

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AT LAND AT FORMER
QUEENS HOSPITAL
QUEENS ROAD
CROYDON
SURREY**

**CENTRAL NATIONAL GRID
REFERENCE: TQ 3210 6740**

SITE CODE: QHQ 04

**WRITTEN AND RESEARCHED BY
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CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT	3
2	INTRODUCTION	4
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND	7
4	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	9
4.1	GEOLOGY	9
4.2	TOPOGRAPHY	9
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	9
5.2	PREHISTORIC	9
5.3	ROMAN	10
5.4	ANGLO-SAXON	10
5.5	MEDIEVAL	10
5.6	POST-MEDIEVAL	10
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY	12
7	THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	13
7.1	PHASE 1: NATURAL TERRACE GRAVEL	13
7.2	PHASE 2: NATURAL BRICKEARTH	13
7.3	PHASE 3: NATURAL ACTIVITY	13
7.4	PHASE 4.1: 19 TH CENTURY ACTIVITY	13
7.5	PHASE 4.2: 19 TH - 20 TH CENTURY ACTIVITY	14
7.6	PHASE 5: 20 TH CENTURY HOSPITAL ACTIVITY	14
7.7	PHASE 6: 20 TH CENTURY DEPOSITS	15
8	TRENCH SUMMARY	17
8.1	TRENCH 1	17
8.2	TRENCH 5	17
8.3	TRENCH 6	17
8.4	TRENCH 8	17
8.5	TRENCH 9	17
8.6	TRENCH 10	17
8.7	TRENCH 11	17
8.8	TRENCH 14	18
9	DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS	19
9.1	DISCUSSION	19
9.2	CONCLUSIONS	19
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY	20
11	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	20
	APPENDIX 1: SITE MATRIX	21
	APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX	22
	APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM	23

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION	5
FIGURE 2: TRENCH LOCATION	6
FIGURE 3: TRENCH 11	16

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at the former Queens Hospital, Queens Road, Croydon, Surrey (henceforth the Site) (Figure 1). The work was designed to assess the nature of any surviving remains if present and was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Fairview New Homes.
- 1.2 The evaluation was undertaken between the 5th and 11th August 2004. It comprised the investigation of eight trenches.
- 1.3 No archaeological deposits survived on the site. The earliest features to survive were the remains of 19th century drainage features seen in one trench. Elsewhere, large-scale truncation due to the terracing of the site in preparation for the construction of the hospital in the 20th century removed all earlier deposits.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at the former Queens Hospital, Queens Road, Croydon, Surrey (Figure 1). The Site is currently dis-used, and a number of the standing buildings are earmarked for demolition. CgMs Consulting commissioned Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. to undertake the evaluation on behalf of Fairview New Homes Ltd. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3210 6740.
- 2.2 The Site is bounded by Pawsons Road to the south, Queens Road to the west, Lion Road to the east and by houses on Kimberley Road and Atlee Close to the north.
- 2.3 The evaluation was conducted between the 5th and 11th July 2004. It followed a proposal prepared by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting¹. This intended a total of sixteen trenches to be excavated, with lengths between 20m and 40m. However, the high number of live services present on the Site led to a reduction in the number of possible trench locations, to eight in total. Seven of these were reduced in length for the same reason (see Chapter 6).
- 2.4 The evaluation was monitored by Mark Stevenson of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS). The project manager for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. was Jim Leary, and the work was supervised by Chris Mayo.
- 2.5 The completed archive, comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefacts will eventually be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the site code RYW 04.

¹ Hawkins 2003



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000



Figure 2
Trench Locations
1:1500

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Archaeology in Croydon and the UDP

The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Croydon, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The Borough's deposited draft 'Unitary Development Plan' 1997 contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.

3.2 The proposed development of the site is subject to the Council's Archaeology Policy:

Archaeology:

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:

AR2: THE SITING AND DESIGN OF DEVELOPMENT SHOULD HAVE REGARD TO THE DESIRABILITY OF MINIMISING THE DISTURBANCE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS.

