

Land at 14 St Andrews Road, Croydon, CR0 1AB


Archaeological evaluation report

Project Code: SAA19
 Planning Refs: 18/00794/FUL (pre-determination)
 NGR: 532298 164855 (centred)
 Report No: 2019/42
 Archive No: 4289

March 2019

Document Record

This report has been issued and amended as follows:

Version	Prepared by	Position	Date	Approved by
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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Canterbury Archaeological Trust between 28 February and 4 March 2019 of land at 14 St Andrew's Road, Croydon, CR0 1AB (NGR 532298 164855). The work was commissioned by MKA Architects Ltd, on behalf of clients Applecross Homes. The proposed development comprises the demolition of a two storey office building and the erection of a new two storey building containing three apartments, along with associated private amenity space, cycle and refuse stores (Planning Application Ref: 18/00794/FUL). The evaluation was undertaken in consultation with Historic England's Archaeological Advisor, and to an approved written scheme of investigation prepared by Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

The evaluation involved the excavation, by machine, of two trenches each 5m in length. The natural geology was confirmed as Quaternary period Hackney Gravel, a superficial deposit. These gravel deposits hold some potential for geoarchaeological remains.

There was evidence that the site had undergone possible terracing or levelling in the past, likely related to, and contemporarily with development of the area during the nineteenth century. It appears that a depth of natural gravels had been redeposited, with evidence from one of the lowest deposits dating this to the early nineteenth century

There was no evidence discovered for any activity predating the post-medieval period within the proposed development area. A total of three features, probably dating from the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were identified in trench 2. These features themselves are of minimal archaeological significance.

The results of the present works suggest the proposed development will have a minimal or negligible impact on the archaeological resource in the site.

1. Introduction and background

1.1 *The proposed development*

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) between 28 February and 4 March 2019 of land at 14 St Andrew's Road, Croydon, CR0 1AB (NGR 532298 164855) (see Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The works were commissioned by MKA Architects Ltd, on behalf of clients Applecross Homes in preparation for the housing development. The site is to house three apartments, along with associated private amenity space, after the demolition of the standing office building (Planning Application Ref: 18/00794/FUL).
- 1.1.3 The new development would extend outward somewhat from the current confines of the office block standing (see Figs 1 and 2), into what are currently garages on the north-north-east side of the development, and hardstanding to the south-south-west. The current access route to the north-west of the proposed development area (PDA), leading onto St. Andrews Road, is to be maintained. Details of associated landscaping, drainage and services are not yet available.
- 1.1.4 From designs currently proposed, the greatest disturbance to the site will be from the foundations of the new apartments, as well as from connected landscaping.

1.2 *Planning*

- 1.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG March 2012) sets out a series of core planning principles designed to underpin plan-making and decision-taking within the planning system. In terms of development proposals affecting known heritage assets, the following principle states that planning should:

'Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations.'

- 1.2.2 The July 2018 draft of the London Plan (LP 2018), echoing earlier iterations, states (para 7.1.11) that:

'Developments will be expected to avoid or minimize harm to significant archaeological assets. In some cases, remains can be incorporated into and/or interpreted in new development. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site and opportunities taken to actively present the site's archaeology. Where the archaeological asset cannot be preserved or managed on-site, appropriate provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset, and must be undertaken by suitably-qualified individuals or organisations'.

1.3 *Project background*

- 1.3.1 The planning application remains pending until the results of this archaeological evaluation are submitted to support the proposed development. This archaeological evaluation is therefore part of pre-determination works.
- 1.3.2 In consultation with Historic England's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) Adviser, an archaeological evaluation was considered the most appropriate archaeological response to the proposed scheme, with the flexibility to allow further mitigation in

the form of excavation, if required. The evaluation was to be undertaken because it was considered that the site lay in an area of medium archaeological potential.

- 1.3.3 A WSI for the evaluation was produced in January 2019, compiled by Laura O’Shea-Walker and approved by Jon Rady MCifA with consideration of the requirements outlined in Historic England’s Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London (GLAAS 2015) and in consultation with Mark Stevenson, Historic England’s Archaeology Advisor (South London) (O’Shea Walker 2019). The WSI set out the methodologies to be followed during the site investigation works and during the post-excavation analysis and reporting stages. These were to follow the standards and code of practice laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014), local and regional planning authority guidance, the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, where appropriate, and research priorities established by the Museum of London (MoL 2002).
- 1.3.4 The archaeological evaluation was carried out between 28 February and 4 March 2019 under the supervision of Adrian Gollop. The project was managed by Jon Rady MCifA.

1.4 ***Site location and description***

- 1.4.1 The PDA is situated approximately 1 mile from Croydon town centre, in a predominantly residential area. The site forms an irregular shaped parcel of land that measures 380m² and is situated on the south-east side of St Andrew’s Road. The eastern perimeter of the site backs onto residential properties facing onto Keens Road, to the south-east, and Lower Coombe Street to the north-north-east. It is currently occupied by a two-storey office building, set back from the frontage of St. Andrews Road, with an associated single storey garage to the north. The remaining site area is laid to hardstanding.

1.5 ***Geological & topographical background***

- 1.5.1 The underlying bedrock geology is indicated to be Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) – chalk and was found to be overlaid by superficial deposits of Quaternary period Hackney Gravel Member – sand and gravel (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).
- 1.5.2 The site is on relatively level ground at approximately 46.45–46.69m above Ordnance Datum.

2. **Archaeological background and potential**

2.1 ***Background***

- 2.1.1 The following archaeological background and potential is from information gained from the written scheme of investigation (O’Shea-Walker 2019).
- 2.1.2 The archaeological potential of the site is based on the proximity of archaeological remains recorded in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). The following is a summary of the information derived from the GLHER search (Report 14612, Appendix 1), drawing primarily on known sites and find-spots within a 300m radius of the nominal site centre. GLHER references are in brackets, MLO references being sites, monuments or find-spots and ELO references, recorded events (O’Shea-Walker 2019, fig 3 for locations).
- 2.1.3 The site lies within the southern extent of Archaeological Priority Area (APA) 2.2: Central Croydon which covers the core of the historic settlement of Croydon which is situated in an area bounded by Church Street/George Street to the north, Wellesley Road/Park Lane to the east, Lower Coombe Street to the south and Old Town/Mitcham Road to the west (DLO37712).

Croydon has been the most important settlement in the borough since the Roman period in terms of its size and influence over the surrounding area. Prehistoric and Roman finds have been recovered from within the APA, a large Anglo-Saxon cemetery was located in the Park Lane/Edridge Road area, and a palace belonging to the archbishops of Canterbury was also established here.

2.2 *Negative archaeological interventions*

2.2.1 Two negative archaeological interventions/monitoring briefs are recorded within a 300m search radius of the PDA. They comprise the following sites:

- 33–35 Lower Coombe Street in 2015 (ELO15084), located 40m north-east of the PDA
- 22a Laud Street in 2015 (ELO15240), located 210m north-west of the PDA.

2.3 *Desk-based assessments*

2.3.1 A number of Desk-Based Assessments (DBAs) have been undertaken within a 300m search radius of the site and are summarised in the WSI (O’Shea-Walker 2019, see Appendix 1). Two of the DBAs are very relevant here as they are for neighbouring sites to the PDA. They comprise the following:

- A DBA was undertaken in 2003 for a site at 23–31 Lower Coombe Street, the land adjacent to 11 Lower Coombe Street and 17 St Andrew’s Road (ELO1388), all of which lie adjacent (north) to the PDA. The report concluded the site had a moderate to high potential for prehistoric and Roman remains, particularly due to the proximity of the River Wandle; a low to moderate potential for Saxon remains, with a slightly higher chance of late Saxon features being present in the north of the site; a low to moderate potential for medieval remains; and a high potential for post-medieval remains.
- A DBA was carried out at 3–5 Lower Coombe Street in August 2006 by Pre-Construct Archaeology. The site is thought to have high potential for Roman remains and moderate potential for Mesolithic/Neolithic remains (ELO6952).

