

**226 PAMPISFORD ROAD,  
CROYDON**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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NGR: TQ 3202 6327	Report No. 3823
District: London Borough of Croydon	Site Code: PAM 11
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3839
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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
<b>Project name</b>	226 Pampisford Road, Croydon		
<p><i>In May 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at 226 Pampisford Road, Croydon, Surrey (NGR TQ 3202 6327). The evaluation was commissioned by Working for Wellbeing, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing nursing home and the erection of new buildings to provide additional care units.</i></p> <p><i>The site is located in the Haling Grove area of south Croydon. It lies within Archaeological Priority Zone 26 as identified by Croydon Council and is surrounded by numerous other Archaeological Priority Zones in Croydon. The site had a potential for prehistoric archaeological remains.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed no archaeological features or finds.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> August 2010		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	Y	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	3839	Site code	PAM 11
Type of project	An Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	Within Archaeological Priority Zone 26		
Current land use	Residential building and garden		
Planned development	Demolition of the existing nursing home and erection of new buildings to provide additional care units		
Main features (+dates)	-		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	Greater London	London Borough of Croydon	South Croydon
HER/ SMR for area	Greater London HER		
Post code (if known)	CR2 6DB		
Area of site	c. 0.4ha		
NGR	TQ 3202 6327		
Height AOD (min/max)	c. 78m AOD		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	Advice from EH GLAAS		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Zbigniew Pozorski		
Funded by	Together: Working for Wellbeing		
Full title	226 Pampisford Road, Croydon. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Pozorski, Z.		
Report no.	3823		
Date (of report)	May 2011		

# 226 PAMPISFORD ROAD, CROYDON

## AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### **SUMMARY**

*In May 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at 226 Pampisford Road, Croydon, Surrey (NGR TQ 3202 6327). The evaluation was commissioned by Together: Working for Wellbeing, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing nursing home and erection of new buildings to provide additional care units.*

*The site is located in the Haling Grove area of south Croydon. It lies within Archaeological Priority Zone 26 as identified by Croydon Council and is surrounded by numerous other Archaeological Priority Zones in Croydon. The site had a potential for prehistoric archaeological remains.*

*In the event the evaluation revealed no archaeological features or finds.*

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In May 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at 226 Pampisford Road, Croydon, Surrey (NGR TQ 3202 6327; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Brady Mallalieu Architects Ltd on behalf of the client Together: Working for Wellbeing, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing nursing home and erection of new buildings to provide additional care units (London Borough of Croydon Planning Ref. 10/03583/P).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with an advice from English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 06/12/2010) and approved by EH GLAAS. The project adhered to EH GLAAS *Archaeological Guidance Papers* (AGPs, revised 1998), in particular *AGP No 3; Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London* and *No 5: Evaluations*. The project also conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. It aimed also to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance. It was also important to identify any evidence of prehistoric activity, or evidence of later activity.

### *Planning policy context*

1.4 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 The site is situated on the eastern side of Pampisford Road in South Croydon. To the rear (east) of the site is Haling Grove Park, a designated Site of Nature Conservation Importance, which borders, but does not include, the site. Opposite the site (west) on Kendra Hall Road are the Regina Coeli RC Primary School and Haling Manor High School, beyond which are the Purley Way playing fields. To the north and south of the site are other residential properties which extend along the length of Pampisford Road.

2.2 The principal site (226 Pampisford Road) comprises a large residential house with a driveway fronting on to Pampisford Road. It was built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and has been extended several times. The house has a substantial garden to the rear that includes foliage subdivisions and an outbuilding. The site is located within Archaeological Priority Zone 26 (Pampisford Road) as identified by Croydon Council. It is surrounded by numerous other Archaeological Priority Zones in Croydon (notably Nos. 10, 22 and 28: Wandle Gravels, Haling Park and Russell Hill).

## **3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

3.1 The site is situated at c. 78m AOD on the relatively shallow north-eastern slope of Russell Hill, which peaks at 110m AOD c. 1.5km to the south-west. To the north and east the land continues to gently slope away before rising into similar small surrounding hills, creating a gently undulating surrounding landscape.

3.2 Croydon is on the southern side of the London Basin, an area that opens onto the North Sea. The solid geology of the basin comprises the Upper Chalk (laid down under marine conditions) overlain by Palaeocene deposits (British Geological Survey 1978). The Upper Chalk typically consists

of a weak fine-grained limestone containing layers of flint occurring as nodules which can be up to cobble or boulder size. The overlying Palaeocene drift deposits comprise the Thanet Beds, which comprise greenish grey clayey and silty sands. Previous archaeological investigations along Pampisford Road, including at Nos. 218-222 (Bishop and Hawkins 1996) and No. 234 (Pickard 1999) have encountered the natural chalk at a shallow depth, overlain only by a weathered chalk horizon and naturally-accumulated layers of subsoil and topsoil (garden soils).

