

**An Archaeological Watching Brief  
on Land R/O 9 & 11 Elmfield Way,  
South Croydon  
London Borough of Croydon**

**NGR: TQ 33500 62920**



**By Jonathan Gardner, PhD**

**An Archaeological Watching Brief  
cb Land R/O 9 & 11 Elmfield Way,  
South Croydon  
London Borough of Croydon**


**NGR: TQ 33500 62920**

**Planning Ref: 14/00809/P**

**ASE Project No: 170155  
Site Code: ELW17**

**ASE Report No: 2017309  
OASIS id: archaeol6-289181**

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**Abstract**

*This report presents the results of an archaeological Watching Brief carried out by Archaeology South-East on Land to the rear of 9 & 11 Elmfield Way, South Croydon, London Borough of Croydon, on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2017. The monitoring work found no evidence of archaeological remains surviving the extensive terracing associated with construction work in the 1950s. The only feature present was the remnants of a 1950s tennis court surface which directly overlay natural chalk geology.*

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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, University College London, were commissioned by Timothy McCarthy to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording on land to the rear of 9 & 11 Elmfield Way, South Croydon (Figure 1, NGR 533500 162920).
- 1.1.2 The site is situated in the London Borough of Croydon and is located behind extant housing on the site of a former tennis court (most recently used as a garden), located behind numbers 9 and 11 Elmfield way. It is bound by residential developments on all sides, with the exception of a narrow access strip leading to the main road to the east.
- 1.1.3 Planning consent (Reference 14/00809/P) has been granted for the erection of a two-bedroom detached bungalow, formation of vehicular access and provision of associated parking.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

- 1.2.1 Based on results from the British Geological Survey Map Viewer, the geology of the area is Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk formation (BGS 2017), all part of the White Chalk sub-group of the Chalk Group of southern and eastern England. There are no superficial deposits recorded. These geological conditions were confirmed by observations made during the fieldwork.
- 1.2.2 The site is located on a relatively steep gradient descending from the south west to the north east. The land has been terraced extensively as part of the construction of Elmfield Way and the adjacent Sandhurst Close to the West from the 1950s onwards. This terracing resulted in a series of rectangular sites on which each property was constructed on the chalk. On this site a flat surface was formed for the tennis court and this terrace was supported by retaining walls of imported limestone and concrete) up to 2.8m high on three sides (Figure. 6).
- 1.2.3 During monitoring, the chalk geology was observed to be somewhat weathered on its upper surfaces and was tabulated in places, breaking off the underlying strata into sub-angular blocks up to 150mm in length.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

- 1.3.1 Planning consent (Reference 14/00809/P) was granted by the London Borough of Croydon for the erection of a two-bedroom detached bungalow, formation of vehicular access and provision of associated parking, with Condition 6 of the planning consent stating that:

*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.*

1.3.2 In accordance with this condition a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief was prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2017). The work was carried out during the initial excavation of the foundation trenches for the bungalow, in order to monitor any impact on below ground archaeological resources.

1.3.3 All archaeological monitoring work was undertaken in consultation with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) advisor for south/south east London, Joanna Taylor, following ClfA Standards and Guidance (2014a, 2014b, 2014c, 2014d) and GLAAS Archaeological Guidance Papers (Historic England 2015).

#### **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

1.4.1 The general aims of the watching brief were:

- To define, insofar as possible, the date, character, form and function of any archaeological features observed on site.
- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed development and to preserve by record any such remains.
- To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains.
- To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits.

1.4.2 Based on the London Research Framework for Archaeology (MoLAS 2002), some specific aims were also outlined in the WSI (ASE 2017):

##### *Prehistoric*

- Understanding the place of lithics in the region at this time? Many assemblages have been unearthed but further study and publication is needed.
- Clarifying the mechanisms that prompted agricultural intensification. Establishing more, better-dated evidence for the subsistence economy. The balance between pastoral and arable economies and patterns of subsistence are areas for further study, but these require improved data sets, particularly the retrieval of good faunal assemblages.

##### *Roman*

- Analysing the nature and reasons for the evolution of the road system and street layouts and their importance as engines of development and change. The site lies in the vicinity of a Roman Road and the possibility of encountering roadside occupation cannot be discarded.

*Anglo-Saxon*

- Understanding the size and character of Lundenwic, in relation to the wider region.

## **1.5 Scope of Report**

- 1.5.1 This document sets out the findings of the watching brief (20/6/17) as recorded by attending archaeologist Jonathan Gardner, and is prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2017). Fieldwork was managed by Andrew Leonard and Sarah Richie and post-excavation work by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Overview**

- 2.1.1 As stated earlier in this report, no previous archaeological work has been undertaken on the site. Prior to the present development, the plot of land at rear of 9 and 11 Elmfield Way housed a plant nursery, which itself reutilised the area of a disused 1950s tennis court.
- 2.1.2 The 20<sup>th</sup>-century construction of the terrace for the tennis court and the presence of significant retaining walls on the south, west and eastern sides of the site appears to have removed a significant portion of the underlying ground surface. Consequently, the south/south western site boundary is at least 2.8m higher than the northern edge, which itself forms the top of a retaining wall for the lower terrace excavated for the adjacent property (no. 7 Elmfield Way).
- 2.1.3 Such extensive truncation meant the potential for archaeological survival was low, though as the following summary of the archaeological background shows, the wider area is relatively rich in activity from multiple periods.
- 2.1.4 A survey of the Greater London Historic Environment Record (listed in table 1, with nearby entries located on figure 1) within a 1km radius of the site was carried out to help characterise the potential of the site itself. In this summary nearby sites/find-spots from the area referred to in brackets thus '(6)' throughout.