2.3.2 The following summary is of the information presented in the archaeological written scheme of investigation (O’Shea-Walker, 2019), based primarily on known sites and find-spots within a kilometre of the site boundary. This identified significant archaeological remains, particularly to the north of the PDA, at 17 St Andrews Road and 23-31 Lower Coombe Street, the latter of which contained a quantity of Romano-British artefacts. It was considered probable that prehistoric or Roman archaeological remains may be contained within the PDA, as well as there being a high likelihood of discovering post-medieval archaeology. There was also a much lower chance of finding Anglo-Saxon remains in the area.

2.4 *Prehistoric*

2.4.1 Croydon is situated at the northern end of a valley formed by the River Wandle; the source for the Wandle is now situated near to the town centre. Croydon’s location close to a water source and on a route leading from London into the North Downs led to it becoming an important settlement. It is unclear when settlement was first established in Croydon though prehistoric finds and features have been found in the area.

2.4.2 The PDA is located in an area of considerable archaeological and geoarchaeological potential associated with early prehistoric and later activity. The site lies on drift deposits of Hackney

Gravels which have the potential to hold rare and sensitive Palaeolithic and palaeoenvironmental remains. The PDA is located approximately 1.3km east of the Wandle river, and riverine areas are known to have been the focus for human activity from the earliest periods. Providing important resources, riverine areas attracted hunter-gatherers during the Mesolithic period. Exploitation of these resources continued into the later prehistoric period when, in some places, these areas also took on religious significance.

2.4.3 An evaluation was undertaken at 23–31 Lower Coombe Street and 17 St Andrew’s Road in 2005 (ELO6093), located immediately north of the PDA. Evidence of prehistoric activity, in the form of a possible pit and a gully (MLO97836), was recorded. In 2005 further investigations recovered a flint blade of Mesolithic to Neolithic date from the surface of the natural.

2.4.4 An evaluation at 82–90 Park Lane recovered an assemblage of worked flint (MLO58808), located between 300–320m north-east of the PDA, providing evidence of early prehistoric activity in the area. The finds are predominantly Mesolithic to early Neolithic in date.

2.5 ***Romano-British***

2.5.1 The amount of Roman material that has been recovered from the APA indicates that a settlement was located here during this period. The London to Brighton Roman road (DLO37709) passed through the APA, and Croydon’s distance approximately 10 miles south of Roman London would have made it a convenient place for a stopping site. It remains unclear as to where the centre of the Roman settlement was situated, but if the road passed to the west of Croydon town centre it may have encountered boggy conditions close to the Wandle. The route of this road may have passed along the route of Roman Way/Old Town and Southbridge Road, which lie to the south-west of the PDA (APA 2.19). The eastern route through the centre of Croydon may have been more likely as it avoided flooding, or perhaps the road split into two different routes at Broad Green and converged at a point to the south of Croydon town centre possibly where Southbridge Road meets South End.

2.5.2 Another Roman road which is thought to have run in an east–west direction along the northern edge of the North Downs also ran through Croydon and would have intersected with the London to Brighton road. Remains of this road have been found in Lower Coombe Street. Roadside settlement would have been stimulated as a result of passing traffic. Roman material that has been recovered includes coins, pottery and building material which suggests that the settlement was larger than a single farmstead or small roadside hamlet, however there is a paucity of structural remains. Further Roman remains within the APA are likely.

2.5.3 While there is conjecture over the precise route it is clear that several major and minor roads in Croydon still mirror its alignment thus demonstrating its continued importance and usage following the Roman period. It is possible that the road did not follow a single route and may have converged and diverged a number of times as it passed through Croydon, with the development of smaller settlements and land use alongside or close to the road. The quantity of Roman material recovered from Croydon town centre demonstrates it was a significant settlement on the road which developed as a result of passing traffic.

2.5.4 Significant Roman features were found during an evaluation at 23–31 Lower Coombe Street and 17 St Andrew’s Road in 2005 (ELO6093), where pits, a pond, a ditch, a post-hole and a gully (MLO97842) were found over the eastern half of the site, suggesting Roman roadside development. The features indicated two phases of activity in the early and later Roman periods. The upper deposits in the features were mainly of a fourth-century date and after this time the site was largely abandoned until the post medieval period. A later excavation at the same site recorded further Roman activity associated with Roman roadside development.

- 2.5.5 An evaluation and watching brief at 27 Parker Road in 2013 (ELO13407), located 100m south-east of the PDA, revealed two intercutting Roman pits and part of a curvilinear ditch. The features may be associated with a settlement. A small assemblage of Roman pottery and animal bone was recorded.
- 2.5.6 A concentration of flints was recovered at Lower Coombe Street, at a location to the north of the PDA, and presumed to be part of a Roman road surface (ELO5887; MLO15116). However, the GLHER records no further details.
- 2.5.7 An excavation at 113–121 High Street in 1989 (ELO3001), located 320m north-east of the PDA, revealed two small, truncated, curved Roman ditches (MLO22499).
- 2.5.8 A late Romano-British/early post-Romano-British confined inhumation, with an internal chalk lining, was found on the eastern side of an early to mid Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Edridge Road/82–90 Park Lane (see 3.18; MLO76749), indicating the area may have been used as a cemetery in the late Roman period, continuing into the early Anglo-Saxon period. Some lithic implements were also recovered during the same archaeological investigations.
- 2.5.9 A number of find-spots are recorded in the GLHER. They comprise the following:
- a Sestertius of Claudius (MLO12906) found at a depth of 1m, outside 27 Wandle Road, prior to 1974 (ELO5842), located 170m north of the PDA;
 - a late Roman coin hoard comprising 3800 coins (MLO11944) was found in front of 56 Waddon Road in 1903 (ELO5848), located over 900m north-west of the PDA, however there is some doubt over the location of the find-spot and the correct address could actually be 56 Wandle Road which is located just 260m north of the PDA;
 - a Roman fibula brooch (MLO13225) was found in a spoil heap using a metal detector at 94 Park Lane (ELO5851), located 300m north-east of the PDA;
 - a coin of Constantine the Great (an urbs roma; MLO12383) was found during road construction in 1874 at Dering Road (ELO5871), located 170m south of the PDA;
 - 281 Roman coins were found in a pot (MLO18796) during drainage works at South End (ELO6002), located 220m south-east;
 - a Roman flagon (MLO12373) was found in cellar foundations at Toronto Buildings, South End (ELO6003), located 250m south-east of the PDA.

