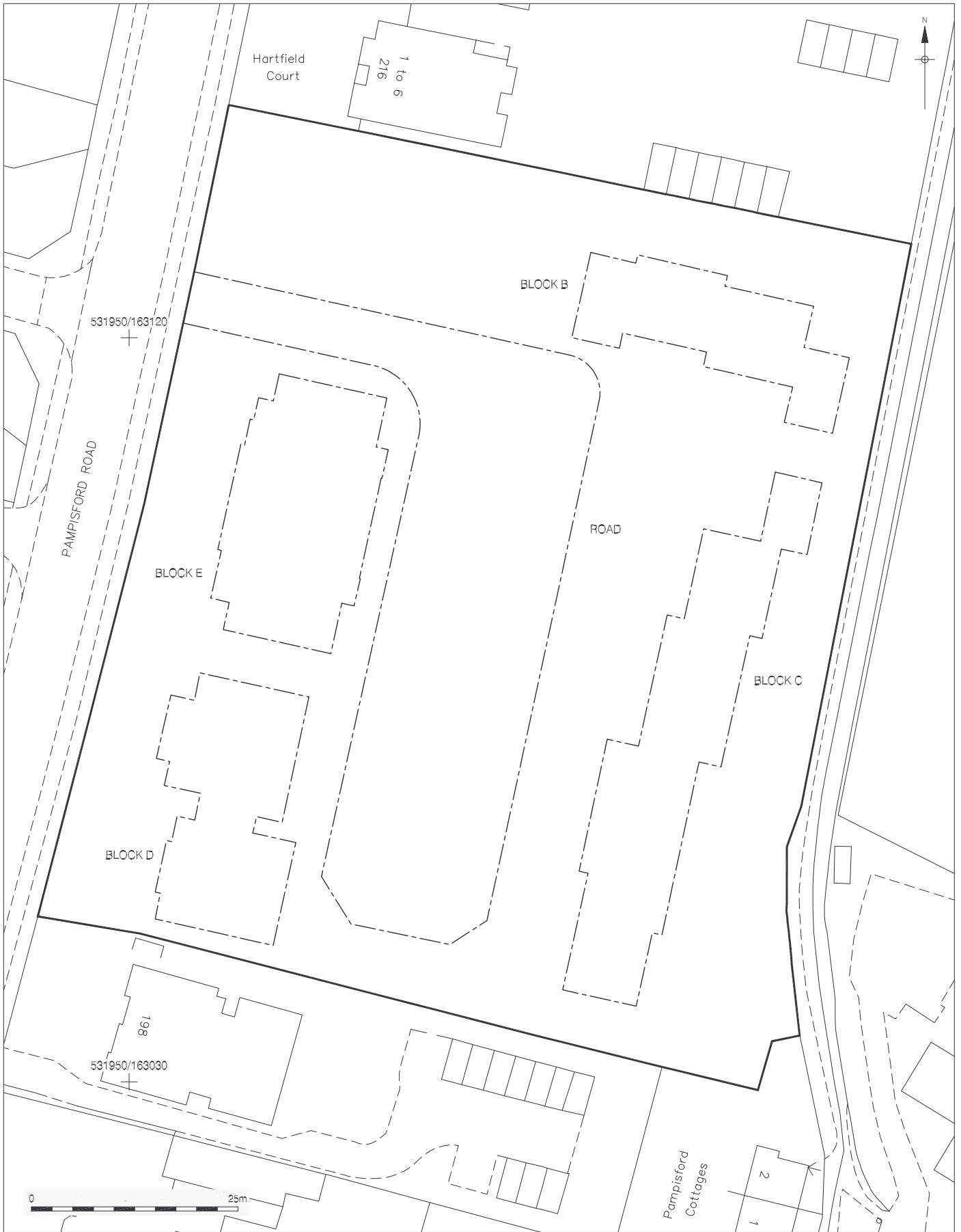
- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief on the redevelopment of land at 208 Pampisford Road was undertaken between the 14th June and the 6th of July 2007 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The site is within the London Borough of Croydon (see Figure 1).
- 2.2 The site lies at 208 Pampisford Road and occupies an area of approximately 100m north-south by approximately 80m east-west, centred at National Grid Reference of TQ 320 631. It is bounded to the west by Pampisford Road itself, to the north by No. 212, Pampisford Road, to the east by the lane that defines the western edge of Haling Grove, and to the south by No. 198, Pampisford Road. The site was previously occupied by two residential building located in the north-west area of the site.
- 2.3 The proposed development comprises five new residential blocks consisting of mixed flats and housing. The new buildings are aligned along the northern, eastern and western site boundaries. Additionally the central area will contain a new service road. For all of the five blocks 0.45m wide foundation trenches were excavated varying in depth from between 0.64 to 2.60m. The service road was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m.
- 2.4 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Green Acre Homes Limited. The project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology by Chris Mayo and supervised by the author. Mark Stevenson, Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Croydon, monitored the site. The Museum of London Site Code assigned to the project was PSF 07.