Preserving Important Remains:

AR3: 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 THOSE REMAINS, THE NEED FOR THE 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:

AR4: 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:

AR5: THE COUNCIL WILL ENCOURAGE THE PROVISION OF FACILITIES WHICH INTERPRET AND EXPLAIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES TO THE PUBLIC.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 GEOLOGY

- 4.1.1 The underlying geology of the Site is unclassified drift terrace gravel². Overlying this are various silts, sands and clays (brickearth).

4.2 TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.2.1 The Site is located on relatively flat ground at a height of approximately 49.0m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The archaeological and historical background of the Site has been detailed in a desk-based assessment³. This information is summarised below.

5.2 PREHISTORIC

- 5.2.1 There have been two finds of prehistoric date in the vicinity of the site, one Bronze Age and the other Iron Age. However, these were made during the 19th century and therefore their exact position is unknown.
- 5.2.2 A number of prehistoric sites are known in the general area, for example a substantial Mesolithic settlement at Croham Hurst, c 6km to the south, and a Neolithic cave dwelling at Alton Road, c 2.3km to the southwest.
- 5.2.3 A number of isolated finds of Bronze Age date have been found in Croydon itself, and a Bronze Age settlement is known at Queen Mary's Hospital, 6.5km to the southwest.
- 5.2.4 An Iron Age settlement has been identified at Beddington, 2.7km to the southwest of the site.
- 5.2.5 The majority of these settlements are focused near to the River Wandle.

² From British Geological Survey, 1:50 000 Series, England and Wales Sheet 270: South London (1981)

³ John Samuels Archaeological Consultants 1997

5.3 ROMAN

- 5.3.1 The settlement found at Beddington existed through to the Roman period, when one of the closest villas to London was located there. Closer to the site, numerous Roman finds have been made in the Croydon area, and the Roman road between London and Brighton is thought to run through the town⁴.

5.4 ANGLO-SAXON

- 5.4.1 The Saxons are well known from the Croydon area, and an early to mid Saxon cemetery was excavated at Edridge Road, 2.4km to the south. Although there is to date no evidence of a contemporary settlement, the Croydon manor is recorded in Anglo-Saxon charters of AD 809 and AD 871. The name 'Bensham', as in Bensham Lane to the north of the site, is recorded in the 12th century.
- 5.4.2 In 1862 250 silver pennies and silver ingots were found 700m to the north of the site, supposedly 2 feet below the ground.

5.5 MEDIEVAL

- 5.5.1 The manor of Croydon is well documented through the medieval period, although there has been no specific evidence recovered in the immediate vicinity of the site.

5.6 POST-MEDIEVAL

- 5.6.1 The Croydon area, an outlier to London from medieval through to post-medieval times, has been massively urbanised in the 19th century, mirroring the local population increase. The position of Croydon on the route between London and Brighton is one reason for this development.
- 5.6.2 The site is shown as undeveloped on historical maps until at least 1838. In 1862 the Croydon Union Workhouse was built in the west side of the site as a replacement for the overcrowded one at Duppas Hill in Croydon. Part of that original building still stands at the site, protected with Grade II listing.
- 5.6.3 The rest of the site became developed through the late 19th century with the addition of fever wards in 1870 and Children's Homes in 1905.