2.6 *Anglo-Saxon*

- 2.6.1 Settlement at Croydon probably continued into the Anglo-Saxon period. One of the most significant archaeological discoveries close to the town centre is an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (now scheduled) that was located in the Edridge Road/Park Lane area (DLO37866). This was a mixed-rite cemetery (cremation and inhumation burials) dating from the late fifth to early seventh century. The bulk of the cemetery is sixth century, although some graves are of late seventh-century date. The site was discovered in the 1890s (ELO5069) during road and housing development and was further investigated in the 1990s. Unfortunately, the discoveries in the 1890s were not adequately recorded and many of the finds and human remains were lost; an estimate of between 118 and 136 burials has been made.
- 2.6.2 Archaeological investigations in 1992 and 1999/2000 in advance of development at 82–90 Park Lane found further burials from the same cemetery. Seven inhumations and 5 cremations, as well as an enclosure structure, were identified. Further archaeological excavations in 1999/2000 (ELO197; ELO7452; MLO24037) found 46 inhumation burials and 2 cremation burials, along with objects that included weaponry, jewellery and several high-status objects including a bronze bowl filled with hazelnuts. The date range of the burials extended from the late fifth to the early seventh centuries. An earlier, Roman confined burial was also found, indicating the area may have

been used as a cemetery in the late Roman period, continuing into the early Anglo-Saxon period. Estimates for the burial population of the whole cemetery have varied between 200 and 350. A number of additional features, such as post-holes and pits (MLO58851) were also identified at the site and may have comprised part of a funerary façade or structure. Whilst the eastern and southern edges of the cemetery were found during the 1999/2000 excavations it remains unknown as to how far it extended north and westwards.

2.6.3 An Anglo-Saxon presence at Croydon is attested by records of a synod held here in AD 809 in the time of Archbishop Wulfred, indicating that the town had a degree of economic and ecclesiastical importance by this time and a minster church may have been located here. The name Croydon is of Saxon origin derived from Crogdene, as mentioned in a document dated 871, and thought to mean either 'crooked valley' or 'saffron valley' (PCA 2005, 9).

2.6.4 A gravel layer and a ditch of Anglo-Saxon date were identified at 23–31 Lower Coombe Street/17 St Andrew's Road in 2005 (MLO97843). The gravel layer sealed the earlier Roman deposits in the eastern half of the site. Two early Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds were retrieved whilst cleaning the surface of a fourth-century fill.

2.7 *Medieval*

2.7.1 Following the Norman invasion of 1066, Croydon (referred to as Croindene in Domesday) lay at the heart of a huge estate belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury (PCA 2005, 9) and was part of a chain of ecclesiastical manor houses and a stopping point on route from Lambeth to Canterbury. The patronage of the archbishops undoubtedly boosted the town's reputation and status. The presence of a weekly market and nine-day annual fair by the end of the thirteenth century further demonstrates how it had become an important commercial centre in the north Surrey area. A church may have been established as early as the ninth century, with the fifteenth-century church of St John the Baptist (now Croydon Minster) perhaps established on the same site.

2.7.2 Documentary evidence for a manor house belonging to the Archbishops dates from a deed of 1273. The manor house had other uses including that of an administrative centre, a hunting lodge, and a facility for agricultural storage. The manor house most probably comprised a main building and several agricultural buildings positioned around a large courtyard. The manor house is then referred to as a palace by the post-medieval period.

2.7.3 The surviving palace buildings are Grade 1 listed and consist of a Great Hall, a chapel and a guard room dating to between the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, although parts of the guard room building date from the twelfth century. A fifteenth-century gatehouse led to ancillary buildings and stables situated to the north of the main palace buildings. The gatehouse is located at what is now the junction between Old Palace Road and Church Road. The palace and church were surrounded by a number of streams, fish ponds and water courses which separated the ecclesiastical complex from the rest of the town.

2.7.4 The medieval settlement gradually moved eastwards from the church and palace until its focus was the triangle (market area) formed by Crown Hill, Surrey Street and High Street where the market was situated. It is possible the medieval settlement was too close to the River Wandle and flooding may have been a common occurrence. By the mid fifteenth century the area around the palace and church was being referred to as the Old Town, a name attributed to a modern road to the west of the church.

2.7.5 An evaluation at 23–31 Lower Coombe Street and 17 St Andrew's Road in 2005 (ELO6093) revealed medieval and post-medieval deposits and features (MLO97844), indicating the site was used for agriculture in this period.

- 2.7.6 Medieval ditches were revealed during excavations at 94 Park Lane in 1985 (MLO14893; MLO40633) and interpreted as boundary ditches of a field system on an east–west alignment. Medieval ditches were also recorded as running between the High Street and Park Lane (MLO12334).
- 2.7.7 The north end of a medieval building was located at 113–121 High Street (MLO22500), located 320m north-east of the PDA, revealing a series of phases in its development. A flint and mortar structure dating to roughly the fourteenth to fifteenth centuries was identified, and it is suggested the building may have been a fuller’s workshop. It was then rebuilt on a slightly larger footprint in approximately the fifteenth century, refurbished in the sixteenth, and then demolished possibly to level the area ahead of the construction of a house (Wrencote).
- 2.8 ***Post-medieval - modern***
- 2.8.1 After the Dissolution, the control of manors was taken away from the abbeys and given to aristocratic families. The palace was sold in 1780 and Addington Palace became the Croydon base of the Archbishop of Canterbury in the early nineteenth century, at which time a number of the original buildings in Croydon were demolished or sold off, the water courses infilled, and the site used as a laundry and linen factory before being converted into a school after 1887. Parts of the stable block, located to the north of the main palace buildings, were uncovered during archaeological excavations in 1970 and 1999.
- 2.8.2 Numerous archaeological investigations have identified remains of post-medieval date. For example, an excavation at 4 Edridge Road in 1973 (ELO6689), located 230m north-east of the PDA, revealed mostly medieval (MLO6026) and post-medieval deposits and finds (MLO6048; MLO12349) indicating evidence for continuous occupation since the late seventeenth century. Other investigated sites include evaluation at 23-31 Lower Coombe Street (ELO6093; MLO97845), at Wandle Road (ELO6325; MLO97833) and Heathfield Academy (ELO17031), with numerous others in the vicinity.
- 2.8.3 Further information on all of the above is provided in the Greater London Historic Environment Record which is located at 1 Waterhouse Square, 138–142 Holborn Place, London.

3. Objectives

- 3.1 The principal objective of the evaluation was to augment the information provided in the written scheme of investigation, and to provide sufficient information for all parties concerned, particularly the LPA, to devise appropriate mitigation strategies, if required.
- 3.2 A number of site-specific objectives were defined within the WSI.
- Develop an understanding of the natural landscape prior to any development (TL1 Framework objectives) and of its development over time (Framework Objective TD2).
 - If present, use any evidence of prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon or medieval activity within the area of the PDA, to relate such activity either to settlement or more transient occupation of the area.
 - If present, utilise any prehistoric remains to add to the distribution and characterisation of occupation in the Greater London area in that period (Framework Objectives P4–P6).
 - If any elements of Roman roadside development extending across from an adjacent site were present, identify and associate the same and other features to help characterise the roadside settlement (Framework Objective R8).

- The PDA lies approximately 300m south-west of a large Anglo-Saxon cemetery on Edridge Road/Park Lane and 700m south of what is likely to have been the centre of Anglo-Saxon activity. Thus, if present, identify and contextualise any peripheral Anglo-Saxon occupation, which may have been within this area (Framework Objective S6).
- Medieval activity in this area is likely to have been restricted to farming, or activities that may have related to the nearby Archbishop's Palace, but if evidence of medieval settlement or other exploitation is present, use it to contribute towards our understanding of rural organisation close to the capital (Framework Objectives M5–M6).
- To use all recorded archaeology and relate to the wider historic landscape.
- Early maps indicate the PDA is located towards the south-western fringes of Croydon, in an area surrounded by post-medieval development. Should any of these extend into the PDA, identify their significance as either structures, features or deposits (Framework Objectives L2 and L7).

