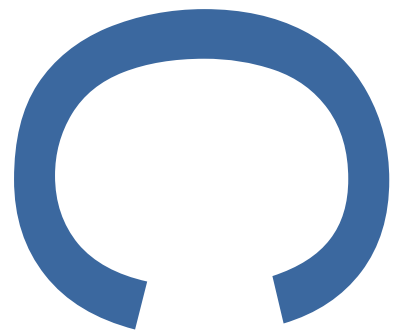


**55 HILLCREST ROAD, PURLEY,
LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

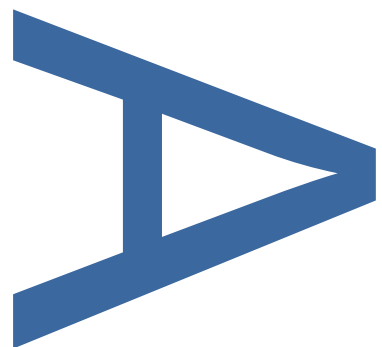


**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON**



SITE CODE: HIC19

MARCH 2019



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION
55 Hillcrest Road, LB Croydon
Type of project

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code		K6021	
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Graphics Checked by:	M Roughley	M Roughley	March 2019
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Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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**55 HILLCREST ROAD, PURLEY, LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON: AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Site Code: HIC19

Central NGR: 531136 162398 (TQ 31136 62398)

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Croydon

Planning Reference: 18/03313/FUL

Commissioning Client: Alan Wickham on behalf of JP Whelan Homes

Written/Researched by: Wayne Perkins (ACIFA) and Amelia Fairman (MCIFA)
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March 2019

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological investigation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 55 Hillcrest Road, Purley, London Borough of Croydon. The area evaluated comprised of the garden surrounding the still-extant dwelling within the study site. The site is trapezoidal with an area c.610m² with the widest part facing Hillcrest road.
- 1.2 The site is bounded to the north and west by Hillcrest Road and the adjoining rear gardens to dwellings on the south and east sides. The site is centred at (TQ 31136 62398).
- 1.3 The proposed development comprises the demolition of an existing residential building and the erection of a two-storey detached building containing seven flats, with associated parking and crossover space.
- 1.4 A planning application (18/03313/FUL) submitted to Croydon Council, was granted on 28th September 2018 subject to conditions. These required a trial trench evaluation (condition 2). An approved written scheme of investigation was provided (Souter, 2018).
- 1.5 The evaluation comprised of 3 trial trenches (two measuring 10 m by 1.4 m and one measuring 4 m by 1.4 m).
- 1.6 In Trench 1 a possible ditch was uncovered which contained four fills. The basal fill was composed of material eroded from the ditch walls whilst the second layer appeared to be bank material from the southern edge washed in at an angle. Further fills appeared to be natural sedimentation leading to abandonment. The feature was sealed by a thick layer of colluvium or subsoil which had grown thicker, downhill, towards the north. No dating evidence was recovered from the ditch fills.
- 1.7 Neither Trench 1 nor Trench 2 contained any archaeological deposits or features. A good deal of bioturbation had penetrated as far as the upper layer of chalk bedrock that was heavily degraded. In several places modern disturbance had occurred.
- 1.8 No other archaeological features or deposits were present.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 55 Hillcrest Road, Purley, London Borough of Croydon between the 6th and 8th March 2019. The evaluation comprised of 3 trial trenches (two measuring 10 m by 1.4 m and one measuring 4 m by 1.4 m).
- 2.2 The position of Trench 1 was rotated slightly from the plan in the WSI, so as to avoid the extant services and outbuildings in the garden. Trench 2 was shortened by less than a metre when an armoured cable (possibly carrying electricity) was located at its northern end. The position of Trench 3 was slightly altered so that it could fit between two substantial signals that had been picked up whilst CAT scanning and which possibly represented live services.
- 2.3 The central National Grid Reference for the evaluation is TQ 31136 62398.
- 2.4 The site was given the unique Museum of London site code HIC19.
- 2.5 The project was monitored by Louise Davies Archaeological Officer for the London Borough of Croydon, project managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited by Amelia Fairman and supervised by the author.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Policy: National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1.1 The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 24 July 2018 and replaces the previous NPPF published in March 2012. 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 16 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

189. 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.

190. 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 into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

3.1.3 Additionally:

199. Local planning authorities should 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 updated policy framework set by the NPPF.