⁴ Margary 1955, p56

- 5.6.4 The workhouse was renamed Queens Road Homes after the Local Government Act of 1929, as a response to the increasing number of paupers rendered so by the depression of the 1920s.
- 5.6.5 The site was heavily damaged by a landmine and two high-explosive bombs in World War II, requiring large-scale redevelopment. The site arrived at its current name in 1948, when it became a geriatric hospital, leading to the current mix of permanent and temporary structures that stand today.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The proposal⁵ located sixteen trenches to provide coverage across the Site. However the Site was found to contain numerous live services, both subterranean and overhead, which made the excavation of six of these impossible. A further two positioned in the northwest corner of the Site could not be excavated as the buildings in that location were still occupied. Therefore only eight were undertaken (Figure 2). Furthermore, some of these had to be reduced drastically in size to avoid service runs. The dimensions of the trenches, intended and actual, are shown in Table 1. Trenches 5 and 14 were separated into two parts each for the same reason, creating Trenches 5a, 5b, 14a and 14b.
- 6.2 The evaluation followed a specification prepared by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting. All works were undertaken in accordance with 'Archaeological Guidance Paper 3 Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London'; 'Archaeological Guidance Paper 5 Evaluation' (GLAAS 1998); guidelines issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in 'IFA Code of Practice' (1994) and 'Management of Archaeological projects ' (English Heritage 1990).
- 6.3 All trenches were machine excavated with a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist. The maximum depths of the trenches are shown in Table 1. Once archaeologically sensitive deposits or features were encountered, machining was stopped to allow archaeologists to clean with hand tools as necessary and record the remains.

Trench Number	Intended Dimensions (m)	Max Dimensions (m)	Max Depth (m)	Max height (m OD)
1	40 x 1.8	7 x 1.9	1.2	49.78
5	20 x 1.8			
5a		6.75 x 1.9	1.0	48.89
5b		3.75 x 1.9	1.9	48.78
6	20 x 1.8	14.25 x 1.9	1.46	48.59
8	20 x 1.8	4.8 x 2.8	1.4	48.9
9	20 x 1.8	9.25 x 3.0	1.6	49.03
10	20 x 1.8	19.4 x 1.9	1.12	49.49
11	20 x 1.8	15.85 x 1.9	0.92	48.94
14	40 x 1.8			
14a		3.3 x 1.9	1.2	49.85
14b		2.7 x 1.9	1.28	49.89

Table 1: Trench Dimensions

- 6.4 All levels in this report were established from a TBM on Pawsons Road, with a value of 49.11m OD.

⁵ Hawkins 2003

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 PHASE 1: NATURAL TERRACE GRAVEL

7.1.1 Deposits of light grey very angular gravel and medium sand [1], [17], [27], [31], [45] and [51] were found in Trenches 10, 11, 9, 6, 8 and 14 respectively. It was recorded at heights ranging from 48.65m OD in Trench 14 at the west of the site and 47.21m OD in Trench 6 at the east end. The terrace gravel therefore shows a consistent drop in height from west to east.

7.2 PHASE 2: NATURAL BRICKEARTH

7.2.1 Various layers of sand, clay and silt (natural brickearth deposits) were recorded in all trenches except Trench 1 (the context numbers of these deposits are shown in Appendix 2). As for the gravel, they showed a consistent drop in height from west to east, between [50] at 49.08m OD in Trench 14 and [30] at 47.49m OD in Trench 6.

7.3 PHASE 3: NATURAL ACTIVITY

7.3.1 Deposits [39] and [40] in Trench 5 consisted of clean silt and sand with frequent gravel. Their very clean nature suggested that they were transitional layers, consisting of redeposited or reworked brickearth, at the top of the natural sequence. The upper layer, [39], was at 48.28m OD.

7.3.2 In Trench 14a an irregular sub-oval feature [52] contained a leached clay-silt fill. At a height of approximately 49.0m OD, it is most likely a tree hollow.

7.4 PHASE 4.1: 19TH CENTURY ACTIVITY

7.4.1 Two cut features in Trench 11 contained artefacts dating to the 19th century and relate to the drainage of the Site. A northwest-southeast aligned ditch [15] was over 10.0m long and 1.2m wide with a maximum depth of 0.58m from 48.03m OD. A small linear feature [23], probably a gully, was recorded running into the north side of the ditch, measuring over 0.42m long by 0.22m wide and 0.22m deep. The fill of this gully [22] contained sherds of a wine bottle dating from the 19th century⁶ (Figure 3).

