

**ATWOOD PRIMARY SCHOOL, LIMPSFIELD ROAD,  
SANDERSTEAD, SOUTH CROYDON CR2 9EE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski MA (field work & report) Hannah Tweedie MPhil (archaeological background)	
NGR: TQ 34236 60522	Report No. xx
District: London Borough of Croydon	Site Code: AWO 10
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 4158
Signed:	Date: December 2010

98-100 Fore Street, Hertford SG14 1AB

Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,  
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ

Tel 01992 558170

Fax 01992 553359

e-mail [info@ascontracts.co.uk](mailto:info@ascontracts.co.uk)

[www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk](http://www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk)

Registered Number: 4702122



Certificate No. FS 515590



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

*This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.*

## **CONTENTS**

### ***OASIS SUMMARY SHEET***

#### ***SUMMARY***

- 1     *INTRODUCTION***
- 2     *DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE***
- 3     *TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS***
- 4     *ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND***
- 5     *METHODOLOGY***
- 6     *DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS***
- 7     *CONFIDENCE RATING***
- 8     *DISCUSSION***
- 9     *DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE***

#### ***ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS***

#### ***BIBLIOGRAPHY***

#### ***APPENDICES***

- 1     *HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (GLHER)***

**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
<b>Project name</b>	<i>Atwood Primary School, Limpsfield Road, Sanderstead, South Croydon CR2 9EE</i>		
<p><i>In December 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at Atwood Primary School, Limpsfield Road, Sanderstead, South Croydon, CR2 9EE (NGR TQ 34236 60522). The evaluation was commissioned by Bell Associates and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the erection of a single storey classroom building and the alteration of a vehicular access route.</i></p> <p><i>The site had a potential for prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval archaeological remains. Evidence of late Iron Age/Romano-British activity has been recorded on the school site and adjacent.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed no archaeological remains.</i></p>			
<b>Project dates (fieldwork)</b>	<i>14<sup>th</sup> December 2010</i>		
<b>Previous work (Y/N/?)</b>	<i>N</i>	<b>Future work (Y/N/?)</b>	<i>N</i>
<b>P. number</b>	<i>4158</i>	<b>Site code</b>	<i>AWO 10</i>
<b>Type of project</b>	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
<b>Site status</b>	<i>-</i>		
<b>Current land use</b>	<i>Primary school</i>		
<b>Planned development</b>	<i>New class room</i>		
<b>Main features (+dates)</b>	<i>-</i>		
<b>Significant finds (+dates)</b>	<i>-</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
<b>County/ District/ Parish</b>	<i>Greater London</i>	<i>London Borough of</i>	<i>Sanderstead Croydon</i>
<b>HER/ SMR for area</b>	<i>Greater London HER</i>		
<b>Post code (if known)</b>	<i>CR2 9EE</i>		
<b>Area of site</b>	<i>c. 100m<sup>2</sup></i>		
<b>NGR</b>	<i>TQ 34236 60522</i>		
<b>Height AOD (min/max)</b>	<i>c. 150m</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
<b>Brief issued by</b>	<i>EH GLAAS</i>		
<b>Project supervisor/s (PO)</b>	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
<b>Funded by</b>	<i>Atwood Primary School</i>		
<b>Full title</b>	<i>Atwood Primary School, Limpsfield Road, Sanderstead, South Croydon CR2 9EE. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
<b>Authors</b>	<i>Pozorski, Z., Tweedie, H.</i>		
<b>Report no.</b>	<i>xx</i>		
<b>Date (of report)</b>	<i>December 2010</i>		

# **ATWOOD PRIMARY SCHOOL, LIMPSFIELD ROAD, SANDERSTEAD, SOUTH CROYDON CR2 9EE**

## **AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

### **SUMMARY**

*In December 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at Atwood Primary School, Limpsfield Road, Sanderstead, South Croydon, CR2 9EE (NGR TQ 34236 60522). The evaluation was commissioned by Bell Associates and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the erection of a single storey classroom building and the alteration of a vehicular access route.*

*The site had a potential for prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval archaeological remains. Evidence of late Iron Age/Romano-British activity has been recorded on the school site and adjacent.*

*In the event the evaluation revealed no archaeological remains.*

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In December 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at Atwood Primary School, Limpsfield Road, Sanderstead, South Croydon, CR2 9EE (NGR TQ 34236 60522; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Bell Associates on behalf of Atwood Primary School and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the erection of a single storey classroom building and the alteration of a vehicular access route (London Borough of Croydon Planning Ref. 10/03288/RES).

1.2 A condition of planning permission for the proposed development requires archaeological investigation of the site prior to the development taking place. Although the initial advice from English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS) was for archaeological monitoring, the development has progressed without this and EH GLAAS required a trench, as an alternative, to be excavated as close as possible to the new build footprint in order to mitigate the potential loss.

1.3 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by EH GLAAS (dated 28/10/2010) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 08/11/2010) and approved by EH GLAAS. The project adhered to EH GLAAS *Archaeological Guidance Papers* (AGPs, revised 2009), 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 Evaluations* (revised 2008).

1.4 The aims of the evaluation were:

- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development;
- To study an adequate representative sample of all the areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened with attention being given to sites and remains of all periods (including past environments);
- 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;
- To identify any evidence of medieval or post-medieval activity as well as any evidence of earlier activity, in particular any evidence of prehistoric or Romano-British activity or burials.

*Planning policy context*

1.5 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

1.6 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 Sanderstead is a village located at the south of the London Borough of Croydon, lying c. 19.5km south of central London. The site of Atwood School lies to the west of Limpsfield Road, to the rear of the Methodist Church. The area to be developed lies to the rear of the school.

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

3.1 The site lies on the south-east facing slopes of an elevated area which overlooks the surrounding landscape, at a height of c. 150m AOD.

3.2 The solid geology in the area is chalk, with localised deposits of Thames gravels extending in a long curling finger along the course of the former Wandle and outcropping Reading Beds and Boulder Clay (British Geological Survey 1978). Within Sanderstead, as in much of London and other heavily urbanised areas the soils were not surveyed in the 1983 Soil Survey of England and Wales. To the east of the site soils are of the Harwell association, which is characterised by well drained loamy soils over sandstone, with some similar soils with slight seasonal waterlogging. The rest of the surrounding area has soils of the Batcombe association, which are characterised as fine silty over clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging, with some well drained clayey soils over chalk (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

### **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

#### *Prehistoric*

4.1 A large number of Prehistoric artefacts have been recorded within the area of the site, indicating human activity in the area from the Palaeolithic period onwards. The site lies on the line of a 'prehistoric ridgeway' (MLO19605), and during the construction of the school limited excavations revealed Iron Age and Romano-British remains (MLO22077). Late Iron Age pottery, a La Tene III brooch and fragments of saddle quern were recovered from a series of pits. A single larger pit which was c. 7ft in diameter contained charcoal, ox bones, iron slag, pot boilers and 64 pot sherds. A single pit containing Bronze Age sherds and flints was also recorded.