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000. Crown Copyright 1988.

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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:625 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) "Archaeology and Planning" providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.
- 3.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority is bound by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, by current Structure and Local Plan policy and by other material.
- 3.3 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by the London Plan, published in February 2004. It includes the following policy relating to archaeology with central London:

POLICY 4B.14 ARCHAEOLOGY

THE MAYOR, IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ENGLISH HERITAGE, THE MUSEUM OF LONDON AND BOROUGHs, WILL SUPPORT THE IDENTIFICATION, PROTECTION, INTERPRETATION, AND PRESENTATION OF LONDON'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES. BOROUGHs IN CONSULTATION WITH ENGLISH HERITAGE AND OTHER RELEVANT STATUTORY ORGANISATIONS SHOULD INCLUDE APPROPRIATE POLICIES IN THEIR UDPS FOR PROTECTING SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS WITHIN THEIR AREA.

- 3.4 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the Croydon Unitary Development Plan (UDP) published in 1997. The Plan contains the following policies which provide a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features:

POLICY SP6 THE COUNCIL WILL PROTECT AND ENHANCE CROYDON'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE.

SITE EVALUATION

AR1 AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE EVALUATION REPORT WILL BE REQUIRED FOR DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS WHICH INVOLVE SIGNIFICANT GROUND DISTURBANCE IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY ZONES DEFINED ON THE PROPOSALS MAP. ELSEWHERE AN EVALUATION REPORT WILL BE REQUIRED IF THE COUNCIL HAS GOOD REASON TO BELIEVE THAT REMAINS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE WOULD BE AFFECTED. THE REPORTS SHOULD BE PREPARED BY PROFESSIONALLY QUALIFIED AND COMPETENT ARCHAEOLOGISTS.

MINIMISING DISTURBANCE

AR 2 THE SITING AND DESIGN OF DEVELOPMENT SHOULD HAVE REGARD TO THE DESIRABILITY OF MINIMISING THE DISTURBANCE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

PRESERVING IMPORTANT REMAINS

AR 3 THERE WILL BE A PRESUMPTION AGAINST DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD HARM ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE. DECISIONS ON

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS AFFECTING OTHER REMAINS WILL TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE OF THESE REMAINS , THE NEED FOR DEVELOPMENT, THE LIKELY EXTENT OF ANY HARM, AND THE PROSPECTS OF THE PROPOSALS SUCCESSFULLY PRESERVING BY RECORD THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST OF THE SITE.

RECORDING OTHER REMAINS

AR 4 ON SITES WHERE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS DO NOT NEED TO BE PRESERVED IN SITU. THE COUNCIL WILL MAKE SURE THAT THERE IS INVESTIGATION, EXCAVATION, RECORDING, ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION TO A SPECIFICATION AGREED BY THE COUNCIL, SECURED WHERE APPROPRIATE BY THE USE OF AGREEMENTS.

INTERPRETATION

AR 5 THE COUNCIL WILL ENCOURAGE THE PROVISION OF FACILITIES WHICH INTERPRET AND EXPLAIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES TO THE PUBLIC.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 A detailed description of the archaeological and historical background to the study site can be found in the Desk Based Assessment for 208 Pampisford Road, Croydon (Meager & Hawkins 2006). A summary of this material can be found below.

