

**65 HALING PARK ROAD,
SOUTH CROYDON, SURREY CR2 2ND**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
'STRIP, MAP & RECORD' INVESTIGATION**

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NGR: TQ 31096 63942	Report No. 3555
District: London Borough of Croydon	Site Code: HAO10
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3763
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	65 Haling Park Road, South Croydon, Surrey CR2 2ND		
<p><i>In May 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological 'strip, map & record' investigation at land at 65 Haling Park Road, South Croydon, Surrey CR2 2ND (NGR TQ 31906 63942). The investigation was commissioned by Scarletfields Ltd. It was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a terrace of 3 three-storey residential dwellings, new vehicular access and parking.</i></p> <p><i>The site is located on the western side of Haling Park Road which surrounds the Haling Park from the east and south, in the southern part of Croydon. It lies adjacent to the site of possible prehistoric burnt mound. Therefore, the site had a potential for prehistoric archaeological remains</i></p> <p><i>In the event the investigation revealed no archaeological features or finds.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	5 th May 2010		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	TBC
P. number	3763	Site code	HAO10
Type of project	An Archaeological 'Strip, Map & Record' Investigation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Residential: house (demolished) with garden and swimming pool (filled in)		
Planned development	3 three-storey residential dwellings, new vehicular access and parking		
Main features (+dates)	-		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Surrey	London Borough of Croydon	Croydon
HER/ SMR for area	GLSMR		
Post code (if known)	CR2 2 ND		
Area of site	c. 1100 m ²		
NGR	TQ 31906 63942		
Height AOD (min/max)	63/64m		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Advice from EH GLAAS		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Zbigniew Pozorski		
Funded by	Scarletfields Ltd		
Full title	65 Haling Park Road, South Croydon, Surrey CR2 2 ND . An Archaeological 'Strip, Map & Record' Investigation.		
Authors	Pozorski, Z.		
Report no.	3555		
Date (of report)	May 2010		

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SUMMARY

In May 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological 'strip, map & record' investigation at land at 65 Haling Park Road, South Croydon, Surrey CR2 2ND (NGR TQ 31906 63942). The investigation was commissioned by Scarletfields Ltd. It was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a terrace of 3 three-storey residential dwellings, new vehicular access and parking.

The site is located on the western side of Haling Park Road which surrounds the Haling Park from the east and south, in the southern part of Croydon. It lies adjacent to the site of possible prehistoric burnt mound. Therefore, the site had a potential for prehistoric archaeological remains

In the event the investigation revealed no archaeological features or finds.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological 'strip, map & record' investigation at land at 65 Haling Park Road, South Croydon, Surrey CR2 2ND (NGR TQ 31906 63942; Figs. 1 & 2). The investigation was commissioned by Scarletfields Ltd. It was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a terrace of 3 three-storey residential dwellings, new vehicular access and parking (London Borough of Croydon Planning Ref. 08/03589/P).

1.2 The investigation was undertaken in accordance to an advice from English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 23/12/2009) and approved by EH GLAAS. The project conformed to the EH GLAAS *Archaeological Guidance Papers* (AGPs, revised 1998), in particular *Archaeological Guidance Paper No 3; Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London*. It also followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* (revised 2008).

1.3 The investigation 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. In particular, it

aimed to establish the presence or absence of any remains relating to the area of prehistoric activity located adjacent to the site. It was also important to understand the level of truncation on the site.

Planning policy context

1.4 PPG16 (1990), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology and PPG15 (1994) the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment (by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible) have been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (2010), the national Planning Policy Statement that applies to the historic environment

1.5 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 located on the western side of Haling Park Road which surrounds the Haling Park from the east and south, in the southern part of Croydon (Fig. 1). Neighbouring properties comprise residential plots fronting Haling Park Road and Goodwin Gardens to the rear of the site. Opposite the site, within the park, the Whitgift School playgrounds are located.