### **2.2 Prehistoric**

- 2.2.1 Evidence of human activity during the Mesolithic in Greater London is dominated by earlier Mesolithic sites and surface finds. Knowledge of later Mesolithic activity is limited. The only Mesolithic activity identified within the study area refers to find spots (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), including flint tools such as axes, blades and scrapers. That said, an intensity of use from this early period until the Iron Age is particularly evident very close to the site as it only lies approximately round 150m from the Croham Hurst Archaeological Priority Area.
- 2.2.2 Evidence relating to the transition between the Mesolithic and the Neolithic is very limited in the London region. However, activity during the latter part of the early Neolithic is more common. Several find spots (7, 8, 9, 10) of Neolithic date have been identified within the Study Area, particularly focussed on the summit of Croham Hurst, a 145m high hill overlooking the site to the north east. To the south west of the site area, two Neolithic flint mines have also been located (6 and 11).
- 2.2.3 The most intense prehistoric activity is again centred around the peak of Croham Hurst itself, with a Bronze Age barrow (12) and associated occupation. Another barrow that has not been securely dated can also be found nearby (17). An Iron Age site comprising several storage pits (16) was also investigated some 750m southwest of the site.

## **2.3 Roman**

- 2.3.1 Croydon lies ten miles south of central London and the site is located near the Archaeological Priority Area of the London to Brighton Roman Road (27). Only one other site has been identified within the study area, comprising a pit and a ditch (28).

## **2.4 Anglo-Saxon**

- 2.4.1 There is strong evidence that Surrey was originally a province of the Middle Saxon Kingdom in Britain. In the mid-Saxon period, Croydon lay at the heart, and almost certainly served as the administrative centre, of a great estate of the Archbishops of Canterbury. The only Anglo-Saxon sites identified within the study site are cemeteries (29, 30, 31), but no settlement has yet been identified in the area.

## **2.5 Medieval**

- 2.5.1 In the medieval period, Croydon continued to act as an important centre in the management of the estates of the Archbishops of Canterbury. No medieval sites have been identified within the study area.
- 2.5.2 In this period the site lay within the manor of Croham (roughly following the boundaries of today's electoral ward), and as part of the parish of Sanderstead, was originally named 'Craweham' in documents from 1225 referring to an apparent intense occupation of the area by crows (Hidden London 2017).

## **2.6 Post-Medieval and Modern**

- 2.6.1 Until the industrial revolution began, the main industries in Croydon had been those connected with agricultural activities carried out in the surrounding countryside. They included brewing, timber works, flour milling and tanning. At the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Croydon was the largest town in East Surrey, partly owing to its good transport links (the roads and railway).
- 2.6.2 Post-medieval sites within the study area include three Grade II Listed Buildings (32, 33, 34), a Second World War pillbox (35) and a Second World War anti-tank block (36).
- 2.6.3 Analysis of historic maps from the 1860s (figure. 3) onwards shows the site as open farmland likely owned or rented at various stages by either the adjacent 'Old Fox Farm' to the north west or the (new) 'Fox Farm' to the east (built by the 1890s but absent from earlier maps).
- 2.6.4 The earliest mapping (1868) shows that the wider area is rural with only the 'London, Brighton and South Coast Railway' (built in the 1840s as the 'London and Brighton Railway') to the west/south west indicating any intensification of development.
- 2.6.5 Both the curving line of Elmfield Way and the straighter dimensions of Sandhurst Close today follow historic field boundaries visible on the first OS map (fig. 3), and similarly, the main roads in the area (e.g. Selsdon Road to the north) respect historic footpaths shown on the earliest maps.

- 2.6.6 Running across the northwest corner of the site itself (the area of today's property being located in a 6.5ha (c. 16 acre) field between the aforementioned 'Old' and new 'Fox' farms) lies a straight footpath shown on the earliest OS map of 1868 and but absent from the map by 1913 (not reproduced).
- 2.6.7 Old Fox Farm appears to have been demolished by the time of the 1935 OS mapping, probably in connection with construction of the streets to the west/north west. The new Fox Farm seems to have persisted longer but is mostly absent by the time of 1956 National Grid map (Figure 4), again this was probably to facilitate residential development. The 'New Fox Farm' farmhouse (32) is grade II listed and survives to this day.
- 2.6.8 The site itself appears to have been developed in the 1950s based on the historic mapping of the area (figs. 4 and 5) with the tennis court on the site seemingly built as part of the construction of Sandhurst Close to the west rather than the housing at Elmfield Way itself, to which the court later belonged (no. 9). This was attested to on site by a blocked gate leading towards 'Foxley' a villa on Sandhurst Close on the sites western boundary.
- 2.6.9 The houses at no. 9 and 11 Elmfield Way are not present in the first edition OS map of 1956, with the property boundary surrounding the tennis court contiguous with 'Kenmore', a detached villa on Sandhurst Close; though the aforementioned gate would suggest at least the 'Foxley' villa also had access to the court. By 1966 Elmfield Way has been built and the court is isolated from the houses at Sandhurst Close, potentially indicating that the change in ownership to no. 9 Elmfield Way occurred at this point.