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment of the site has been prepared (Peachey 2010). In summary:

*Evidence for prehistoric occupation, from the Palaeolithic period to the Bronze Age, in the form of struck flint artefacts and debitage, is common in the close vicinity of the assessment site. The archaeological finds are almost entirely recovered from the shallow topsoil that overlies the natural chalk and not from in situ archaeological features. Archaeological evidence for activity in the subsequent Iron Age and Roman periods is scarce and limited to isolated topsoil finds.*

*Throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods the assessment site appears to have comprised agricultural land to the south of Haling Manor, as evidenced by post-medieval field boundaries and a trackway recorded to the south. Cartographic sources indicate that the assessment site remained as agricultural land to the south of Haling Farm until the land was enclosed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century when Pampisford Road was established and the development of Croydon spread south.*

*By 1894 the residential building at 226 Pampisford Road had been built, initially named 'Coignafern' and by 1954 identified as a nursing home. In subsequent years the plot boundaries were altered slightly but no further development occurred on the site. The plot to north, 228 Pampisford Road, was subject to sporadic development in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century which may have impacted on the potential extension area of the assessment site, but this site was built over by the existing building to the rear of 228 Pampisford Road in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. A site visit identified a basement to 226 Pampisford Road and landscaped gardens to the rear of the property.*

## **5 METHODOLOGY**

5.1 Three trenches were excavated using a mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trenches locations were approved by EH GLAAS and were situated to within the footprints of proposed new dwellings. Trench 1 was relocated slightly to the east due to the presence of demolition materials stored in the area adjacent to the former house.

5.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

### Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 3-4)

<i>Sample section 1A (DP 5): W end, N facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 78.12m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid to dark grey, soft, sandy silt.
0.15 – 0.46m	L1001	White, compact, chalk.
0.46 – 0.76m	L1002	Subsoil. Light orangey brown, compact, clayey silt.
0.76m +	L1003	Natural creamy white, compact, chalk.

<i>Sample section 1B (DP 6): E end, N facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 78.20m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.20 – 0.57m	L1002	Subsoil. As above.
0.57m +	L1003	Natural chalk. As above.

*Description:* No archaeological features or finds were present.

### Trench 2 (Fig. 2, DP 7-8)

<i>Sample section 2A (DP 9): N end, W facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 78.10m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.70m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.70m +	L1003	Natural chalk. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 2B (DP 10): S end, W facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 78.30m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.25 – 0.48m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.48 – 1.15m	L1004	Subsoil. Mid yellow, compact, silty sand.
1.15m +	L1003	Natural chalk. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description:* No archaeological features or finds were present.

**Trench 3** (Fig. 2, DP 11-12)

<i>Sample section 3A (DP 13): N end, E facing</i> <i>0.00 = 78.35m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.46m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.46 – 0.77m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.77 – 1.27m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
1.27m +	L1003	Natural chalk. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 3B (DP 14): S end, E facing</i> <i>0.00 = 78.43m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.30 – 0.64m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.64m +	L1003	Natural chalk. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description:* No archaeological features or finds were present.

**7 CONFIDENCE RATING**

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

**8 DEPOSIT MODEL**

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, a mid to dark grey, soft, sandy silt (0.15 – 0.70m thick). It overlay Subsoils L1002 and L1004, a light orangey brown, compact, clayey silt (0.25 – 0.40m thick) and a mid yellow, compact, silty sand (0.30 – 0.70m thick), respectively.

8.2 The natural chalk, L1003, was present at 0.55 – 1.15m below existing ground level and comprised a creamy white, compact chalk with local abbreviations containing dark yellow, compact, clayey silt.

**9 DISCUSSION**

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the prehistoric archaeology. Such remains have been found in the vicinity and the site lies within the Archaeological Priority Zone 26 as identified by Croydon Council. It is also surrounded by numerous other Archaeological Priority Zones in Croydon.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed. Little evidence of previous truncation appeared to have taken place, and no residual finds were recovered. The layer of chalk (L1001) present within Trench 1 was probably a natural chalk redeposited during the construction of the house on the site. Irregular and roughly linear occurrences within the



natural chalk observed within the evaluation area were of natural origin.

