Sutton Archaeological Services

Evaluation Report

on

5-7 Kendra Hall Road

South Croydon, CR2 KDH 05: (TQ 3183 6327)

for

Barratt Homes

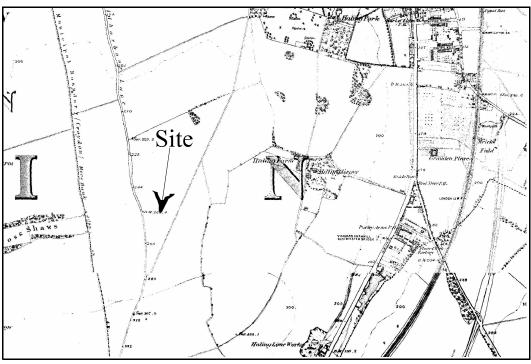


Fig. 1

Ordnance Survey Map (1872)



Dir. JEFFREY G. PERRY: BA(Hons), MIFA.

Evaluation Report

on

5-7 Kendra Hall Road

South Croydon, CR2 London Borough of Croydon KDH 05: (TQ 3183 6327)

by

J G PERRY: March 2006

Summary

Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 5-7 Kendra Hall Road, South Croydon, CR2 on 2nd February 2006.

The site lay in an area of archaeological importance as defined in London Borough of Croydon's Unitary Development Plan. Research by Sutton Archaeological Services for the research design indicated that there was Prehistoric archaeology in the surrounding area.

One trench was excavated across the site revealing topsoil and sub-soil overlying the natural chalk.

No Prehistoric archaeology was found, or finds of any period.

We suggest that no further archaeological monitoring or intervention is needed and that the archaeological condition in the planning consent has been fulfilled. The decision to discharge the archaeological condition, however, rests with the local planning authority on the advice of the Archaeological Officer at English Heritage.

Contents

Summaryi
Contents
Illustrations
Introduction
Planning background
Archaeological discussion
Archaeological proposals
Aims & Objectives
Archaeological Methodology
Evaluation results
Trench 1
Assessment and Interpretation
Archaeological potential
Conclusions and recommendations
Publications and dissemination
Archive

ILLUSTRATIONS

Fig. 1	Ordnance survey map (1872)
Fig. 2	Site location
Fig. 3	Site location plan
Fig. 4	Development and trench location plan

Introduction

Origin and scope of report: This report relates to the proposed development at 5-7 Kendra Hall Road, South Croydon, CR2.

Barratt Homes (the Developer) has commissioned Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS) to carry out an archaeological monitoring exercise and any subsequent archaeological work that may be necessary.

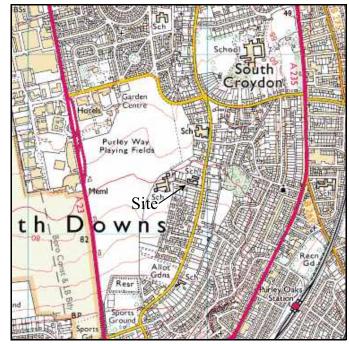


Fig. 2 Site Location © Crown Copyright MC/98/38

Location: The site lies in the London

Borough of Croydon, close to its western boundary with the London Borough of Sutton. The sites lie at the western end of Kendra Hall Road, which runs westwards from Pampisford Road. The Purley Way Playing Fields and a school lie to the west.

Topography: The sites lie in a residential area on the western slope of a valley running southwards from Croydon the North Downs. The ground slopes downwards to the east and south, with the site. lying at a height of about 75m aOD.

Geology: Clay with flints over chalk lies under the site.

Planning background

The proposed development area was formerly occupied by two residential properties.

Barratt Homes has received planning permission to develop the sites for flats, gardens, car parking and landscaped areas (fig. 4).