No.	Date	MonUID	Name
1	Mesolithic	MLO8991	Find spot: one scraper was found
2	Mesolithic	MLO8992	Find spot: three flint blades were found
3	Mesolithic	MLO8994	Find spot: a grey flint axe was found
4	Mesolithic	MLO9021	Find spot: several worked flints were found
5	Mesolithic	MLO24676	Find spot: Several worked flints were found
6	Neolithic	MLO13242	Sanderstead, Prehistoric Lithic Working Site and mine
7	Neolithic	MLO5978	Find spot: Axe of grey flint
8	Neolithic	MLO8983	Find spot: one scraper was found
9	Neolithic	MLO19610	Find spot: Several worked flints were found
10	Neolithic	MLO10788	Find spot: Neolithic utilised core flake
11	Neolithic & Anglo-Saxon	ELO10109	Neolithic flint extraction site and Anglo-Saxon cemetery
12	Bronze Age	MLO17304	Croham Hurst: Bronze Age Barrow
13	Bronze Age	MLO23136	Find spot: Croham Hurst: several pieces of scrap metal were found
14	Bronze Age	MLO73867	Find spot: Bronze Age axe
15	Bronze Age	MLO9085	Find spot: one scraper was found
16	Iron Age	MLO12363	Site comprising several storage pits
17	Prehistoric	DLO13350	Croham Hurst Round Barrow, Scheduled Monument
18	Prehistoric	MLO9035	Occupation site
19	Prehistoric	MLO26650	Lithic working site and settlement
20	Prehistoric	MLO23472	Church Way: several worked flints were found
21	Prehistoric	MLO13231	Find spot, Farley road, several worked flints were found
22	Prehistoric	MLO12419	A scraper was found
23	Prehistoric	MLO12353	Find spot: several worked flints
24	Prehistoric	DLO37718	Croham Hurst, Archaeological Priority Area
25	Prehistoric	DLO37859	Croham Hurst Round Barrow, Archaeological Priority Area
26	Roman	MLO12388	Find spot: several coins were found
27	Roman	DLO37709	London to Brighton Roman Road, Archaeological Priority Area
28	Roman	MLO12294	A refuse pit and a ditch were excavated in the 1940's
29	Anglo-Saxon	MLO13218	West Hill, Sanderstead, Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery
30	Anglo-Saxon	DLO37731	Hook Hill, Anglo-Saxon cemetery, Archaeological Priority Area
31	Anglo-Saxon	ELO5063	Excavation: six or seven skeletons were unearthed
32	Post-Medieval	DLO17137	Fox Farm House, Grade II Listed Building
33	Post-Medieval	DLO17253	Croham Hurst House, Grade II Listed Building
34	Post-Medieval	DLO17270	14 Hook Hill, Sanderstead, Grade II Listed Building
35	Post-medieval	MLO105536	Second World War pillbox
36	Post-medieval	MLO105706	Second World War anti-tank block
37	Undated	MLO13320	The Ridge Way: two burials were found, possibly pre-Roman

Table 1: List of sites located in a 1km radius from the site in the Greater London Historic Environment Record.

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology**

- 3.1.1 A site code (**ELW17**) was obtained from the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) and was used as the unique site identifier for all records.
- 3.1.2 The watching brief comprised the monitoring of ground works carried out within the site on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2017. The area monitored comprised c. 50% of all foundations that were to be dug and encompassed the northernmost 11m x 5m area of the bungalow (figure. 2). The exterior foundation trenches were dug to a formation level depth of 0.6m and were 0.8m in width, with internal wall foundations limited to 0.6m width.
- 3.1.3 All machine excavation was undertaken with a back-acting mechanical excavator provided by the client with appropriate ditching bucket. This tennis court had been covered in a layer of made ground to facilitate its use for planting, which at the eastern edge of the site was up to 0.4m thick. This material was removed prior to monitoring below ground deposits and was not recorded given its late 20<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 3.1.4 Subsequent machining removed the surface of the tennis court to expose the chalk natural. Excavation through the chalk to formation level was then observed to ensure this material was not re-deposited or that any archaeological features were otherwise masked. All hand excavation and recording was undertaken according to the Museum of London system (MoLAS 1994).
- 3.1.5 Any exposed deposits were cleaned by hand and brush where necessary due to the extremely dry weather conditions. Due to the absence of archaeological features or finds, the deposits were recorded using sketch plans and sections, and digital photography only.
- 3.1.6 All photographs, except working shots, included a board that detailed the site code, date and context number, a scale and a north arrow.

#### **3.2 Fieldwork Constraints**

- 3.2.1 Given the lack of any findings in any of the foundation trenches monitored and the evidence of extensive terracing of the site, it was agreed with the GLAAS advisor following the monitoring on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2017, that no further attendance was required.

#### **3.3 The Site Archive**

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC) in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Tables 2 and 3):



Context sheets	2
Section sheets	0
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	23
Context register	1
Drawing register	0
Watching brief forms	1
Trench Record forms	0

Table 2: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box )	0
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 3: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Foundation trenches monitored on 20/6/2017

- 4.1.1 Monitoring of the foundation trenches across the site revealed no archaeological deposits or finds of any kind.
- 4.1.2 A series of foundation trenches excavated around the exterior dimensions of the bungalow were monitored (figures 2 & 6) during the watching brief. The longest trench, in the north of the planned building was 11m long x 0.8m wide and 0.6m deep. Other similar trenches were observed running perpendicular to this along the sides of the building as well as two northwest to southeast internal footing trenches that were only 0.6m width.
- 4.1.3 In all cases the sequence of deposits in these trenches was identical. At the base of excavations was natural chalk [1001]. Its upper surface was weathered and it was excavated to a depth of between 0.5 and 0.6m. Overlying the chalk was approximately 0.10 to 0.20m of compacted clinker [1000] comprising the former surface of the tennis court (figure 6).

