

**Archaeological Evaluation 65 & 67 Haling Park Road
London Borough of Croydon**

**NGR 531886 164010
(TQ 31886, 64010)**

Planning Ref: 10/02272/P

**Project No: 4937
Site Code: HPK 11**

**ASE Report No: 2011166
OASIS id: archaeol6-104906**

Nick Garland MA

**With contributions by
Lesley Davidson, Sarah Porteus
Elke Raemen and Lucy Sibun**

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Abstract

A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 65 & 67 Haling Park Road, London Borough of Croydon in advance of a proposed development. The work was undertaken on the 4th July 2011 and was commissioned by J.P. Whelan Homes Ltd. The work comprised the excavation of four trenches, three measuring 15 m in length and one measuring 20 m in length. The natural horizon varied in depth from 60.806 OD in the north-west of the site and 61.918 OD in the south-east of the site.

A single posthole was observed within Trench 4. Later 19th or 20th century clay pipe, ceramic building material and animal bone were recovered from the fill of this feature which most likely represents a modern fence post.

Little truncation of the natural horizon was recorded.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, UCL, were commissioned by J.P. Whelan Homes Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development at 65 & 67 Haling Park Road, Croydon CR2 6ND (Figure 1; NGR 531886 164010).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 Currently the site is occupied by the gardens or pre-existing houses. It lies within a residential area and is bound on all sides by residential properties. Further to the east lies Haling Park Road.

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2011) the site lies between a bedrock geology Thanet Sand Formation and Lewes, Seaford and Newhaven Chalk Formation; no superficial geology has been recorded.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission for the refurbishment of the existing house and erection of 4 two bedroom chalets was granted by the London Borough of Croydon (Application Reference: 10/02272/P). The Archaeological condition attached to this permission stated:

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

REASON: In order to safeguard and preserve archaeological remains likely to otherwise be damaged by the development of this site.

1.3.2 Following consultation between ASE and GLAAS (Greater London Archaeological Advisory Services) Advisor, Mark Stevenson, it was decided that an archaeological evaluation should be conducted on the site.

1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2011) for the Archaeological Field Evaluation was produced and submitted to and approved by GLAAS prior to the commencement of work. This document detailed the aims, objectives and methods to be used during the archaeological evaluation.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The aims of this work were outlined in the WSI and are reproduced below (ASE 2011).

1.4.2 The general aims of the evaluation are:

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed development
- To determine the extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any archaeological remains
- To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological remains
- To report on the results of the archaeological evaluation

1.4.3 The specific aims of the evaluation are:

- To determine the presence/absence of Later Prehistoric remains in relation to the adjacent burnt mound. Can activity on the site be linked to this monument and provide dating evidence? Can evidence from the site help elucidate the siting of the burnt mound in relation to local water sources? These questions are framed within the following objectives set out in the Research Framework for London Archaeology (EH 2002a)

1. "Researching the potential for categorisation of settlement sites
Future research should consider whether the lack of 'settlement sites' is more apparent than real, and if so, what it signifies"
(Para 4, P3)
2. "In turn, understanding the relationship between landscape, river and settlement, and the influences of the Thames in particular on communications and social interaction" (Para 3, TL2)

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the findings of the archaeological evaluation undertaken by Nick Garland (Archaeologist) and Lesley Davidson (Surveyor) on the 4th July 2011. The project was managed by Jon Sygrave (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 An Archaeological Strip, Map and Record exercise was undertaken immediately adjacent to the site by Archaeological Solutions in May 2010 (Archaeological Solutions 2010). This investigation formed part of the same development as this phase of works. The archaeological background from that report has been summarised below.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 The Prehistoric period is well represented within the area surrounding the site with evidence dated from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age. This included a palaeochannel, a Mesolithic flint axe, Neolithic axe heads and a range of flint work of a broadly prehistoric date. The Bronze Age is especially well represented in this area, including a burnt mound which lies adjacent to the site. This is supported by the discovery of Bronze Age Beaker pottery and flintwork including debitage and tools.

2.3 Iron Age & Roman

2.3.1 While evidence for activity in the Iron Age and Roman periods in this evidence is virtually non-existent there have been some stray find spots including Iron Age pottery and a Romano-British spindle whirl that suggest that this area was inhabited during this period.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and medieval

2.4.1 Archaeological evidence for the Anglo-Saxon and later medieval period is severely lacking the area surrounding the site. Evidence for rural occupation in this area during the Anglo-Saxon period extends only from evidence of place names of nearby Langley and Elmers End and later in the medieval period from the mention of the town in the Domesday Book.