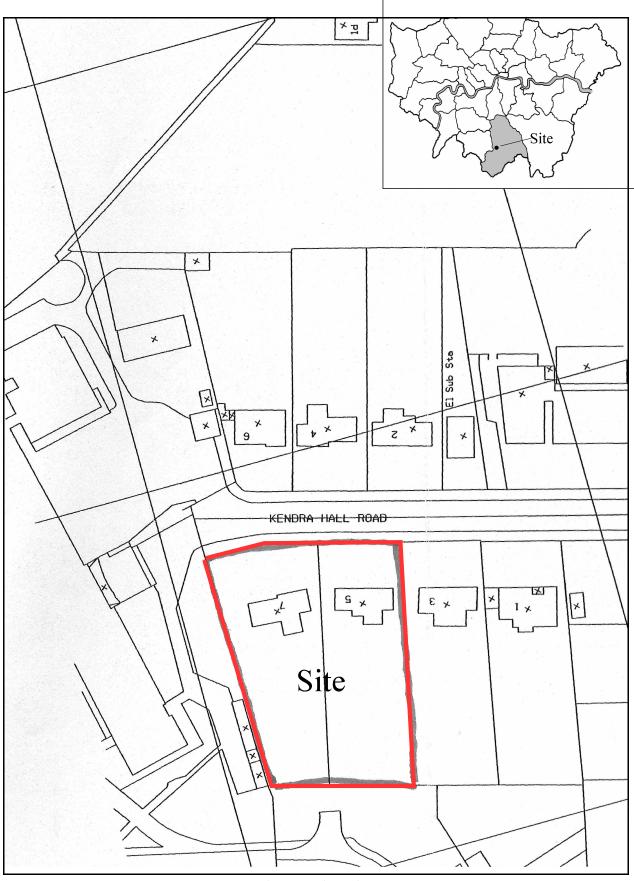


Fig. 3 Site Location Plan © Crown Copyright MC/98/38

The site lies in an area of archaeological importance and English Heritage advised the London Borough of Croydon that an archaeological condition under PPG 16¹ should be included in any planning approval.

The borough included the following condition in its grant of planning consent 05/00531/P dated 23th March 2005:

No development including excavations for drainage and foundation work shall take place within the site 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 be carried out in accordance with the agreed programme.

Archaeological discussion

Taking the evidence as a whole, before the evaluation, the potential for Roman, Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval occupation and activity is considered low. The potential for Prehistoric occupation and activity is considered medium.

Prehistoric: There have been many scattered finds of flint and stone artefacts of the Prehistoric period on the chalk of the North Downs dip slope. Several evaluations in the surrounding area have revealed scatters of struck flint flakes and burnt flints. Sits are known close by in Pampisford Road (PDD 96 7 PIS OO), at the Water Palace by Purley Way (WYC 98) and just to the north of the site in Columbine Avenue (RCS 94). There are however no known Prehistoric settlements in the vicinity of the site.

Pre-evaluation evidence suggested there was a **medium** potential for Prehistoric archaeology on this site

Roman: The main Roman feature in the area is the supposed line of the Roman Road, running south from Croydon along the line where the present A235 Brighton Road runs. The exact alignment of the Roman Road is not certain.

Pre-evaluation evidence suggested there was a **low** potential for Roman archaeology on this site.

Department of the Environment: Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning, HMSO, 1990.

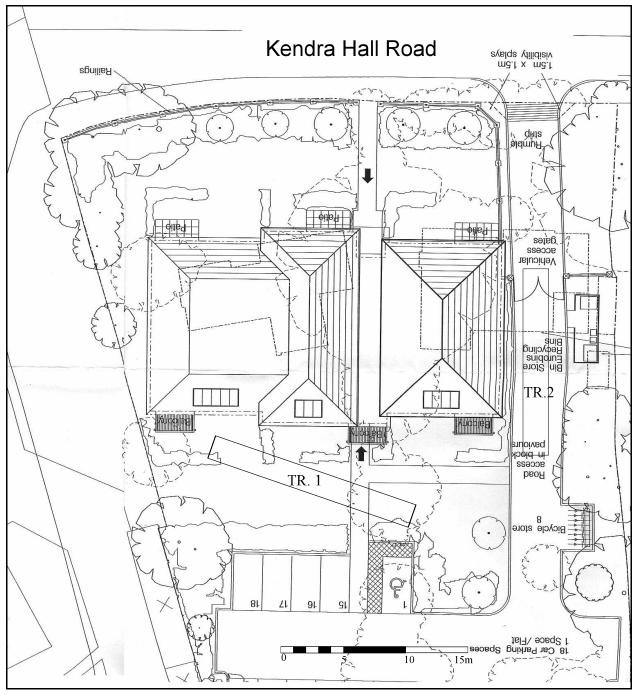


Fig. 4 No.'s 5 -7 Development and trench plan

Saxon: There is no known Saxon settlement in the vicinity of the site, except to the west of the site, where the *Merebank*, part of the boundary between Sutton and Croydon appears to be Saxon in origin. An Anglo-Saxon cemetery is known in the Edgehill Road area to the south of the site.

Pre-evaluation evidence suggested there was a low potential for Saxon archaeology on this site.

Medieval to Modern: There is no known Medieval to Modern settlement in the vicinity of the site, so the pre-evaluation evidence suggested there was a low potential for Medieval to Modern archaeology on this site.

Archaeological proposals

Usually, where development may destroy archaeology, an archaeological monitoring exercise or evaluation is undertaken to identify the presence or absence, extent, character, quality and date of any threatened deposits and, where necessary, to develop an appropriate mitigation strategy.

SAS proposed to excavate 2, 10m x 2m evaluation trenches.

Aims and Objectives

In January 2006 Sutton Archaeological Services produced its research design. Based on our brief assessment of the evidence, we formed the objectives to look for signs of Prehistoric occupation and activity on the site, and if found to determine their extent, date, condition and significance.

The Institute of Field Archaeologists has defined the purpose of a field evaluation as follows.