#### *Romano-British*

4.2 Evidence of early Romano-British settlement (MLO22077) was also recorded during the construction of the school. A number of Romano-British pits were excavated including one which contained calcined bone, probably of a child, and one containing a ritual deposit of sheep bones. Further excavations in the area of the school in 1960 failed to locate further remains, although a few sherds of Romano-British pottery and some fire cracked flints were recovered (MLO17330). To the south-east of the site, in Wentworth Way, a small globular flagon and the lower part of a large 1<sup>st</sup> century storage jar with associated bones, thought to be from a cremation, were recorded when deep trenching was carried out in 1943 (MLO10816), it has since been suggested that these remains may be part of a cemetery associated with the settlement remains recorded at Atwood School.

4.3 Other Romano-British remains recorded within the area of the site include a copper alloy brooch of Colchester B type and dating to the second quarter of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD found to the west of the site (MLO65760). To the north-west of the site excavations revealed a chalk floor which was dated to the Romano-British period through associated pottery (MLO58707).

#### *Saxon*

4.4 Few Saxon remains are recorded in the area, despite the fact that Croydon by the middle Saxon period is believed to have acted as the administrative centre for the large estate of the Archbishops of Canterbury. The only Saxon remains recorded in the area of the site constitute a find of a decorated strap end recorded from Sanderstead Pond in 1958 (MLO12284).

#### *Medieval*

4.5 The Grange of the Abbey of St Peter of Hyde at Winchester was located to the south-east of the site, but was demolished following the dissolution of the abbey (MLO12015). It is believed that materials from the Grange were reused in the building of Sanderstead Place, which was then later replaced by the building of Sanderstead Court which was the manor house of the Atwood Family, and whose renovations were completed in 1675. A well associated with the monastic grange is also documented to the south-east of the site and is known to have been extant until at least 1912 (MLO38904). Other medieval finds in the area comprise finds of pottery sherds (MLO58710, MLO13017, MLO10786, MLO13019, MLO1926).

#### *Post-medieval & modern*

4.6 The Sanderstead area remained largely undeveloped into the post-medieval period, and in 1876 was described as a pretty, secluded village with a population of just 267 (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983). Correspondingly few archaeological remains are recorded in the area. The site of Sanderstead Court is recorded to the north-west of the site, it replaced the earlier manor house, and incorporated the 16<sup>th</sup> century Great Hall (MLO16219). To the north-west of the site is the Grade II Listed building the White House (MLO82338). The site was subject to an archaeological watching brief during which a post-medieval pathway constructed over concrete slabs leading to an unfounded building was recorded (MLO75701). Ordnance Survey maps indicate that the area of the site remained undeveloped between 1898 and 1943.

## **5 METHODOLOGY**

5.1 One trench was excavated using a mechanical 360° mini-excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trench location was proposed by EH GLAAS and was situated within the small green area to the immediate west of the new classroom. The trench measured 9 x 0.70-1.50m.



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 The area of evaluation was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, a dark, brownish grey, soft, sandy silt (0.05 – 0.10m thick). It overlay a layer of made ground (L1001; 0.40 – 0.50m thick). The natural clay, L1002, was present at 0.45 – 0.55m below existing ground level and comprised a mid yellow, compact, clay with frequent flint gravel.

6.2 No archaeological remains or finds were revealed within Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 3). Deposits present within the trench are shown below in a sample section.

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 4): NE end, SW facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = c. 150m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.08m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey, soft, sandy silt.
0.08 – 0.48m	L1001	Light brown, compact, clayey silt with gravel and occasional CBM fragments.
0.48m +	L1002	Natural mid yellow, compact, clay with frequent flint gravel.

## 7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds. The trench was fitted into the small area of green and its shape had to be adjusted to the circumstances.

## 8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the prehistoric and Romano-British archaeology. Such remains have been found during the construction of the school on the site. It also had a potential for medieval remains related to the Grange which was located to the south-east 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 the presumably modern layer of made ground most likely related to the landscaping works after the completion of the school construction. 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 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 Ms Kruti Patel of Bell Associates for commissioning the project, Atwood Primary School for funding the works and the main contractor for their kind assistance (in particular Mr Ray Stibbs).

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

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey (BGS), 1978, *Legend for the 1:625,000 Geological map of the United Kingdom (solid geology)*; London. Mansfield

English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (revised 2009), *Archaeological Guidance Paper No 3; Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London*

English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (revised 2009), *Archaeological Guidance Paper No 5: Evaluations*

Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14/ALGAO

Institute of Field Archaeologists (now Institute for Archaeologists), 1994, (revised 2008), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. IfA, Reading

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 (GLHER)

HER	NGR TL	Description
<b>Prehistoric (to AD 43)</b>		
MLO23189	TQ 3418 6150	Over 70 worked flints found across the area of Church Way Cemetery. Finds include two unused tranchet axes and a third worn axe. Half the remaining finds are blades, 2-3 inches long, triangular in section and tapering to a point. Of the remaining flakes a few are retouched including a notched side scraper. There are no Horsham points or microliths present.
MLO23225	TQ 3510 6058	Kings Wood; Denehole dated to the Iron Age or Roman period. Mesolithic flints recovered from within the hole. 46 Other depressions also recorded.
MLO24920	TQ 3501 6105	Lime Meadow Avenue; Prehistoric trackway marked on bourne society map as linking Kingswood Romano-British settlement with Atwood Iron Age settlement. Runs from point just north of junction of Kingswood Way and Old Farleigh Road, through Selsdon Park and to the rear of the gardens on the south side of Lime Meadow Avenue.
MLO19605	TQ 3410 6140	Limpsfield Road; Line of 'prehistoric ridgeway' possibly dating from c.900 BC. Settlements and finds are associated along its route. The modern B269 follows the same route.
MLO22077	TQ 3430 6050	Limpsfield Road; settlement site located on the suggested route of prehistoric ridgeway (MLO 020264) supposedly connected to the Romano-British site at Kingswood (MLO 020297). Site was discovered during construction of school. Watching brief and limited excavation by Sanderstead Archaeological Group recorded pits, ditches and hut sites. Further excavations in 1989 revealed further early Roman settlement (pits, postholes, ditches, ash floors and a drainage sump) with 5000+ sherds of 1 <sup>st</sup> -2 <sup>nd</sup> century pottery. Late Iron Age pottery and a La Tene III brooch were also recovered. Two possible hut sites, one c.10ft diameter and 1ft deep with finds including late 1 <sup>st</sup> century pottery. The other had a chalk floor with a small hearth. Romano-British pits included one containing calcined bone, probably of a child, and one containing a ritual deposit of sheep bones. Iron Age pits/postholes c.18in deep, 2ft diameter contained pottery, saddle quern fragments etc. One larger pit of c. 7ft diameter contained charcoal, ox bones, iron slag, pot boilers and 64 potsherds. A single pit containing Bronze Age sherds and flints was also recorded.
MLO67200	TQ 3429 6057	Limpsfield Road; Evaluation. Only one of the cut linear features recorded yielded any dating evidence; 2 sherds of iron age pottery. A pit containing a single sherd of late iron age or early Roman pottery was recorded. This feature also produced burnt or scorched flint.
MLO99831	TQ 34 60	Lower – Middle Palaeolithic undefined object recorded under the Portable Antiquities Scheme.
MLO77008	TQ 3488 6008	21 Harewood Gardens, Lower Palaeolithic bi-face flint found on surface after backfilling of 5ft deep machine dug hole.