2.2 The site comprises rectangular plot (c. 1100m²) currently not occupied by any standing structures. The house recently present at the site has been demolished and the land has been cleared of bushes and shrubs prior to the construction works. A swimming pool, located to the rear of the property, has been filled in. The site is bounded with timber and a temporary metal fencing.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is situated on a gently sloping land between 63-64m AOD. To the east and south the land continues to rise into small surrounding hills,

creating a gently undulating surrounding landscape. Russell Hill peaks at 110m AOD c. 2.5km to the south-west.

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.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 The Lower Palaeolithic period in Britain dates from the first indication of human activity (c. 500000 BP) until the end of the last glaciation (c. 38000 BP), the Upper Palaeolithic from c. 38000-10000 BP (Lewis 2000a; Lewis 2000b) and the Mesolithic from c. 10000-6000 BP. The London Borough of Croydon is substantially south of the high concentrations of finds from the period found on the Thames Gravels but a sparse to moderate distribution of finds from these periods have been recovered on the chalk geology (as opposed to the clay) of the southern half of the borough. These include a possible palaeochannel observed c. 700m to the south (GLSMR MLO99513) and a Mesolithic flaked flint axe from the topsoil c. 1.1km to the southwest (GLSMR MLO10783), although the identification and date of this axe is in some doubt after examination by the British Museum. From the same location as the axe numerous pieces of struck flint of a broad prehistoric date were also recovered including borers, scrapers, points and trimming flakes (GLSMR MLO12426, MLO12427, MLO12428 and MLO19622).

4.2 The Neolithic period (c. 4000-2000 BC) is traditionally defined as when agricultural economies emerged over hunting and gathering, as well as with the commencement of pottery production and the construction of communal monuments (Lewis 2000c). The succeeding Bronze Age (c. 2000-650BC) has largely been defined by artefact types, notably the emergence of metal work and funerary monuments/burial evidence (Brown & Cotton 2000). The distribution of artefacts from the Neolithic and Bronze Age in the borough largely mirrors that of the preceding Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods with a moderate distribution of struck and burnt flint across the chalk landscape, although almost all recovered from topsoil and subsoil layers rather than discrete archaeological features. Advice from EH GLAAS indicated that the site lies adjacent to a site where a prehistoric activity (in the form of a burnt mound) was identified. Two Neolithic axe heads have been recovered c.300m south of the site (GLSMR MLO9088 and MLO19625), while Bronze Age Beaker pottery was recorded c. 900m to the south (GLSMR MLO13316) and probably Bronze Age flint work c. 600m to the west (GLSMR MLO98556). Numerous further fragments of potentially Neolithic or Bronze Age struck flint

including implements, debitage and pot boilers have been found in the area (GLSMR MLO12423, MLO13317, MLO23303, MLO59704, MLO68386 and MLO98162), all within the relatively shallow soils overlying the chalk or re-deposited in modern contexts.

Iron Age and Romano-British

4.3 Archaeological evidence for the Iron Age and Romano-British periods is virtually absent in the vicinity of the site, in contrast to central-west Croydon and further east in Bromley where sparse rural settlements existed at the junctions between soil types to exploit the conditions needed for mixed farming (Bird 2004, 152). Pottery of probable Iron Age date from topsoil layers has been recorded c. 750m to the south (MLO97938) and c. 1.2km to the south (GLSMR MLO12438), while a spindle whorl or possibly Iron Age or Roman date was recorded c.1km to the west (GLSMR MLO59705).

Anglo-Saxon

4.4 Evidence for Saxon presence in the pre-Domesday medieval period is absent in the vicinity of the site despite the proximity of *Lundenwic* to the north. In the absence of material evidence, place names provide a tentative supplement to Saxon settlement (Cowie 2000). Langley to the north-east of South Croydon is mentioned in an Anglo-Saxon document, while the adjacent Elmers End is known to be of Old English derivation, suggesting some rural occupation in the region during this period.