"The purpose of field evaluation is to gain information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality), in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, leading to one or more of the following:

- the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource
- the formulation of a strategy to initiate a threat to the archaeological resource
- the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research."

Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, IFA, 2001

Archaeological Methodology

Standards: SAS carried out the archaeological evaluation in accordance with

- our research design dated January 2006. (See below for the change we had to make in positioning the trench)
- the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangement in Field Archaeology, Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluations
- the archaeological guidance papers issued by English Heritage.
- the planning condition inserted by the London Borough of Croydon's grant of planning permission 05/00531/P dated 23th March 2005

Control: All excavation work was done under the control of the archaeologists on site.

Trenches: We dug 1 trench as shown on fig. 4. The development was well advanced before the archaeological work began, in contravention of the archaeological condition. The only place to excavated the two required trenches was at the rear of the properties. When it came to excavate the trenches, it was found that the available area was two small to fit in the two 10m trenches. A 17m long trench was therefore excavated across the available area.

We broke open the trench with a JCB 3CX Site Master, using a wide-bladed (1.50m+) smooth-edged ditching bucket and, where appropriate, a toothed bucket.

Non-archaeological deposits: In the trench we removed by machine, in level spits of no more than 10-15 cm, the topsoil and subsoil. Work continued removing all overburden until we reached the first significant archaeological layer (or the natural deposits), at which point all machine work ceased in that trench. (We excavated up to 20cm into the natural to make sure we had reached true natural and not re-deposited material.) In this way we excavated the trench without finding any significant archaeological deposits.

Site records: We recorded all features as we proceeded, by written records, plans, sections and photographs. In all, we recorded 3 contexts - numbered [001] to [003] - in a single context recording system. The site was recorded in accordance with the fieldwork methodology in our research design, and using the Museum of London's recording system.

Levels: All levels were taken from the developer's site drawing 200/P3 dated September 2005.

Backfilling: After excavating and recording we backfilled the trenches and roughly levelled the ground, leaving surplus spoil on site.

Evaluation results

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the southern part of the site and oriented north-west to south-east. Context **[001]** was the topsoil (north-west: 77.95m aOD to south-east: 78.04m aOD). This covered the site to a depth of 18-21cm.

Underlying **[001]** was the sub-soil, a very soft, greyish brown silty clay context **[002]** (north-west: 77.77m aOD to south-east: 77.84m aOD). The deposit had a depth of 26cm with a clear horizon to the next context, the natural geological deposit.

Context [003] (north-west: 77.52m aOD to south-east: 77.58m aOD) was the natural chalk and extended across the whole of the trench.

There were no archaeological finds or features of any period.

Assessment and interpretation

The evidence from the SAS preliminary research indicated that there was Prehistoric archaeology in the surrounding area.

The evaluation only revealed topsoil and the sub-soil overlying the natural chalk.

There was no evidence for archaeology or finds of any period in the trench.

Archaeological potential

Following the evaluation our revised view is that this site has no potential for archaeological remains of any period.

Conclusions and recommendations

Our findings set out above lead us to conclude that the proposed development did not threaten to destroy any archaeological remains of national, regional or local importance, deserving further investigation or preservation.

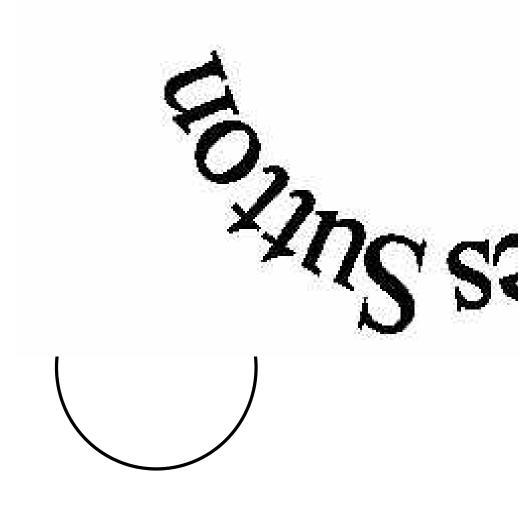
We recommend that no further archaeology is needed, though the decision to discharge the archaeological condition rests with the archaeological advisor at English Heritage and the local planning authority.

Publications and dissemination

The evidence is not worthy of publication but a note on the evaluation will be placed in the *London Archaeologist's* round-up and a copy of the report lodged in the local library.

Archive

The resulting archive, including all of the finds, will be donated by the developer and deposited with the Museum of London when the final report has been completed



© Sutton Archaeological Services 2006

200 Kingston Road, Wimbledon, LONDON. SW19 3NU. Email: archsutton@aol.com

Tel: Mobile: Fax: 020-8543-2257 07973-169321 020-8543-6473

Tel: 020-8543-2257
200 Kingston Road, Wimbledon, LONDON. SW19 3NU. Mobile: 07973-169321
Email: archsutton@aol.com Fax: 020-8543-6473