4. Methodology

4.1 *Excavation methodology*

- 4.1.1 The detailed methodology outlined in the WSI is set in the context of the methods and approaches that are considered most applicable for an archaeological evaluation on sites in Greater London. The methodology is defined in accordance with appropriate local and regional planning authority archaeology guidance.
- 4.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with accepted professional standards as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists', *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014), as well as Historic England's (GLAAS) Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London (2015) – specifically, Part 3, and where appropriate the research priorities established in the Museum of London's *A research framework for London Archaeology*, 2002.
- 4.1.3 The evaluation was to involve the excavation, by machine, of two archaeological trenches of 5m in length at the western side of the PDA. The rest of the site could not be accessed for evaluation due to the presence of standing buildings (see O'Shea-Walker, fig 2).
- 4.1.4 Mechanical excavation was limited to the removal of overburden to expose the uppermost archaeological deposits or the natural geological surface, whichever was the higher. Ground reduction was undertaken using a 360° tracked machine with a flat-bladed bucket in 100mm spit intervals under constant archaeological supervision. Following the mechanical clearance of overburden, excavation was undertaken by hand to expose the top of any significant archaeological horizon.
- 4.1.5 Excavation was limited to a depth of *c* 1.2m below the existing ground surface as required by health and safety regulations.
- 4.1.6 Both trenches were cut to a width of 1.5m but were of varying length, trench 1 being 4.6m long and trench 2 being 4.90m long. This provided a total sample area of approximately 3.75% of the PDA.
- 4.1.7 Any archaeological features encountered were mapped, recorded and photographed.

- 4.1.8 Where necessary, features or layers were partly excavated to determine whether they were archaeological or natural in origin, to elucidate the stratigraphic sequence and to secure datable materials for assessment. Full excavation was not undertaken at this stage.
- 4.1.9 Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits or structures by unnecessary excavation. The underlying geological deposits were not reduced but identified and recorded in terms of extent and depth below the present surface (also expressed as height above the Ordnance Datum).
- 4.1.8 A general site safety strategy was formulated and implemented prior to the commencement of all fieldworks (CAT 2019). Safety procedures followed the guidelines established by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in *Policy statement on Health and Safety* and in the Standards and Guidance in the SCAUM *Manual for Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*.
- 4.1.9 All necessary precautions to the satisfaction of the Statutory or other Service Authorities and the landowner concerned were taken to avoid interference with or damage to their services, and to comply with any of their Codes of Practice which may be applicable. Prior to excavation all trench locations were scanned using a CAT scanner. Any functioning services uncovered during the investigation were left intact.
- 4.2 ***Recording methodology***
- 4.2.1 All archaeological contexts were recorded individually on CAT *pro forma* trench record sheets.
- 4.2.2 Plans and sections of all trenches were drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales on polyester based drawing film.
- 4.2.3 All survey was undertaken and tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum using differential GPS (Leica Viva GS08) connected to Ordnance Survey correctional data in real time via live internet feed from Leica SmartNet. A positional accuracy of within 50mm (3D) was achieved using the ETRS89 to OSGB conversion via the OSTN02 projection and the OSGM Geoid.
- 4.2.4 All Ordnance Survey data was reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. License No. AL100021009.
- 4.2.5 The trenches were levelled in respect to Ordnance Datum, with a temporary benchmark set out with GPS equipment.
- 4.2.6 A full colour digital photographic record of all phases of the excavation works was produced. The photographic record will comprise part of the site archive.
- 4.2.7 All structures, deposits and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards using appropriate recording systems. The site archive will be prepared according to the guidelines set out in: *'Archaeological archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation'* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007).
- 4.2.8 The project archive is presently held in the offices of Canterbury Archaeological Trust (92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2LU).

5. Results

5.1 Trench 1

Trench length: 4.60m Trench width: 1.50m Orientation: NE-SW				
Ground level: 46.56m OD (NE) – 46.56m OD (SW)				
Overview: Post-medieval levelling				
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Minimum depth from ground surface (m)</i>	<i>Date if known</i>
1/00	Concrete surface	Concrete driveway, garage access. It was between 0.18 and 0.28m in thickness	0.00	Modern
1/01	Layer	Firm dark grey-brown, sandy clay silt. It was between 0.20 and 0.33m in thickness	0.18	Modern
1/02	Layer	Firm dark grey-brown, sandy silt, amongst abundant sub angular to well wounded flint gravel and pebbles, firm. It was between 0.22 and 0.30m in thickness	0.45m	Post-medieval
1/03	Natural gravel	Firm bright red-yellow, sandy gravel. Abundant sub-angular to well rounded flint pebbles, 2-10cm in length and abundant fine angular flint gravel. It was at a depth between 0.71m and 0.80m.	0.71m	Natural

5.1.1 Summary Trench 1 (see Fig.3.1, Plates 1-3)

5.1.2 This trench was located on the north side of the site. It contained no archaeological features.

5.1.3 Natural gravels (1/03) were discovered at a depth of between 0.7m, at the south-west end of the trench and 0.80m at the north-east, beneath the current ground level of 46.56m OD, respectively.

5.1.4 The natural was sealed by a layer of silty gravel (1/02), which ran the length of the trench and was between 0.45m and 0.50m beneath the current ground level. It contained pottery dating to the nineteenth century, suggesting that the area may have been stripped at this time, either for landscaping or gravel extraction. Alternatively, the gravel built up in this area in the last couple of centuries perhaps due to a series of flood events.

5.1.5 Deposit (1/02) was sealed by layer (1/01), which also ran the length of the trench, though it was heavily disturbed by modern services. It lay at between 0.18m and 0.28m beneath the current ground surface.

5.1.6 The uppermost layer, the current ground surface, was formed by concrete, which covered this area of the site and was between 0.18m and 0.28m in thickness.

5.2 Trench 2

Trench length: 4.90m Trench width: 1.50m Orientation: N-S				
Ground level: 46.56m OD (N) – 46.53m OD (S)				
Overview: One likely modern pit, one post-medieval feature and one likely post-medieval linear feature, with layers of levelling and possible garden soils.				
<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Minimum depth from ground surface (m)</i>	<i>Date if known</i>
2/00	Tarmac surface	Tarmac with levelling beneath, current surface in use for garage access. 0.08-0.12m in thickness.	0.08	Modern
2/01	Layer	Moderate pale yellow-grey mortar band. Likely older levelling than above. 0.02-0.03m in thickness.	0.10	Post-medieval to modern.
2/02	Fill of [2/03]	Firm dark brown-grey silt clay. Very common sub-rounded to angular flint gravel and occasional pebbles. 1.4m in width, 0.65m in depth and length unknown as seen only in section.	0.10	Post-medieval -modern
2/03	Pit/ feature.	Cut of a post-medieval to modern pit or feature, with steep to vertical sides and irregular concave base. 1.4m in width, 0.65m in depth and length unknown as seen only in section.	0.10	Post-medieval - modern
2/04	Layer	Moderate pale yellow-grey mortar band. Likely older levelling than above. 0.47m in length and 0-0.03m in depth.	0.10	Post-medieval-modern
2/05	Layer	Moderate mid yellow-grey sandy silt. With one large piece of stone 0.17m by 0.12m. Likely levelling and = (2/06). At least 1.06m in length and between 0.12 and 0.17m in depth.	0.12	Post-medieval - modern
2/06	Layer	Moderate mid yellow-grey sandy silt. Likely levelling and = (2/05) At least 2.65m in length and between 0.12 and 0.27m in depth.	0.06	Post-medieval - modern
2/07	Layer	Moderate dark purple grey clay silt, levelling. It is = (2/08) and is at least 0.9m in length and between 0.14 and 0.18m in depth	0.27	Post-medieval -modern
2/08	Layer	Moderate dark purple grey clay silt, levelling. It is = (2/07) and it is 0.8m in length and 0-0.1m in depth.	0.30	Post-medieval - modern
2/09	Fill of [2/10]	Firm dark brown-grey silt clay. Abundant sub-rounded to very angular flint gravel and pebbles with occasional cobbles. Rare small pieces and flecking of chalk, mortar and ceramic building materials. It is 0.78m wide, at least 0.85m deep, and at least 1.90m long, visible in base of trench.	0.38	Post-medieval
2/10	Pit/feature	Cut of likely linear feature which can be seen running approximately north-west to	0.38	Post-medieval