Medieval

4.5 During the medieval period Croydon was a small nucleated town to the south of London (Sloane and Harding 2000). The town is mentioned in the Domesday Book (Williams and Martin 2002) and comprised a parish of over 9000 acres with South Croydon belonging to Haling manor, which remained Crown property until the 16th century (Weinreb and Hibbert 1995). However no evidence for medieval occupation has been recorded in the vicinity of the site; therefore it appears the land surrounding the site may have remained as agricultural fields or possibly parkland related to the manor during the medieval period.

Post-medieval & modern

4.6 Outside the urban core, London was predominantly rural until the 19th century, as shown by Rocque's map of London in the 1740s (Schofield 2000). Croydon grew in the early 18th century as a consequence of the improvements to the roads to East Grinstead and Rye by acts of government in 1717-18 and 1723-24 (Page 1967). But until the industrial revolution began, the main industries in Croydon had been those connected with the agricultural activities carried out in the surrounding countryside in areas such as South Croydon (including the site). Evidence for this historic agricultural landscape in the form of field boundary ditches and a trackway was recorded during archaeological investigations c. 900m to the south (GLSMR MLO98554), while a further post-

medieval archaeological cut of unknown function was recorded c. 800m to the south (GLSMR MLO78280).

4.7 By 1809, Croydon was the largest town in east Surrey, partly owing to its good transport links (Chadwick & Phillpotts 2002). South Croydon station opened towards the end of the 19th century and the development of the town soon begun to encroach on the area of the assessment site. The Church of St. Augustine built in 1881-4 (GLSMR MLO82346) is located c. 600m to the south-east, but numerous archaeological investigations along Pampisford Road conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology between 1994 and 2009 did not record any evidence for 19th century occupation. It was not until the inter-war period that South Croydon (including the site) became incorporated into the urban sprawl extending from Croydon that now forms Greater London. Croydon did not become the centre of a London Borough until 1965 (Janaway 1994) by which time South Croydon had become part of its suburbs. The only 20th century archaeology recorded in the vicinity of the site comprises the walls of a World War 2 air raid shelter (GLSMR MLO98612) c. 850m to the south.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The investigation comprised the supervised strip of the footprint of the proposed new building, where it extends to the south and west of the former building footprints (Fig. 2). The area investigated measured 11 x 4.5m.

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

6.1 Due to the current development the topsoil had been removed and the site was commonly overlain by a substantial layer of made ground, L1000 (0.60-0.70m thick). It comprised a compact and mixed, mostly dark greyish brown clayey silt with dark yellow clay and creamy white chalk. It contained occasional modern CBM fragments.

6.2 The natural geology, L1001, was present at 0.60 – 0.70m below existing ground level and comprised creamy white, compact chalk with moderate flint gravel. In the western part of the site a deposit of a dark yellow, compact, silty clay (L1002) was present in roughly linear, curving shape (DP 3-4). Because of its characteristics, L1002 was recognised as a natural deposit and it may have been a colluvium. Its alignment equated to the natural contour of the site.

<i>Area of 'strip, map & record', S side, E end.</i>		
<i>Sample section 1, facing N (DP 5)</i>		
<i>0.00 = 63.62m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.70m	L1000	Made ground. Dark greyish brown clayey silt with dark yellow clay and creamy white chalk. Compact.
0.70m +	L1001	Natural creamy white, compact, chalk with flint gravel.

<i>Area of 'strip, map & record', S side, W end.</i>		
<i>Sample section 2, facing N (DP 6)</i>		
<i>0.00 = 63.52m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.60m	L1000	Made ground. As above.
0.60m +	L1001	Natural chalk. As above.
0.60m +	L1002	?Colluvium. Dark yellow, compact, silty clay.

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 DISCUSSION

8.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the prehistoric archaeology. Such remains have been found in the vicinity of the site.