MLO58704	TQ 3401 6141	3 Addington Road; Excavation found a scatter of flint scrapers and waste flakes across the site. The tools are similar to others found in the area and are dated as Mesolithic.
MLO12299	TQ 3410 5980	Ansley Berry Shaw; Neolithic Axe and Tools recovered.
MLO12415	TQ 3470 6090	Blacksmiths Hill School Playing Fields; Lithic implement recovered.
MLO10798	TQ 3470 6010	Cherry Tree Green; 2 polished flint axes found in 1943.
MLO8999	TQ 3510 6058	Kings Wood, Mesolithic flints found in a Denehole which has a suggested Iron Age or Romano-British date.
MLO12301	TQ 3390 6110	Limpsfield Road, findspot; Neolithic Axe
MLO69569	TQ 3429 6057	Limpsfield Road; Watching brief; One residual burnt and possibly worked flint, thought to be of prehistoric date was recovered from the topsoil.
MLO8628	TQ 3430 6050	Limpsfield Road; Bronze Age occupation site suggested by struck flints, potboilers and pottery,. Found during the excavation of the Iron Age/ Early Roman site. Mainly Bronze Age finds, but some possibly Neolithic flints.
MLO9008	TQ 3430 6050	Limpsfield Road, find spot; Mesolithic flints.
MLO67197	TQ 3430 6057	Limpsfield Road, land adjoining the Methodist church. Evaluation. Several struck flints were recovered, one of which was probably of mesolithic date
MLO13181	TQ 3355 6051	Mitchley Wood, Axe fragment (possibly the same as MLO020053).
MLO9019	TQ 3352 6045	Mitchley Wood, Palaeolithic Axe fragment (possibly the same as MLO020054)
MLO19613	TQ 3440 6030	Riddlesdown. 23 Neolithic flakes recovered from field.
MLO9036	TQ 3340 6020	Riddlesdown. 11 Mesolithic implements recovered
MLO8911	TQ 339 605	West of Ragged Grove. 25 flakes recovered from ploughed field surface.
MLO9009	TQ 3390 6110	Many Mesolithic implements recovered.
MLO9018	TQ 3430 6140	Ovate handaxe from an area that has had many Mesolithic finds and may be a settlement area.
MLO12290	TQ 3420 6148	Various flint artefacts found during excavation of area in 1958.
MLO12226	TQ 3420 6148	Sanderstead Court; 3 Iron Age sherds found during excavation in 1958 and watching brief in 1980.
MLO19612	TQ 3430 6140	Sanderstead Court; 40 Flakes and 5 cores found during building work.
MLO9002	TQ 3420 6140	Sanderstead Court; Surface finds made in 1979 including 3 cores, 2 blades, and seven pieces of fire cracked flint.
MLO13176	TQ 3450 6020	Wentworth Way; probably exhausted Mesolithic core used as a scraper.
<b>Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)</b>		
MLO58707	TQ 3401 6141	Excavation found a chalk floor associated with Romano-British pottery.
MLO10816	TQ 3450 6027	Wentworth Way; small globular flagon and base and lower part of 1 <sup>st</sup> century large storage jar plus bones thought to be from a cremation were found in 1943 when deep trenching was carried out. Farley has suggested that this might be part of a cemetery associated with the Attwood School site.
MLO59143	TQ 3465 6030	247 Limpsfield Road; Excavation. Nothing was found other than four small abraded sherds of Roman pottery (and a fragment of lava quern dated as Roman) in the garden soil (along with C19-20 pottery and glass).
MLO17330	TQ 3420 6050	Atwood School; failed to locate Iron Age and Roman site excavated in 1960. A few sherds of Romano-British pottery and some fire cracked flints were recovered.

MLO65760	TQ 3350 6050	Mitchley Wood; Metal detecting find made by D Williams. Cu alloy brooch of Colchester B type, dated to second quarter of C1st AD. The pin and part of the spring are missing, but otherwise in near perfect condition. Its small size may indicate that it was worn by a child.
MLO8926	TQ 3410 6140	Sanderstead Pond; Roman potsherds from c.100AD found during excavations.
<b>Saxon (AD 410- 1066)</b>		
MLO12284	TQ 3410 6140	Sanderstead Pond; Strap end found in 1958 during excavation. Triangular flange cut lengthways for insertion of strap. Decorated.
<b>Medieval (AD 1066 - 1500)</b>		
MLO12015	TQ 3420 6148	Addington Road; Grange of the Abbey of St Peter of Hyde at Winchester. Demolished after abbey's dissolution. Materials then used in building of Sanderstead Place.
MLO38904	TQ 3420 6148	Addington Road, Well 150m deep (associated with the monastic grange). Mentioned as being extant in 1912.
MLO82373	TQ 34144 61488	Sanderstead Church of All Saints; Grade I Listed. Medieval parish church with later additions. Flint with stone dressings. Three-bay nave of late C13, C14 chancel (restored 1832) and tower, north and south aisles, south porch. The tower is built in what was originally the west bay of the nave and rises one stage above the ridge. It is rendered with stone quoins and a small shingled broach spire. Two large buttresses to west wall. Tiled roof carried down over aisles. C14 wall paintings east and west of east window of King Edmund and an archbishop.
MLO58710	TQ 3401 6141	3 Addington Road; Medieval pottery found in plough soil.
MLO13017	TQ 3430 6140	Sanderstead Court; 15 unglazed sherds of medieval pottery and two jug handles were found.
MLO10786	TQ 3410 6140	Sanderstead Pond; Sherds of medieval pottery found during excavations in 1971.
MLO13019	TQ 3410 6140	Sanderstead Pond; many medieval sherds including an incised handle of Limpsfield type and a thumb base were found during 1958 excavations of the Lodge House.
<b>Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1900)</b>		
MLO72154	TQ 3461 6126	Watching brief. Post-medieval ploughsoil and a field drain were recorded overlying archaeologically sterile subsoil.
MLO43637	TQ 3410 6140	Addington Road, Excavations in 1958 revealed the chalk block foundations of a small building. A possible gate post socket to the east suggests that the building served as a gatehouse. Finds included numerous personal objects, ornamental Staffordshire ware plates and dozens of broken cooking pots. A Mesolithic chipping floor and Roman to post-medieval pottery were also found.
MLO16219	TQ 3420 6148	Addington Road, replaced earlier manor house (MLO 020639) and incorporated the 16 <sup>th</sup> century Great Hall. Rebuilt in 1676 by Harman Atwood. Bombed in 1944 and reduced to a shell. The area has been redeveloped as a housing estate.
MLO24728	TQ 3420 6148	Sanderstead Place; Built from materials from demolition of the monastic grange (MLO020640). Superseded as the manor house by 1586.
MLO38704	TQ 3420 6148	Addington Road, 16 <sup>th</sup> century Great Hall, incorporated in building of 1672. Sanderstead Court is mentioned in 1586.
MLO75701	TQ 3427 6051	Atwood Primary School. The excavation of 15 foundation pads was observed. A post-medieval pathway constructed of concrete slabs leading to an unfounded building previously on site was recorded. Two sherds of Roman pottery were found within the topsoil.