⁶ P Moore, pers com

7.5 PHASE 4.2: 19TH - 20TH CENTURY ACTIVITY

7.5.1 The 19th century ditch [15] was found to have been recut by a narrower ditch [13] at 48.05m OD. Its fill [12] contained pottery dating from the 19th to 20th centuries⁷.

7.6 PHASE 5: 20TH CENTURY HOSPITAL ACTIVITY

7.6.1 A number of features were found that can be associated with the development of the workhouse, Queens Road Homes and Queens Hospital over the 20th century.

7.6.2 In Trench 1, two deposits of silt and sand ([20] and [21]) may be made ground for the construction of a building represented by brick walls [18] and [19]. These were parallel, aligned north-south and both trench-built in construction cuts [46] and [47] respectively. The larger of the two, [19], was over 1.9m long and 0.6m wide, surviving at an upper level of 49.19m OD. The wall had a plastered or rendered face on its eastern side. Wall [18] was only 0.25m wide. In Trench 10 cuts [5] and [7] were pipe runs.

7.6.3 Investigations in Trench 5 revealed two rubbish pits [36] and [38] that both contained almost 50% ceramic artefacts in fills [35] and [37]. Many of these were crockery items bearing maker's stamps, for instance 'Wedgewood', and several were decorated with the crest of 'Queens Road Homes'. Such items were clearly made to order, and date the pits from the 1920s to 1948⁸ (see paragraphs 5.6.4-5). The partial plan of pit [36] only was exposed, and was seen to be rectangular with vertical sides, measuring over 2.5m by 1.7m, and at least 0.45m deep. They were both cut from approximately 48.28m OD.

7.6.4 A timber beam [32] at a height of 47.33m OD in Trench 6 is likely to have been the base-plate or footing for a hospital structure. The timber showed minimal signs of decay, and its condition in general suggested that it was less than 100 years old. It was found in construction cut [34] at 48.00m OD. This had been dug through a layer of crushed chalk [28] that acted as a make-up course for either a demolished structure or the current hard-standing. The chalk sealed a sandy-silt layer [29] at 47.89m OD with occasional fragments of ceramic building material.

⁷ C Jarrett, pers com

⁸ C Jarrett, pers com

7.6.5 The excavation of Trench 10 exposed a number of parallel marks. The test-slotting of a proportion of these revealed that they were scars from a machine-bucket. This could represent the process of terracing prior to the construction of 20th century buildings in this location.

7.7 PHASE 6: 20TH CENTURY DEPOSITS

7.7.1 Deposits of topsoil, overburden and subsoil in Trenches 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14 attest to the landscaping of the undeveloped hospital grounds.