## **10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at London Archaeological Archives and Resource Centre (LAARC). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Together: Working for Wellbeing for funding the evaluation. AS would also like to acknowledge the assistance of Brady Mallalieu Architects Ltd (in particular Ms Sara Thomas), as well as the co-operation of Wessex Demolition and Salvage Ltd.

AS gratefully acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Mark Stevenson of English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service.

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Peachey, A., 2010, *226 Pampisford Road and land to the rear of 228 Pampisford Road, Croydon, Surrey, CR2 6DB. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. AS unpublished report No. 3508

Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW), 1983, *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. SSEW, Harpenden

## **APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)**

The following sites are those that lie within a 500m radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER).

SMR	NGR SP	Description
<b>Prehistoric</b>		
MLO99513	TQ 31855 63236	Kendra Hall Road, [No 3], South Croydon. An archaeological watching brief was conducted in 2009 by Oxford Archaeology at 2 Kendra Hall Road, South Croydon. Site code KHA09. The work was commissioned in advance of the demolition of an existing building and the construction of a block of three terraced houses, a block of flats and associated parking. The watching brief revealed deposits of worked soil consisted with open fields and domestic gardens, overlying colluvium and chalk. A probable palaeo-channel was also observed. *chalk was encountered at 0.4m below ground level.
MLO98162	TQ 31912 63177	Pampisford Road (161-163), South Croydon. An archaeological evaluation was carried out by S Holden on behalf of Pre-Construct Archaeology between 28th March and 29th March 2006. Burnt and struck flints were the only recorded archaeological features recorded. *the natural chalk was recorded between 79.8 and 80.49m AOD.
MLO98556	TQ 31762 63681	Purley Way Playing Fields [north eastern corner]. Archaeological monitoring and recording by Compass Archaeology of the Purley Way Playing Fields section of the Surrey Street Well Replacement Scheme. Fifty-five pieces of worked prehistoric flint were recovered from the topsoil across the whole area of excavation. The assemblage comprised fragments of debitage, and probably dates to the later (possibly Bronze Age) period, though this is not certain. Four scrapers, one fragmentary, and some heat cracked and burnt flint pieces were recorded.
MLO68386	TQ 3199 6323	218-222 Pampisford Rd. Evaluation undertaken by D. Hawkins for Lawson-Price Environmental, Dec. '96; site code PDD96. Prehistoric flintwork was recovered which included burnt and unburnt flakes, a blade and six burnt chunks. None of the flints were in situ, all being found within modern contexts. No further periods recorded under this site code.
MLO59704	TQ 3192 6337	Columbine Ave. An evaluation by G Potter for Museum of London Archaeology Service in March 1994 (site code RCS94). 72 pieces of struck flint, fairly crude and no diagnostic artefacts were found. Later Prehistoric date most likely. See also SMR 021554-557.
MLO12423	TQ 3210 6330	Haling Grove. Arrowhead (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)
MLO23303	TQ 3210 6330	Haling Grove. '3 White Points' & 3 Flakes. Lithic Implements (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)
MLO10783	TQ 3180 6310	Pampisford Rd. Dark Grey Flint Flake Axe Presented To CNHS Museum By EJ Horne (Mesolithic - 10000 BC To 4001 BC). British Museum Disagrees With Identification.
MLO12426	TQ 3180 6310	White & Brown Borers, Lithic Implements (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)
MLO12427	TQ 3180 6310	Grey Steep-Nosed Scraper & Broken White Heavy Scraper. Scraper (Tool) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)
MLO12428	TQ 3180 6310	Pampisford Rd. Trimming Flakes & Points. Lithic Implements (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)
MLO19622	TQ 3180 6310	Pampisford Rd. Light Grey Round Scraper Presented To CNHS By EJ Horne. Scraper (Tool) (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2201 BC)
MLO19625	TQ 3197 6356	Pampisford Rd Allotment 87. Axe With Roughly Chipped Pointed Butt. Brownish Grey Flint With Patchy Discoloured Patina On 1 Side. (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2201 BC).
MLO9088	TQ 3210 6360	St Anns Way. Perforated Hammer Axe Found 1968 On Building Site At 4'6" Depth. Stone Identified As Olivine Gabbro. (Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC)
MLO13316	TQ 3193 6294	Pampisford Rd. An Early Bronze Age Type A Beaker Found On Area That Was Allotments In 1942
MLO13317	TQ 3193 6294	Pampisford Rd. Numerous Pot Boilers Found 1942 (Prehistoric -