		south-east for 1.9m in the base of the trench. It has very steep to vertical sides, but the feature was not fully excavated to the base. In section it is 0.78m wide and at least 0.85m deep.		
2/11	Layer	Firm dark brown-grey clay silt. Occasional sub rounded flint cobbles and sub angular flint gravel, with occasional to rare small pieces, 1-2cm of chalk and mortar. Possibly an old garden soil which depressed into feature below. It is at least 2.13m in length and 0.10-0.28m in depth.	0.20	Post-medieval
2/12	Fill of [2/15]	Firm mid-dark brown-grey clay silt. Rare 3-6cm pieces of chalk and mortar. Very common sub-angular to rounded flint pebbles and gravel. It is at least 2.28m long and 0.35m deep, seen only in section.	0.42	Post-medieval
2/13	Fill of [2/15]	Moderate-plastic mid grey silt clay. Occasional sub-angular to rounded flint gravel. It is at least 1.2m long and 0.18m deep.	0.70	Post-medieval
2/14	Fill of [2/15]	Firm dark sandy silt. Amongst abundant sub-angular to rounded flint gravel and pebbles 1-5cm average. Rare small pieces of ceramic building material. It is at least 3.55m long and 1.5m wide as, seen in the trench base, and at least 0.36m, but is not fully excavated.	0.54	Post-medieval
2/15	Feature	Cut of feature. It is at least 3.55m long, which can be seen in the base, and at least 1.18m deep, but not fully excavated. It has been truncated by feature [2/10].	0.98	Post-medieval
2/16	Layer	Firm-plastic dark grey silty clay amongst abundant sub angular to sub-rounded, poorly sorted flint gravel, pebbles and occasional cobbles. It is at least 1.50m long and 0.40m deep	0.54	Post-medieval
2/17	Natural gravel	Fairly compact yellow grey and grey yellow angular flint slightly sandy gravel with abundant sub angular to sub rounded flint gravel and pebbles 2-10cm average.	0.90	Natural
2/18	Natural gravel	Appears to lie beneath the above natural. Bright yellow-orange sandy fine angular gravel with common Sub angular to sub rounded flint gravel and pebbles.	1.20	Natural

5.2.1 *Summary Trench 2.* (Fig. 3.2, Plates 4-8)

5.2.2 All features within this trench were seen in the west facing section and all measurements, unless otherwise stated, are from this section.

5.2.3 The natural gravels in trench 2 were (2/17) and (2/18). Layer (2/17) lay at between 0.83m and 0.92 from the current ground level, at a depth of 45.73m OD to 45.64m OD. Layer (2/18) lay at 1.20m below the current ground level, at 45.36m OD. (2/17) was cut by a feature [2/15].

- 5.2.4 Feature [2/15] contained three fills (2/14), (2/13), and 2/12), it appeared to have a gradual concave cut along its northern side but had been truncated by feature [2/10]. Although it only visibly cut the natural soils, it may have cut a higher context. [2/15] extended 3.55m from the southern end of the trench. It was not fully excavated and continued beyond the southern end of the trench. Nineteenth-century pottery sherds were recovered from the lowest fill (2/14). The feature was overlain by layer (2/11).
- 5.2.5 Layer (2/16) appears to be a depth of redeposited natural mixed with silt. It overlays natural (2/17) at the northern end of the trench. In section it is seen to extend 1.50m from the northern end of the trench, before being cut by feature [2/10]. It is also truncated by feature [2/03], which has removed the top of feature [2/10] so that it is impossible to tell if [2/10] cut any layers above this one.
- 5.2.6 Feature (2/15) was overlain by layer (2/11) that extended for 2.15m from the south end of the trench. It was cut by linear feature [2/10]. Layer (2/11) was siltier than all the other layers or fills found in the trenches and may be an old garden soil. It extends 2.15m from the southern end of the trench, before being cut by linear feature [2/10].
- 5.2.7 Feature [2/10] appeared to be a steep to vertically sided, relatively narrow linear feature which runs approximately north-west to south-east across the trench, for at least 1.90m. It had a single fill. It may be an interface created by the removal of some sort of shoring or revetting of the area. This may relate to the terracing or levelling of the area in preparation for the construction of properties during the Victorian period. It was truncated by feature [2/03] and sealed by deposit (2/08).
- 5.2.8 Layers (2/08) and (2/07) are believed to be the same layer of modern levelling, but their relationship has been removed/truncated by pit [2/03]. Layer (2/08) overlay (2/09), the fill of feature [2/10], and layer (2/07) overlay layer (2/16). (2/07) extended 0.90m, from the northern end of the trench, was truncated for 0.96m, then continued as (2/08) for 0.82m. (2/07) is sealed by layer (2/05) whilst (2/08) is sealed by layer (2/06).
- 5.2.9 Layers (2/05) and (2/06) are again believed to be the same layer of modern levelling or a siltier accumulation between leveling, but their relationship was removed/truncated by pit [2/03]. (2/05) extends 1.00m from the northern end of the trench, was cut by pit [2/03] for 1.30m, then extends as layer (2/06) for 2.58m. (2/06) is truncated by pit [2/03] and sealed by layer (2/04).
- 5.2.10 Layer (2/04) is a thin mortar levelling or surfacing. It extends from where it has been cut by pit [2/03], at 2.30m from the northern end of the trench, for 0.47m southwards.
- 5.2.11 Pit [2/03] has a singular backfill and is likely modern. It is seen in only section, starting at 1.00m from the northern end of the trench. It is sealed by layer (2/01).
- 5.2.12 Layer (2/01) is likely modern mortar levelling or surfacing. It extends 1.80m from the northern end of the trench. It is sealed by the bedding and tarmac of the current ground surface (2/00), which extends the entire area of the trench.

6. Finds assessment

6.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation, all the material was post-medieval in date (see Table 1). None of these finds are particularly significant.

Context	Material	Keywords	Quantity	Weight (g)	Date
2/02	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe stem	1	3	Post-1550
2/14	Ceramic pottery sherds	Blue and white transfer patterned, English bone china	2	4	1800-1825
2/05	Ceramic	Maling white ware jar base (k, 921, Newcastle)	1	60	1817- 1883

Table 1. Finds assemblage

6.1.2 Overall the find assemblage was characteristic of the late post-medieval period, with the pottery suggesting a date of 1800 or later. The clay tobacco pipe is assumed to be contemporary.

