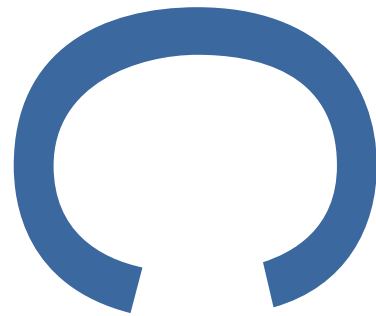
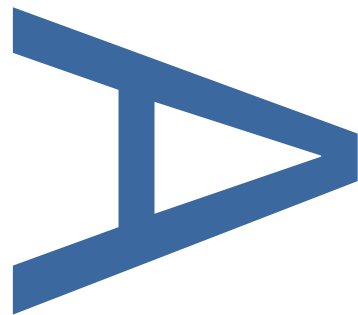


1-17 Scarbrook Road, Croydon, CR0
1SQ



An Archaeological Evaluation



<i>Planning reference</i>	15/0146/P		
<i>Local planning authority</i>	London Borough of Croydon		
<i>PCA report no.</i>	R13969	<i>Site Code</i>	SCB19
<i>PCA project no</i>	K6187	<i>Date</i>	December 19

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

www.pre-construct.com

Project Information	
Site name	1-17 Scarbrook Road, Croydon, CR0 1SQ
Project type	An Archaeological Evaluation
Site address	1-17 Scarbrook Road, Croydon, CR0 1SQ
NGR	TQ 32247 65296
Local planning authority	London Borough of Croydon
Planning reference	15/0146/P
Commissioning client	Prospect Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Huxley Development Ltd
Project dates	25-29/11/2019
Archive site code	SCB19

PCA Information			
PCA project code	K6187	PCA report number	R13969
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at 1-17 Scarbrook Road, Croydon, CR0 1SQ. The site is located within Croydon Town Centre, and is centred at TQ 32247 65296.
- 1.2 The fieldwork was carried out between 25th- 29th November 2019. Two evaluation trenches were excavated.
- 1.3 The evaluation revealed natural flint gravel and sand deposits were encountered on site at around 43.52m and 43.33m OD, with an overlying silty gravel deposit at around 44.62m and 44.33m OD.
- 1.4 The natural deposits were overlain by 19th century made ground deposits which were sealed by the modern made ground.
- 1.5 No archaeological horizons or features pre-dating the post-medieval period were firmly identified.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at 1-17 Scarbrook Road, Croydon, CR0 1SQ in the London Borough of Croydon (Figure 1). The site is located within Croydon Town Centre, and is centred at TQ 32247 65296.
- 2.2 The site comprises roughly rectangular plot of land in use as a carpark surrounded by residential block of flats.
- 2.3 Planning permission was granted for the erection of an eleven-storey residential building with associated landscaping, cycle parking and amenity space (London Borough of Croydon Planning Ref. 15/0146/P). The archaeological work was undertaken in response to archaeological conditions attached to the planning consent granted by the local planning authority.
- 2.4 The site lies within the Central Croydon Archaeological Priority Area covering the historic settlement of Croydon and it had a potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. The prehistoric paleochannel discovered earlier within the site to the immediate south-west could also extend onto the current site.
- 2.5 Two evaluation trenches were excavated between 25th-29th November 2019.
- 2.6 The project was managed by Zbigniew Pozorski (PCA) and was commissioned by Prospect Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Huxley Development Ltd. The archaeological work was supervised by Tanya Jones.
- 2.7 The archaeological investigation was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by PCA (2019) approved by Louise Davis of Historic England's Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Croydon.
- 2.8 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- *1-17 Scarbrook Road, Croydon, CR0 1SQ: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation* (PCA 2019)
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) Historic England 2015
 - *Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014)
 - *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual*, Taylor, J & Brown, G. 2009, updated 2018, PCA
- 2.9 The site was allocated the unique site-code SCB19.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Planning permission was granted for the erection of an eleven-storey building, comprising 13 three bedroom, 20 one bedroom and 9 two-bedroom flats with associated landscaping, cycle parking and amenity space (London Borough of Croydon Planning Ref. 15/0146/P).

3.2 The planning condition (15) attached to the planning permission issued by the LB Croydon Council on 4 January 2018 reads as follows:

No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme pursuant of this condition. The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified body acceptable to the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To preserve archaeological remains in accordance with Policy 7.8 of the London Plan 2011 (as consolidated with alterations) and Policy UC11 of the Croydon Replacement Unitary Development Plan (The Croydon Plan) 2006 (Saved Policies 2013) as identified in appendix 4 of the CLP1.

3.3 Consultation with GLAAS confirmed that an archaeological evaluation in the form of trial trenching would be required prior to any development starting on site, including demolition or slab removal. The trial trenching formed the first stage of archaeological fieldwork. If archaeological remains were discovered during the evaluation then a second phase of archaeological mitigation fieldwork will be required, subject to further consultation with GLAAS. The planning condition will only be considered to be fully discharged upon completion of all required phases of work.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The solid geology of the area is Upper Chalk which forms the hills of the North Downs (British Geological Survey). The superficial deposits of river terrace gravel (Taplow Terrace) were deposited along the valley floor.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site is situated at c.46m above Ordnance Datum (OD) on a land gently raising towards the south-east.