MLO16226	TQ 3410 6130	Sanderstead Pond. Low banks in field south-east of Sanderstead Pond were sectioned. They were found to consist of a 4in layer of Blackheath pebbles resting on a chalk raft 3ft thick. No dating evidence was available but it has been suggested that the banks may have been carriageways for Sanderstead Court.
MLO8935	TQ 3410 6140	Sanderstead Pond; In 1971 the site of a 17 <sup>th</sup> century building was excavated. The foundations were 2.4m in length, consisting of a single brick layer above a 8cm thick layer of hard packed chalk. Domestic material was found in association with the remains.
MLO82338	TQ 34006 61278	The White House; Grade II Listed. Second half C17 with considerable C18 additions; further alterations and additions 1930s. Block fronting road C17 timber-framed with old tile roof. Short cross-wing at north end with half hipped old tile roof. Timber-framing of closely spaced upright studs with straight braces in upper storey of gable end of cross-wing. Half bay, timber-framed added to the south. Roof of main block raised in C18 to accommodate 2 larger windows. All fenestration inserted at this date. Off-centre door later insertion. End stacks. C18 wing to rear, knapped flint with red brick quoins, old tile roof. Garden elevation 1930s.
MLO99854	TQ 33 60	Findspot; coin listed by the HER as dating from the 17 <sup>th</sup> century
MLO58711	TQ 3401 6141	Excavation found pottery of the 18 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries in disturbed soil.
MLO10771	TQ 3410 6130	Excavations in 1959 and 1971 revealed pot sherds and clay pipes.
<b>Undated</b>		
MLO10775	TQ 3520 6070	Kings Wood; Denehole or possibly chalk marling pit for the surrounding fields. One of about 42 in the area. Two Iron Age sherds found inside were probably washed in with silt.
MLO69570	TQ 3429 6056	Limpsfield Road, land adjoining the Methodist church. One small pit was recorded in a section cutting subsoil. There was no associated dating evidence.
MLO67199	TQ 3430 6057	Limpsfield Road, land adjoining the Methodist church. Evaluation. Several undated cut linear features were recorded.
MLO58670	TQ 3424 6055	Atwood Primary School; Evaluation. Found only four cut features.
<b>Negative Evidence</b>		
MLO60112	TQ 3335 6031	Honister Heights. Evaluation. Nothing of archaeological interest was found.
MLO71489	TQ 3422 6054	Limpsfield Road; No significant archaeological finds or features were discovered.



## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Atwood Primary School, Sanderstead.  
New class room. View NE.



DP 2. Area to the west of new class room.  
View SW.

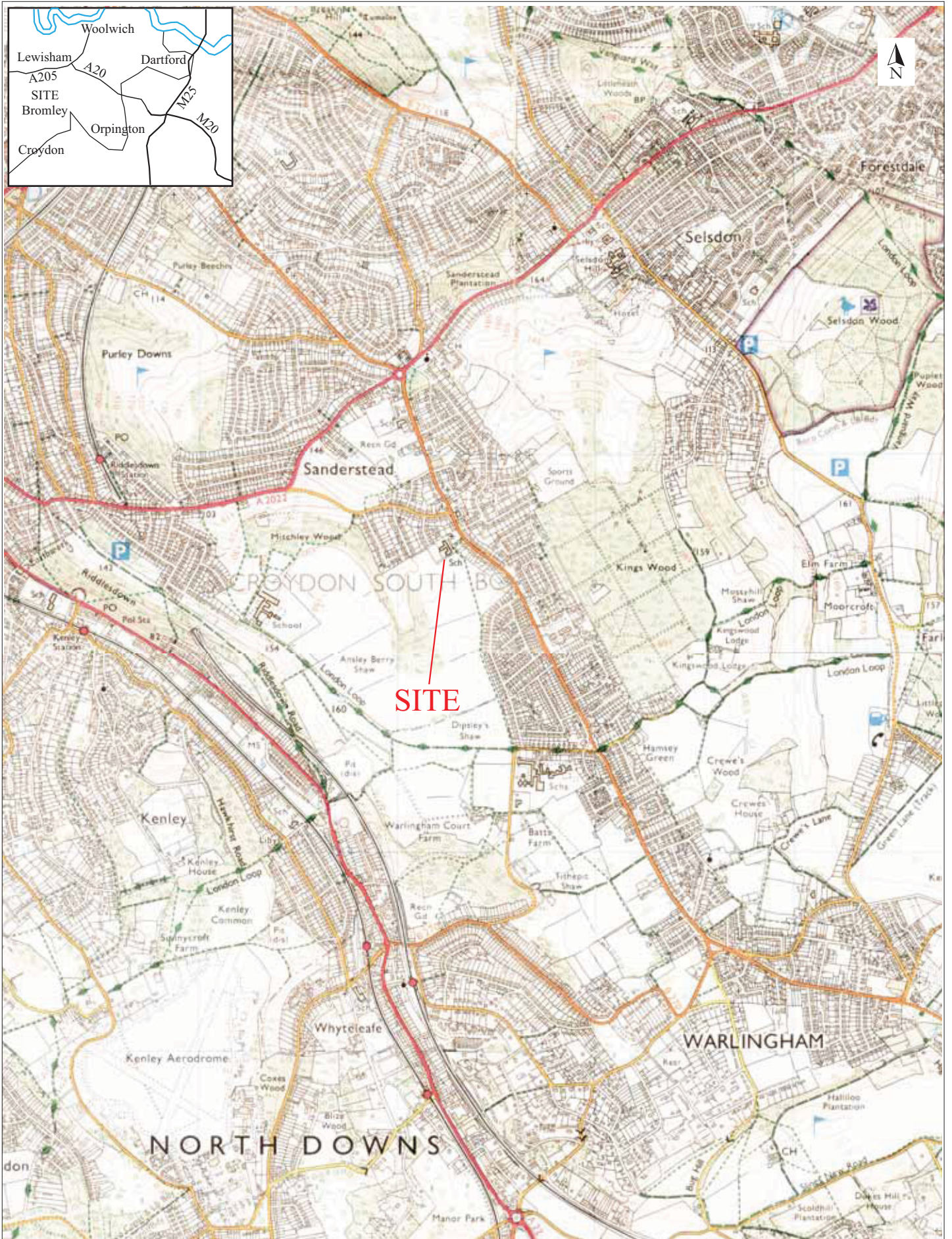


DP 3. Trench 1. View SW.