7. Interpretation and impact assessment

7.1 Interpretation

7.1.1 In summary it is likely that all the features sampled and general activity in this area dates to the post-medieval period, most likely the nineteenth century onwards. The evidence so far recovered also suggests that the site has perhaps been terraced and subsequently levelled up. This potentially correlates with the development of the area, specifically with housing in this period. There was no evidence for any earlier activity, despite Roman activity being thought highly likely due to such remains being located at 17 St Andrews Road and 23-31 Lower Coombe Street. It is worth noting that there was abundant evidence in all of the trenches at 23-21 Lower Coombe Street that Victorian redevelopment had truncated earlier levels (Taylor 2005a).

7.1.2 It is likely that the evaluated areas within the PDA, had comparatively experienced a more extensive level of redevelopment.

7.2 Natural geology

7.2.1 The evaluation has demonstrated that the natural geology of the site is, as anticipated, apparently formed by period Hackney Gravel – sand and gravel. This superficial deposit is of Quaternary Period date and has the potential to hold rare and sensitive Palaeolithic and palaeoenvironmental remains

7.3 Post-medieval (c 1500-1900)

7.3.1 Trenches 1 and 2 contained a series of layers, likely redeposited after the truncation of the natural through quarrying/terracing. The lowest layer in trench 1 (1/03) contained dating from the nineteenth century. In trench 2, two features [2/10] and [2/15], appeared to be roughly contemporary with the redeposited layers and may be related to their formation process. The lowest fill in feature [2/15] also contained dating evidence from the early to mid-nineteenth century.

7.3.2 These were sealed by an upper series of layers and comprised shallower soil layers or thin mortar layers. Pit [2/03] was cut through the second series of layers, all of which likely reflect late nineteenth- or twentieth-century occupation.

7.3.3 The archaeological horizon was sealed by the current tarmac or concrete ground surface.

7.4 ***Impact assessment***

7.4.1 Archaeological features were identified in trench 2, and archaeological layers in both. The archaeological horizon was located at a minimum depth of 0.1m below present ground level. Cut features extended under the main development area, largely on the western side of the PDA and similar features may continue across the PDA. While these will undoubtedly be affected by the development, they are of limited significance due to their late date.

7.4.2 While it is apparent that the natural geology may have been partially truncated, this deposit still holds some archaeological potential due to the possibility of Palaeolithic and/or palaeoenvironmental remains.

7.4.3 Based upon present evidence, it can be suggested that any development within the part of the PDA evaluated, may have some impact on deposits of geoarchaeological potential. Impact on later deposits is indicated to be negligible due to truncation. It should be noted that the archaeological trenching has not encompassed the entirety of the development area due to the presence of the standing building.

8. **Conclusion**

8.1 It seems likely that the site has been heavily impacted by terracing/quarrying, with several soil layers identified that post-dated such activity. A total of three features, probably dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, were identified in trench 2, these were cut into both the redeposited gravels and the soil. This sequence of activity likely, primarily occurred during the nineteenth century as the town of Croydon expanded. Similar features may be identified elsewhere in the PDA but their archaeological significance is considered to be low. There was no evidence for any earlier activity on the site, despite there being a high probability of Roman activity. Underlying deposits of potential Hackney Gravel hold some potential for geoarchaeological remains.

8.2 Considering the evaluation results and the historic topography as well as cartographic evidence, it seems quite likely the natural geology has been partially stripped, or disturbed, as part of the preparations for housing development in the last couple of hundred years. Unfortunately, the precise extents of this terracing or leveling could not be determined.

8.3 The results of the present works suggest the proposed development will have a minimal or negligible impact on the archaeological resource on the site.

8.4 The confidence rating of this evaluation is considered to be good.

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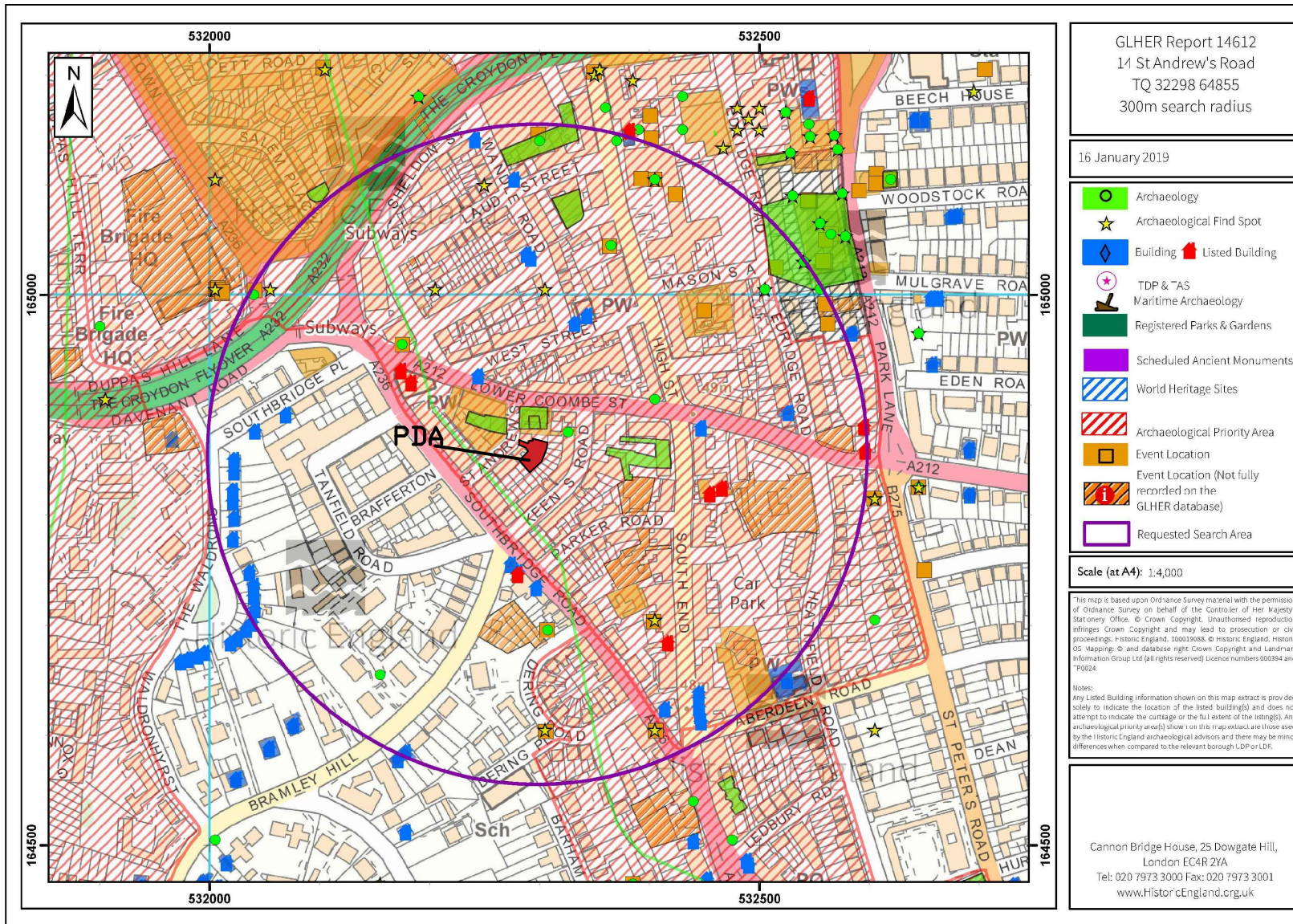
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PROJECT NAME 14 St Andrew's Road, Croydon	DRAWN BY LOW	SCALE(S) -
PROJECT CODE EV SARC(14) 19	DATE 18/1/19	LAST REVISION ---
SITE ADDRESS 14 St Andrew's Road, Croydon, CR0 1AB	CHECKED ---	REF/DRG NO. N:/prelims/14 St Andrew's Road

Figure 1: Results of GLHER Report 14612, 300m search radius

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PROJECT

Land at 14 St. Andrew's Road,
South Croydon,
CR0 1AB.