4.2.2 The site comprises roughly rectangular plot of land in use as a car park surrounded by residential blocks of flats.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1.1 The Greater London Historic Environment Record database held by Museum of London has been consulted prior to the preparation of the WSI (Search Ref. 14939).

Prehistoric

- 5.1.2 Mesolithic and Neolithic finds are recorded in the Croydon area, and settlement activity dating from the Bronze Age period is also known. The Wandle valley, in which the site is located, is known to have been an attractive place to prehistoric populations with the higher and drier gravel terraces providing ideal locations for hunting and gathering, and (later on) a more settled agricultural lifestyle. There has been less recorded evidence of Iron Age activity, but it is attested from findspots, such as late Iron Age pottery from 3-7 Park Street.
- 5.1.3 The archaeological investigations to the immediate east of the study site at 2-14 Whitgift Street recorded considerable lithic finds (141 artefacts of Mesolithic and Neolithic date). This assemblage indicates substantial prehistoric activity with abundant knapping debris and crude end scrapers from some contexts of possible Bronze Age date plus earlier Mesolithic material perhaps washed from higher upslope and patinated from exposure to chalk. Several episodes of prehistoric activity are represented. Of the retouched/utilised pieces scrapers predominate indicating hide preparation.
- 5.1.4 Thirty Mesolithic-Neolithic flint artefacts were recovered from postholes and other features during an archaeological evaluation in Tamworth Road to the north. Neolithic finds were also recovered during excavations in Mint Walk c. 200m to the northeast. The Surrey Street multi-storey car park, c. 200m to the north of the site, revealed a natural channel orientated southeast-northwest which contained over 80 flint artefacts including flakes and blades.
- 5.1.5 Redeposited prehistoric flints and pottery were recovered from post-medieval features and gravel during an archaeological evaluation on Scarbrook Road in 1992. These suggest occupation dating to the prehistoric period in the immediate vicinity.
- 5.1.6 Excavations at adjacent site at 1 Wandle Road/19 Scarbrook Rd (PCA 2014), to the immediate south-west of the current site revealed paleochannel running along the eastern part of that site. The paleochannel may have acted as a boundary to the prehistoric and Roman activity seen to the east at 2-14 Whitgift Street

Roman

- 5.1.7 The Roman London to Portslade Way is known to have passed through the area of modern Croydon, and Roman archaeology has been excavated on the current Brighton Road (A235). It is generally considered that a well-established settlement existed in Croydon in the Roman period, and evidence has been found in the areas around George Street, Surrey Street, Park Street and Whitgift Street¹⁶. Human remains dated to the Roman period were observed during works to the rear of 22 High Street.

- 5.1.8 It is suggested that as Croydon lies approximately ten miles south of central London it may have been used as the site of a posting station or *Mutatio*, for changing horses. Had there been a posting station at this point a settlement would have inevitably developed.
- 5.1.9 Cut features and finds from the excavations at 2-14 Whitgift Street suggest that occupation on the site and in the area developed in the later part of the Roman period, though there is some residual evidence for early Roman and possibly late Iron Age activity¹⁹. Archaeological evaluation of land at the corner of Scarbrook Road and Charles Road also observed Roman pottery fragments.
- 5.1.10 A hoard of 3,800 Roman coins, dating to AD 337-36, were found in two pots, either at Waddon Road, Wandle Road or Whitgift Street, west and south-west of the study site respectively.

Saxon

- 5.1.11 The name Croydon is supposed to have originated from the *Saxon Crogdene*, meaning 'valley where the wild saffron (crocus) grows'.
- 5.1.12 A 5th/6th-century Saxon cemetery was discovered in the 1890s to the southeast of the study site at Edridge Road and additional evidence of Saxon occupation in Croydon is known from excavations at 82-86 Park Lane²³. It is thought that the late Saxon settlement may have been in the vicinity of the parish church which itself is thought to be built on the site of a Saxon predecessor.
- 5.1.13** The earliest documentary reference to Croydon dates to the 9th century when Archbishop Aethelred exchanged land in 'Crogedene' for land belonging to Aelfred at Chartham in Kent. By the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 the Manor of Croydon, 'Croindene', belonged to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Medieval

- 5.1.14 Croydon developed as a planned 11th-12th-century medieval town, centred on the Archbishop's Palace (Old Palace Road). The Lords of the Manor at that time, and long after, were the Archbishops of Canterbury. A weekly market and annual fair had been established by 1280 both of which were subsequently expanded in 1314 and 1343. The weekly market is most likely to have been held in Surrey Street. The town was relatively small and only began to expand in the late medieval period²⁶.
- 5.1.15 Croydon continued to develop through the later medieval period and by the 16th century it had become a large market town at the centre of the nearby charcoal burning industry of the 'Great North Wood'.
- 5.1.16 Archaeological results from this period obtained during the excavations at 2-14 Whitgift Street noted that medieval structural remains were limited to a handful of cut features and a flint and chalk wall though no associated artefacts and ecofacts were found associated with the latter. The medieval pottery found within the cut features was sparse and often found alongside

Roman and post-medieval pottery. Charred cereal grains were found within one pit along with bones from rabbit, rat and fish in another.

- 5.1.17 Excavations at adjacent site at 1 Wandle Road/19 Scarbrook Rd (PCA 2014) revealed medieval remains consisted of a few rubbish pits and dumped deposits which would suggest activity on the periphery of the main medieval settlement centred upon Whitgift Palace and Old Palace Road.