8.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed. No indication of any previous development of the site was identified except a modern deposit of made ground (L1000). The latter may relate to the construction of the house which was present until recently on the site. The investigation revealed possible natural colluvium (L1002). No residual finds were recovered.

9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

9.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at the LAARC. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

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Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Scarletfields Ltd for their co-operation and funding the project, in particular Mr Andy Smith for his assistance.

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APPENDIX 1 GREATER LONDON SITES AND MONUMENT RECORD DATA (GLSMR)

SMR	NGR	Description
Prehistoric		
MLO99513	Centroid 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	Centroid 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	Centroid 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	Centroid 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	Centroid 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	Centroid TQ 3210 6330	Haling Grove. Arrowhead (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)
MLO23303	Centroid TQ 3210 6330	Haling Grove. '3 White Points' & 3 Flakes. Lithic Implements (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)
MLO10783	Centroid 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	Centroid TQ 3180 6310	White & Brown Borers, Lithic Implements (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)
MLO12427	Centroid TQ 3180 6310	Grey Steep-Nosed Scraper & Broken White Heavy Scraper. Scraper (Tool) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)
MLO12428	Centroid TQ 3180 6310	Pampisford Rd. Trimming Flakes & Points. Lithic Implements (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)
MLO19622	Centroid TQ 3180 6310	Pampisford Rd. Light Grey Round Scraper Presented To CNHS By EJ Horne. Scraper (Tool) (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2201 BC)
MLO19625	Centroid 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	Centroid 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	Centroid TQ 3193 6294	Pampisford Rd. An Early Bronze Age Type A Beaker Found On Area That Was Allotments In 1942
MLO13317	Centroid TQ 3193 6294	Pampisford Rd. Numerous Pot Boilers Found 1942 (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)
MLO12438	Centroid TQ 3193 6294	Pampisford Rd. 3 Possible Iron Age Sherds Found While 'Excavating' In What Were Allotments in 1942. Area Now Built Over.
MLO59705	Centroid 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	Centroid 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 *
Post-Medieval		
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	Centroid 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.
19th Century - Modern		
MLO98419	Centroid 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	Centroid 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	Centroid 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	Centroid 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	Centroid 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.
Undated		
MLO75789	Centroid 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	Centroid 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	Centroid 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	Centroid 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	Centroid 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. 65 Haling Park Road, Croydon. View W.



DP 2. The site. View SW.



DP 3. Area of 'strip, map & record'. View NE.