3.1.5 The NPPF also states:

212. The policies in this Framework are material considerations which should be taken into account in dealing with applications from the day of its publication. Plans may also need to be revised to reflect policy changes which this replacement Framework has made. This should be progressed as quickly as possible, either through a partial revision or by preparing a new plan.

213. However, existing policies should not be considered out-of-date simply because they were adopted or made prior to the publication of this Framework. Due weight should be given to them, 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).

214 The policies in the previous Framework will apply for the purpose of examining plans, where those plans are submitted on or before 24 January 2019. Where such plans are withdrawn or otherwise do not proceed to become part of the development plan, the policies contained in this Framework will apply to any subsequent plan produced for the area concerned.

3.2 Regional Guidance: London Plan

3.2.1 Development also falls under the remit of the Mayor of London's London Plan 2016 (2017 fix), which addresses Heritage, Conservation Areas, World Heritage Sites and Protected sites. The core intent of the Mayor's strategy in the London Plan is expressed as follows:

POLICY 7.8 Heritage Assets and Archaeology

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. Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate. Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail. 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.

3.3 Site Specific Planning

3.3.1 A planning application (18/03313/FUL) submitted to Croydon Council, was granted on 28th September 2018 subject to conditions. The following conditions relate to archaeology:

Condition 2: No demolition or development shall take place until a stage 1 written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, and the programme and methodology of site evaluation and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by stage 1 then for those parts of the site which have archaeological interest a stage 2 WSI shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. For land that is included within the stage 2 WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed stage 2 WSI which shall include:

- A The statement of significance and research objectives, the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.*
- B the programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the stage 2 WSI.*

Reason: To ensure the archaeological interests of the site are preserved and maintained.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The underlying geology is mapped as undifferentiated Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation, chalk, with no recorded superficial deposits (British Geological Survey online viewer).

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The proposed evaluation area comprises an irregularly shaped parcel of land, containing a single residential structure and four additional outbuildings, and is located 900m north of Purley train station and 1.18km south of the former Croydon Airport. The site is bounded on all sides by residential development. Beyond the immediate residential development to the north and east by parkland and playing fields (Souter 2018).

4.2.2 The existing ground levels within the site range between approximately 104.5m OD and 105.8m OD (Souter 2018).

5 ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The archaeological and historical background has previously been covered within the desk-based assessment (TVAS, 2018) and the Written Scheme of Investigation (Souter, 2018). The former assessed the historic environment resource within a 0.5km radius of the study site. The salient points are summarised below:

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Evidence relating to the prehistoric period is limited to find spots of stone tools dating from the Palaeolithic to Neolithic periods. Additional tools dating to the Bronze Age have been recorded within the wider area, in addition to features which included a pit and possible ploughed out barrow.

5.3 Romano-British to Medieval

5.3.1 A Romano-British settlement is recorded at Woodcote to the west of the site, although no evidence has as yet been found to testify to this.

5.3.2 The Russell Hill Archaeological Priority Area (APA) is targeted over two areas in which a substantial number of burials have been recorded since the mid 19th century. As a result it is believed that the Russell Hill APA constituted an extensive cemetery which is often referred to as Anglo Saxon. However, only a few of the burials have produced dating evidence.

5.3.3 No evidence was recorded on the GLHER for the medieval period.

5.4 Post-Medieval and Modern

5.4.1 A 19th century embanked lane and earthwork marking a parish boundary has been identified to the northeast of the site.

5.4.2 Croydon airport at one point served as Britain's only international gateway airport and is reputed to be the first airport in the world to include an *Airport Terminal* and *Air Traffic Control Tower*. These structures are now Grade* listed.