Post-Medieval

- 5.1.18 Although it is commonly thought that the area of the site was probably open ground until the mid-late 19th century, a pottery assemblage taken from the backfill of a well excavated during the 2-14 Whitgift Street works was dated to 1630-1650. This suggests that domestic occupation of the area immediately beyond and potentially within the study site began earlier and the area may have lain within the back gardens of houses fronting High Street and a precursor to Whitgift Street. In association with this an east to west aligned chalk wall was found with a brick-built boundary wall and a gravel path.
- 5.1.19 Works at 1 Wandle Road/19 Scarbrook Rd (PCA 2014) revealed post-medieval activity consisting of chalk and later brick walls and structures together with pitting and dumped levelling deposits.
- 5.1.20 The River Wandle rose from a spring to the south of Croydon and flowed northwards along Southbridge Road towards the Old Town. By the time it reached the town it was 20ft wide and began to divide into smaller channels. Documentary sources record several springs, ponds and streams on Scarbrook Hill. The 1800 Enclosure Map (not reproduced) shows the site occupying part of a pond which may suggest a spring on or near to the site. This has been filled in by the time of the 1869 OS map with the site appearing as being part of Ebbutt's Yard extending from High Street to the west (Figure 3).
- 5.1.21 With the coming of the railway in the early 19th century and canal links, Croydon became the largest town in East Surrey. It became a London Borough in 1886. Terraced housing was built fronting Scarbrook Roads and is visible on a 1913 OS map (not reproduced) and 1955 OS map (Figure 5). The houses were demolished by the time of the 1970 OS map (Figure 6). In the latter half of the 20th century the site served as a rear garden to the Green Dragon House public house.
- 5.1.22 The town was severely damaged by bombing during the Second World War and the surroundings of the site were substantially remodelled following post-war recovery. However, the majority of the site is believed to have suffered minimal impact from the 19th – 20th century developments which was mainly related to installation of services for neighbouring properties.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The evaluation followed the methodology set up in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the project (WSI; PCA 2019).
- 6.2 All machine (and manual) excavation was conducted under archaeological supervision. A CAT scanner was used by PCA prior to the opening of any trench to identify and avoid live services.
- 6.3 The WSI proposed three trenches, measuring 8m x 1.8m each and up to 1.2m deep. One of the trenches was not carried out due to the numerous live services present in the area which locations were not previously known.
- 6.4 Excavation was carried out by JCB 3CX excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under a strict PCA's supervision, with spoil mounded at least 1m from the edges of the trenches. Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until either significant archaeological strata or natural ground was exposed, whichever was encountered first.
- 6.5 All excavation of the low-grade overlying deposits was undertaken using a JCB 3CX type mechanical excavator under the constant supervision of a qualified archaeologist. The excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until maximum depth 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 and 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.
- 6.8 Before backfilling, sondages were carried out in the base of each trench to determine the depth of the natural deposits.
- 6.9 The trenches were backfilled by the PCA using the same type of machine as for opening the trenches, replacing the excavated arisings in the reverse order of excavation.
- 6.10 The recording system adopted during the investigation were fully compatible with those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now presented within PCA's Site Manual (Taylor 2009, updated 2018). The site archive was organised to be compatible with other archaeological archives produced in the London Borough of Croydon.
- 6.11 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation consisting of a digital photographic archive that was maintained during the archaeological investigation.
- 6.12 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will eventually be deposited with MLAA identified with site code SCB19.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposit observed consisted of a light greyish brown flint gravel and sand in both trenches recorded as [6] and [8] respectively, at a height of around 43.52m OD and 43.33m OD.

7.1.2 The natural was sealed by a silty gravel [5] and [7], at a height of 44.62m OD and 44.33m OD.

7.2 Phase 2: 19th Century

7.2.1 The silty gravel [5] was overlain by mid greyish brown silty clay [4], at a height of 45.47m to 45.37m OD. Sealing [4] was a dark brownish grey sandy silt [3], at a height of 45.66m to 45.59m OD.

7.2.2 The silty gravel [7] was overlain by light brownish grey silty clay [2], at a height of 45.56m to 45.54m OD. Sealing [2] was a dark greyish brown clay silt [1], at a height of 45.82m to 45.69m OD.

7.2.3 The finds recovered from these layers suggest this was 19th century made ground. The finds included pottery and glass fragments.

7.3 Phase 3: Modern

7.3.1 The entire site was sealed by the modern car park surface [+].

8 RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Research Questions

The Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2019) highlighted a set of specific research objectives to be addressed by the investigation:

What is the nature and level of the natural topography?

- 8.1.1 In Trench 1 the natural geology of the site was seen at a height of 43.33m OD (3.00m below ground level BGL) and this comprised light brownish grey flint gravel and sand. In Trench 2 the natural geology of the site was observed at a height of 43.52m OD (2.70m BGL) and comprised of a light brownish grey flint gravel. The levels suggest a gentle west to east slope which reflects surrounding topography of a land rising towards the High Street to the east.

Does the paleochannel recorded to the south-west of the site also extend into the current area of development?

- 8.1.2 Although there was no clear indication of a paleochannel during the works, the sondages carried in the base of each of the trenches did encounter a silty gravel deposit. This was likely a natural deposit although there is a possibility this was part of the channel; however, this could not be confirmed.