2.5 Post-medieval and modern

2.5.1 The post-medieval period in this area was initially defined by agricultural activity. This is illustrated in excavations in close vicinity to the site where field boundary ditches and a trackway dating to the 19th century were excavated. Other evidence for this period includes the Church of St Augustine which was constructed between 1881-4 and later in the 20th century the construction of a WW II Air raid shelter.

2.6 Previous Archaeological Investigation

2.6.1 The Archaeological Strip, Map and Record exercise undertaken by Archaeological Solutions in 2010, involved the stripping of an area measuring 11m x 4.5 m immediately to the east of the site but revealed no evidence of archaeological activity (*ibid*).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** Four trenches, three measuring 10m x 1.8m and one measuring 20m x 1.8m, were machine excavated across the area of the proposed development under archaeological supervision (Figures 2 & 3).
- 3.2** The trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision, using a 13 ton 360 degree tracked excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.
- 3.3** Only undifferentiated topsoil, subsoil and overburden of recent origin was removed by machine and kept separately. These layers were excavated in spits of no more than 0.1m for the top and subsoil, down to the top of the underlying 'natural'. Surfaces were manually cleaned to identify any archaeological deposits or features. All spoil removed from the trenches was inspected visually and also scanned with a metal detector for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.
- 3.4** All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2011) and IfA guidelines (IfA 2008). Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 or by GPS Total Station. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10.
- 3.5** A full photographic record of the trenches and associated deposits and features was kept (including monochrome prints, colour slides and digital images), and will form part of the site archive.
- 3.6** The archive, which is quantified in Table 1, is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, East Sussex and will be offered to East Surrey Museum. Pending confirmation from the museum, it will be deposited in due course.

Number of Contexts	14 contexts
No. of files/paper record	1 folder
Plan and sections sheets	1 sheets
Bulk Samples	1 samples
Photographs	6 colour slides, 6 B+W, 28 digital

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS (Fig 4)

Four trenches were excavated across the area of the site. Trenches 1, 2 and 4 measured 10m x 1.8m and trench 2 measured 20m x 1.8m.

4.1 Trench 1

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.2 m	61.336
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.33 m	61.136
1/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	60.806

Table 2: Recorded Contexts within Trench 1

4.1.1 Summary

The natural [1/003], a mid orange sand with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 60.975 OD in the north-east of the trench and 60.89 OD in the south-west of the trench. A subsoil layer, [1/002], a light orangish brown sandy silt, lay over the natural geology and underneath a layer of topsoil [1/001]. No archaeological features or finds were uncovered within this trench.

4.2 Trench 2

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.2 m	62.003
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.28 m	61.803
2/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	61.523

Table 3: Recorded Contexts within Trench 2

4.2.1 Summary

The natural layer [2/003], a mid orange sand with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 61.704 OD in the east of the trench and 61.236 OD in the west of the trench. A subsoil layer, [2/002], a light orangish brown sandy silt, lay over the natural geology and underneath a layer of topsoil [2/001]. No archaeological features or finds were uncovered within this trench.

4.3 Trench 3

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.22 m	61.558
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.28 m	61.338
3/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	61.058

Table 4: Recorded Contexts within Trench 3

4.3.1 Summary

The natural layer [3/003], a mid orange sand with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 61.458 OD in the north-west of the trench and 61.121 OD in the south-east of the trench. A subsoil layer, [3/002], a light orangish brown sandy silt, lay over the natural geology and underneath a layer of topsoil [3/001]. No archaeological features or finds were uncovered within this trench.

4.4 Trench 4

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.2 m	62.348
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.23 m	62.148
4/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	61.918
4/004	Cut	Cut of posthole	0.32 m	0.28 m	0.1 m	61.823
4/005	Fill	Fill of posthole	0.32 m	0.28 m	0.1 m	61.823

Table 5: Recorded Contexts within Trench 4

4.3.1 Summary

The natural layer [3/003], a mid orange sand with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions, was observed between 61.753 OD in the west of the trench and 61.846 OD in the east of the trench.