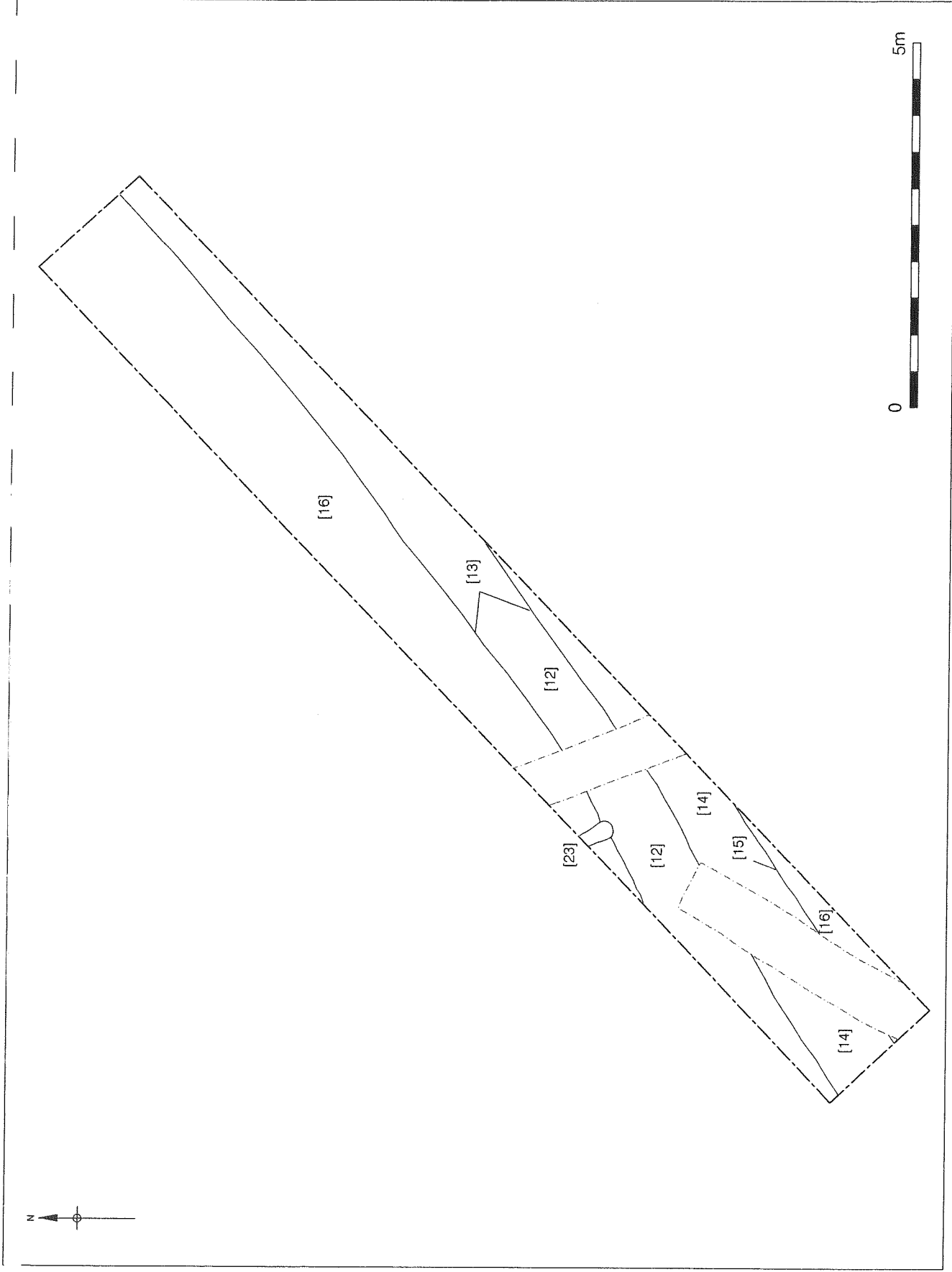


Figure 3
Trench 11
1:75

8 TRENCH SUMMARY

8.1 TRENCH 1

8.1.1 Trench 1 contained two deposits of made ground or levelling material stratigraphically beneath two brick walls that probably relate to 20th century structures.

8.2 TRENCH 5

8.2.1 Two 20th century rubbish pits were cut into layers that represent the upper natural level. Sandy brickearth was below these.

8.3 TRENCH 6

8.3.1 Above the natural gravel and brickearth sequence, a layer of sand-silt and crushed chalk (possibly make-up for hospital structures) had been truncated by the construction cut for a horizontal timber base-plate or footing.

8.4 TRENCH 8

8.4.1 A natural sequence gravel below sandy brickearth was recorded. Subsoil and topsoil sealed these.

8.5 TRENCH 9

8.5.1 A natural sequence gravel below sandy brickearth was recorded. Subsoil and topsoil sealed these.

8.6 TRENCH 10

8.6.1 Above natural gravel and brickearth deposits, two pipe runs from the hospital's development were seen below overburden. The scars of a toothed machine bucket were recorded, probably from the 20th century terracing prior to the construction of buildings in this part of the Site.