4.2 PREHISTORIC

4.2.1 A good deal of material relating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages has been recovered in close proximity to the site. The artefactual evidence includes a Mesolithic flint axe, a Neolithic scraper, a Neolithic flint axe, an early Bronze Age beaker, and a possible Iron Age spindlewhorl, all found on sites on or adjacent to Pampisford Road.

4.2.2 In addition to the physical evidence there also exists the possibility of being in the vicinity of a supposed Pre-Roman ridgeway which is theorised as passing to the south of the site.

4.2.3 In light of this data it was felt that there was a moderate-high chance of encountering prehistoric remains at 208 Pampisford Road.

4.3 ROMAN

4.3.1 Evidence from the Roman period is much sparser than that of the prehistoric. Two of the closest possible Roman roads to the site are now considered to be of doubtful pedigree. The only other road, Brighton Road to the east of the site, is probably on an alignment that bypasses Pampisford Road.

4.3.2 It was concluded that there was a low probability of finding Roman activity on the site.

4.4 ANGLO-SAXON AND MEDIEVAL

4.4.1 To the south-west of the site, located in the vicinity of Russell Hill and the southern end of Pampisford Road, compelling evidence for a large Anglo-Saxon cemetery has been uncovered since the middle of the 19th century. However this burial ground is at some considerable distance from the study site and the only other evidence for this period was a single sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery recovered from 20, Haling Park Road to the north-east of the site.

4.4.2 It was considered that the potential for Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity was fairly low. The study site perhaps being put to agricultural use.

4.5 POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN

4.5.1 Map regression shows that between 1729 – 1823 the study site lay within Haling Wood. In fact although Pampisford Road was constructed by 1898 the study site was still undeveloped land.

4.5.2 By 1913 the site was been developed and divided in two. The main residence was in the northern part of the site, the southern area contained ancillary buildings and an orchard.

4.5.3 No significant change of use occurred on site until 1949 with the opening of 'Netherhey's Orphanage', a mixed institution run by Barnardo's. This orphanage closed its doors in 1973 and the buildings did not reopen until the late 1980s when it became part of 'Knotley', probably as a kindergarten.

4.5.4 The most recent edition of the Ordnance Survey map (2005) indicates that other than an extension to the south of the main house no other alterations had been made prior to demolition.

4.5.5 It was concluded that there was a low probability for post medieval activity on the site.

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The British Geological Survey map 270 of the area (1:50 000 Series) indicates that an area of Upper Chalk underlies the site. No further site specific geotechnical information was available.
- 5.2 No watercourses or other topographical features are known to be extant within close proximity of the site. The site lies on gently sloping ground at an approximate height of 83.00m OD.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The watching brief followed a methodology outlined in a Specification (Meager 2007).

6.2 Of the five buildings to be constructed, the excavations of three were monitored in their entirety (Blocks B, D and E) whilst a fourth (Block C) was observed for around 2/3 of its total. The final block, Block A, was within the footprint of the earlier building and therefore deemed unnecessary to observe. This decision was taken as a consequence of observing the block E works which also sat within the footprint of the earlier building and displayed extensive truncation. The excavation of a service road also formed part of the development; however the majority of this was either within the area of earlier truncation or at road formation level.

6.3 The approximate dimensions of the watching brief areas are detailed in Table 1:

Block name	Approximate area	Depth	Location	Status
Block A	18.0m NS x 18.0m EW			Not monitored
Block B	15.0m NS x 33.0m EW	0.64 to 1.20m	NE corner of site.	Monitored
Block C	65.0m NS x 12.0m EW	0.72 to 2.60m	SE area of site.	Monitored
Block D	30.0m NS x 16.0m EW	1.00m to 1.20m	SW area of site.	Monitored
Block E	31.0m NS x 17m EW	1.10m to 2.00m	Central west area of site.	Monitored
Road	Approximately 25.0m NS x 4.0m EW	0.60m	Centre of site.	Partially monitored

