



Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT: SOUTHBRIDGE PLACE CROYDON

*on behalf of
RA Insurance Brokers Ltd*



By
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July 2007

ASC: 966/CSP/1r

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Site Data

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<i>Oasis No.</i>	archaeol2-62040	<i>Accession No.</i>	SOV09
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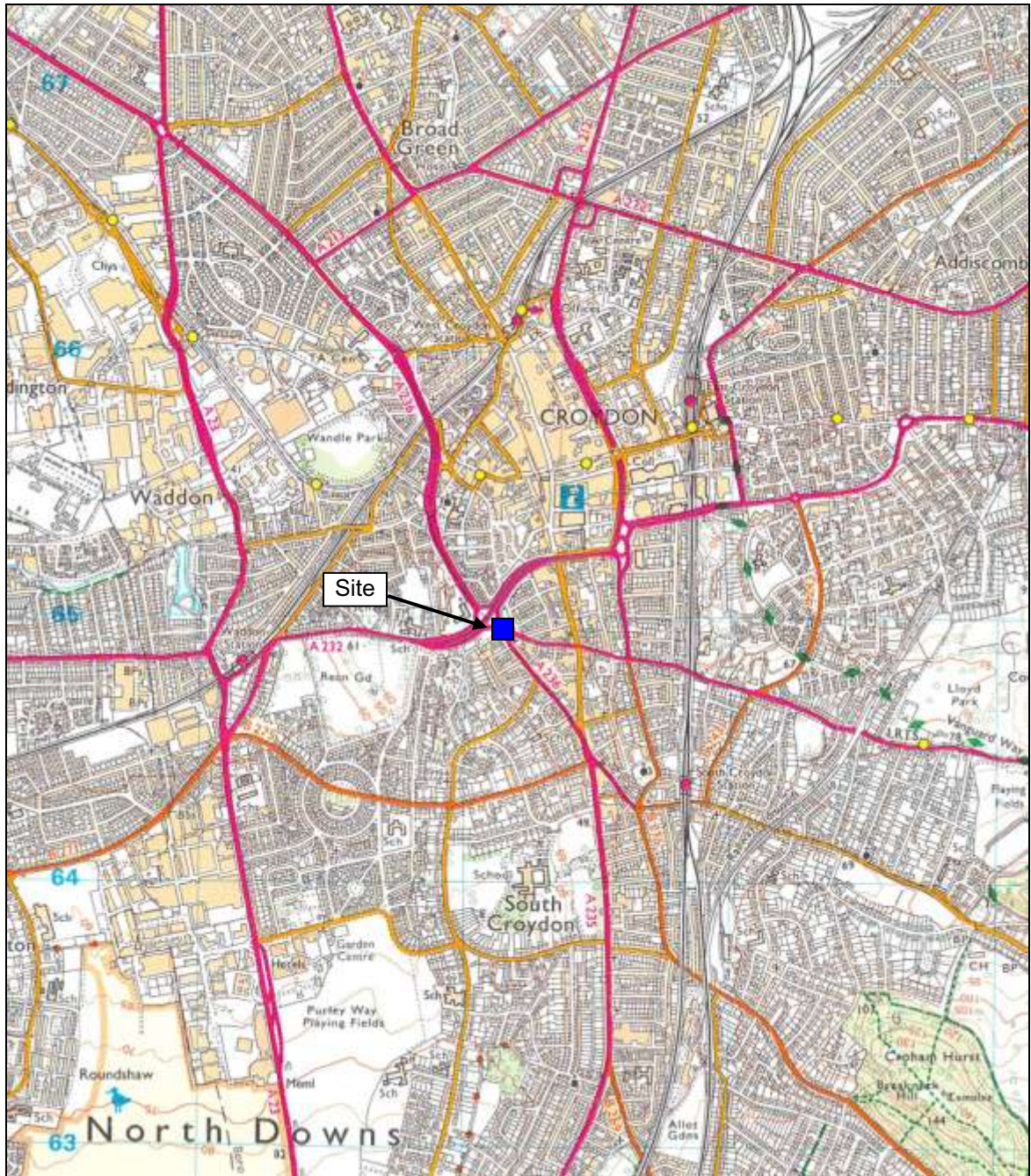


Figure 1: General Location (Scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In July 2007 an archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken of land at the east end of Southbridge Place, Croydon. Archaeological remains were not identified at the site but a general scatter of prehistoric and Roman artefacts is present in the surrounding area. The site probably comprised open land until the construction of a detached house and warehouse on the site during the early 19th and early 20th centuries. A Roman road has been identified immediately to the east and the focus of settlement in Croydon in the Saxon and medieval periods lies to the north of the site. Any archaeological remains not identified during the desk-based assessment that may be present, may have been disturbed or destroyed during the former building phases and also terracing operations. The site is considered to offer low to moderate archaeological potential.