COMMENTS

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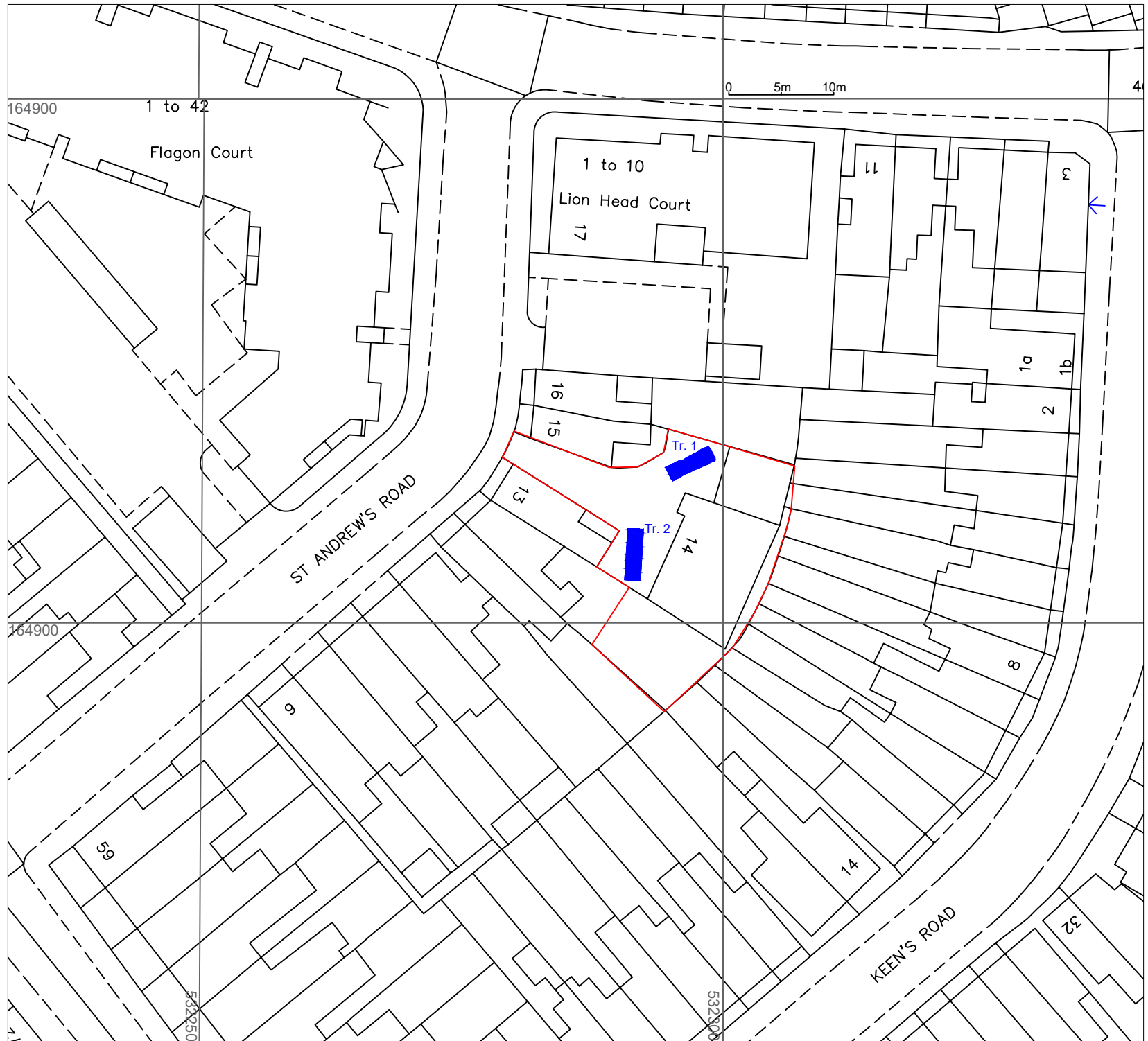
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REF/DRG NO.
SARC-EV-19_Trench plan_v01

KEY

- Proposed development area (PDA)
- Excavated trenches

Fig.2. Ordnance Survey map, showing
trench locations within the PDA.



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COMMENTS	
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Trench 1

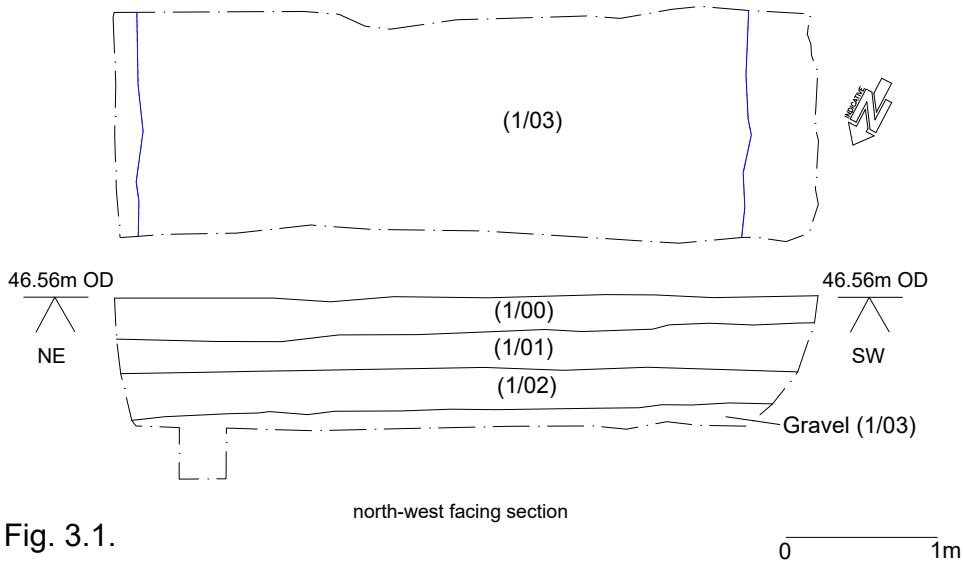


Fig. 3.1.

Trench 2

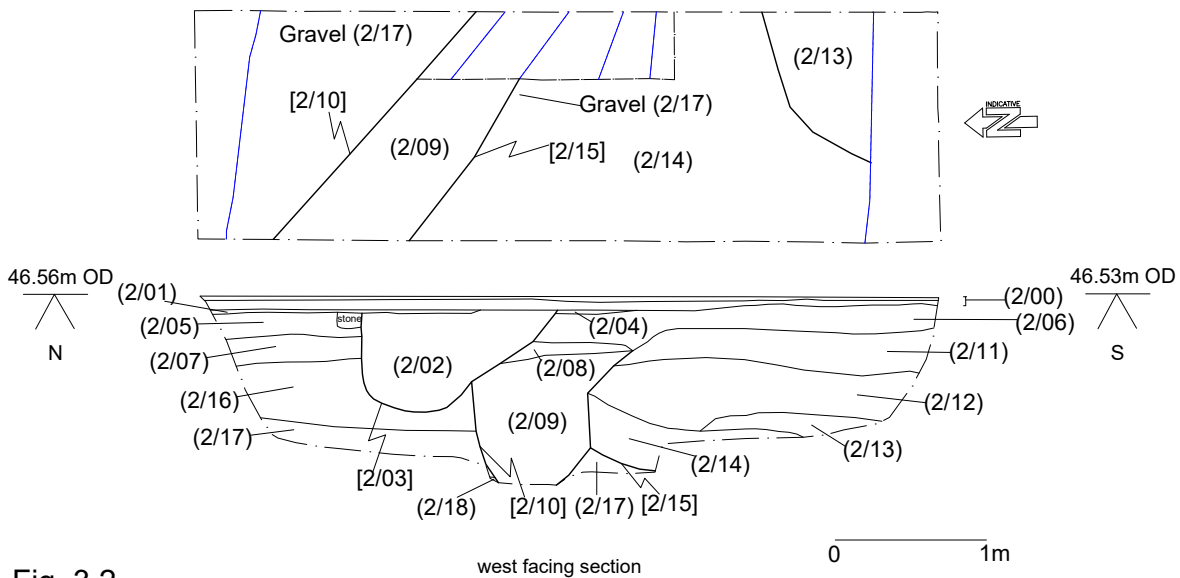


Fig. 3.2.