Table 1: Details of watching brief areas

6.4 The trenches were excavated with a 13 ton tracked excavator under the supervision of the site contractor and attending archaeologist. Nineteen sections were drawn at regular intervals across site to map the topographical changes, as well as all features being recorded in section. Plans of features and trenches were made. Areas of modern truncation were located onto an overall site plan supplied by the developer with depths and general descriptions of these truncations annotated onto the plan. In general sections were cleaned prior to recording, however deeper areas of trenching were recorded from the top of the trench. The Ordnance Datum heights for all sections were transferred from a Temporary Bench Mark located at the north end of the site with the values being taken from top of concrete levels as used by the ground works contractor.

7 SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 Natural chalk limestone was seen across site with levels ranging from 85.08m at the southern end of site to 82.35m at the northern end. These levels reflect the existing topographical profile which displays a clear north-south slope. The surface of the chalk was generally degraded, with any deep undulations being filled with silty sands and flint. This appeared as a typical geological horizon of what is probably soliflucted chalk and glacial drift deposits.

7.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval Activity

7.2.1 Phase 2 comprised a series of ditches and a single large pit cut. Direct stratigraphic links between some of these features were present although extremely difficult to discern; this similarity in feature fills does suggest a similar formation process for all features and therefore possibly a similar date. This difficulty was further compounded by a distinct lack of dateable anthropogenic material within most of the features. Relationships therefore are at best tentative for all stratigraphic relationships discussed below.

7.2.2 Ditch cut [13] was located 28.0m from the southern end of Block C and was aligned NW-SE. Its SE limit continued beyond the excavated area whilst its NW limit was truncated by an area of terracing which ran E-W across the whole width of the site. The total length of the ditch as recorded measured approximately 12.50m. It contained a single fill [14] and measured 1.90m wide by 0.56m deep, from an upper height of 84.20m OD. Although no dating evidence was found within this ditch its position and alignment appears to coincide with a recorded field boundary visible on maps dating from 1800 and 1847 (Meager & Hawkins 2006).

7.2.3 Ditch cut [11] was located within the SW area of Block C and was aligned N-S. Its length was recorded for around 6.0m although it continued beyond this. The ditch was truncated along its eastern side by a more substantial ditch cut [9], which is believed to represent a recutting of the earlier ditch. As surviving the cut measured 0.86m wide by 0.38m deep from an upper height of 84.45m OD, and contained a single homogenous fill [12]. No anthropogenic material was recovered from the feature, although the recut did contain a small fragment of clay pipe indicating a post medieval date for the later ditch at least. Late-medieval or post-medieval would therefore seem the most likely date for the original feature.

- 7.2.4 Ditch cut [9] as with its predecessor was located within the SW area of Block C and was also aligned N-S. Its southern extent continued beyond the excavated area and it was recorded for a further 26.0m to the north of this southern limit. It is to be noted however that ditch cut [20], which is located a further 35.0m to the north, probably represents a continuation of this same ditch. The cut contained a single homogenous fill [10], and measured 2.25m wide by 0.90m deep, from an upper height of 85.08m OD. As mentioned previously a single fragment of clay pipe was the only dateable artefact recovered, although this was from machine excavated soil.
- 7.2.5 Pit cut [17] was located 11.50m from the northern end of Block C. Only the northern and eastern limits of this cut were clearly defined in the excavations. As recorded the cut measured 8.25m N-S by 2.75m E-W; the lower part of the southern edge was recorded whilst the western limit was beyond the excavated area. Two fill deposits were recognised: the lower fill [19] was composed of loose chalk rubble and the final fill [18] consisted of an homogenous sandy silt. The cut was recorded at an upper height of 82.85m OD, and was excavated to a depth of 1.90m although it continued beyond this depth. No anthropogenic material was recovered to assist in dating, and interpretation is also difficult. One possibility is that the cut represents an area of localised quarrying possibly associated with agricultural or industrial activity in the area; the map of 1847 does show chalk pits and associated limekilns to the SE of the site. The upper fill of this cut was thought to have been partly truncated by N-S aligned ditch [20] discussed below.
- 7.2.6 Ditch cut [20] as mentioned above was aligned N-S and was located 9.00m from the northern end of Block C. Its northern limit continued beyond the excavation area and it was recorded for a further 11.0m to the south cutting through pit [17] which was discussed above. The full width of the ditch was beyond the western limits of excavation and the single fill [21] as seen measured 0.90m wide by 0.54m deep, from an upper height of 83.35m OD. The stratigraphic relationship between the features was ambiguous and a lack of dating evidence again made phasing difficult. Although undated this ditch does appear to continue the alignment of ditch cut [9] which is located approximately 35m to the south and is thought to be of post-medieval date.
- 7.2.7 The final context within this sequence is subsoil deposit [2]. This appeared visually identical to the fill deposits and although recorded as sealing the archaeological horizon it is far more likely to represent a bioturbation horizon which has destroyed the upper edges of the features rather than a later soil which has formed above the archaeology. It was recorded at heights between 85.10m OD and 82.50m OD.