1 Introduction

1.1 In July 2007 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of a site at Southbridge Place, Croydon. The project was commissioned by *RA Insurance Brokers Ltd*, and was carried out according to the standards of the *Institute of Field Archaeologists* (IFA). It was prepared in order to meet the requirements of the local planning authority (LPA), the *London Borough of Croydon* and the *Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service* (GLAAS).

1.2 *Planning Background*

This desk-based assessment has been required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16), in response to development proposals for the site, comprising the construction of a block of fourteen residential units.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd (ASC) is an independent consultancy providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis and geophysics. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Archaeological Organisation* by the *Institute of Field Archaeologists*, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *Management*

The assessment was carried out under the overall direction of **David Fell** MA MIFA. David is an experienced archaeologist with extensive fieldwork and post-excavation experience, and also of historical research and building recording. David holds a first degree from the University of York, and a master's degree from Birmingham University. He has held a range of supervisory appointments since 1990, including *Milton Keynes Archaeology Unit*, *Bucks County Archaeology Service*, *Beds County Archaeology Service*, *Archaeological Project Services*, *Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust* and the *Museum of London Archaeology Service*.

1.3 *Site Location*

The site is situated close to Croydon town centre, in the London Borough of Croydon (Figure 1). It lies at the east end of Southbridge Place, at its junction with Lower Coombe Street and Davenant Road (Figure 2) and is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TQ 3209 6495. It currently serves as a car park for staff and visitors to the *Victoria House Pupil Referral Unit*, which lies immediately to the west.

1.4 *Geology and Topography*

The site is situated in an urban area and the natural soils have not been mapped in detail. The soils are likely to have been disturbed during previous phases of construction and also during terracing operations (below, section 4.2.2). The natural soil profile is unlikely to have survived. The underlying geology comprises Upper Chalk (BGS 1991).

The site is flat and lies at an elevation of *c.* 50m OD.