DP 4. Trench 1, NE end. Sample section.  
View NW.

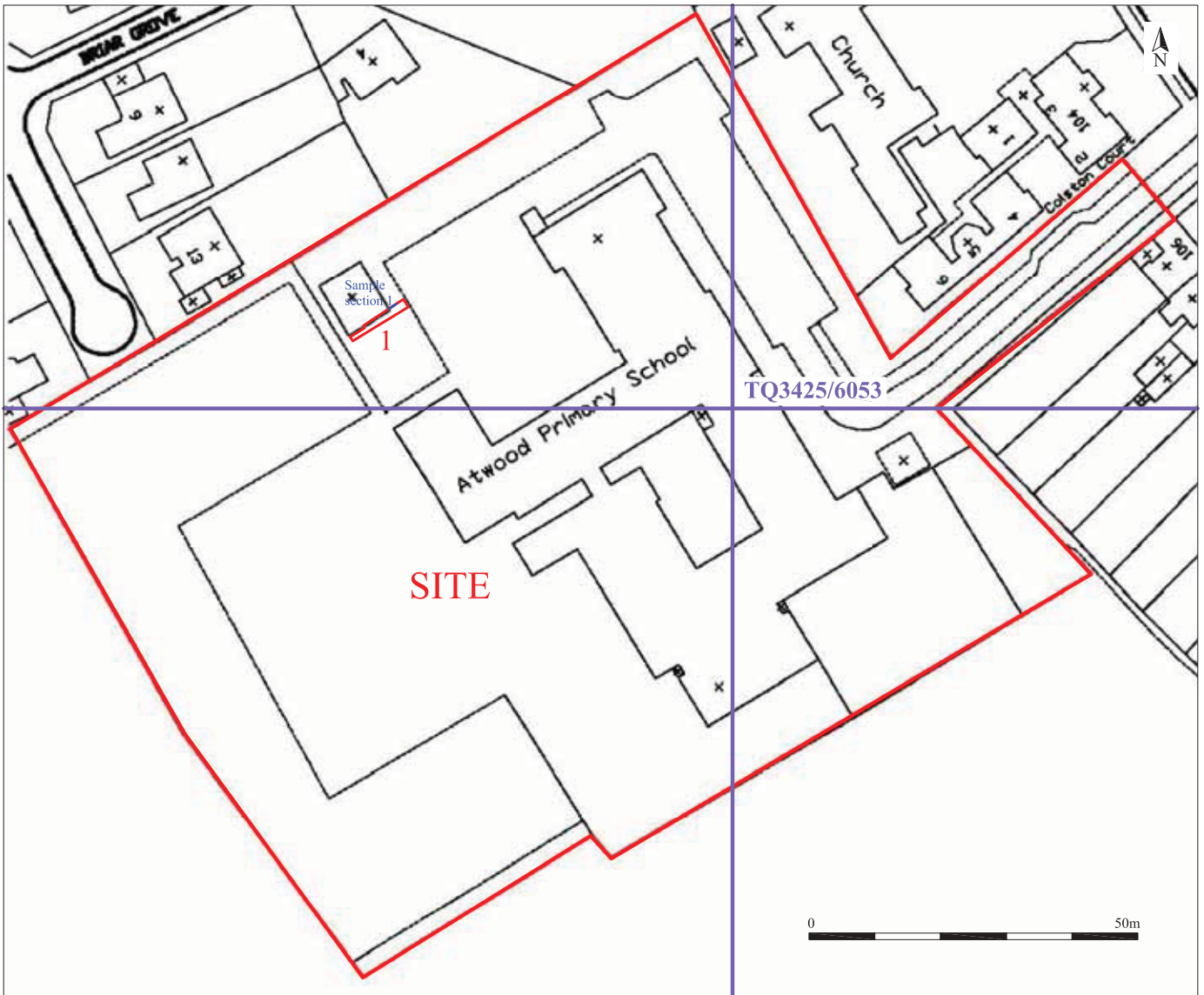




Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

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

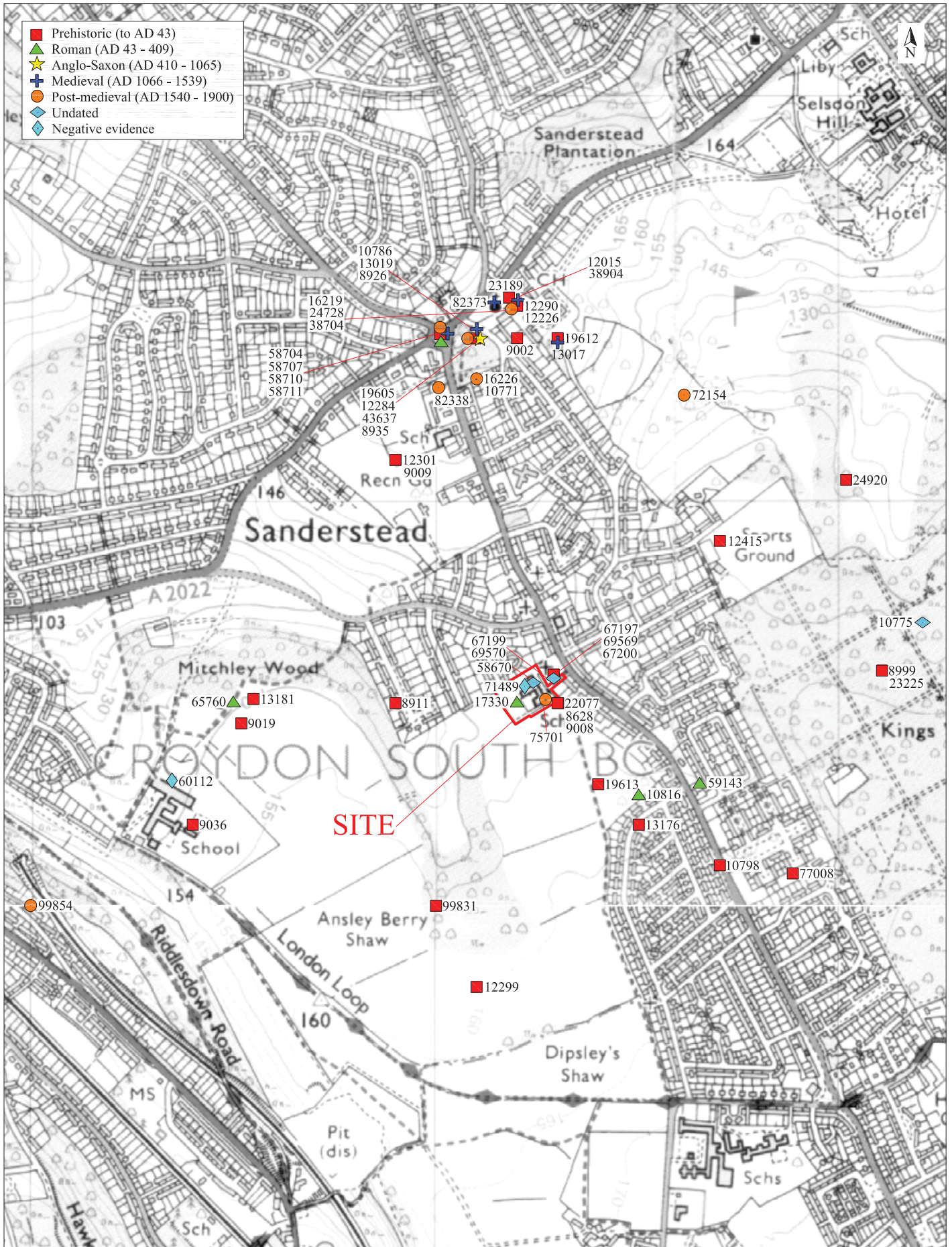




Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd. Licence No. 100036680

*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
Scale 1:1000 at A4





Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680.