8.7 TRENCH 11 (Figure 3)

8.7.1 Above natural gravel, and into a silt-sand brickearth, a 19th century east-west drainage ditch with an associated gully feeding from the north was found. The ditch had been recut in the 19th or 20th centuries.

8.8 TRENCH 14

- 8.8.1 A natural sequence of gravel below sandy brickearth was seen. A tree hollow was found at this level.

9 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 DISCUSSION

9.1.1 The evaluation revealed the natural sequence of the site to be terrace gravel below various sands, silts and clays. The deposits showed a consistent drop in height from west to east. However, physical evidence was found in Trench 10 for the 20th century terracing of the west end of the site at least, and therefore the natural heights may have been truncated. Elsewhere, for example in Trenches 8 and 9 at the south of the Site, natural layers were recorded directly below topsoil, implying that these areas have also been terraced.

9.1.2 The remains of a 19th century drainage ditch and associated gully were found in Trench 11; the ditch had been recut by the 20th century, probably prior to the large-scale development of the hospital. The ditch may have been for drainage when the site comprised field systems, prior to 1865.

9.1.3 Evidence for the development of the Homes and Hospital were seen across the site, including brick walls, timber footings, services and make-up layers. Two rubbish pits containing a substantial quantity of 20th century pottery were found.

9.2 CONCLUSIONS

9.2.1 The evaluation has shown that large-scale terracing of the Site in the 20th century has removed most archaeological strata, if ever present. The archaeology that remains is likely to be the bottom of deep-cut features, but even these have been shown to be of 19th century date.

9.2.2 Structural evidence found relates to the development of Queens Road Homes or Queens Road Hospital in the 20th century.