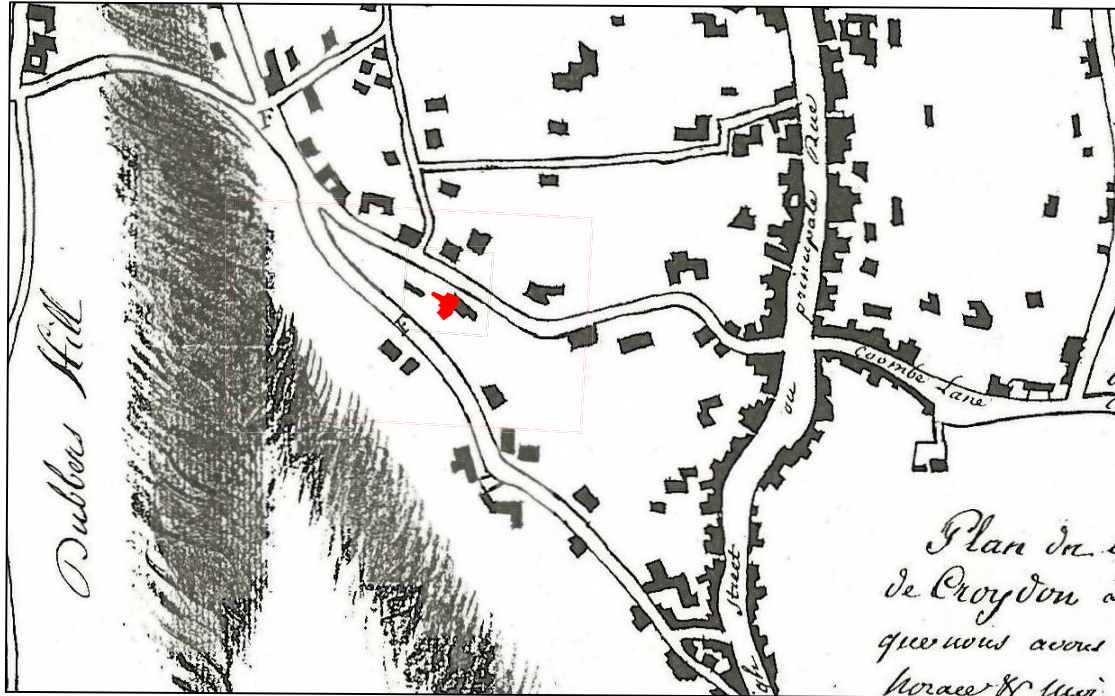


Fig.4. 1785 map by Jean-Baptiste Say, showing PDA in red



Fig.5. Ordnance Survey map, surveyed 1868, published 1871, showing PDA in red



Plate 1. Trench 1, looking north-east, from the south-west end



Plate 2. Trench 1, looking south-west from the north-east end



Plate 3. Trench 1, south-east facing section looking west



Plate 4. Trench 2, looking south from the north



Plate 5. Trench 2, looking north from the south



Plate 6. Trench 2, west facing section looking south-east



Plate 7. Trench 2, west facing section looking north-east



Plate 8. Trench 2, west facing section looking east

Appendix 2

GLSMR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

1) TYPE OF RECORDING

Evaluation

2) LOCATION

Borough: Croydon

Site address: Land at 14 St Andrew's Road, Croydon, CR0 1AB

Site Name: 14 St Andrew's Road, Croydon

CAT Site Code: SARC(14)-EV-19 GLAAS Project Code: SAA-19

Nat. Grid Refs (8 figures): centre of site: 5322 1648

limits of site: a) *c* 27.9m E to W b) *c* 26.8m N to S
Total area (approximately 380m²)

3) ORGANISATION

Name of archaeological unit/company/society: Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd

Address: 92A Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 2LU

Site director/supervisor: Adrian Gollop

Project Manager: Jon Rady

Funded by: Applecross Homes, Suite 1, Head Office, Kenward Trust, Kenward Road, Yalding, Kent, ME18 6AH

4) DURATION

Date fieldwork started: 28/2/19

Date finished: 4/3/19

Fieldwork previously notified? YES Fieldwork will continue? NO

5) PERIODS REPRESENTED

Palaeolithic and Post-medieval

6) PERIOD SUMMARIES

Palaeolithic

The evaluation confirmed that the natural geology of the site was sand and gravel of the Hackney Gravel Formation; a superficial deposit of Quaternary Period date. This was located in both trenches.

Post-medieval

Both trenches contained a series of layers, likely redeposited after the truncation of the natural through quarrying/terracing. The lowest layer in trench 1 contained pottery dating from the nineteenth century. In trench 2, two features appeared to be roughly contemporary with the redeposited layers and may be related to their formation process. One feature contained dating evidence from the early to mid-nineteenth century. These were sealed by an upper series of layers and comprised shallower soil layers or thin mortar layers. A pit cut through the second series of layers, all of which likely reflect late nineteenth- or twentieth-century occupation. The archaeological horizon was sealed by the current tarmac or concrete ground surface.

The results of the present works suggest the proposed development will have a minimal or negligible impact on the archaeological resource on the site.

7) NATURAL

Type: Hackney Gravel – sand and gravel
Height above Ordnance Datum: c. 44.16–45.86m

Geology The results identified the natural geology as: Hackney Gravel Formation: sand and gravel, located between 44.16m and 45.86m Ordnance Datum (OD), approximately 0.7m to 1.2m below existing ground surface. Within trench 1 the geological level was sealed by a post-medieval layer of silty gravel sealed by two successive layers of modern deposits heavily disturbed by services. Within trench 2 the geological level was cut by a late post-medieval feature containing nineteenth-century pottery, sealed by redeposited natural mixed with silt, also cut by a series of later features, sealed by successive layers of garden soils, levelling deposits, a bedding layer and tarmac.

8) LOCATION OF ARCHIVES

a) Please provide an estimate of the quantity of material in your possession for the following categories:

Sections: 2 Plans: 2 Photos: 36 digital format
Context sheets: 23

Report: Report No: 2019/42, Archive no: 4289
Name: Land at 14 St Andrew's Road, Croydon, CR0 1AB. Archaeological evaluation report
20pp inc bib, + 5 figures + 8 plates + 1 Appendix

Bulk finds: x4 (Pottery and Clay pipe)
Soil samples: None

b) The archive has been prepared and stored in accordance with MGC standards and has been deposited in the following location:

Currently: Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2LU

c) Has a security copy of the archive been made? YES

9) BIBLIOGRAPHY

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