		500000 BC to 42 AD)
MLO12438	TQ 3193 6294	Pampisford Rd. 3 Possible Iron Age Sherds Found While 'Excavating' In What Were Allotments in 1942. Area Now Built Over.
MLO59705	TQ 3192 6337	Columbine Ave . An evaluation by G Potter for Museum of London Archaeology Service in March 1994 (site code RCS94). A baked clay spindlewhorl was found, most probable date Iron Age, but could be Roman/Early. See also SMR 021554-556.
MLO97938	TQ 32047 63424	Pampisford Road (No.240), South Croydon. Late Prehistoric flint and pottery were found through excavation at 240 Pampisford Road, Croydon, in 2005. No features were present but pieces of struck and burnt flint, and probable late-Iron Age pottery were recovered. A few fragments of later material were found in the overlying topsoil. * Natural chalk was encountered between 73.20m and 73.53m OD *
<b>Post-Medieval</b>		
MLO78280	TQ 31950 63150 (point)	212-214 Pampisford Road, Croydon. An archaeological watching brief carried out by David Divers and Gary Brown on behalf PCA. The watching brief revealed 4 cut features, interpreted as 20th century garden features. One archaeologically significant cut was observed, which probably dates to the post-medieval period.
MLO98554	TQ 32000 63072	Pampisford Road, No 208, Croydon . Archaeological watching brief by Pre-Construct Archaeology in June-July 2007. Evidence of a northwest-southeast aligned ditch appearing to form a field boundary was recorded. North-south aligned ditches were also noted, and contained a small fragment of clay pipe indicative of a post medieval date. A rough trackway directly to the east of the site boundary has a similar alignment and may indicate that these ditches were associated with the trackway. By comparison with historical maps it is thought that the boundary dates to the 19th century.
<b>19<sup>th</sup> Century - Modern</b>		
MLO98419	TQ 30599 60225	The Croydon, Merstham and Godstone Iron Railway. The Croydon, Merstham and Godstone Iron Railway (CMG Railway) was built 1803-5 as an extension of the Surrey Iron Railway to transport goods from the Surrey Canal allowing the safe passage of goods and materials from the Thames to Portsmouth, avoiding the English Channel and the threat of French warships. The track was to run from the Croydon Canal basin (now West Croydon Railway Station) through Old Town, parallel to the Brighton Road down through Purley and Coulsdon then on to the Merstham chalk and limestone quarries. The full extension never materialised and the line terminated at the chalk and limestone Quarries in Merstham, Surrey. The line was designed by William Jessop, who had also worked on the Surrey Iron Railway. The track used Outram flanged plate rails laid on stone sleepers to a gauge of 4ft 2ins with the flange inside. This iron road allowed a single horse to pull ten to twenty tons of material at about three to four miles per hour. The railway eventually closed in 1838 and the company wound up in 1839. Two small sections of the line were required by the London and Brighton Railway who purchased the whole line which was eventually sold off. Little now remains of the CMG Railway, although sections of the line are clearly visible on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map and less so on the 2nd and 3rd Editions. The only visible remnant of the line is a section of an embankment behind Lion Green Car Park, Coulsdon.
MLO82346	TQ 32424 63237 (point)	Church Of St Augustine, St Augustine's Avenue II*. 1881-4, by John Oldrid Scott. Flint and yellow stone. Four bay nave and aisles, crossing tower, chancel, north and south chapels, south porch. Detail in Decorated style.
MLO76758	TQ 3195 6325	151-153 Pampisford Road. The topsoil was mixed with demolition deposits, containing moderate fragments of chalk and frequent medium fragments of modern CBM. The topsoil was 8-15cm thick, beneath it was subsoil and immediately below this was the natural chalk.
MLO75690	TQ 3248 6312	556-558 Brighton Road, South Croydon. A Watching Brief at 556-558 Brighton Road, South Croydon during the cutting of foundation trenches. Monitoring of general ground reduction and the excavation