5.4.3 Cartographic sources illustrate the site as undeveloped until at least the early 20th century. The development of Hillcrest Road is illustrated by 1933.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The evaluation was undertaken according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Wessex Archaeology (Souter, 2018) and RAMS prepared by Amelia Fairman of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Fairman 2019). The aim of the excavation was to determine the location, form, extent, date character, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- 6.2 The archaeological investigation consisted of three evaluation trenches positioned around the extant structure within the gardens of 55 Hillcrest Road. The trenches comprised two sized 10m x 1.8m (trenches 2 and 3) and one sized 4m x 1.8m (trench 1).
- 6.3 All trenches were located in grassed areas which were carefully excavated using a small 1.5t mini digger under archaeological supervision in spits of no more than 200mm thickness using a toothless ditching-type bucket.
- 6.4 Due to the presence of a number of live services, trench 2 was reduced in length to 9m. All other trenches were of the designated length and positioned using GNSS. Due to site constraints the trenches were excavated in reverse order to allow full machine access.
- 6.5 Once the archaeological/geological horizon was reached it was cleared by hand. Representative sections were cleaned and drawn, and the bases of the trench cleaned in order to define any cut features that had impacted the natural chalk. Where these were identified localised excavation took place in an attempt to characterise the features and recover dating evidence.
- 6.6 The fieldwork was carried out according to the relevant methodologies, as follows:
- Historic England (GLAAS), *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*, 2015;
 - *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1990);
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation' (2014);
 - The Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (1999);
 - The Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Approved Practices for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (1999);
 - The Institute of Archaeologists *Standard and Guidelines for Archaeological Evaluation* (1994, revised 2001);
 - The *Treasure Act* (1996);
 - The *Burial Act* (1857).
- 6.7 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (number 23) with the Institute of Field Archaeologists and operates within the Institute's 'Code of Practice'.

- 6.8 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by Museum of London Archaeology (MoLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale 1:20 and the section at 1:10. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.
- 6.9 A photographic record of the investigations was made using only digital format.
- 6.10 Levels were calculated from a Temporary Bench Mark with a value of 3.54m OD. This value was calculated by transferring the level from a spot height of 3.89m OD from a Bench Mark located on the southern side of Grange Road a few metres to the east of Tower Bridge Road.
- 6.11 The archaeological works were monitored by Louise Davies, the Archaeological Officer for the London Borough of Croydon.
- 6.12 The complete site archive including site records, photographs and finds will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive, (LAA) under the site code HIC19.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural Sands and Gravels

7.1.1 Compact natural chalky silt was encountered at the base of all trenches. In trench 1 this was identified as [16] from elevations of between 104.17m OD and 104.24m OD from east to west respectively. Natural geology was recoded as layer [3] within trenches 2 and 3. A noticeable declination in the underlying natural chalk was evident towards the north with an uppermost elevation being recorded at 104.92m OD in trench 3, dropping to 104.51m OD at the northern limits of trench 2.

7.2 Phase 2: Undated Ditch

7.2.1 A potential ditch was identified in the south-eastern corner of Trench 1. The cut feature [15] was aligned north-south and exhibited steep sides to a flat base, cut into natural from 104.17m OD. The base was recorded at 103.62m OD with no noticeable declination to indicate direction of run-off. The ditch had backfilled naturally with deposits of degraded chalk [14] and [13], and silty chalk [12] and [11] in turn, with the combined thickness of 0.68m. The ditch as seen extended to a maximum width of 1.10m and extended to an unknown length beyond both northern and southern limits of excavation.

7.2.2 No cultural material was recovered from which to refine function and date further. The feature may therefore equally represent a section of a larger pit or garden feature as opposed to a linear cut.



Plate 1: Trench 1, view to north-west, scale 1m. Ditch [15] is in the foreground.



Plate 2: Trench 1, view to south-east, scale 1m. Section 5, ditch [15] cut into the chalk bedrock.



Plate 3: Trench 1, view to north, ditch [15].



Plate 4: Trench 1, view to west, scale 1m. Ditch [15].

7.3 Phase 3: Undated sub-soil

7.3.1 Horizons of reddish brown clay-silt containing flint nodules and flecks of degraded chalk were observed in all trenches as sealing any underlying features and/or natural. These deposits were interpreted as a sub-soil horizon and were identified as [10], [7] and [2] in trenches 1-3 respectively. These deposits covered the entirety of the trench with thicknesses ranging from 0.12m in trench 3 to 0.28m in trench 2.

7.4 Phase 4: Modern

7.4.1 Grey-black clay-silt topsoil was observed across all trenches as layers [9]=[6]=[1]. Similarly to the underlying geology, a noticeable drop in elevation was recorded from south to north. The topsoil extended to an average thickness of c.0.20m and was recorded from an uppermost elevation of 105.24m OD in Trench 3 dropping to 104.65m OD in Trench 1.

7.4.2 A modern garden feature (flower bed) was identified in Trench 2 as truncating topsoil. The bedding trench [5] extended to a depth of 0.45m and was backfilled with soft clay-silt [4]. No dating evidence was recovered from the latter.