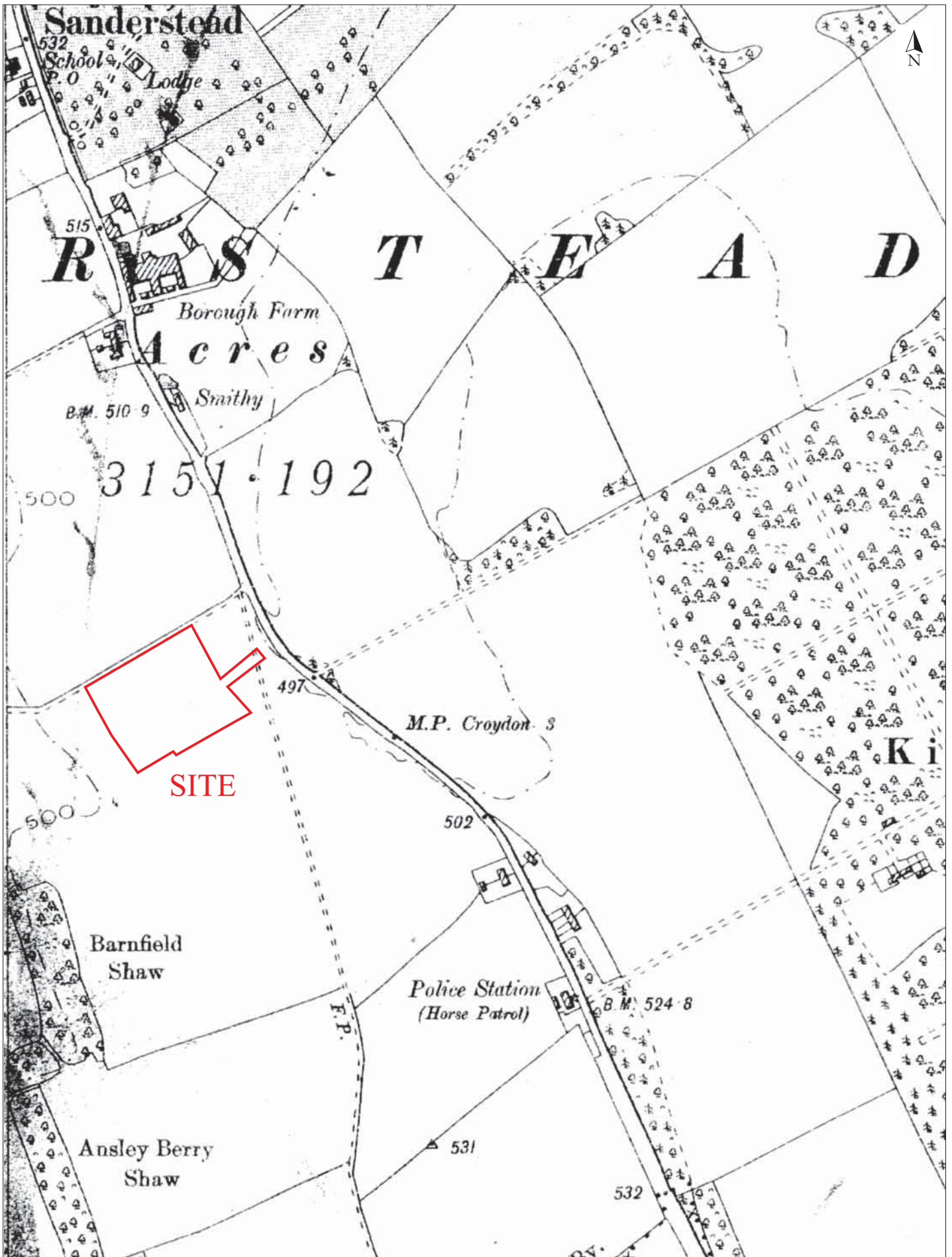
ALL HER NUMBERS PREFIXED BY MLO

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 3 HER data

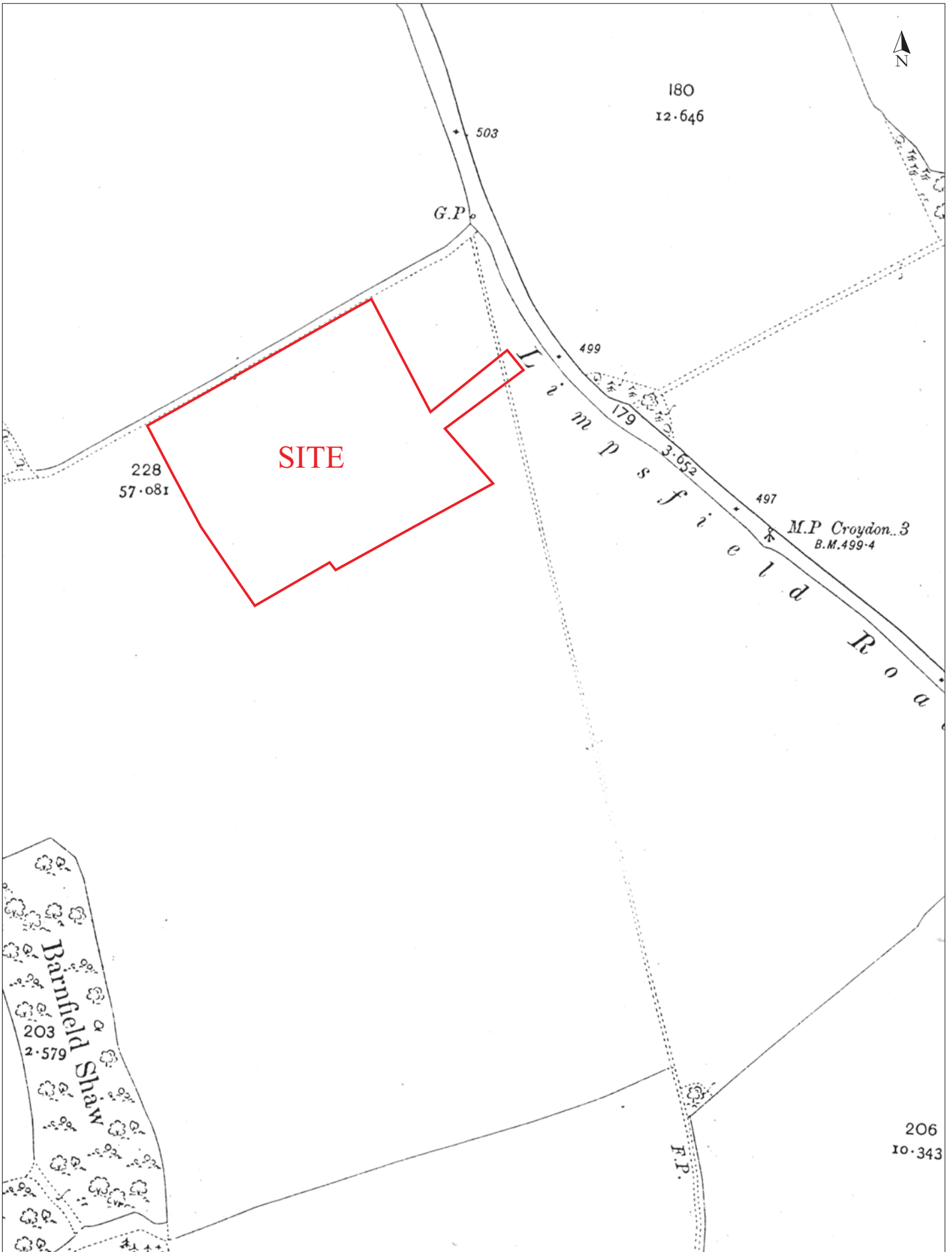
Scale 1:12,500 at A4