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
1000	Layer	Made ground	Site-wide	Site-wide	0.10-0.20
1001	Layer	Natural chalk geology	Site-wide	Site-wide	-

Table 4: List of recorded contexts

### 4.2 Observations of extant site terracing works/structures on 20/6/2017

- 4.2.1 As well as monitoring the below ground excavations taking place, the boundaries of the site were investigated to assess the extent of terracing that took place for the construction of the tennis court and thus, the impact this was likely to have had on any archaeological remains.
- 4.2.2 These observations showed that along the south/south western boundary of the site (i.e. the boundary between nos. 11 and 13 Elmfield Way) the upper terrace in the adjacent property was approximately 2.8 meters higher than the height of the tennis court surface itself, where the new development is being constructed. This back terrace was retained using neatly faced, though irregularly coursed limestone slabs and extended perpendicularly along the western side of the site (figure 6).
- 4.2.3 This western retaining wall sloped from the 2.8m height above ground level of the south/south western boundary just discussed, down to the north/north western boundary with no. 7 Elmfield Way and its succeeding, lower terrace. This wall's lowest height at this northern extent, close to the foundation trench of the new development, was 0.4m above ground level, highlighting the height difference resulting from the terracing across the site. Behind this western retaining wall and the property boundaries of the rear of Sandhurst Road (see figure. 2) was a strip of land approximately 2.5m wide. This did not seem to be the original ground surface but rather an intentional 20<sup>th</sup> century backfilling or planting bed. This could not be fully ascertained without excavation however.

- 4.2.4 It was unclear if this terrace retaining wall existed on the eastern site boundary due to extensive tree planting in the southeast at the rear of no. 11 Elmfield Way. Certainly, the eastern side of the site sloped more gently into the rear of no. 9 and no. 7 Elmfield Way in the north eastern corner and at the access road to site, all of which showed little sign of similar terracing or retaining walls, at least on visual inspection.

## **5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **5.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence**

5.1.1 A homogeneous deposit of natural chalk was overlain by approximately 0.1-0.2m of clinker that formed the surface of the tennis court. No other deposits or archaeological remains were observed other than late-20<sup>th</sup> century above ground terracing works, which retained the walls of the terrace surrounding the site boundaries.

### **5.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts**

5.2.1 There is no potential for surviving deposits within the main area of the site due to the truncation caused by terracing. The small 2.5m wide strip of land situated between the terrace retaining wall and the Sandhurst Close rear property boundaries could potentially represent an extant ground surface (i.e. pre-terracing) but it is more likely that this area was actually a planting bed or intentionally built bank during the tennis court's construction.

5.2.2 It is probable that the removal of up to 2.8m of ground height from the south site boundary and at least a depth of 0.4m at the north boundary (based on the height of the terrace retaining walls to adjacent properties) would have removed any archaeological remains, had they been present.

### **5.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period**

#### *Modern*

5.3.1 The only deposit on site was the tennis court surface itself. This had until recently been located below a late 20<sup>th</sup> century dump/made ground of garden soil, which was removed by machine prior to recording taking place.

5.3.2 The exact date of construction of the tennis court is unknown and a search of historic planning applications for the site yielded results only back until 1990 but the historic maps suggest that it was associated with the construction of houses on Sandhurst Close, which appear to have been built between the period of the 1933 and 1956 OS maps publication dates.

5.3.3 The construction of the court and surrounding houses are part of the wider development and urbanisation of previously rural areas in the area of Sanderstead and Croydon as a whole in the early- to mid- 20<sup>th</sup> century. Clearly as the area developed from the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries it was a desirable and prosperous suburb, as it remains today. Archival newsreel footage for example shows the 1926 opening of the Croham Heights estate some 1km south east of the site as a particularly desirable location marketed towards young couples seeking a modern home in still fairly rural surroundings (see British Pathé N.D.). It seems likely that the other slopes surrounding the base of Croham Hurst where the present site is located, though developed later, were equally as desirable, with the construction of not only well-built and spacious detached houses but tennis courts such as that on the present site being relatively common (see fig. 5 for example).

#### **5.4 Consideration of research aims**

- 5.4.1 Given the lack of archaeological material on site the majority of the research aims laid out in 1.4 could not be addressed. However, the site investigations did demonstrate that there was low potential for any archaeological survival on the site or probably on similarly terraced sites adjacent.

#### **5.5 Conclusions**

- 5.5.1 The watching brief unfortunately revealed no remains of archaeological interest but did demonstrate the extent to which terracing in the area may have affected archaeological deposits in the immediately locality.
- 5.5.2 The map regression undertaken for this report highlighted the relatively rapid development of this part of Croydon and thus the formation of the suburb of Sanderstead and nearby neighbourhoods.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ASE would like to thank Timothy McCarthy for commissioning the work and his assistance during the project, and Joanna Taylor, GLAAS Archaeological Advisor, for her guidance and monitoring.

### Appendix 1: HER Summary

<b>HER enquiry no.</b>	13156			
<b>Site code</b>	ELW17			
<b>Project code</b>	170155			
<b>Planning reference</b>	14/00809/P			
<b>Site address</b>	Land R/O 9 & 11 Elmfield Way, South Croydon			
<b>District/Borough</b>	L.B. Croydon			
<b>NGR (12 figures)</b>	TQ 33500 62920			
<b>Geology</b>	Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk formation (no superficial deposits)			
<b>Fieldwork type</b>	WB			
<b>Date of fieldwork</b>	20/06/2017			
<b>Sponsor/client</b>	WS Planning & Architecture			
<b>Project manager</b>	Andrew Leonard			
<b>Project supervisor</b>	Jonathan Gardner			
<b>Period summary</b>	Post Medieval			
<b>Project summary (100 word max)</b>	An archaeological watching brief was conducted at Land R/O 9 & 11 Elmfield Way, South Croydon (L.B. Croydon) on 20/06/2017. No archaeological remains were revealed with the exception of c. 0.2 thick 1950s tennis court surface. This directly overlay natural chalk geology. No finds were recovered.			

### Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
N/A	N/A	N/A	None

## Appendix 2: OASIS Form

### OASIS ID: archaeol6-289181

#### Project details

Project name	Land R/O 9 and 11 Elmfield Way, South Croydon, London Borough of Croydon
Short description of the project	An archaeological Watching Brief was carried out by Archaeology South-East at Land R/O 9 and 11 Elmfield Way, South Croydon, L.B. Croydon on 20th June 2017. The monitoring work found no evidence of archaeological remains surviving the extensive terracing which took place on the site in advance of construction in the 1950s - the only feature present was the remnants of a 1950s tennis court surface which directly overlay natural chalk geology.
Project dates	Start: 20-06-2017 End: 20-06-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ELW17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	170155 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	14/00809/P - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	TENNIS COURT Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CROYDON SELSDON AND SANDERSTEAD Land R/O 9 and 11 Elmfield Way
Postcode	CR2 0ED
Study area	640 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 33500 62920 51.349140327456 -0.082780529379 51 20 56 N 000 04 58 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 91.3m Max: 91.4m

#### Project creators



Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South-East
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Andrew Leonard
Project supervisor	Jonathan Gardner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	WS Planning & Architecture

#### **Project archives**

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Report"

#### **Project bibliography 1**

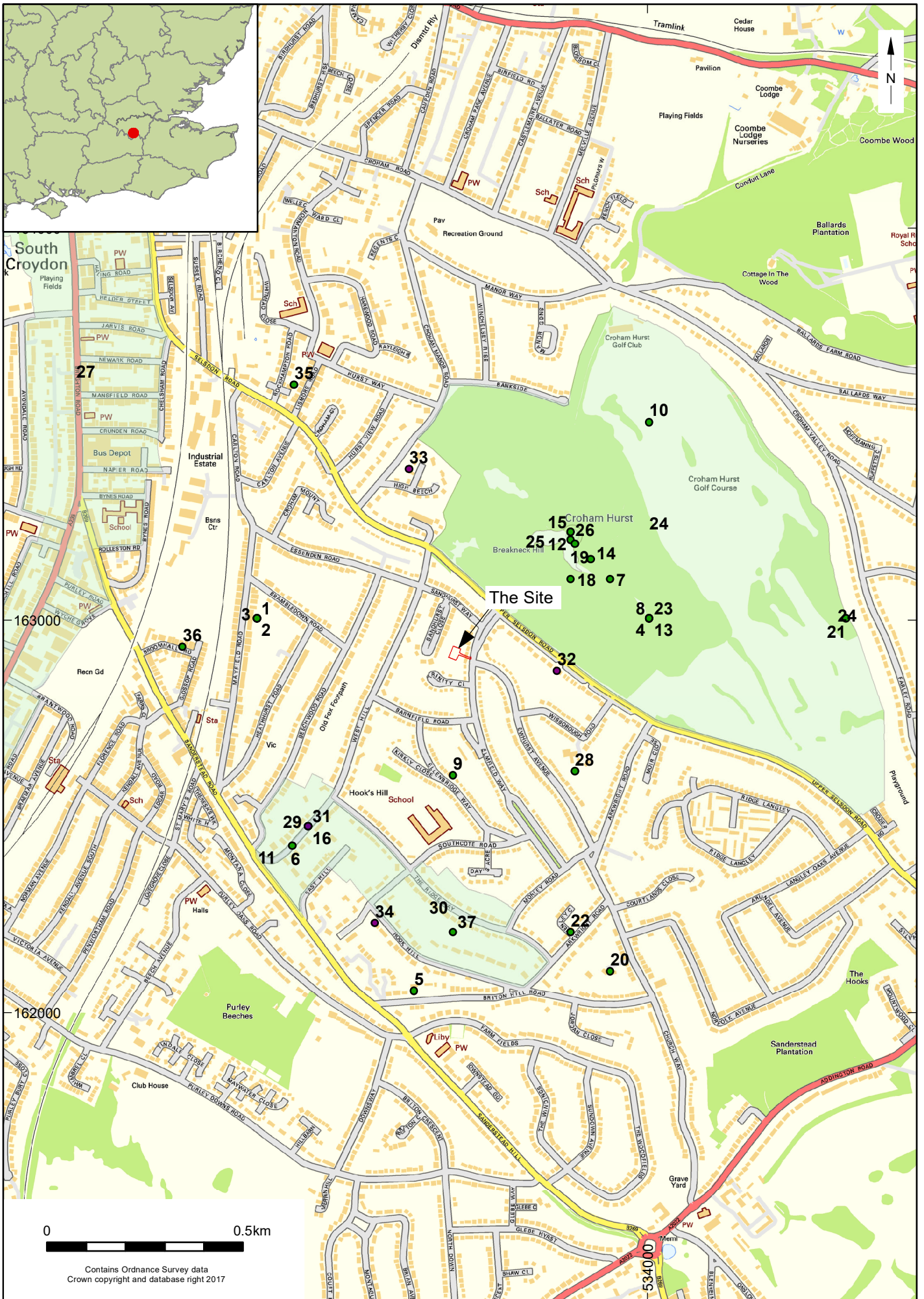
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Land R/O 9 and 11 Elmfield Way, South Croydon, L.B. Croydon
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jonathan Gardner
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, East Sussex
Description	Unpublished archaeological watching brief report.
Entered by	Jonathan W Gardner (jonathan.gardner@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	3 July 2017