7.3 Phase 3: 19-20th Century Horizon

- 7.3.1 Phase 3 consists of a single pit and what is believed to be the original in-situ topsoil for the site
- 7.3.2 Pit cut [7] was located 6.50m from the northern end of Block D and was viewed in section only. As seen the cut measured 0.86m E-W and was 0.72m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The single fill [8] consisted of an homogenous sandy silt with chalk fragments. Within this fill were the remains of what is believed to be a wooden post which if correct would suggest a fairly recent date for this feature. One possibility is that it is a remnant of the E-W aligned boundary which is marked on the 1913 Ordnance Survey map and of which the E-W aligned terracing which truncated ditch [13] may also form a part.
- 7.3.3 Context [1] was a dark brown silty sand with sub-angular pebbles and abraded chalk fragments. This is believed to represent a relic topsoil which pre-dates the construction of the original house dating from between 1872 to 1913. This soil was recognised in the southern area of the site and possibly the northeast corner. The approximate dimensions for each are 36.0m N-S x 85.0m E-W for the southern area with the site boundaries marking its south, west and east limits, its northern limit being defined by the E-W terracing which is thought to be part of a boundary showing on the 1913 Ordnance survey map. The limits of context [1] in the northeast corner of site are less clearly defined but probably extend around 24.0m N-S x 40.0m E-W with the site boundary marking the northern and eastern limits. The western limit is defined by areas of truncation from buildings visible on the 1967 Ordnance survey map whilst the southern extent is marked by a second E-W terrace which probably demarked the boundary of 208 and 210 Pampisford Road. It was recorded at heights between 85.20m OD and 83.04m OD.

7.4 Phase 4: Modern Activity

- 7.4.1 Phase 4 is comprised of a series of contexts which are believed to be associated with the construction phase of the c1872 building and of the recent demolition of the same building. The earliest of these is context [6], a greyish brown silty sand with chalk and pebbles. This probably represents a redeposited top/subsoil associated with landscaping around the c1872 building. Overlying this deposit was a dark brown sandy silt with chalk and pebbles [16] which again probably represents landscaping associated with the earlier building. The final context in the sequence is a generic number allocated for areas of obviously recently disturbed soil [5] between 84.15m OD and 83.20m OD.



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Figure 3
Features
1:625 at A4