Reproduced from the 1898 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

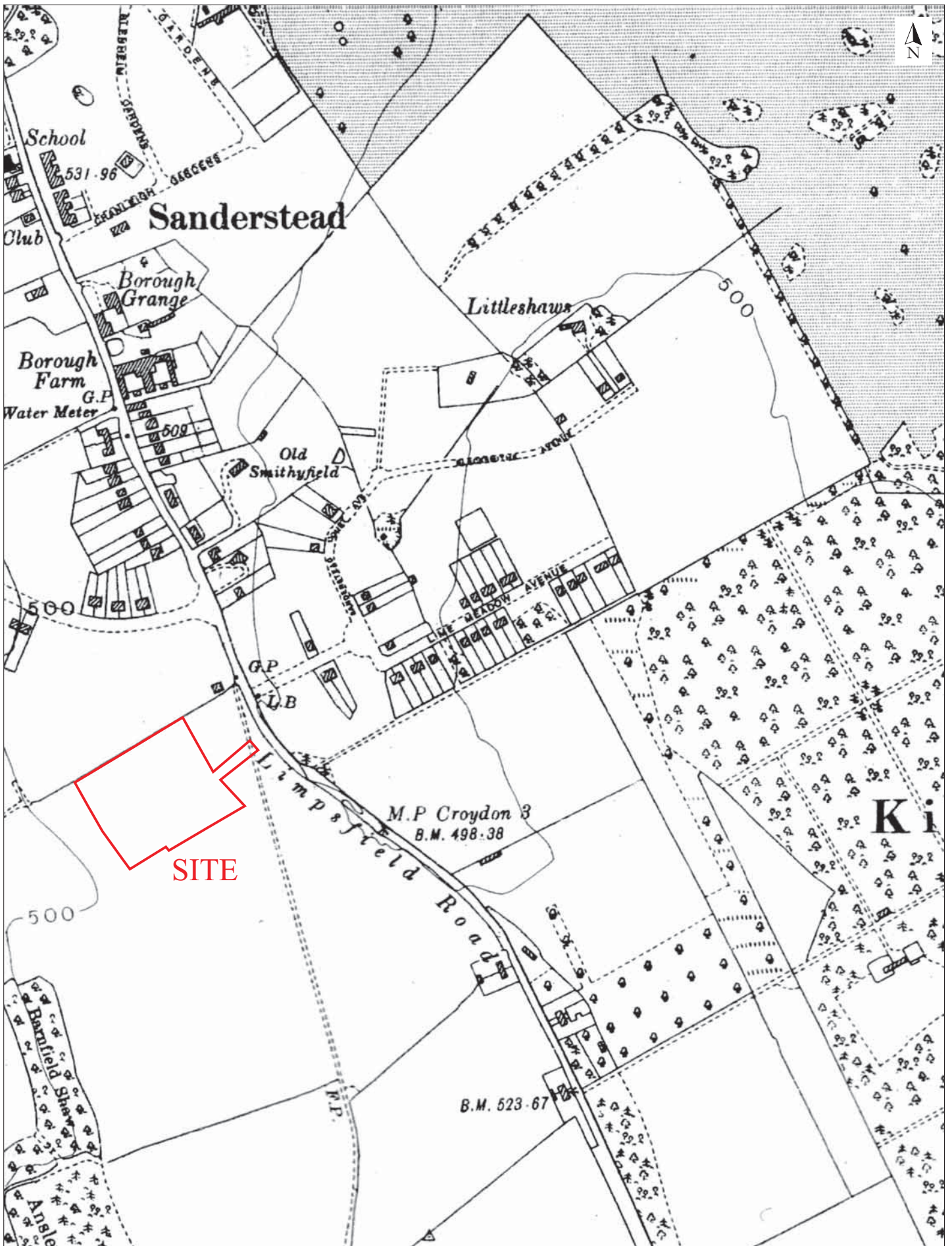
*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 4 OS map, 1898**  
 Scale 12 inch to 1 mile at A4