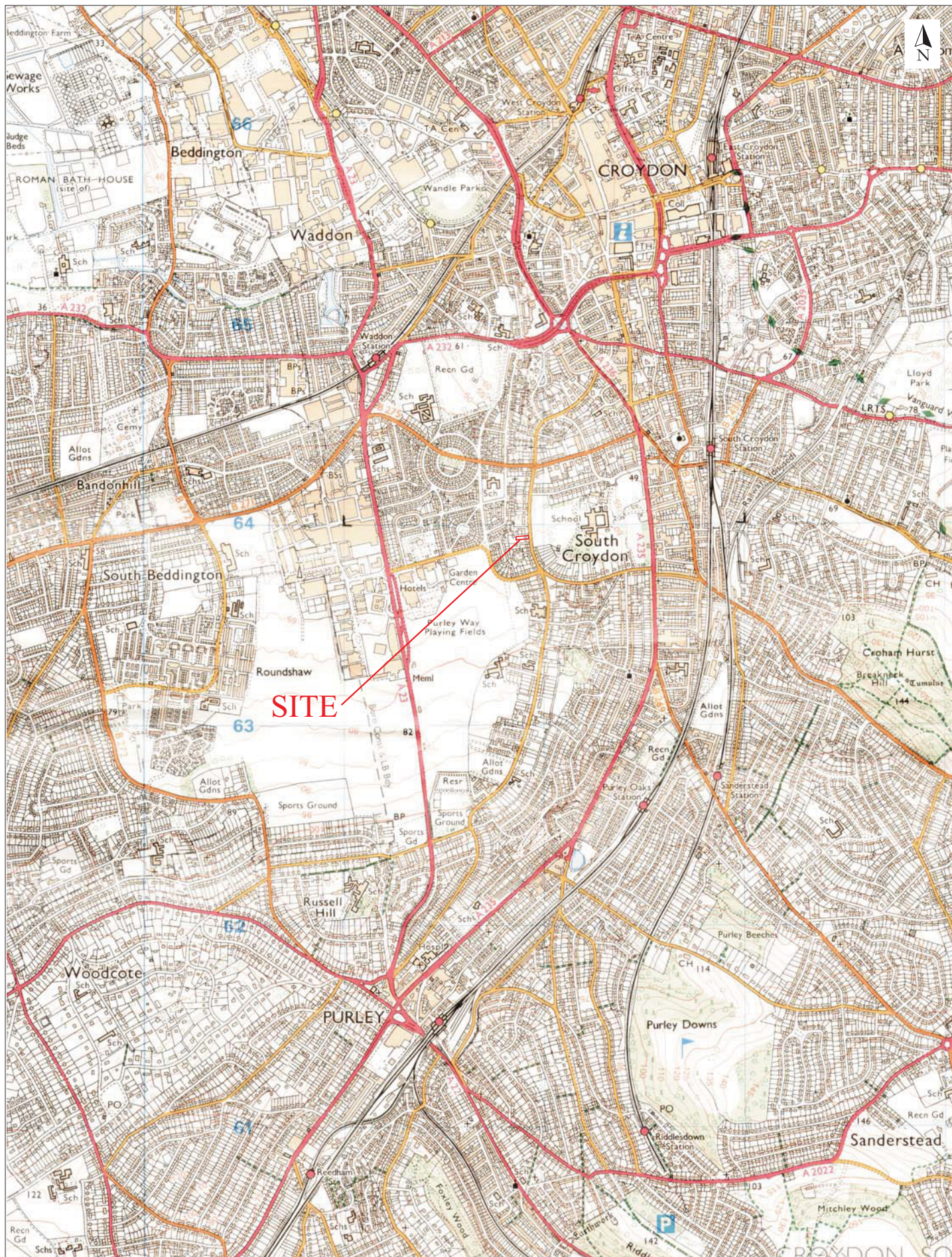
DP 4. Area of 'strip, map & record'. View W.



DP 5. Area of 'strip, map & record', S side, E end. Sample section. View S.