A single posthole, [4/004], was uncovered in this trench. It was circular in shape and concave in profile with moderately steep sloping sides. It was filled by [4/005], a light greyish brown sandy silt. Animal bone, undated ceramic building material (CBM) and clay pipe dated 1850-1910 were recovered from the fill of this feature.

This feature was cutting the natural [4/003] and overlain by a subsoil layer, [4/002], a light orangish brown sandy silt. The subsoil was overlain by a layer of topsoil [4/001].

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the archaeological work (Table 6). In addition a decorated clay tobacco pipe (wt 8g) which was assigned unique registered finds number RF <1> was recovered. Finds were all washed and dried and were subsequently counted, weighed and bagged by context and by material. The registered find was bagged and recorded individually. None of the finds require further conservation.

Context	CBM	Wt (g)	A. Bone	Wt (g)
4/005	1	<2	1	<2

Table 6: Quantification of the finds

5.2 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

5.2.1 A single highly abraded flake of ceramic building material was recovered from context [4/005]. The fragment was in a brownish orange fine sandy fabric, no date could be assigned to the fragment.

5.3 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.3.1 A single clay tobacco pipe was recovered from [4/005]. The piece consists of a fragmentary briar bowl with leaf-decorated seams (RF <1>). No maker's marks are present. The piece dates between ca. 1850 and 1910.

5.4 The Animal Bone by Lucy Sibun

5.4.1 The only bone recovered was a fragment of the distal shaft of an unidentified bird ulna. No further data was available.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Karine Le Hégarat

- 6.1** A single sample was extracted during evaluation work at the site to establish evidence for environmental remains such as wood charcoal, charred macrobotanical remains, fauna and mollusca. The 10 litre sample, taken from the light greyish brown sandy silt fill [4/005] of posthole [4/004], interpreted as a possible modern fence post, was processed in a flotation tank and the residue and flot were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes and air dried. The residue was passed through graded sieves (4 and 2mm) and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Table 7). The flot was scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and its content recorded (Table 8). Preliminary identifications of the charred macrobotanicals have been made using modern comparative material and reference texts (Cappers *et al.* 2006 and NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).
- 6.2** The flot was dominated by uncharred vegetation including modern roots and uncharred weed seeds including elder (*Sambucus nigra*), blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg./*idaeus*) and one seed from the pea (Fabaceae) family. The presence of uncharred vegetation suggests a small degree of modern post-depositional disturbance and potential contamination of the deposit.
- 6.3** Sampling produced small quantities of wood charcoal as well as infrequent charred macrobotanicals. Some evidence of possible preservation by mineralisation was also noted with three potential seeds from the Rose (cf. Rosaceae) family recorded in the flot. Preservation of mineralised remains often occurs where cess/faecal matter is found. The wood charcoal fragments were sparse and predominantly small (<4mm and often <2mm in size) and in several instances, they were vitrified indicating burning at high temperature. The charred macroplant remains consisted of a single poorly preserved grass (Poaceae) caryopsis as well as an unidentified tuber. No other classes of biological material were seen with the exception of a very small quantity of small unburnt bones fragments.
- 6.4** A small amount of industrial debris was noted in the flot and residue consisting of clinker-like material, slag, glassy material and vesicular material. A small amount of fire cracked flints were present in the residue.
- 6.5** Sampling has confirmed the presence of a small quantity of environmental remains including wood charcoal fragments and charred macrobotanicals. However, the charcoal fragments are too fragmented and insufficient to provide meaningful interpretations regarding fuel use or the vegetation environment and the presence of modern disturbance limits their dating potential. The charred macroplants are also too limited to provide significant information regarding the past vegetation environment.

Table 7: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250)

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	4/005	Fill of posthole [4/004]	10	10	*	<2	Slag***/8g - FCF */4g

Table 8: Flot quantification

(* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Ind debris hammerscale
1	4/005	18	97	74	24	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. <i>Idaeus</i> (*), <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (*), <i>Fabaceae</i> (1), <i>Rosaceae</i> (3)	*	**	***	*	Poaceae (1)	+	*	unident. tuber (1)	++	***

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 This archaeological evaluation has illustrated a lack of archaeological activity across the majority of the site. A single later 19th or 20th century posthole was recorded in Trench 4. The use of this area as gardens for the existing property may suggest that this is a modern fence post associated with this function.