**OASIS:**

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

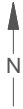
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May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm?id=289181> for this page

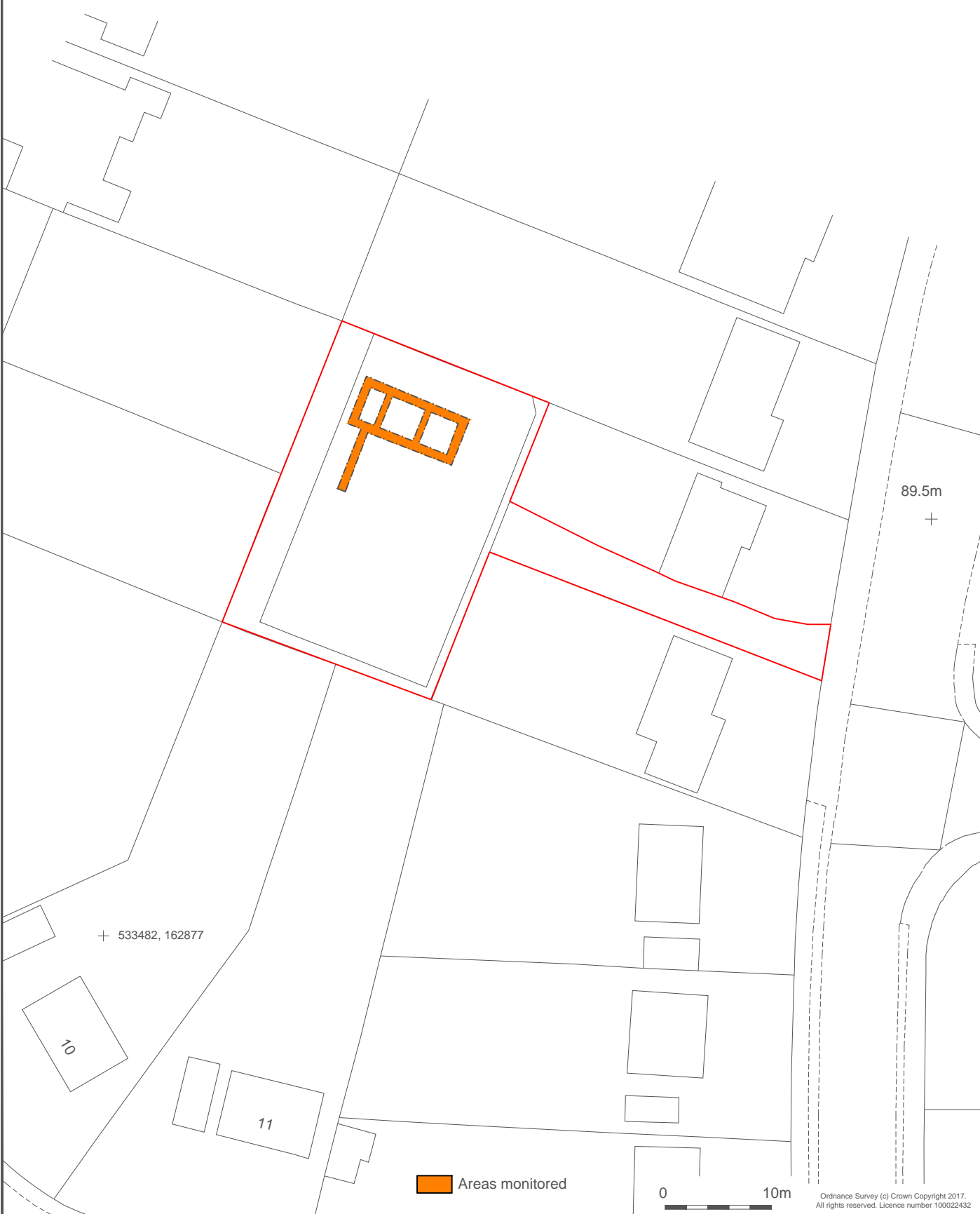


© Archaeology South-East		Land to the rear of 9 & 11 Elmfield Way, South Croydon	
Project Ref: 170155	July 2017	Site location	
Report Ref: 2017305	Drawn by: AR		