Are there Roman remains on the site?

- 8.1.3 There was no evidence of Roman remains was encountered on site.

Is there any evidence for medieval occupation of the site?

- 8.1.4 There was no evidence of medieval occupation of the site.

Are there remains of post medieval activity on the site and of what nature?

- 8.1.5 The site appears to have been built up during the 19th century with made ground deposits, and later, 20th century buildings.

8.2 Conclusions

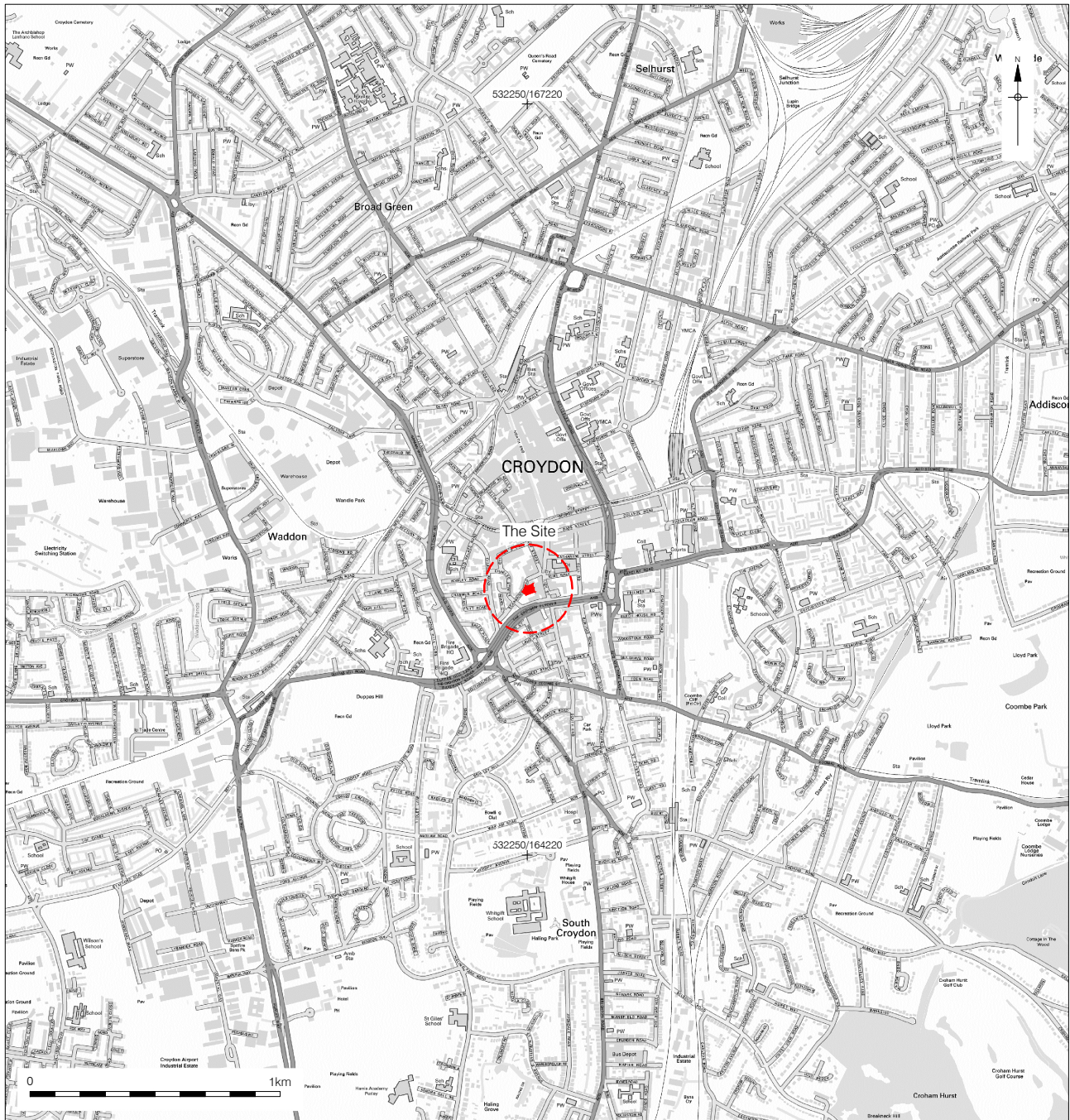
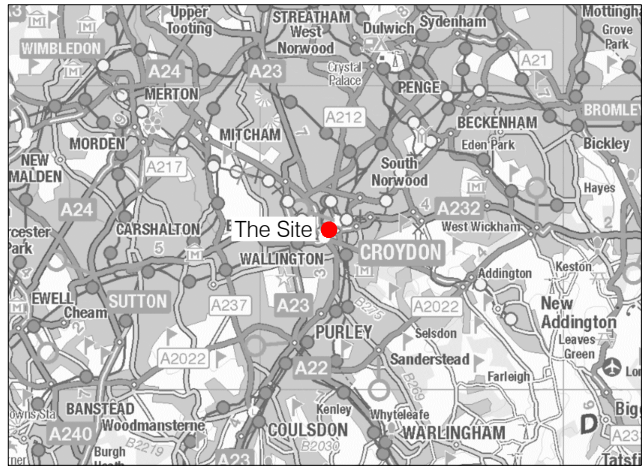
- 8.2.1 The site appears to have been largely built up during the 19th century with dumping and made ground deposits and some occupation that occurred in the 20th century.
- 8.2.2 No features or deposits were identified from earlier periods although there were earlier deposits which appeared to be natural may have been associated with the paleochannel that is thought to exist nearby. This could not be definitely confirmed due to the site restrictions.
- 8.2.3 Upon approval of this report and with confirmation that the work is complete, the archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive under the unique site code SCB19.
- 8.2.4 The results of the site investigation will be published by PCA as a summary in the annual 'Round-Up of *London Archaeologist*.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Naomi Field of Prospect Archaeology Ltd for commissioning the work on behalf of Huxley Development Ltd and Louise Davis of Historic England, the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Croydon, for monitoring the project and her advice.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Zbigniew Pozorski for his project management and editing of this report, Ray Murphy for the illustrations and Ellen Green for her hard work on site.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 *Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation*
CIfA 2014
- Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment MoRPHE*
- Pre-Construct Archaeology, 2019, *1-17 Scarbrook Road, Croydon, CR0 1SQ: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*
- Taylor, J. with Brown, G., 2009, updated 2018, *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual 1*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited



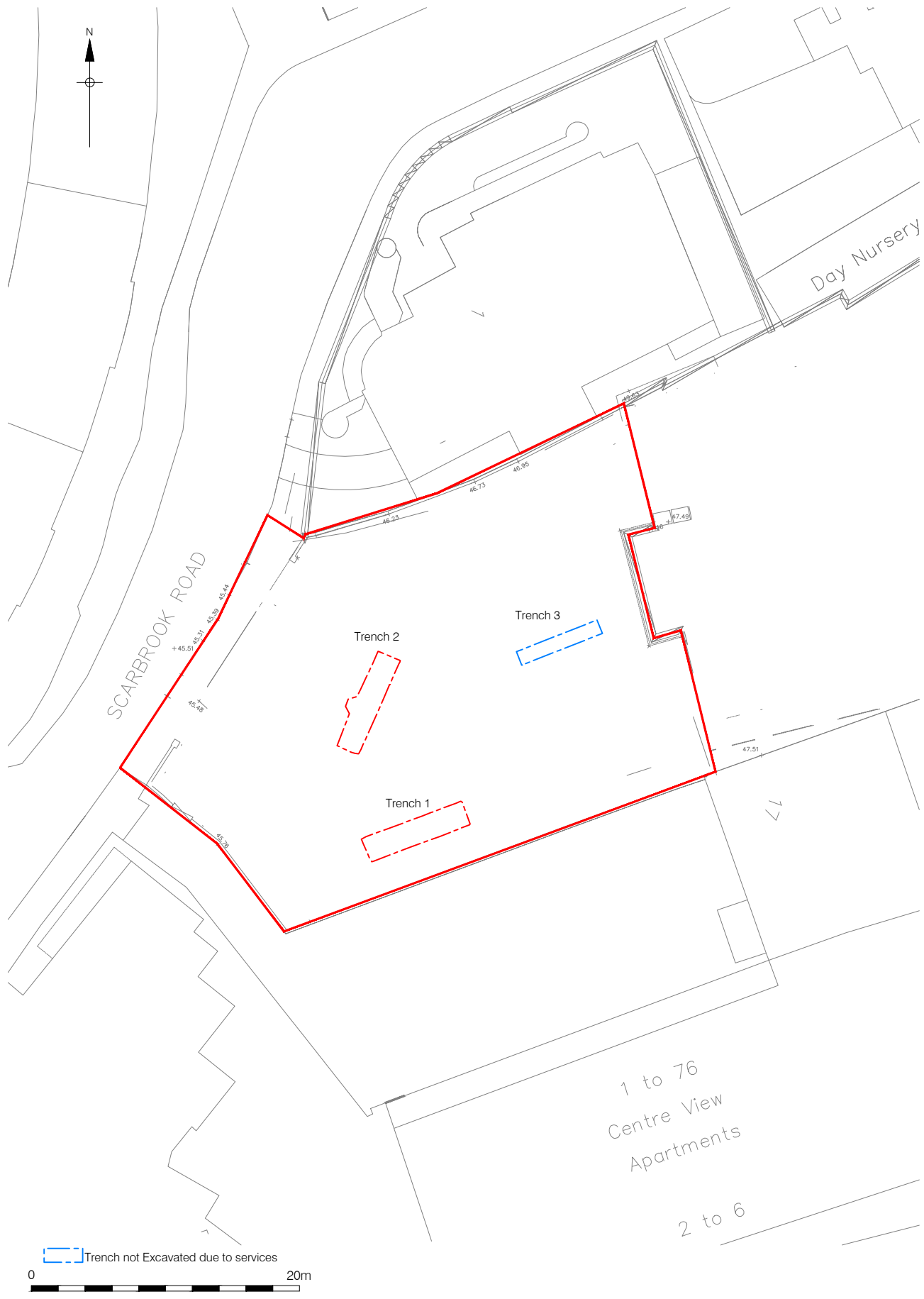
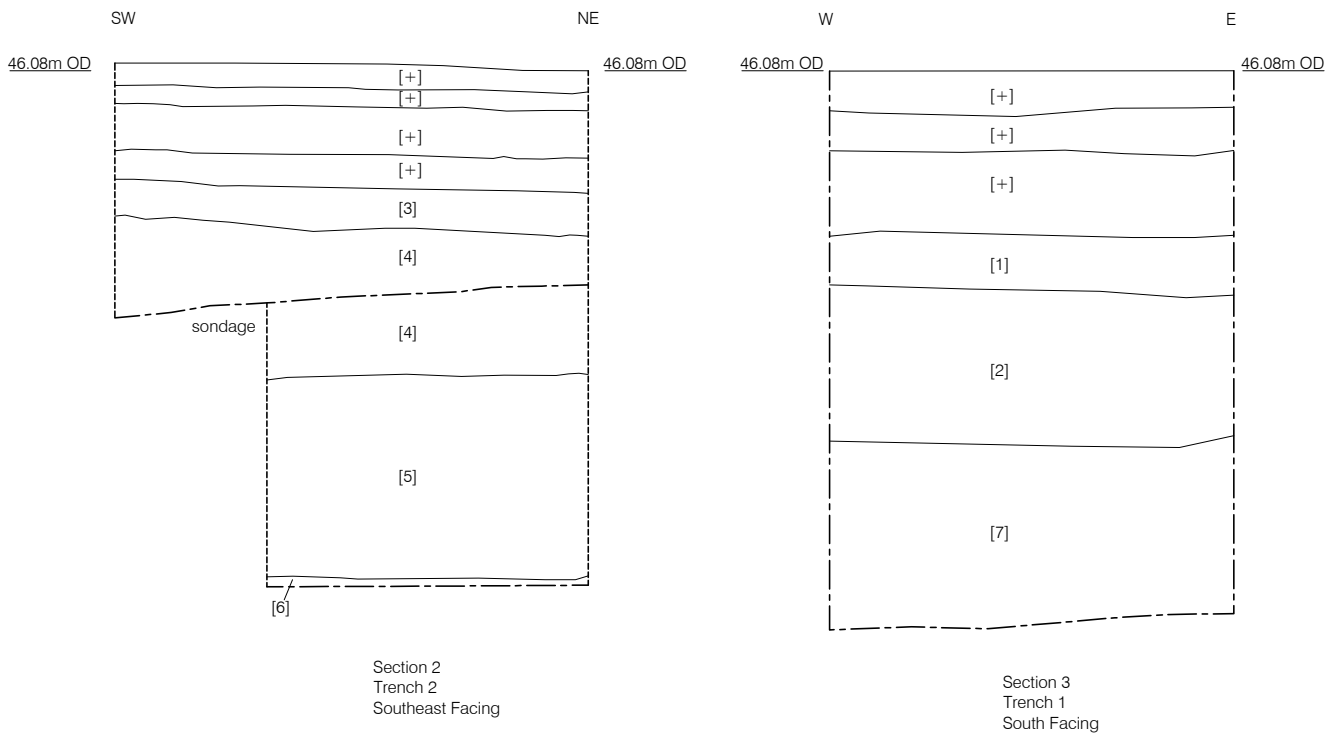