		of the trenches revealed sand and gravel underlying layers of recent make up, that probably truncated all the possible former archaeology, at a general depth of 0.58m. No archaeological features or finds were found.
MLO59702	TQ 3192 6337	Columbine Ave. An evaluation by G Potter for Museum of London Archaeology Service in March 1994 (site code RCS94). Modern top soil over subsoil SMR 021555. See also SMR 021556-557.
MLO98612	TQ 31914 62863	Pampisford Road (No 182), Croydon. Archaeological watching brief conducted by Surrey County Archaeological Unit in December 2007-January 2008. The walls of a concrete World War Two air raid shelter with chamfered internal walls were uncovered during a archaeological watching brief in 2007-2008.
<b>Undated</b>		
MLO75789	TQ 32026 63410	238 Pampisford Road. Three machine dug trenches, all reveal uniform undisturbed top soil and sterile subsoil overlying chalk natural, the chalk in all three trenches was undulating with these hollows being filled with subsoil, this obscured the nature of the only features located (Trench 2) until these were undercut. The features were clearly defined in the natural & all of a regular shape, therefore archaeological not geological, prob. post-holes, none cut the subsoil but were confined to the upper surface of the weathered natural suggesting they are of some antiquity - unable to date due to absence of artefacts
MLO59703	TQ 3192 6337	Columbine Ave. An evaluation by G Potter for Museum of London Archaeology Service in March 1994 (site code RCS94). Subsoil under topsoil SMR 021555, produced finds (SMR 021557) but had been continuously reworked up to present day. It overlay weathered natural, a few finds near the surface and onto undisturbed alluvium. See also SMR 021556-557.
MLO98155	TQ 31883 63700	Waddon Way (3-5), Croydon. A watching brief was carried out by R Lythe on behalf of Pre-Construct Archaeology between 31st January and 3rd February 2006. An undated post hole was recorded. It possibly relates to postholes found in a previous evaluation. *the natural was reached however the height at which is not stated*
MLO98036	TQ 31883 63700	Waddon Way (No's 3-5), Croydon. One excavated produced a row of undated possible postholes probably representing a fence line, sealed by subsoil and modern topsoil. No other archaeological finds or features were recorded. * Natural chalk was encountered between 67.06m and 67.45m OD *
MLO72932	TQ 3205 6365	43 Haling Park Rd. Excavation undertaken by Brian Philp for SELAU, March-April'96; no site code. No archaeological finds or features were recovered. A sequence of topsoil over an orange sandy loam subsoil overlying weathered chalk natural was recorded. No further periods recorded under this site code.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. 226 Pampisford Road, Croydon. W part of the site. View NW.



DP 2. E part of the site. View NE.



DP 3. Trench 1. View ENE.



DP 4. Trench 1. View W.



DP 5. Trench 1, W end. Sample section. View S.



DP 6. Trench 1, E end. Sample section. View S.



DP 7. Trench 2. View SE.



DP 8. Trench 2. View N.



DP 9. Trench 1, N end. Sample section. View E.



DP 10. Trench 2, S end. Sample section. View E.



DP 11. Trench 3. View SSE.



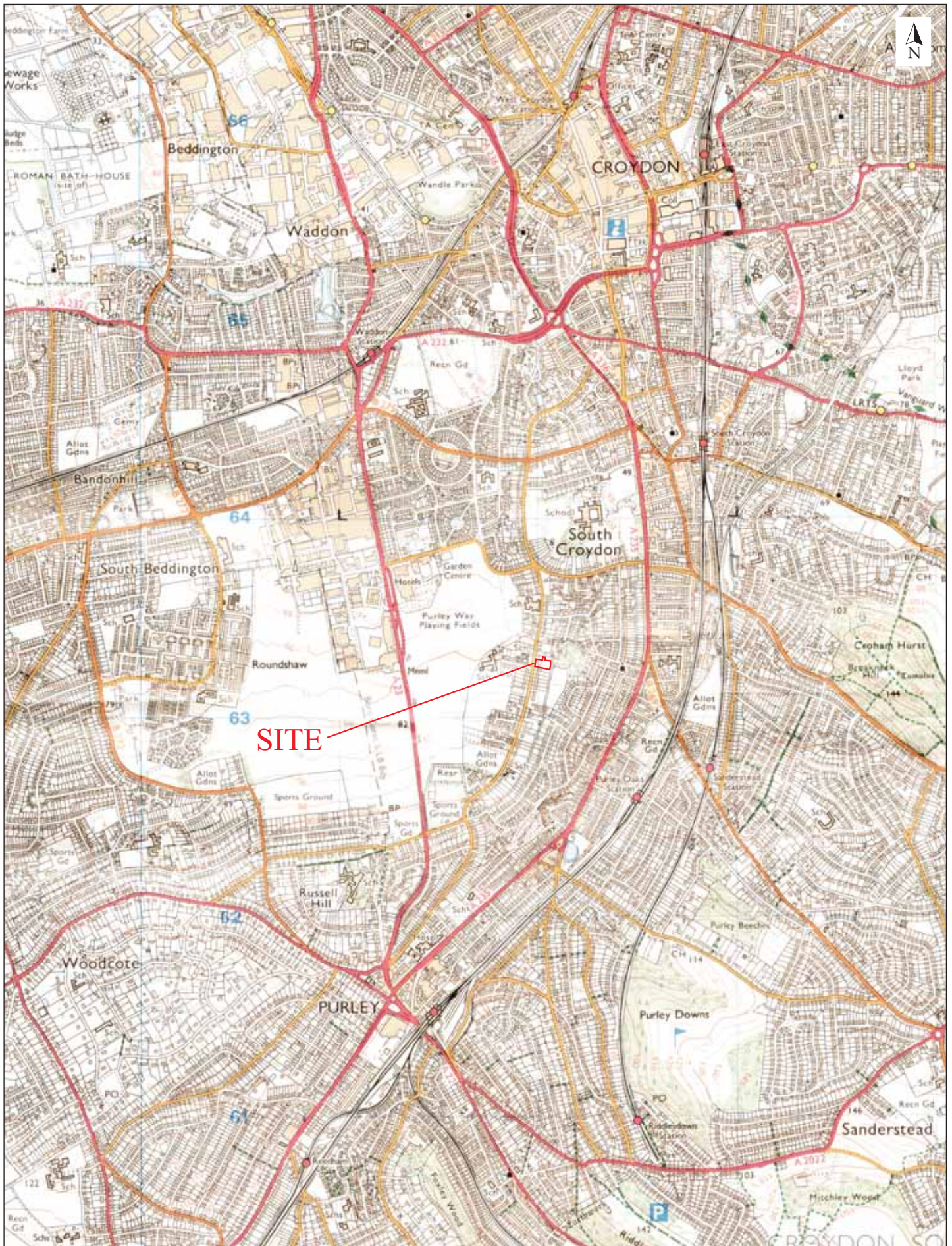
DP 12. Trench 3. View N.