Fig. 1

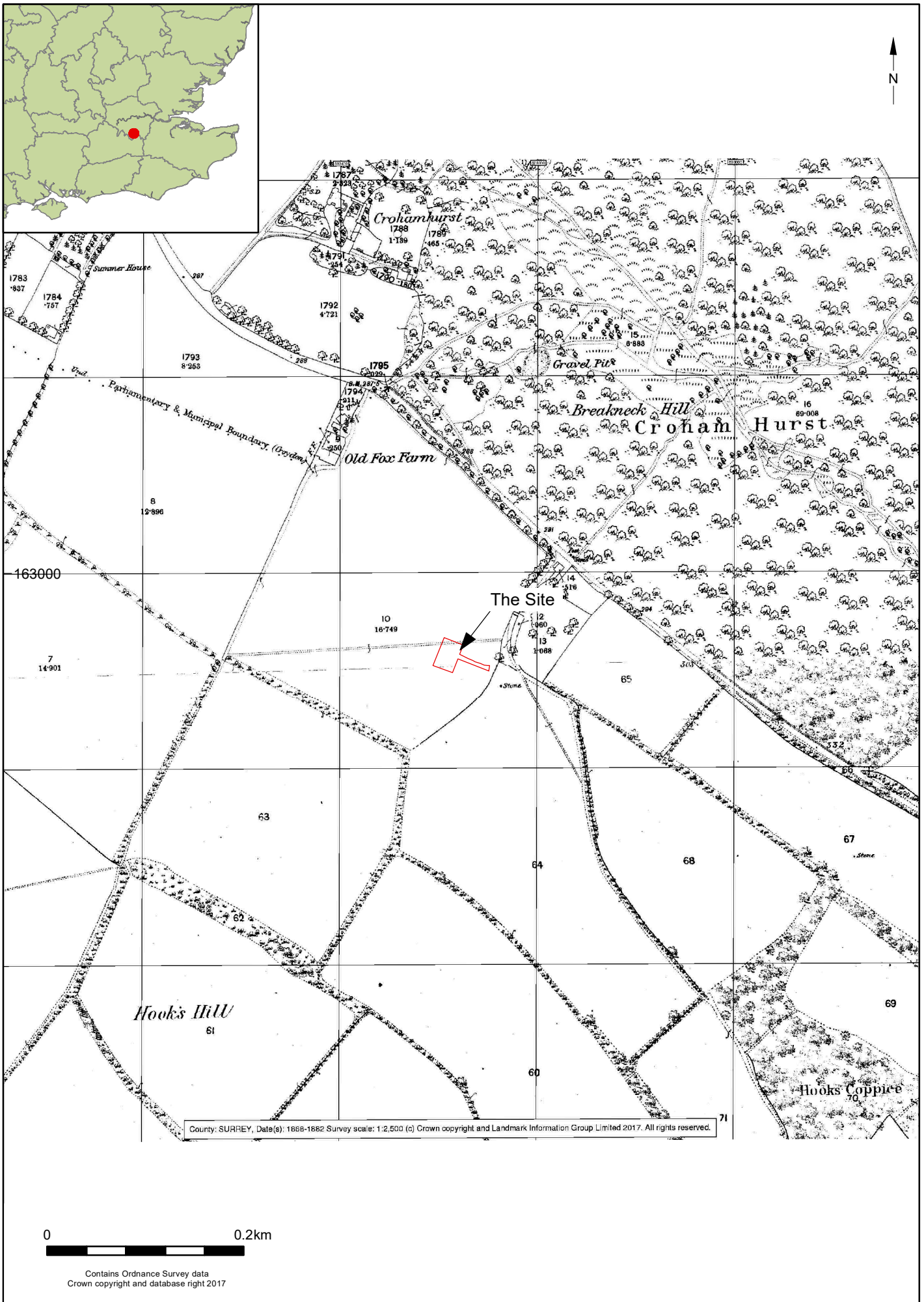


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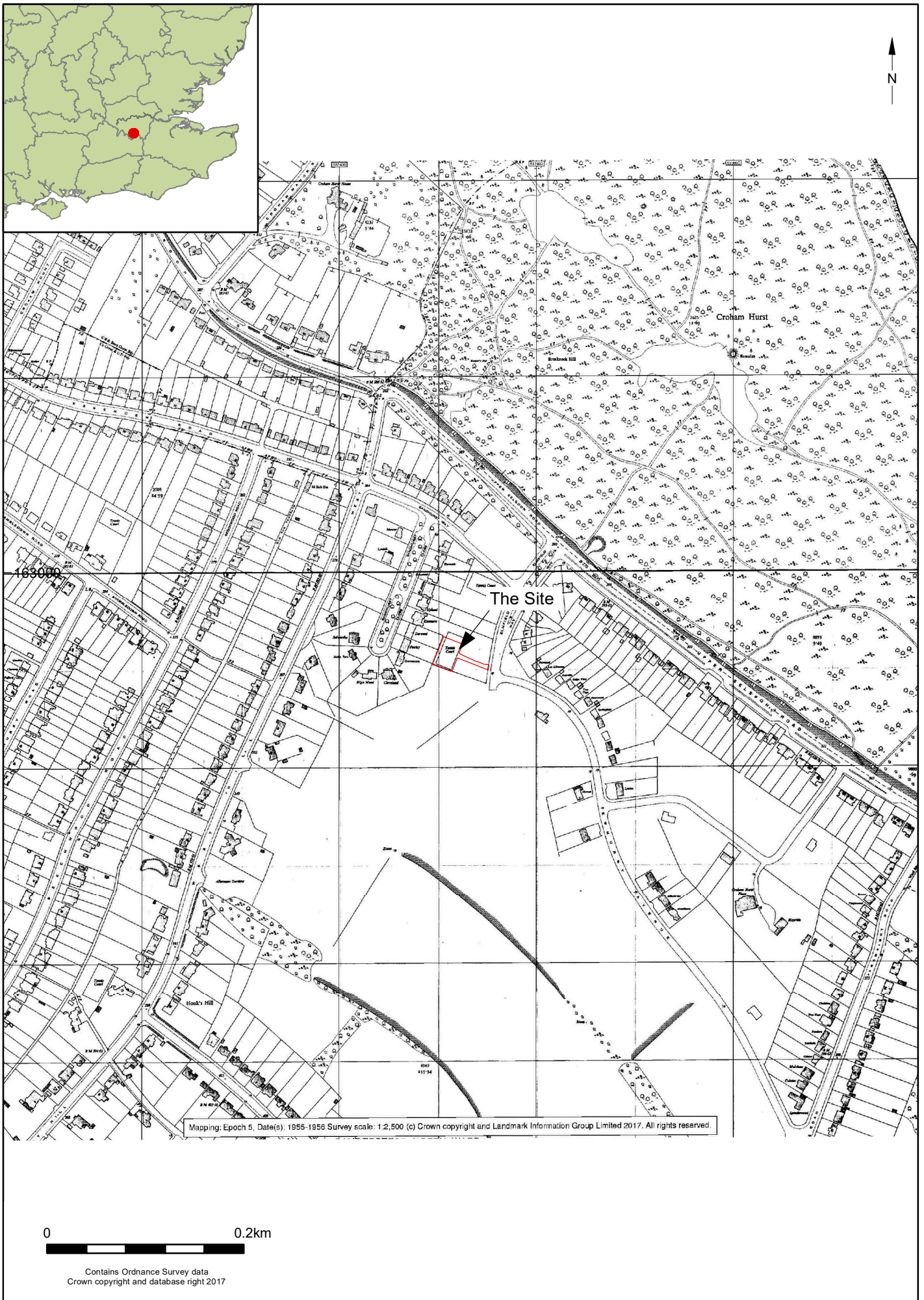
<b>© Archaeology South-East</b>		Land of Area A & 11 Elmfield Way, South Croydon	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 170155	July 2017	Site plan and areas monitored	
Report Ref: 2017305	Drawn by: AR		