7.2 Depth of archaeological remains and extent of modern truncation

7.2.1 The natural horizon, on which the posthole was uncovered, measured between 0.5 and 0.55 m below the existing ground surface. Only minor truncation of the natural sand was observed within the four trenches, probably due to its previous function as gardens.

7.3 Conclusions

7.3.1 Whilst this phase of work has not uncovered significant archaeological remains, it has demonstrated a lack of modern truncation. Given the proximity of other archaeological remains, most notably the Bronze Age burnt mound, there remains some potential that preserved archaeological features or deposits may exist within the gardens of the surrounding properties.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank J.P. Whelan Homes Ltd for commissioning the work, in particular Paul Jeffrey and Mark Stevenson of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) for his guidance throughout the project.

HER Summary Form

Site Name: 65 & 67 Haling Park Road, Croydon	
Site Address: 65 & 67 Haling Park Road, Croydon	
Summary: <p>A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 65 & 67 Haling Park Road, London Borough of Croydon in advance of a proposed development. The work was undertaken on the 4th July 2011 and was commissioned by J.P. Whelan Homes Ltd. The work comprised the excavation of four trenches, three measuring 15 m in length and one measuring 20 m in length. The natural horizon varied in depth from 60.806 OD in the north-west of the site and 61.918 OD in the south-east of the site.</p> <p>A single posthole was observed within Trench 4. Later 19th or 20th century Clay pipe, ceramic building material and animal bone were recovered from the fill of this feature which most likely represents a modern fence post.</p> <p>Little truncation of the natural horizon was recorded.</p>	
District/Unitary: London Borough of Croydon	Parish:
Nature of Development: Refurbishment of the existing house and erection of 4 two bedroom chalets.	
Period(s): Post-Medieval	
NGR (centre of site : 8 Figures): NGR 531886 164010	
Type of archaeological work (delete) Evaluation	
Date of Recording: 4 th July 2011	
Unit undertaking recording: Archaeology South-East	
Geology: Thanet Sand Formation and Lewes, Seaford and Newhaven Chalk Formation	
Title and author of accompanying report: An Archaeological Evaluation at 65 & 67 Haling Park Road, Croydon , Greater London by Nick Garland	
Summary of fieldwork results: <p>A single posthole was observed within Trench 4. Later 19th or 20th century Clay pipe, ceramic building material and animal bone were recovered from the fill of this feature which most likely represents a modern fence post.</p>	
Likelihood of surviving archaeological remains on-site: Low	
Location of archive/finds: Currently held at the offices of ASE	
Contact at Unit: Jon Sygrave	Date: July 2011

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-104906

Project details

Project name 65 and 67 Haling Park Road, Croydon

Short description of the project A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 65 & 67 Haling Park Road, London Borough of Croydon in advance of a proposed development. The work was undertaken on the 4th July 2011 and was commissioned by J.P. Whelan Homes Ltd. The work comprised the excavation of four trenches, three measuring 15 m in length and one measuring 20 m in length. The natural horizon varied in depth from 60.806 OD in the north-west of the site and 61.918 OD in the south-east of the site. A single posthole was observed within Trench 4. Later 19th or 20th century Clay pipe, ceramic building material and animal bone were recovered from the fill of this feature which most likely represents a modern fence post. Little truncation of the natural horizon was recorded.

Project dates Start: 04-07-2011 End: 04-07-2011

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes HPK11 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type DITCH Modern

Significant Finds NONE None

Methods & techniques 'Sample Trenches'

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON CROYDON CROYDON 65 and 67 Haling Park Road, London Borough of Crodon