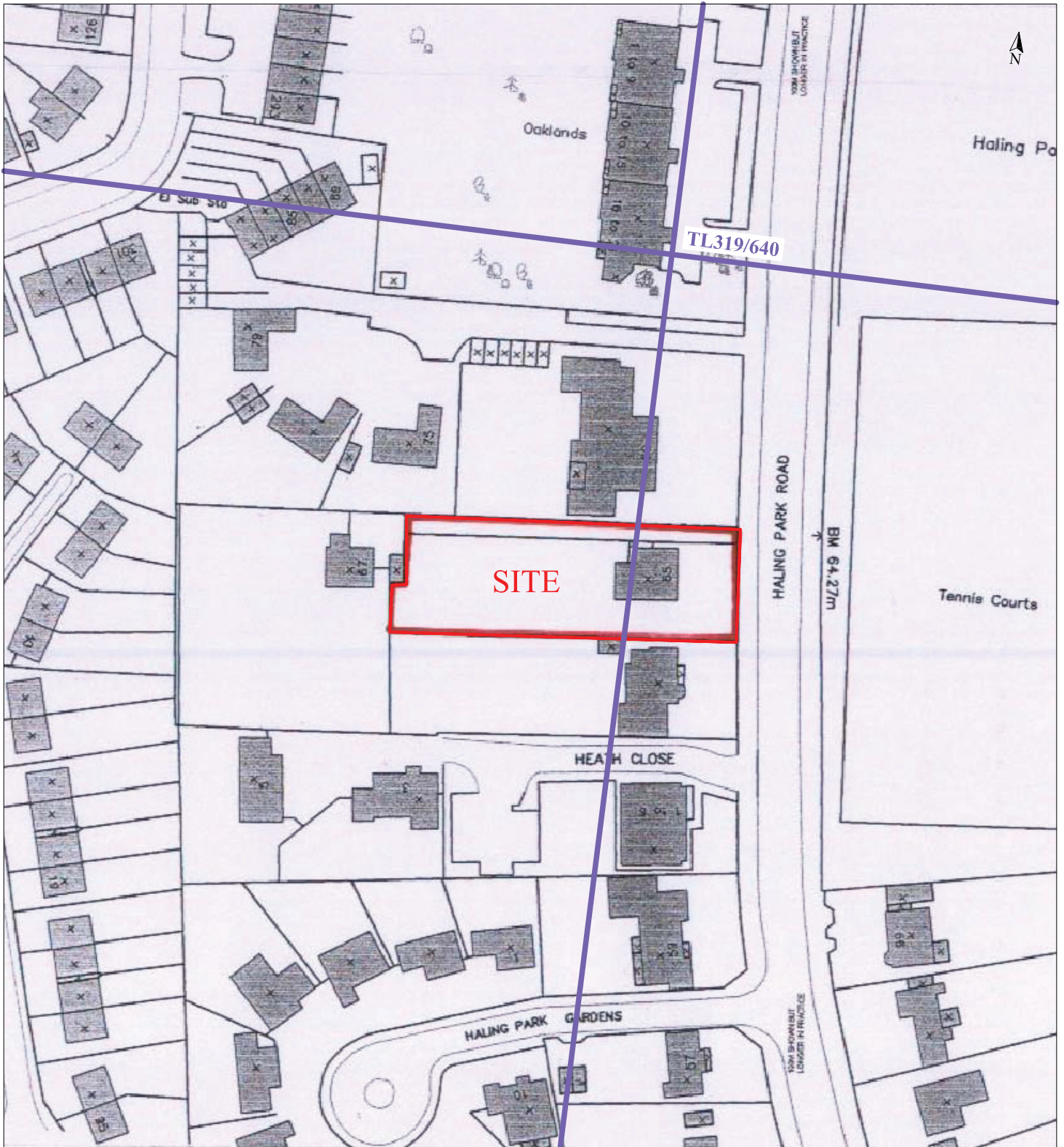


DP 6. Area of 'strip, map & record', S side, W end. Sample section. View S.