Reproduced from the 1912 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

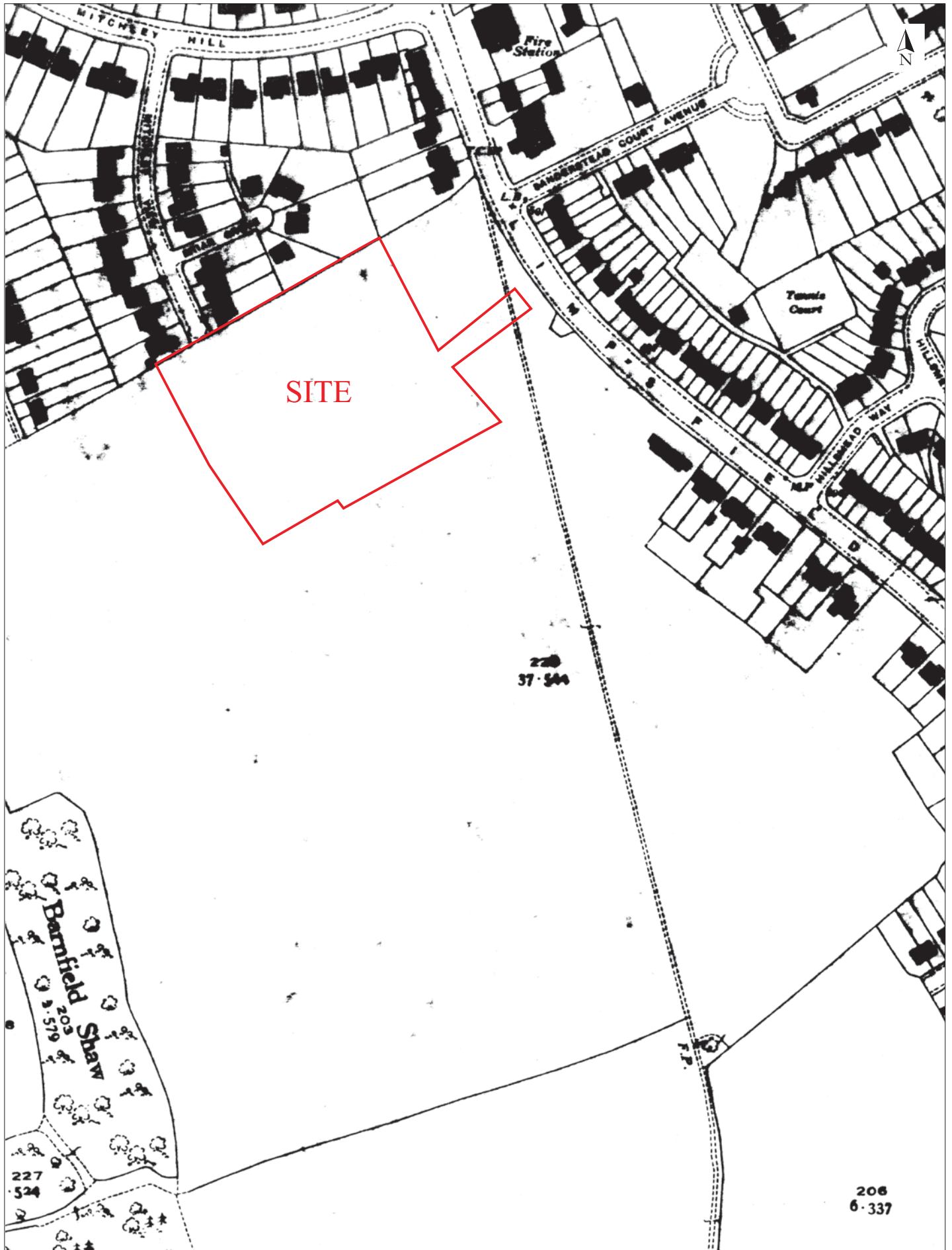
*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 5 OS map, 1912**  
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4





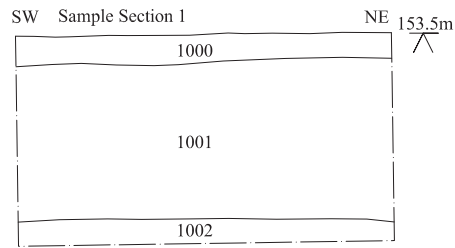
Reproduced from the 1933 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 6 OS map, 1933**  
 Scale 12 inch to 1 mile at A4



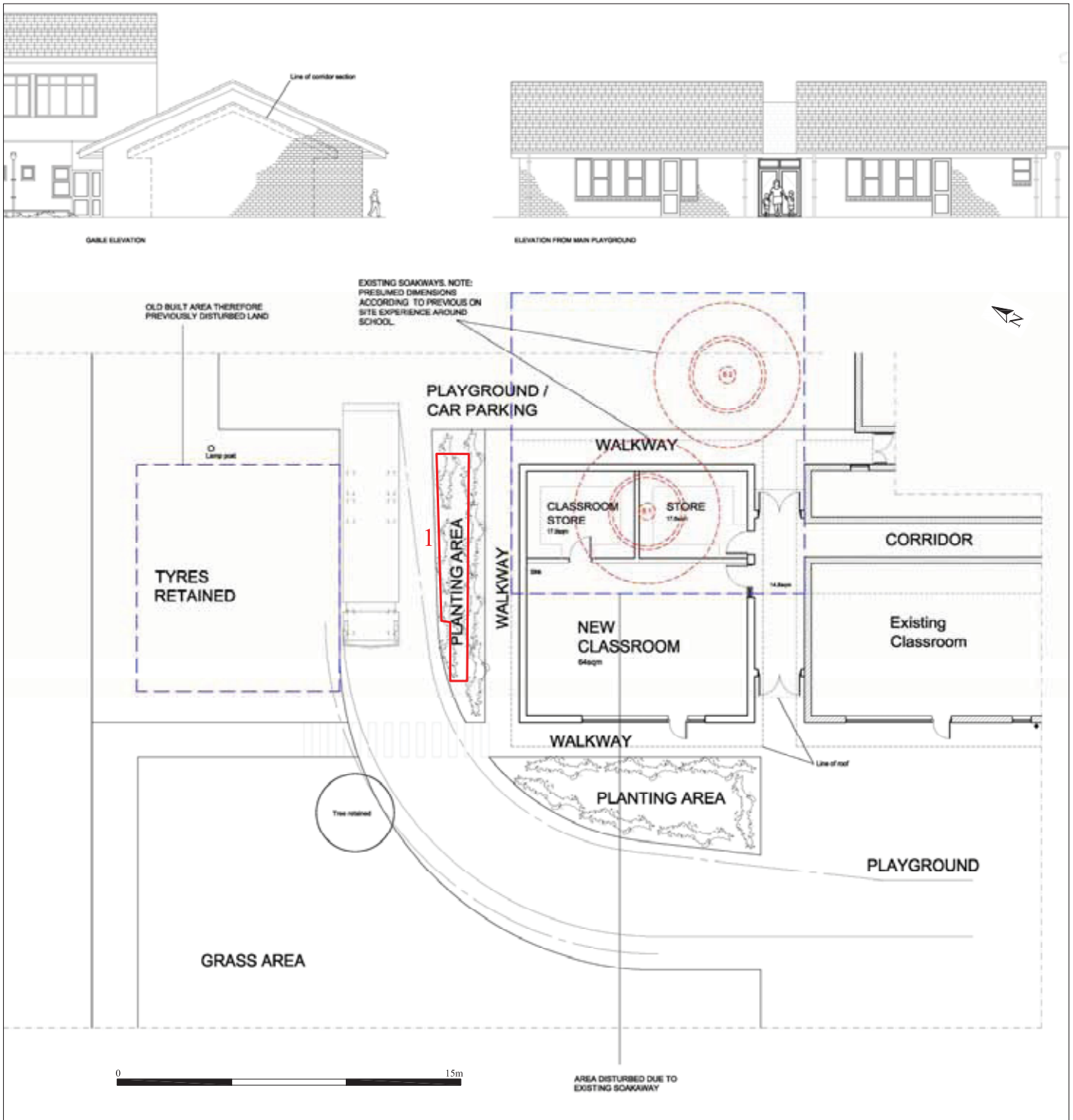
Reproduced from the 1943 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 7 OS map, 1943**  
Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<b>Fig. 8 Trench sections</b>
Scale 1:20 at A4





*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*

**Fig. 9 Proposed development plan**  
Scale 1:250 at A4