DP 13. Trench 3, N end. Sample section.  
View E.



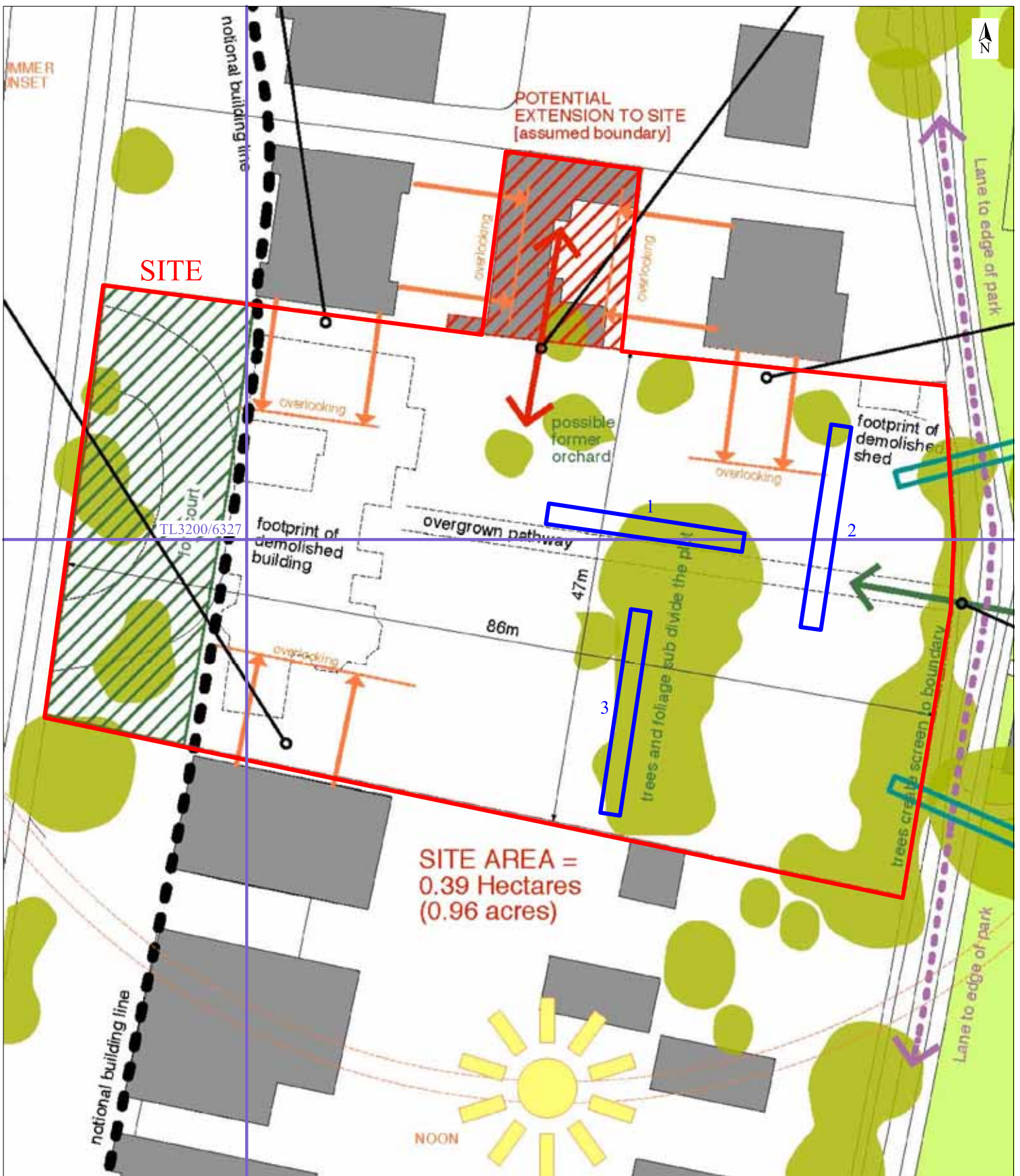
DP 14. Trench 3, S end. Sample section.  
View E.