Plate 5: Trench 2, view to south-west, scale 1m showing natural. Red spray line in foreground indicates extant services.



Plate 6: Trench 3, view to the south-east, scale 1m., showing natural

8 RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 General Aims and Objectives

8.1.1 The written scheme of investigation (Souter, 2018) highlighted a set of general aims and objectives of the evaluation:

- Determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;

No firmly dated archaeological features or horizons were identified. A single undated cut feature was identified which may represent part of a boundary ditch or garden feature.

- To establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;

The shallow depth of topsoil within the southerly parts of the investigation area, and by contrast height of the underlying geology, might suggest extensive horizontal truncation and levelling as part of the development for the existing house and garden.

- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and

A single feature was identified, which does not appear to relate to the cartographically documented parish boundary. The archaeological feature was undated, and therefore may represent a relatively modern garden feature, and followed an almost perpendicular alignment to the supposed boundary.

- To make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation

This document aims to satisfy this objective.

8.2 Site-specific objectives

8.2.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site, the site-specific objectives of the evaluation were:

- To examine evidence for previous cemetery activity which may exist within the site (as the site is within an archaeological priority area based on an Anglo-Saxon cemetery);

No evidence of cemetery activity, either in the form of cemetery soils or human remains/funerary material, was identified during investigations at the subject site.

- To examine evidence for remains relating to the parish boundary within the northern part of the site (as shown in the 1933 OS map)

The parish boundary is illustrated on cartographic sources from the early-mid 20th century as passing on an east-west alignment through the northern parts of the site. The only cut feature noted in this area was a possible ditch (or other cut feature) which followed a perpendicular alignment to the boundary. A review of the mapping does not show any earlier field boundaries along the route of the parish boundary, and it is therefore possible that the latter reflects a modern administrative boundary based upon the garden alignments of the extant buildings as opposed to a remnant of an earlier boundary.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The archaeological investigations found evidence of a single undated feature. This may represent a former ditch, or alternatively part of a modern garden feature associated with the extant property. All trenches exhibited evidence of bioturbation, with the high levels of natural geology potentially being indicative of widespread horizontal truncation and landscaping associated with the extant house.
- 9.2 No evidence relating to the Saxon cemetery or the later parish boundary were identified. However, the cut feature described above, ran perpendicular to the parish boundary, and may represent a feature which fed into a larger ditch.
- 9.3 Upon approval of this report and with confirmation that this project is complete the archive identified with the unique site code HIC19, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive (LAA).