9.2.3 The investigation revealed the presence of numerous services, some live and some contaminated, across the Site, as should be expected from a former hospital. These reduced the areas available for safe evaluation, although the trenches that were excavated suggest that similar levels of truncation are likely across the entire site.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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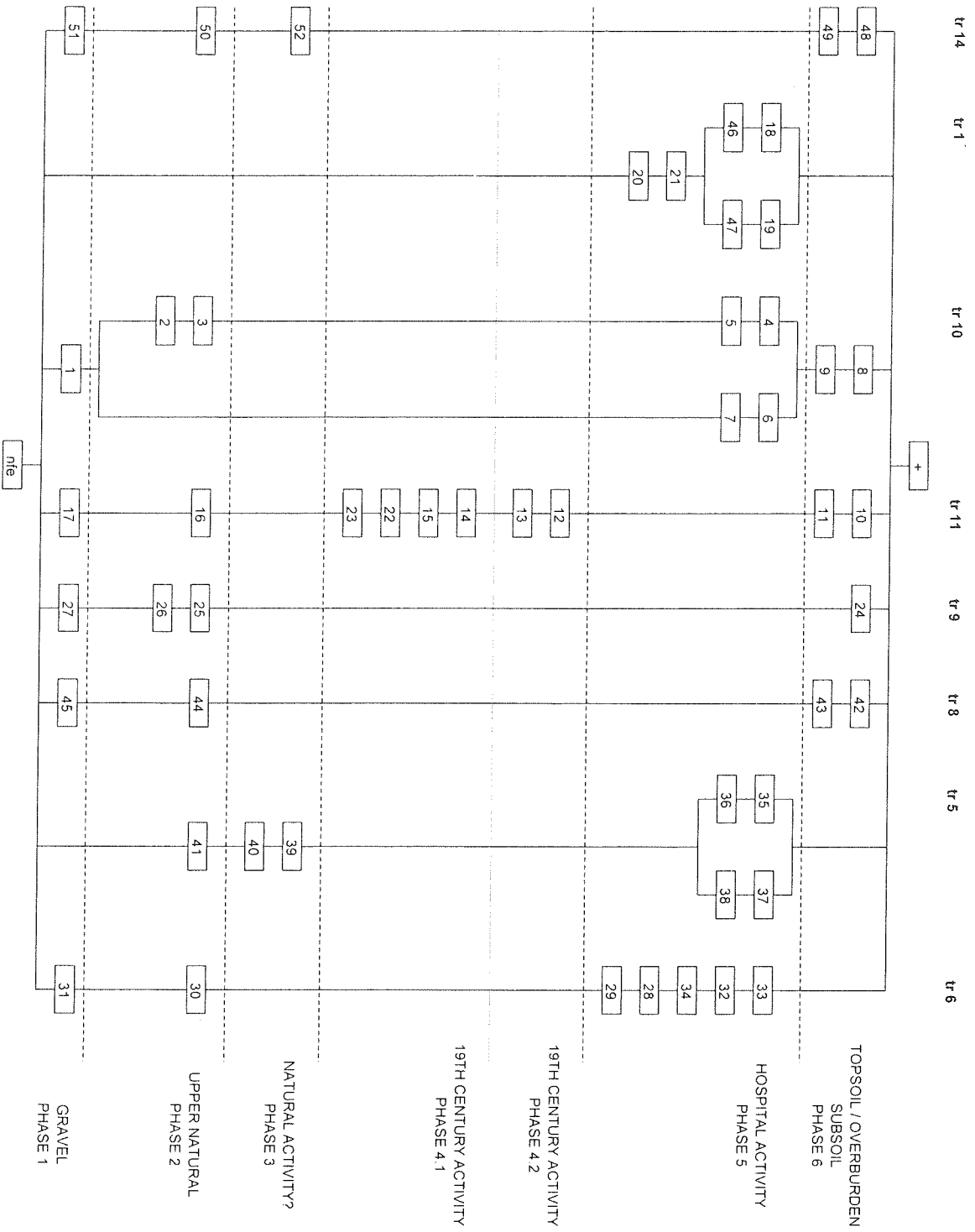
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11 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work, and Fairview New Homes for kindly funding it.
- 11.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would also like to thank Mark Stevenson of GLAAS for monitoring the work.
- 11.3 The author would particularly like to thank Jim Leary for his project management and Steve Every for the CAD-work. Thanks to Chris Jarrett, Peter Moore and John Brown for dating the artefacts and Lisa Lonsdale / Rob Nicholson for technical support.
- 11.4 Thanks to the site staff for their work: Tony Baxter, Stella Bickellmann, Mary Ellen Crothers, Stroph Duckering, Neil Hawkins, Shane Maher and Chris Rees.