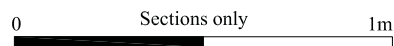
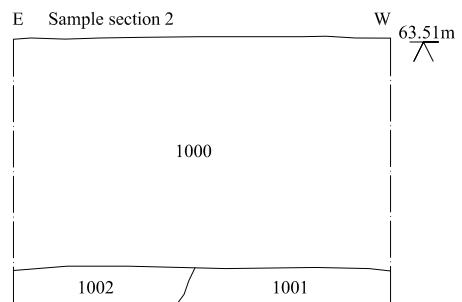
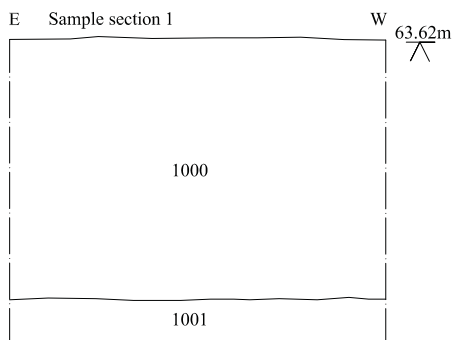
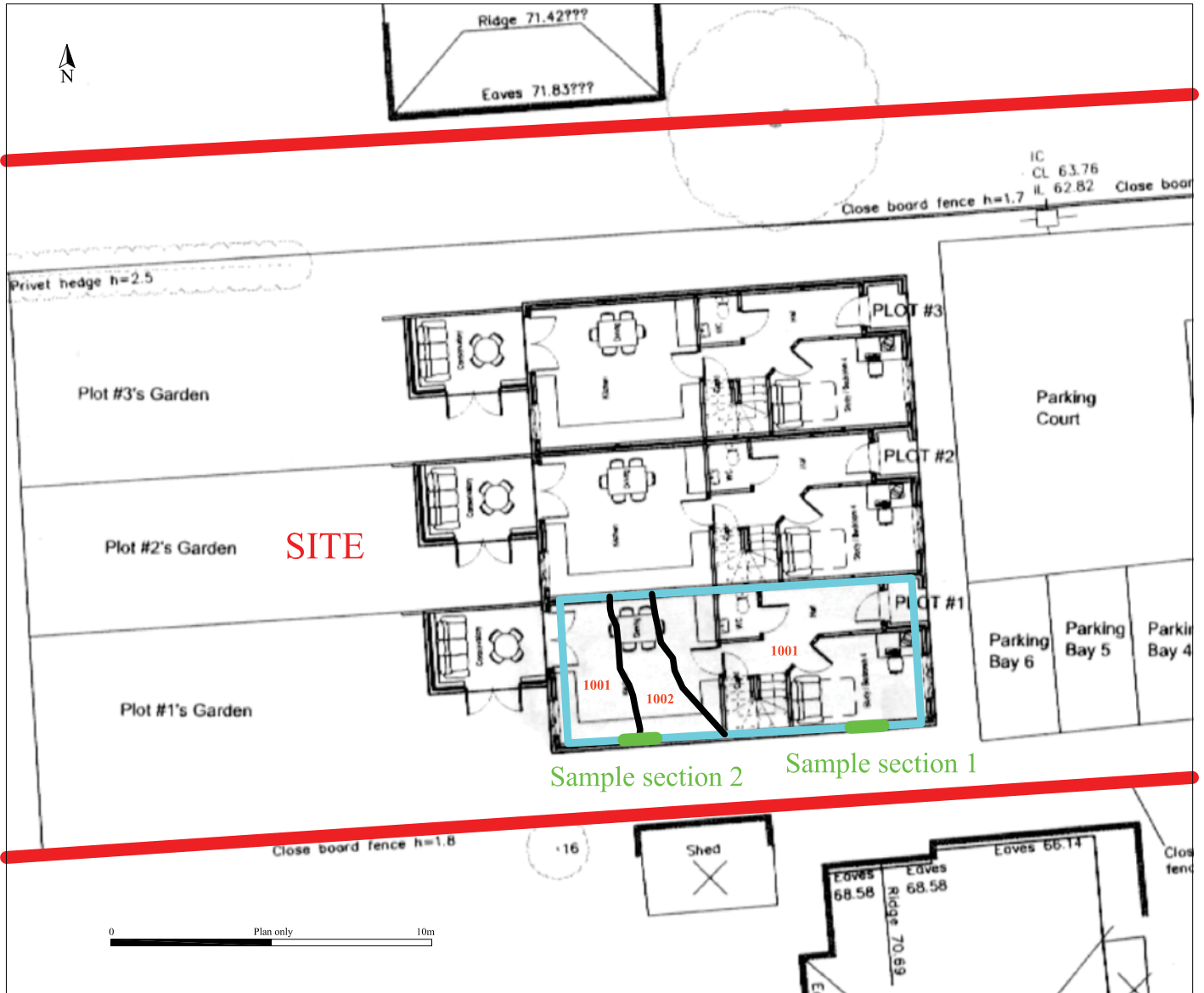
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1000 at A4



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Fig. 3 Section location plan

Scale - Plan 1:200, sections 1:20 at A4