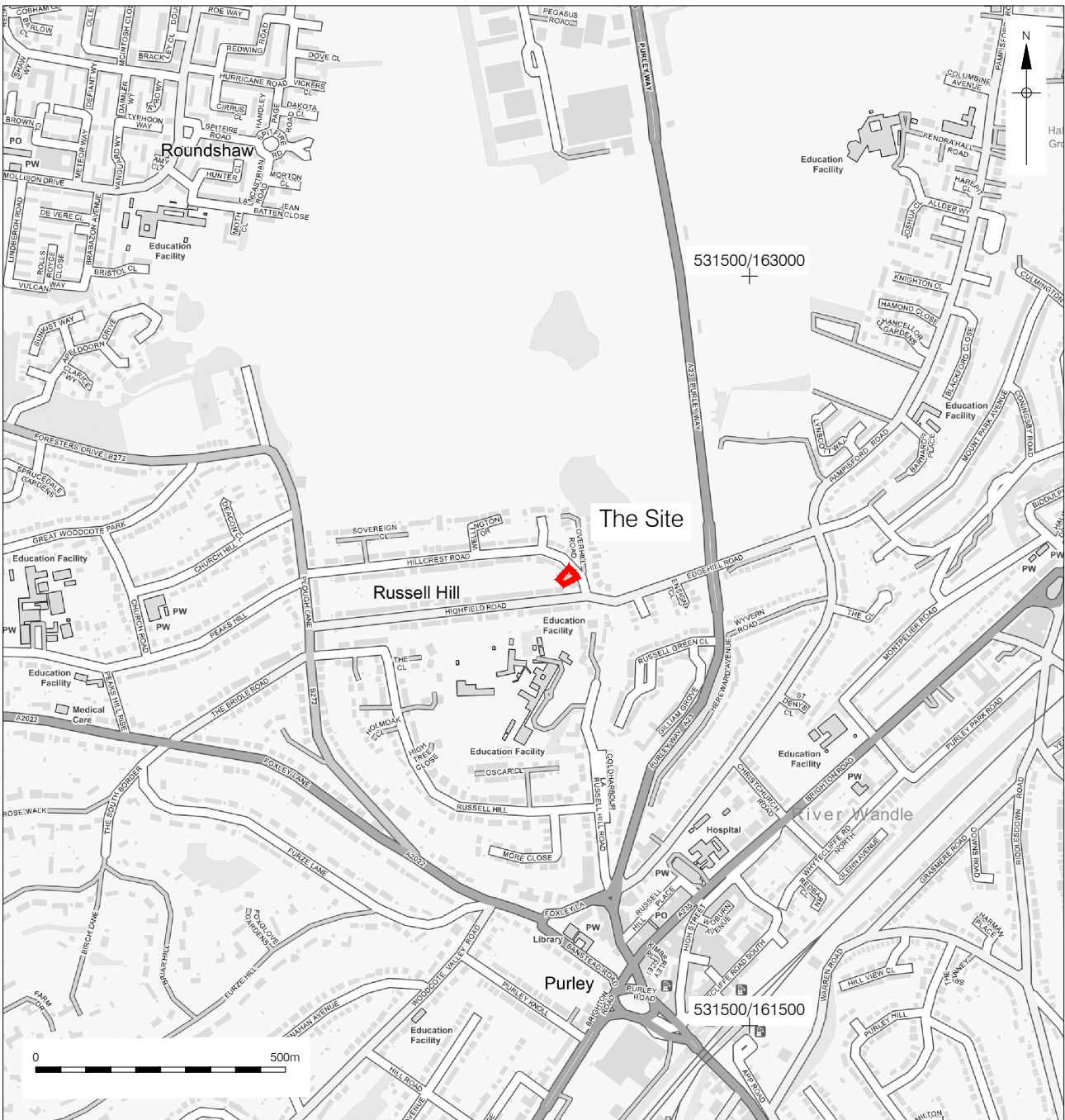
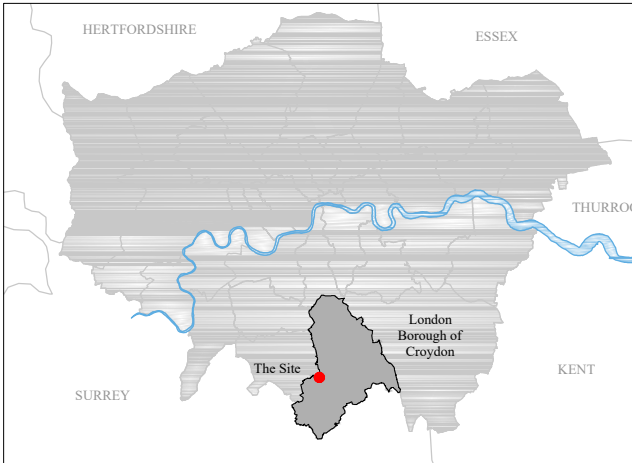
10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Alan Wickham of JP Whelan Homes for commissioning the work and Louise Davies of Historic England for monitoring the archaeological work on behalf of the London Borough of Croydon.
- 10.2 The author would also like to thank Amelia Fairman for managing the project and editing this report; Diane Valk for the illustrations, Amparo Valcarcel for the Ceramic Building Material assessment, John Joyce for the logistical support and Bruce Ferguson for his work on site.

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Preston, S and Ingram, B, 2018, *55 Hillcrest Road, Purley, London Borough of Croydon: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*, unpublished client report, TVAS

Souter, A, 2018, *Purley, London Borough of Croydon: Written Scheme of Investigation*, unpublished client report, Wessex Archaeology