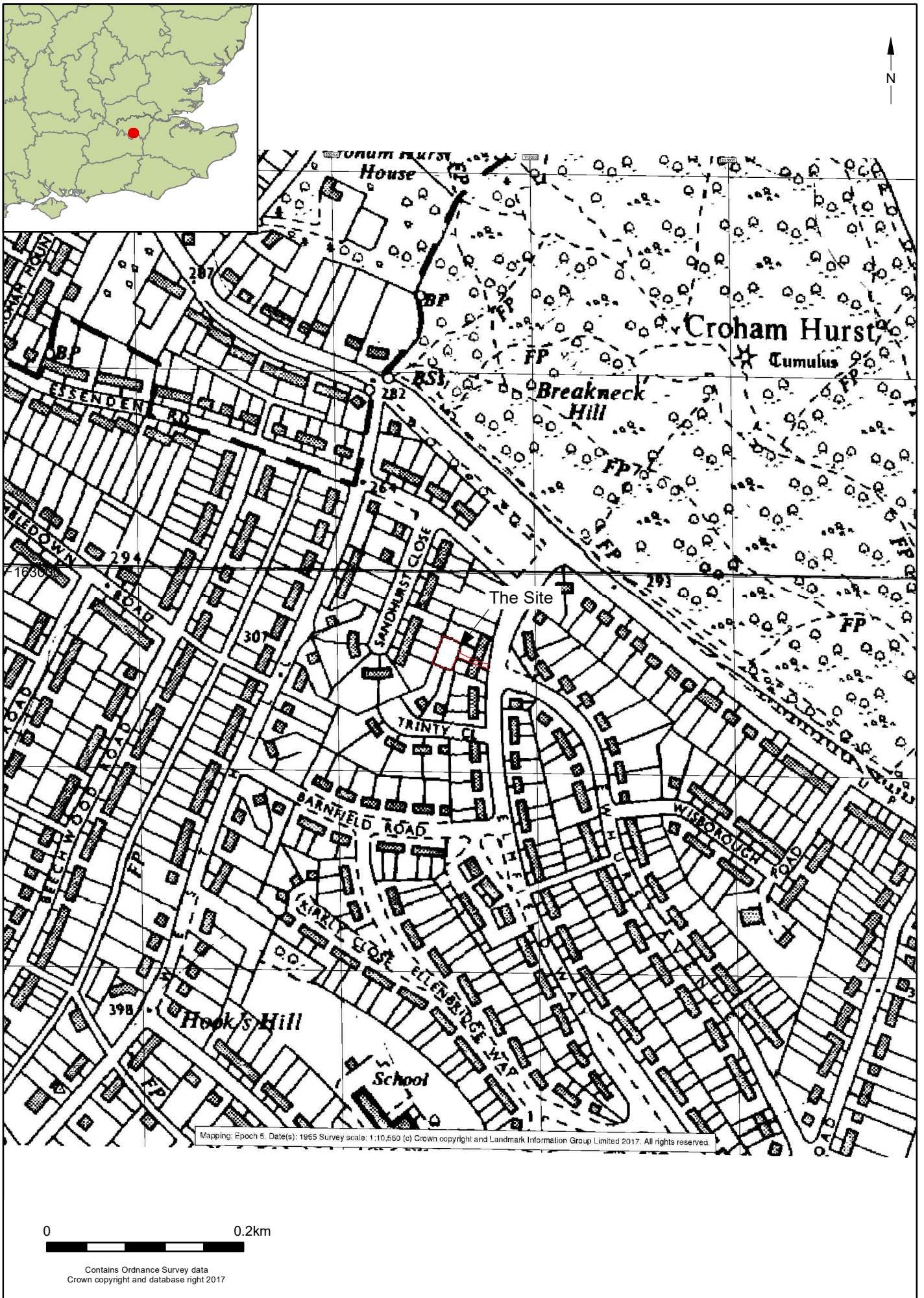
© Archaeology South-East		Land to the rear of 9 & 11 Elmfield Way, South Croydon	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 170155	July 2017	Site location on 1868-82 1:2,500 OS map	
Report Ref: 2017305	Drawn by: AR		





© Archaeology South-East		Land of A&A & 11 Elmfield Way, South Croydon	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 170155	July 2017	Site location on 1956 1:2,500 OS map	
Report Ref: 2017305	Drawn by: AR		





© Archaeology South-East		Land of 60A&A-9 & 11 Elmfield Way, South Croydon	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 170155	July 2017	Site location on 1965 1:10,560 OS map	
Report Ref: 2017155	Drawn by: AR		



View of site foundation excavations looking north



Representative section of site sequence at north west corner of foundations



South west boundary, showing extant terrace retaining wall



Site eastern terrace retaining wall looking north west



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