APPENDIX 1: Site Matrix



APPENDIX 2: Context Index

Site Code	Context	Type	Description	Trench	Plan	Sec	Same as	Finds	Photo	Phase
QHQ04	1	layer	natural gravel	10	tr 10		17, 27, 31, 45, 51		y	1
QHQ04	2	layer	natural clay brickearth	10	tr 10				y	2
QHQ04	3	layer	natural silt brickearth		tr 10	3			y	2
QHQ04	4	fill	fill of 5	10	tr 10				y	5
QHQ04	5	cut	pipe trench?	10	tr 10				y	5
QHQ04	6	fill	fill of 7	10	tr 10				y	5
QHQ04	7	cut	pipe trench?	10	tr 10				y	5
QHQ04	8	layer	overburden	10		3				6
QHQ04	9	layer	subsoil	10		3				6
QHQ04	10	layer	topsoil	11		7				6
QHQ04	11	layer	subsoil	11		7				6
QHQ04	12	fill	fill of 13	11	tr 11			y	y	4.2
QHQ04	13	cut	recut of 15	11	tr 11				y	4.2
QHQ04	14	fill	fill of 15	11	tr 11				y	4.1
QHQ04	15	cut	ditch cut	11	tr 11				y	4.1
QHQ04	16	layer	natural silt brickearth	11	tr 11				y	2
QHQ04	17	layer	natural gravel	11	tr 11		1, 27, 31, 45, 51		y	1
QHQ04	18	masonry	wall	1	tr 1				y	5
QHQ04	19	masonry	wall	1	tr 1				y	5
QHQ04	20	layer	silt / sand layer	1	tr 1	4			y	5
QHQ04	21	layer	silt / sand layer	1	tr 1	4			y	5
QHQ04	22	fill	fill of 23	11				y	y	4.1
QHQ04	23	cut	gully / posthole?	11	tr 11				y	4.1
QHQ04	24	layer	residual topsoil	9		8				6
QHQ04	25	layer	sand (poss natural)	9		8				2
QHQ04	26	layer	natural clay / sand	9	tr 9	8			y	2
QHQ04	27	layer	natural gravel	9	tr 9	8	1, 17, 31, 45, 51		y	1
QHQ04	28	layer	crushed chalk	6		6			y	5
QHQ04	29	layer	subsoil	6		6			y	5
QHQ04	30	layer	natural brickearth	6	tr 6	6			y	2
QHQ04	31	layer	natural gravel	6	tr 6	6	1, 17, 27, 45, 51		y	1
QHQ04	32	timber	footing / baseplate	6	tr 6				y	5
QHQ04	33	fill	fill of 34	6	tr 6			y	y	5
QHQ04	34	cut	construction cut for 32	6	tr 6				y	5
QHQ04	35	fill	fill of 36	5a	tr 5			y	y	5
QHQ04	36	cut	rubbish pit	5a	tr 5				y	5
QHQ04	37	fill	fill of 38	5b	tr 5				y	5
QHQ04	38	cut	rubbish pit	5b	tr 5				y	5
QHQ04	39	layer	transition layers	5a		5				3
QHQ04	40	layer	transition layers	5a		5				3
QHQ04	41	layer	natural brickearth	5	tr 5	5			y	2
QHQ04	42	layer	topsoil	8		9				6
QHQ04	43	layer	subsoil	8		9				6
QHQ04	44	layer	natural sand	8	tr 8	9			y	2
QHQ04	45	layer	natural gravel	8			1, 17, 27, 31, 51		y	1
QHQ04	46	cut	construction cut for 18	1	tr 1				y	5
QHQ04	47	cut	construction cut for 19	1	tr 1				y	5
QHQ04	48	layer	topsoil	14	tr 14	1 / 2				6
QHQ04	49	layer	subsoil	14	tr 14	1 / 2				6
QHQ04	50	layer	natural sandy brickearth	14	tr 14	1 / 2			y	2
QHQ04	51	layer	natural gravel	14	tr 14	2	1, 17, 27, 31, 45		y	1
QHQ04	52	fill / cut	tree bowl	14a	tr 14				y	3

APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-3817

Project details

Project name	Queens Hospital, Croydon
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at the former Queens Hospital, Queens Road, Croydon, Surrey. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Fairview New Homes, and was undertaken between the 5th and 11th August 2004. It comprised the investigation of eight trenches. No archaeological deposits survived on the site. The earliest features to survive were the remains of 19th century drainage features seen in one trench. Elsewhere, large-scale truncation due to the terracing of the site in preparation for the construction of the hospital in the 20th century removed all earlier deposits.
Project dates	Start: 05-08-2004 End: 11-08-2004
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	QH04 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
Project location	
Country	England

Site location	GREATER LONDON CROYDON CROYDON Queens Hospital, Croydon
Postcode	CR0
Study area	4.4 Hectares
National grid reference	TQ 3210 6740 Point
Height OD	Min: 47.21m Max: 49.08m
Project creation	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	Duncan Hawkins
Project director/manager	Jim Leary
Project supervisor	Chris Mayo
Sponsor or funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	'Ceramics', 'Glass'
Physical Archive Exists?	Yes
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images vector', 'Spreadsheets' 'Text'

Digital Archive Exists?	Yes
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Correspondence', 'Map', 'Matrices', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section'
Paper Archive Exists?	Yes
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