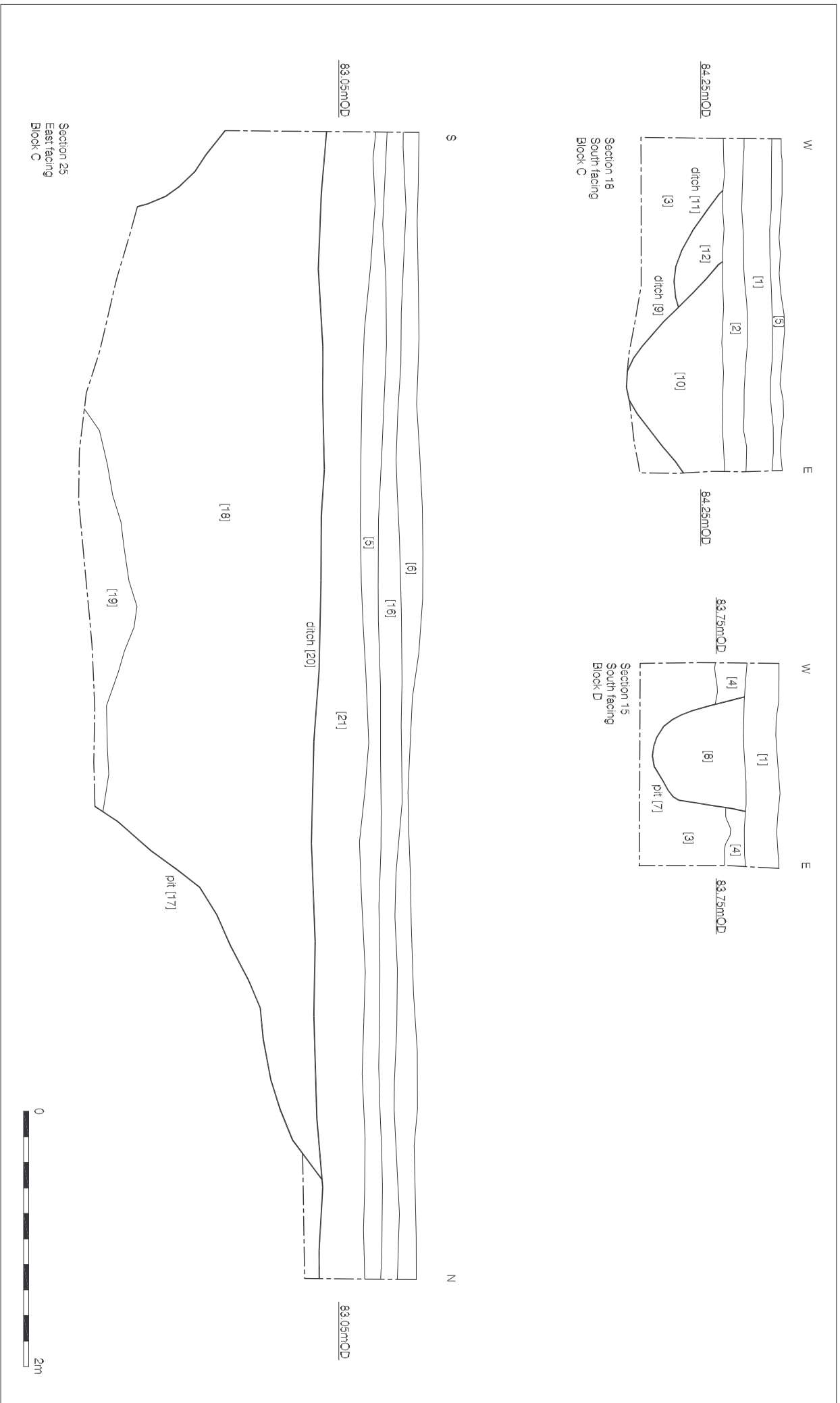


Figure 4
 Sections 15, 18 & 25
 1:40 at A4

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Natural deposits were recorded across the site. The watching brief revealed no evidence of archaeological remains for the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or medieval periods.
- 8.2 Evidence was seen for a probable post-medieval agricultural horizon with the NW-SE aligned ditch [13] appearing to form a field boundary, the continued alignment of which can be seen today in the area the east of the site. The N-S aligned ditches [9], [11] and [20] are themselves not visible on recent maps; however the recovery of a small fragment of clay pipe seems to indicate a post medieval date. The presence of a rough trackway directly to the east of the site boundary may offer a possible explanation for these ditches as the alignment of both appears remarkably similar. If this hypothesis was correct then the boundary may be of 19th century date, as the trackway is first shown on the 1847 Croydon tithe map. The areas of terracing appear to represent subsequent land divisions of recent date. Artefactual evidence for all periods prior to c1872 was scarce.
- 8.3 Part of the strip for the service road was observed at the southern end of site. No archaeology was seen, with the majority of the area having been truncated by what is believed to have been the base for a swimming pool.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Meager, R. & Hawkins, D. 2006 'Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: 208 Pampisford Road, Croydon', unpub rep for CgMs Consulting