 Archaeological Feature

 Excavated Slot

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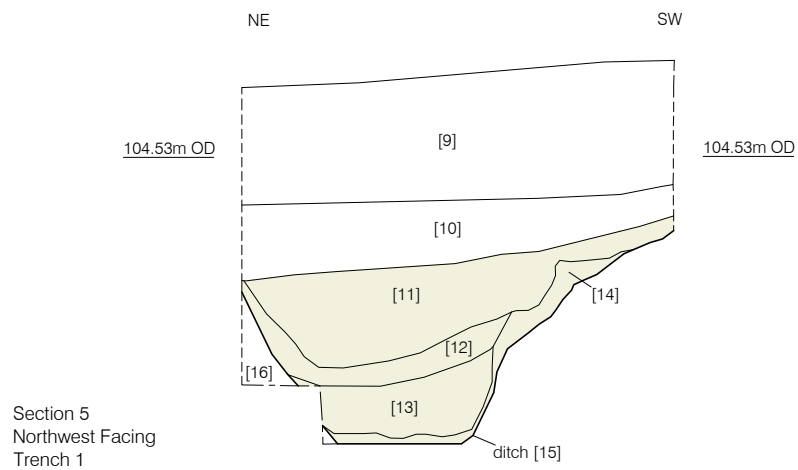
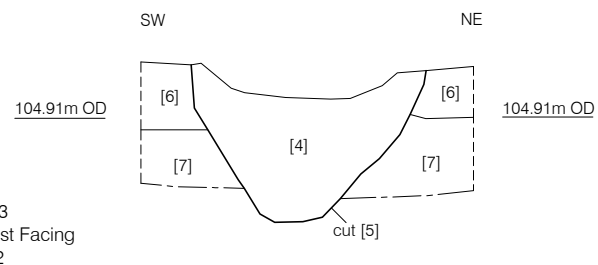
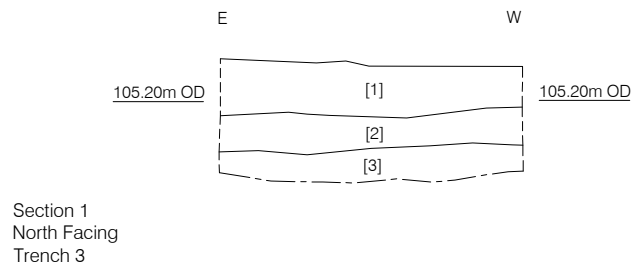
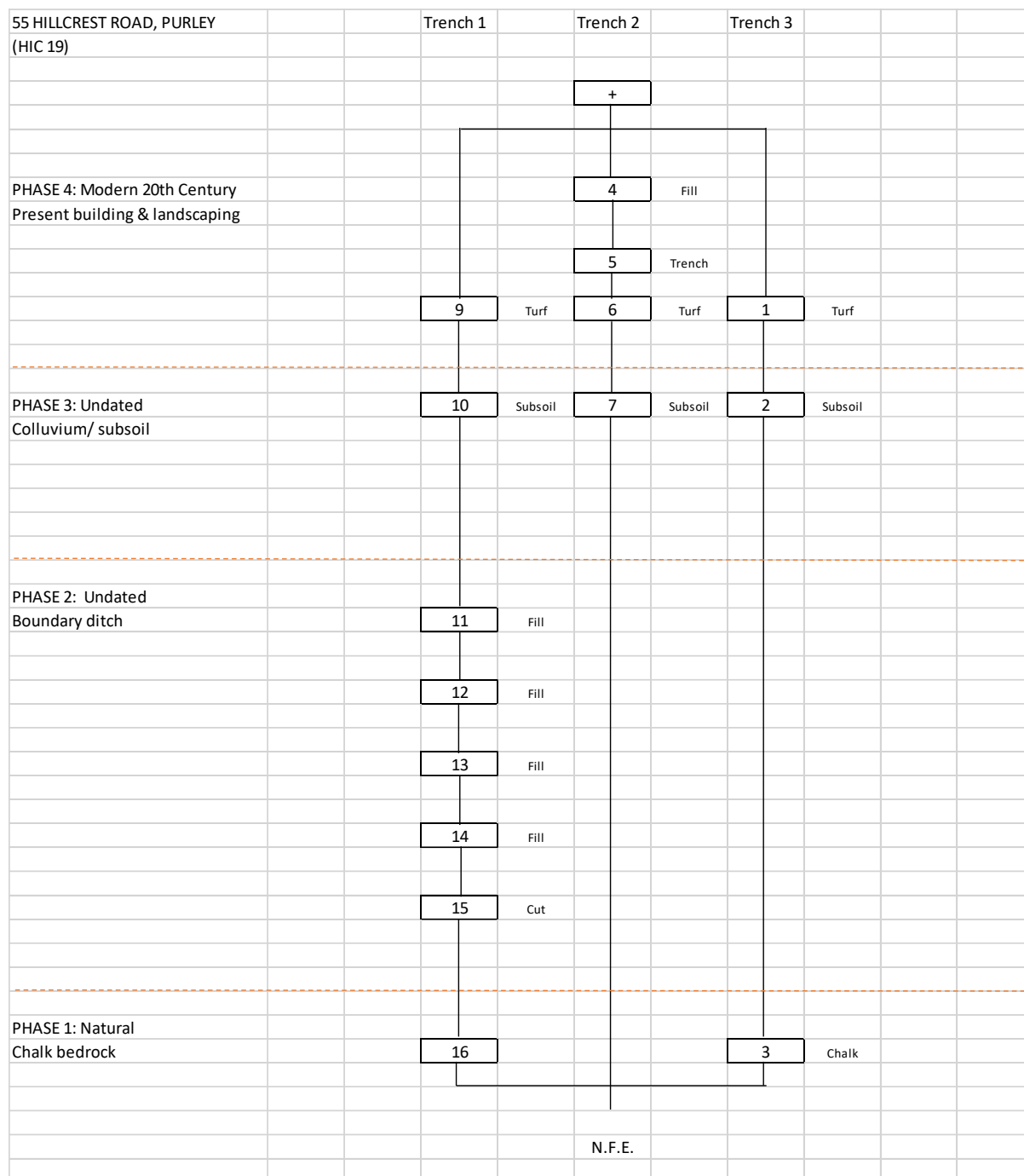