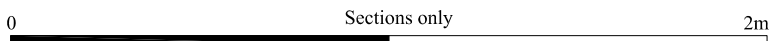
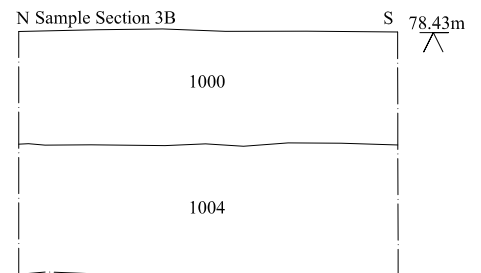
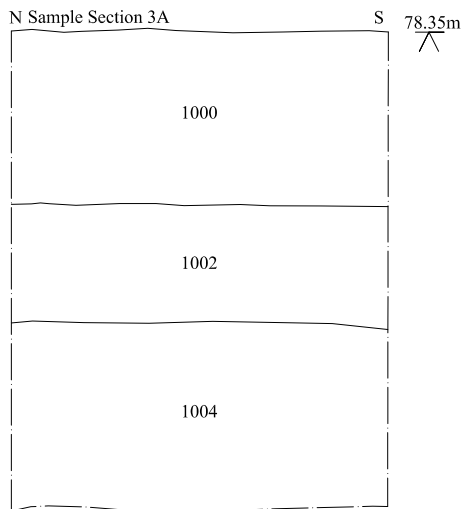
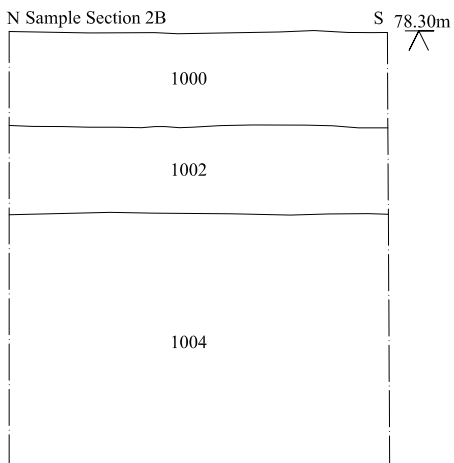
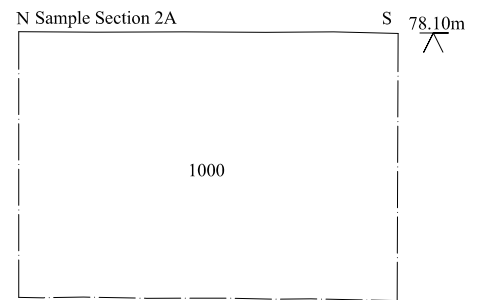
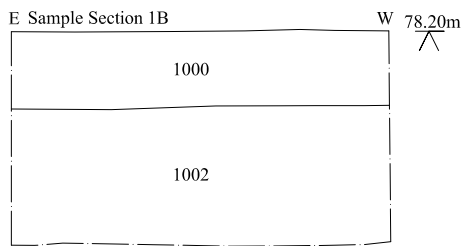
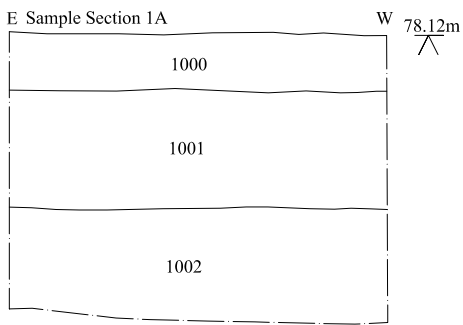
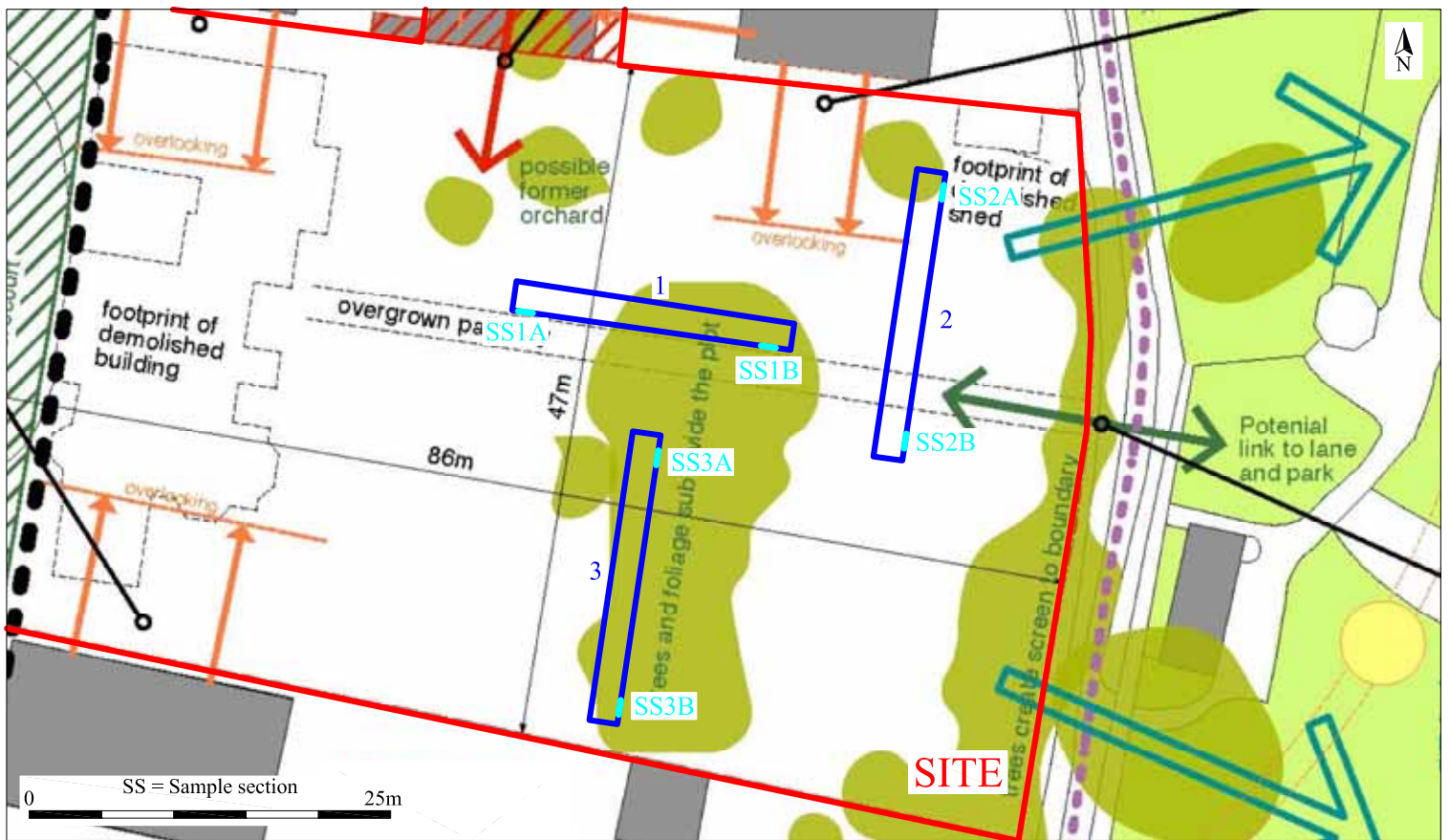
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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
Scale 1:25,000 at A4





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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
 Scale 1:500 at A4



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**Fig. 3 Sections and section location plan**  
 Scale 1:20 and 1:500 at A4