Meager, R. 2007 'Specification for an Archaeological Monitoring Exercise: 208 Pampisford Road, Croydon', unpub rep for CgMs Consulting

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

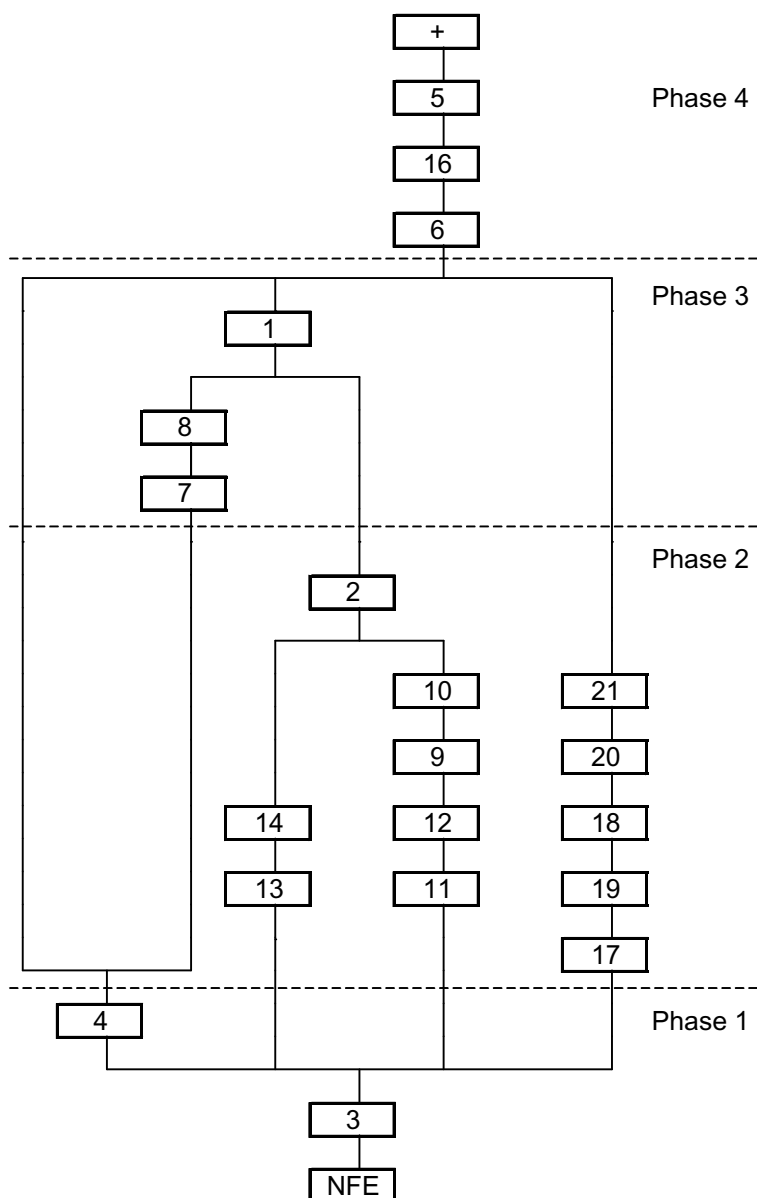
- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the watching brief on behalf of Green Acre Homes Limited. Thanks also to Mark Stevenson of English Heritage who monitored the work on behalf of the London Borough of Croydon.