Postcode CR2 6ND

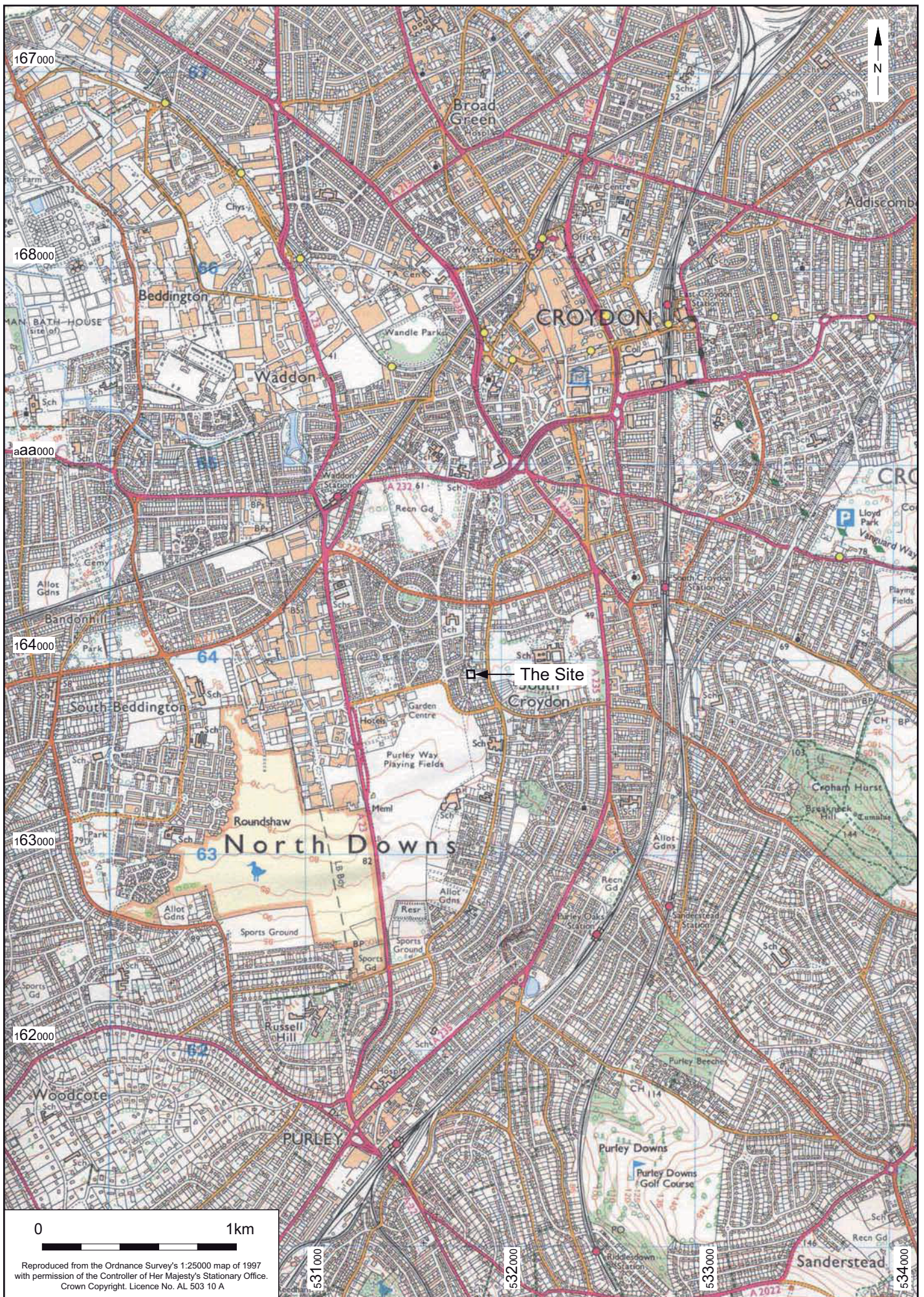
Study area 1548.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 31886 64010 51.3593147240 -0.105541669372 51 21 33 N 000 06 19 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 60.81m Max: 61.92m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South-East
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Jon Sygrave
Project supervisor	Nick Garland
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	J.P. Whelan Homes Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Survey'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Map','Photograph','Plan','Report','Survey '
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at 65 and 67 Haling Park Road, London Borough of Croydon
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Garland, N
Other bibliographic details	2011166
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Entered by	Nick Garland (n.garland@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	8 July 2011