Figure 4
Sections
1:25 at A4

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

SITE CODE	CONTEXT	TYPE	TRENCH	DESCRIPTION	PHASE	DATE
HIC19	1	Layer	3	Topsoil	4	Modern
HIC19	2	Layer	3	Subsoil	3	Undated
HIC19	3	Layer	3	Natural	1	Natural
HIC19	4	Fill	2	Fill of [5]	4	Modern
HIC19	5	Cut	2	Bedding Trench	4	Modern
HIC19	6	Layer	2	Topsoil	4	Modern
HIC19	7	Layer	2	Subsoil	3	Undated
HIC19	8	Layer	2	VOID	VOID	VOID
HIC19	9	Layer	1	Topsoil	4	Modern
HIC19	10	Layer	1	Subsoil	3	Undated
HIC19	11	Fill	1	Fill of [15]	2	Undated
HIC19	12	Fill	1	Fill of [15]	2	Undated
HIC19	13	Fill	1	Fill of [15]	2	Undated
HIC19	14	Fill	1	Fill of [15]	2	Undated
HIC19	15	Cut	1	Possible ditch	2	Undated
HIC19	16	Layer	1	Natural	1	Natural

APPENDIX 2: MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS REPORT

Amparo Valcarcel, March 2019

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
9	2276	Local red sandy peg tile	1	1450	1900	1450	1900	1700-1900	No mortar

A single fragment of peg tile made of fabric 2276 was collected from context [9]. The fine moulding sand suggests an AD1700-1900 date. No further work is recommended.

APPENDIX 4: OASIS DATA ENTRY FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-346415

Project details

Project name	55 Hillcrest Road, Purley, LB Croydon: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out at 55 Hillcrest Road, Purley, London Borough of Croydon. The evaluation comprised the excavation of 3 trenches in the curtilage surrounding the extant building. All trenches showed evidence of bioturbation and potential horizontal truncation as a result of the extant development. Trench 1, in the northern part of the site, contained a single cut feature. This was tentatively interpreted as an undated ditch, which had backfilled naturally. Limited exposure however means that further interpretation regarding date and function is impossible at this stage.
Project dates	Start: 06-03-2019 End: 08-03-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HIC19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Targeted 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
---------	---------

Site location	GREATER LONDON CROYDON PURLEY 55 Hillcrest Road, Purley, London Borough of Croydon
Postcode	CR8 2JF
Study area	610 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 31136 62398 51.345000302402 -0.116902912759 51 20 42 N 000 07 00 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 104.17m Max: 104.89m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Amelia Fairman
Project supervisor	Wayne Perkins
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	JP Whelan Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAA
Physical Archive ID	HIC19
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAA

Digital Archive ID	HIC19
Digital Media available	"Images vector", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAA
Paper Archive ID	HIC19
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Matrices", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Section"

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	55 Hillcrest Road, Purley, London Borough of Croydon: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Perkins, W
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Fairman, A
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Entered on	21 March 2019

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