- 10.2 The author would like to thank Chris Mayo for his project management and Hayley Baxter for the illustrations.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context Number	Trench	Plan Number	Section Number	Phase	Type	Description
1	Blocks B,C&D		5-7,9-11,13,16-19,	3	Layer	Dark brown silty sand with pebbles and chalk fragments:- In-situ topsoil.
2	Blocks B,C&D		7,9-14,16-20	2	Layer	Mid Orangey brown sandy silt with sub rounded chalk fragments:- In-situ subsoil
3	All site.		1 to 25	1	Layer	White chalk limestone with flint nodules, upper surface degraded (glacial solifluction?). Natural.
4	All site.		1-3,6,7,9,12,13,15,17,19,21.	1	Layer	Mid brownish orange silty sand with sub angular flint pebbles:- Natural drift geology.
5	Blocks C,D&E		1-4, 8,23_25	4	Layer	CBM fragments, mortar, chalk and topsoil:- Modern landscaping.
6	Blocks C,D&E		2,24,25	4	Layer	Mid greyish brown silty sand with chalk fragments and sub angular pebbles:- redeposited topsoil.
7	Block D		15	3	Cut	Steep sided pit, full extent not seen.
8	Block D		15	3	Layer	Mid orangish brown sandy silt with abraded chalk fragments:- Fill of pit [7]
9	Block C		18, 16	2	Cut	N-S aligned ditch cut.
10	Block C		18, 19	2	Fill	Mid orangey brown sandy silt with abraded chalk fragments and angular flint pebbles:-Fill of ditch cut [9].
11	Block C	13	18	2	Cut	N-S aligned ditch cut.
12	Block C	13	18	2	Fill	Mid orangey brown sandy silt with abraded chalk fragments and angular flint pebbles:-Fill of ditch cut [11].
13	Block C		20	2	Cut	NW-SE aligned ditch cut.
14	Block C		20	2	Fill	Mid orangey brown sandy silt with abraded chalk fragments and angular flint pebbles:-Fill of ditch [13].
15	All site.			4	Finds ref	Reference number for unstratified finds .
16	Block C		22,24&25	4	Layer	Dark brown sandy silt with abraded chalk fragments and angular flint pebbles:- modern landscaping.
17	Block C	17	25	2	Cut	Large irregular sided cut, full extent not seen.
18	Block C		25	2	Fill	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt with abraded chalk fragments and angular flint pebbles:- Upper fill of [20].
19	Block C	17	25	2	Fill	Light brownish white chalk fragments and sandy silt:- Lower fill of [20].
20	Block C	17	24,25	2	Cut	N-S aligned ditch cut.
21	Block C		24,25	2	Fill	Mid orangey brown sandy silt with abraded chalk fragments:- Fill of ditch [20]

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-29799

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at 208 Pampisford Road, Croydon, London Borough of Croydon
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was conducted at 208 Pampisford Road in the London Borough of Croydon during groundworks for a mixed housing development. The watching brief was commissioned by Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Green Acre Homes Limited and occurred between the 14th June and 6th July 2007. Natural chalk limestone was recorded across the site, sealed in places by in situ subsoil and topsoil. However these overlying soils were absent in parts of the site where the previous early 20th century residential buildings were located. These soils were also absent around the area of two east-west aligned terraces which cut across the site. It is thought that these also date to around the early 20th century and form part of garden landscaping, the northernmost of which probably divides property 208 from 210 whilst the southernmost probably defines the original southern boundary of property 208, which was subsequently expanded.
Project dates	Start: 14-06-2007 End: 06-07-2007
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	PSF 07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	DITCHES Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches', 'Visual Inspection'
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
Site location	GREATER LONDON CROYDON CROYDON 208 Pampisford Road, Croydon
Postcode	CR2
Study area	800.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 320 631 51.3511093023 -0.104242816508 51 21 03 N 000 06 15 W Point
Height OD	Min: 82.35m Max: 85.08m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Richard Meager
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	John Payne
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Green Acre Homes Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic','Survey'
Digital Media available	'Images vector','Spreadsheets','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Matrices','Miscellaneous Material','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Plan','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Entered on	7 August 2007

PCA

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UNIT 54

BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE

96 ENDWELL ROAD

BROCKLEY

LONDON SE4 2PD

TEL: 0207 732 3925 0207 639 9091

FAX: 0207 639 9588

EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED (NORTHERN OFFICE)

UNIT 19A

TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK

DURHAM DH6 5PG

TEL: 0191 377 1111

FAX: 0191 377 0101

EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