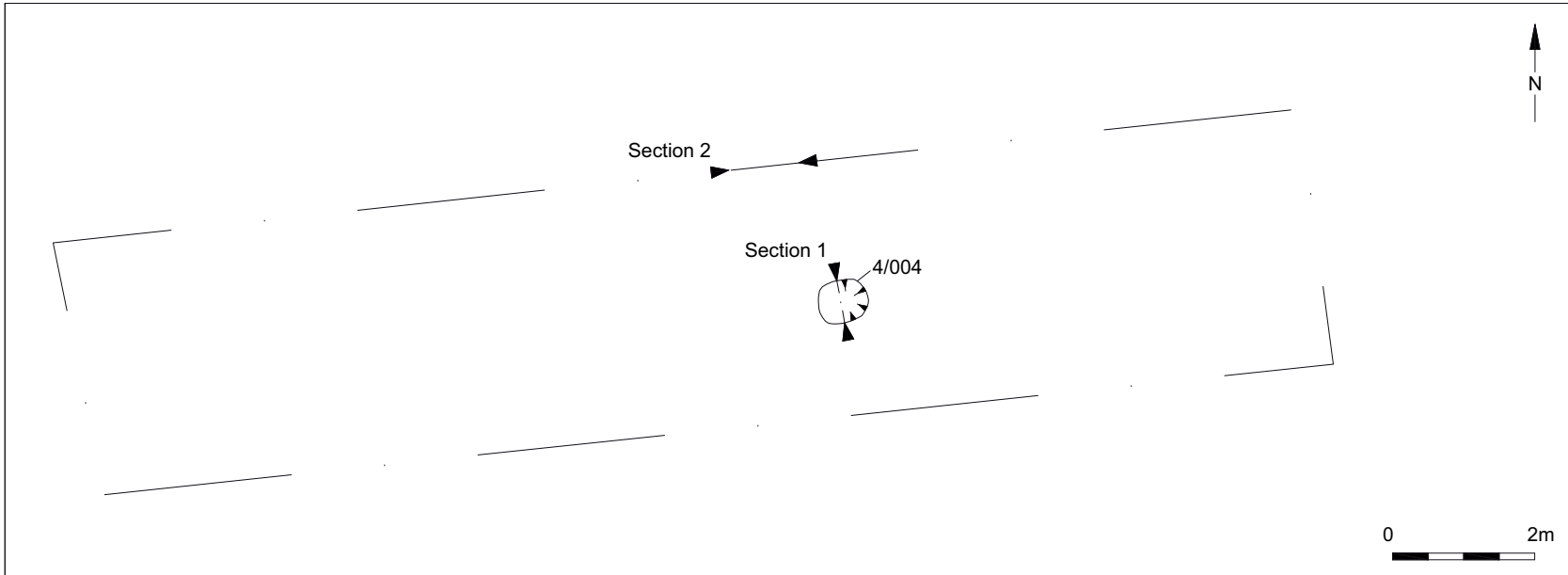


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© Archaeology South-East		65 and 67 Haling Park Road, Croydon		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4937	June 2011	Site location		
Report Ref: 2011166	Drawn by: JLR			



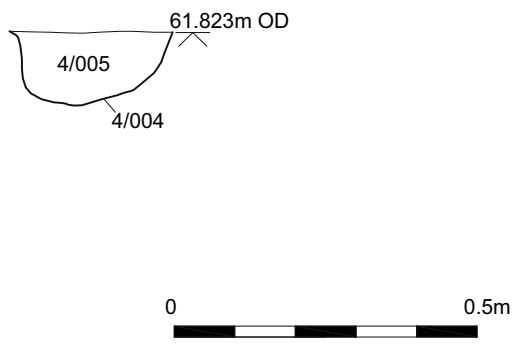
• Archaeology South-East		65 and 67 Haling Park Road, Croydon	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4937	June 2011	Trench location plan	
Report Ref: 2011166	Drawn by: JLR		



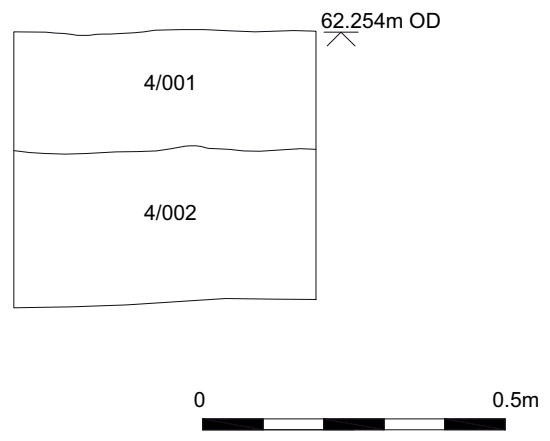
Trench 4: Plan



Trench 4: West facing photograph of trench



Section 1: East facing section of posthole 4/004



Section 2: South facing representative section of trench



Trench 4: West facing photograph of 4/004

• Archaeology South-East		65 and 67 Haling Park Road, Croydon	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 4937	July 2011	Trench and feature plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2011166	Drawn by: LD		

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