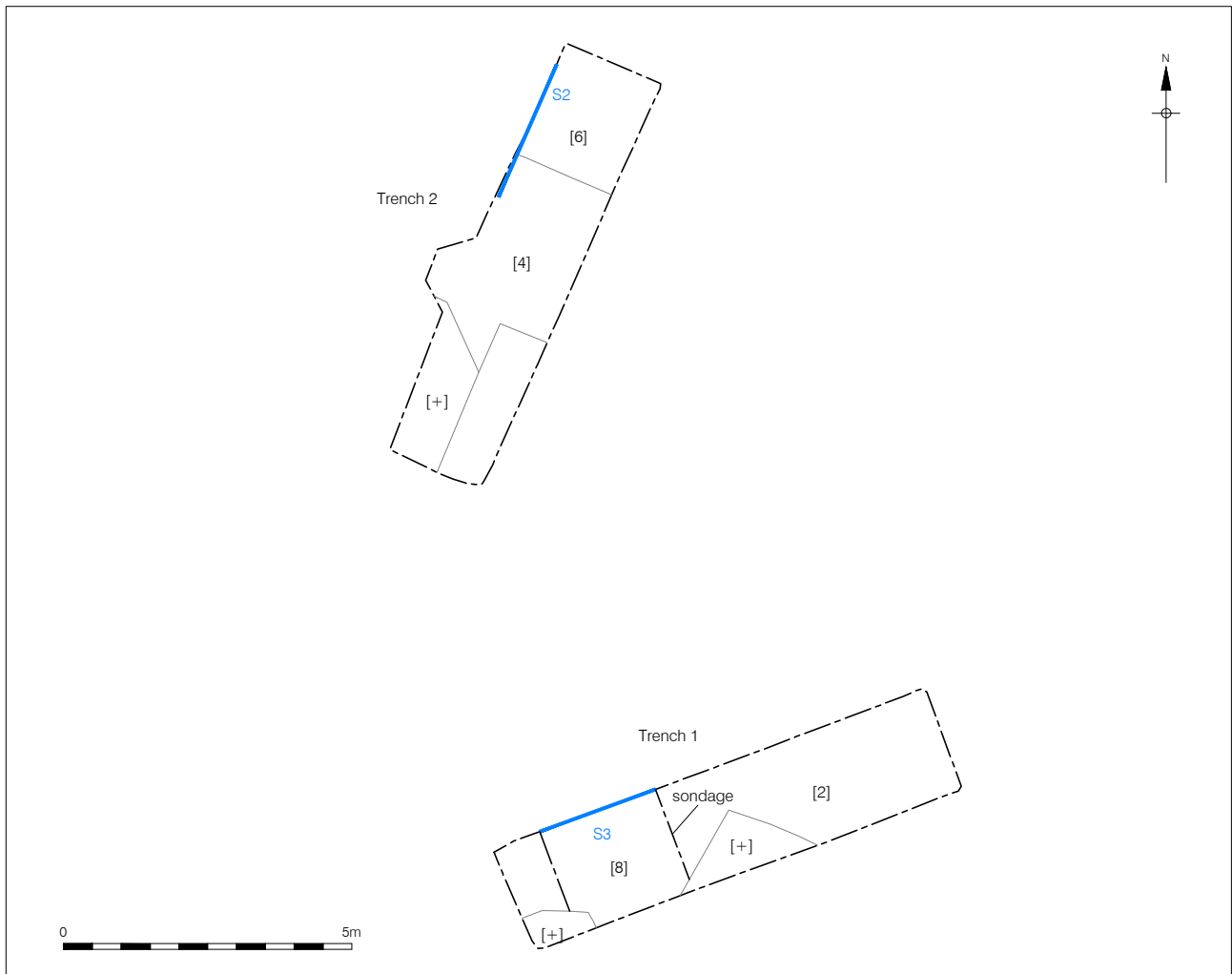


Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:400 at A4



Plates



Plate 1: Trench 1, east facing view



Plate 2: Trench 1 sondage, north facing view



Plate 3: Trench 2, south facing view

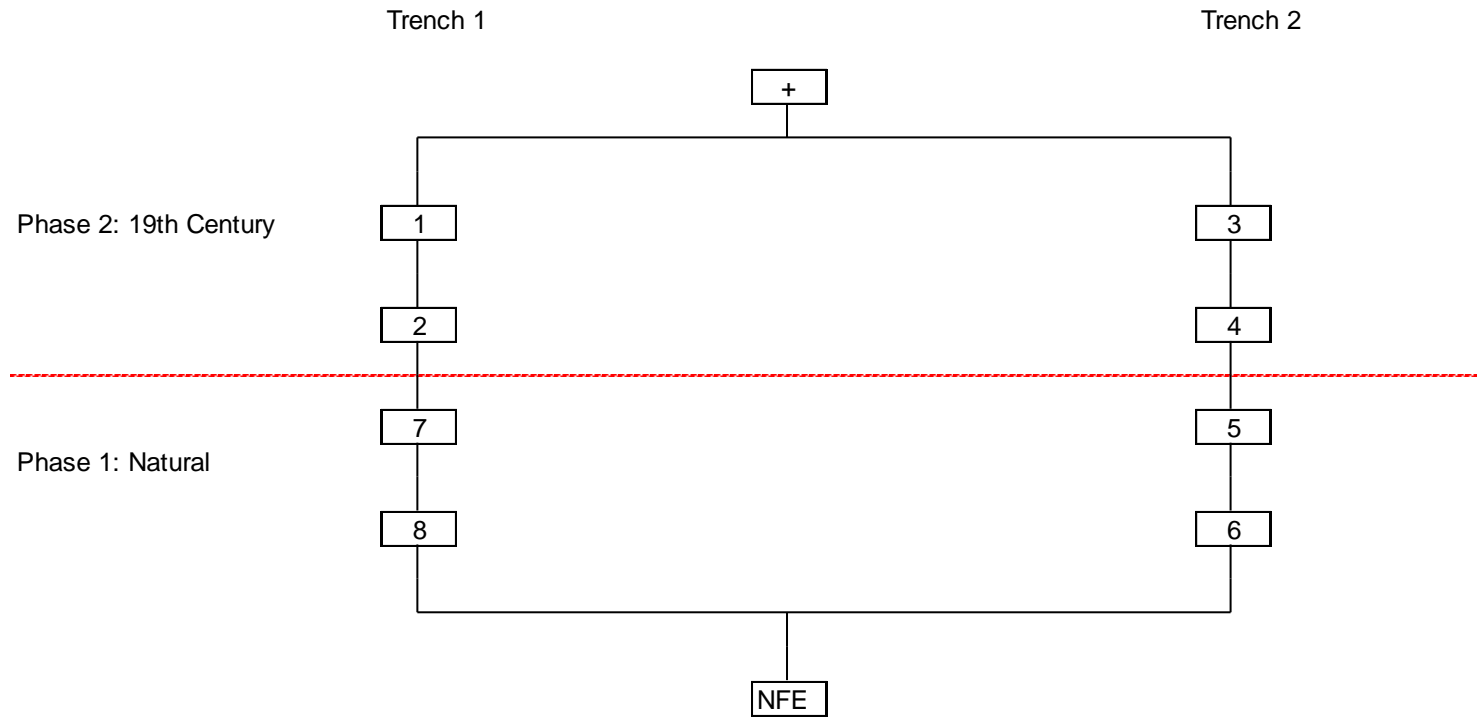


Plate 4: Trench 2 sondage, west facing view

Appendix 1: Context Index

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Trench	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
SCB19	1	Layer	1	Madeground	Make-up	0.28	45.82	45.69	SCB19-PH2
SCB19	2	Layer	1	Madeground	Make-up	0.8	45.56	45.54	SCB19-PH2
SCB19	3	Layer	2	Madeground	Make-up	0.24	45.66	45.59	SCB19-PH2
SCB19	4	Layer	2	Madeground	Make-up	0.85	45.47	45.37	SCB19-PH2
SCB19	5	Natural	2	Silty gravel, possible water deposited	Natural	1.1	44.62		SCB19-PH1
SCb19	6	Natural	2	Gravelly sand	Natural	0.1	43.52		SCB19-PH1
SCB19	7	Natural	1	Silty gravel, possibly water deposited	Natural	1	44.33		SCB19-PH1
SCB19	8	Natural	1	Gravelly sand	Natural	0.1	43.33		SCB19-PH1

Appendix 2: Matrix



Appendix 3: Pottery Assessment

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

The pottery assemblage consists of nine sherds, representing 8 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 672g, all of which was collected by hand. The pottery dates solely to the post-medieval period and more specifically the 19th century. The condition of the pottery is good and although represented mostly by sherd material, most of the assemblage could be assigned to a form: only two vessels have a complete profile. It is most likely that the pottery was subjected to secondary deposition processes. The pottery was recovered from four contexts as small (30 sherds or less) sized groups.

Methodology

The ceramics were recorded in detail in a database format and defined using Museum of London Archaeology (2014) coding systems. The pottery was quantified by sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight.

The Assemblage

The assemblage is discussed as an index.

Index

Context [1], spot date: c. 1830–1900

Rockingham ware with mottled brown glaze (ROCK), 1800–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 97g, form: teapot. Spout with bark textured exterior and the strainer consists of six circular piercings around a central hole.

Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 20g, form: dessert plate. Complete profile with a footring. Decorated with the Asiatic Pheasant pattern, dated c. 1830–1900.

Context [2], spot date: c. 1830–1900

English brown salt-glazed stoneware (ENGS), 1780–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 149g, form: cylindrical bottle. Derbyshire fabric. Medium sized vessel. Shoulder to base. Internal black deposit

Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 18g, form: ? drainer. Scalloped, asymmetrical curving profile rim sherd decorated with fern-like foliage with campion-type flowers, dated from c. 1830. The design matches the dessert plate

Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 7g, form: dessert plate. Rim sherd, fern like foliage with campion-type flowers dated from c. 1830. The design matches the possible drainer

Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 8g, form: soup plate. Rim sherd, galleried, floral design with a possible lily and other composite-type flowers

Context [3], spot date: c. 1830–1900

Refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 3g, form: uncertain. Body sherd from a possible teacup

Context [4], spot date: c. 1810–1900

Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed and over-glaze painted decoration (TPW 6), 1810–1900, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 351g, form: large oval plate. Complete profile, flat base. Very dark blue decoration consisting of a solid band around the rim with scroll motifs and small daisy-type flowers. The central design has flowers and pinecones embellished with painted diamond and dot infill. Painted decoration in orange, pale orange/pink and yellow colours.

Significance and Potential

The pottery has little significance at a local level and consists of largely fragmentary material and found as pottery types and forms frequently recorded in the London area. The only potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from and to demonstrate 19th century activity on the site. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage, which can be entirely discarded at the archive stage of the project.

Reference

Museum of London Archaeology 2014, Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes, <http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>. Accessed December 4th, 2019.

Appendix 4: Glass Assessment

Chris Jarrett

A single fragment of glass (6g) was collected by hand from the archaeological work and this was recovered from context [2]. The glass consists of the preparation-type rim of a small bottle or phial made in clear soda glass with noticeably iridescent surfaces. The manufacturing technique of the vessel is uncertain. The vessel is probably of a 19th century date.

The glass has no significance as it occurs as a single item with little meaning and the only potential of the glass is to date the context it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass which can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

Appendix 5: Oasis Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-376816

Project details

Project name	1-17 Scarbrook Road, Croydon, CR0 1SQ: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation consisting of two 8m by 1.8m trenches was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited in late November 2019. Natural flint gravel and sand deposits were encountered on site at around 43.52m and 43.33m OD, with an overlying silty gravel deposit at around 44.62m and 44.33m OD. The natural deposits were overlain by 19th century made ground deposits which were sealed by the modern made ground. No archaeological horizon or features pre-dating the post-medieval period were firmly identified.
Project dates	Start: 25-11-2019 End: 29-11-2019
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SCB19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
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
Site location	GREATER LONDON CROYDON CROYDON 1-17 Scarbrook Road, Croydon
Postcode	CR0 1SQ
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 32247 65196 51.369890089481 -0.099917974385 51 22 11 N 000 05 59 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 43.33m Max: 43.62m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	PCA
Project design originator	Zbigniew Pozorski
Project director/manager	Zbigniew Pozorski
Project supervisor	Tanya Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Prospect Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Huxley Developments Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAA
Physical Archive ID	SCB19
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	LAA
Digital Archive ID	SCB19
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector"
Paper Archive recipient	LAA
Paper Archive ID	SCB19
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	1-17 Scarbrook Road, Croydon, CR0 1SQ: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jones, T.
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
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Description	A4 grey literature report with PCA covers

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