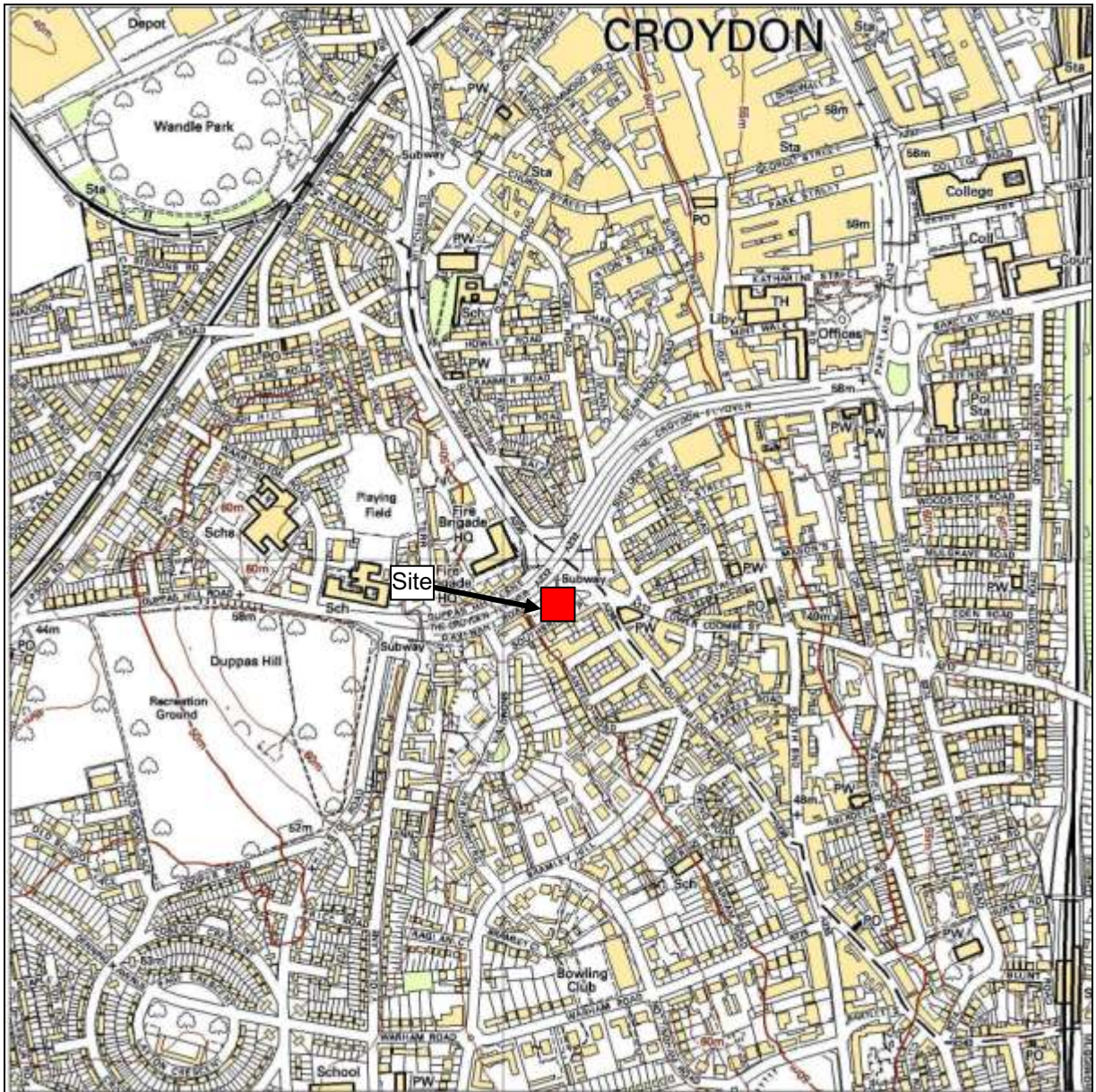


Figure 2: Site Location (Scale 10,000)

2 Aims and Methods

2.1 ‘Archaeological desk-based assessment is an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a given area, consisting of a collation of existing information in order to identify the likely extent, character and quality of the known or potential archaeological resource, in order that appropriate measures might be considered’ (IFA 2000).

2.2 The assessment was carried out according to the brief, and the Institute of Field Archaeologists’ *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (IFA 2001).

2.3 The following readily available sources of information were consulted for the desk-based assessment:

2.3.1 *Archaeological Databases*

Archaeological databases represent the standard references to the known archaeology of an area. The principal source consulted was the *Greater London Sites and Monuments Record* (SMR). The study area employed in the SMR search includes the site itself, and a surrounding study area of approximately 0.35km radius.

2.3.2 *Historic Documents*

Documentary research provides an overview of the history of a site and its environs, suggesting the effects of settlement and land-use patterns. The principal source consulted was the *Croydon Local Studies Library*, Katherine Street, Croydon.

2.3.3 *Cartographic & Pictorial Documents*

Old maps and illustrations are normally a very productive area of research. The principal sources consulted were *Croydon Local Studies Library*.

2.3.4 *Geotechnical Information*

A description of the topography and solid and surface geology of the site and its environs was compiled, so as to appreciate the potential condition of any archaeological remains, to assess the hydrological conditions, and to appraise the potential for the survival of buried waterlogged archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits.

2.3.5 *Secondary & Statutory Sources*

The principal sources consulted were *Croydon Local Studies Library* and ASC’s in-house library. Relevant web-based resources were also consulted.

3 Archaeological and Historical Evidence

SMR = Sites and Monuments Record Number

- 3.1 The local and regional settings of archaeological sites are factors that are taken into consideration when assessing the planning implications of development proposals. The following sections provide a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs.

The study area lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and the site has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods. The location of known archaeological and historical sites recorded in the SMR is shown in Figure 3, and details appear in Section 8.

3.2 *Archaeological & Historical Background to the Study Area*

3.2.1 *Prehistoric (before 43AD)*

Croydon was probably an area of considerable importance during the early prehistoric periods. Little large scale archaeological work into this period has taken place in the immediate vicinity, but a number of finds of Neolithic date have been recorded. These include an area on Purley Way, south of the site, where evidence for cooking or boiling liquids was recorded (Cotton 2004, 25) and a Neolithic arrowhead (SMR 23305), which was recorded c.200m west of the site, on Duppas Hill Lane. Further prehistoric flint implements have been recorded c.300m northeast of the site, on Charles Street and on Nottingham Road c.400m to the south.

A number of artefacts of this period (and later) are recorded in antiquarian accounts, including mammoth tusks and Neolithic flints and are included in the SMR (e.g. SMR 10793, etc.). Many of these lack an accurate provenance, but nevertheless provide an indication of the general significance of the area.

3.2.2 *Roman (AD43-c.450)*

There is an increasing corpus of information to suggest that there was a small settlement in the area of what is now Croydon town centre during the Roman period. A Roman road is recorded running through Croydon, which linked *Londinium* (London) with the site at Hassocks, in Sussex (Bird & Bird (eds) 1987, fig.7.7). The presence of this road has been recorded immediately east of the site, on Lower Coombe Street (SMR 15116).

The centre of the Roman site has not been identified, but settlement may have developed either side of the Roman road. A number of finds of this period have been made around the site, notably a hoard of 182 coins, at South End c. 400m south of the site (SMR 18796). Further coins and also pottery sherds have been recorded in the area (e.g. SMR 9057, 12308, 12373, 12383) and Bird (1987, 169) suggests that this implies the presence of 'more than a farm or hamlet'.

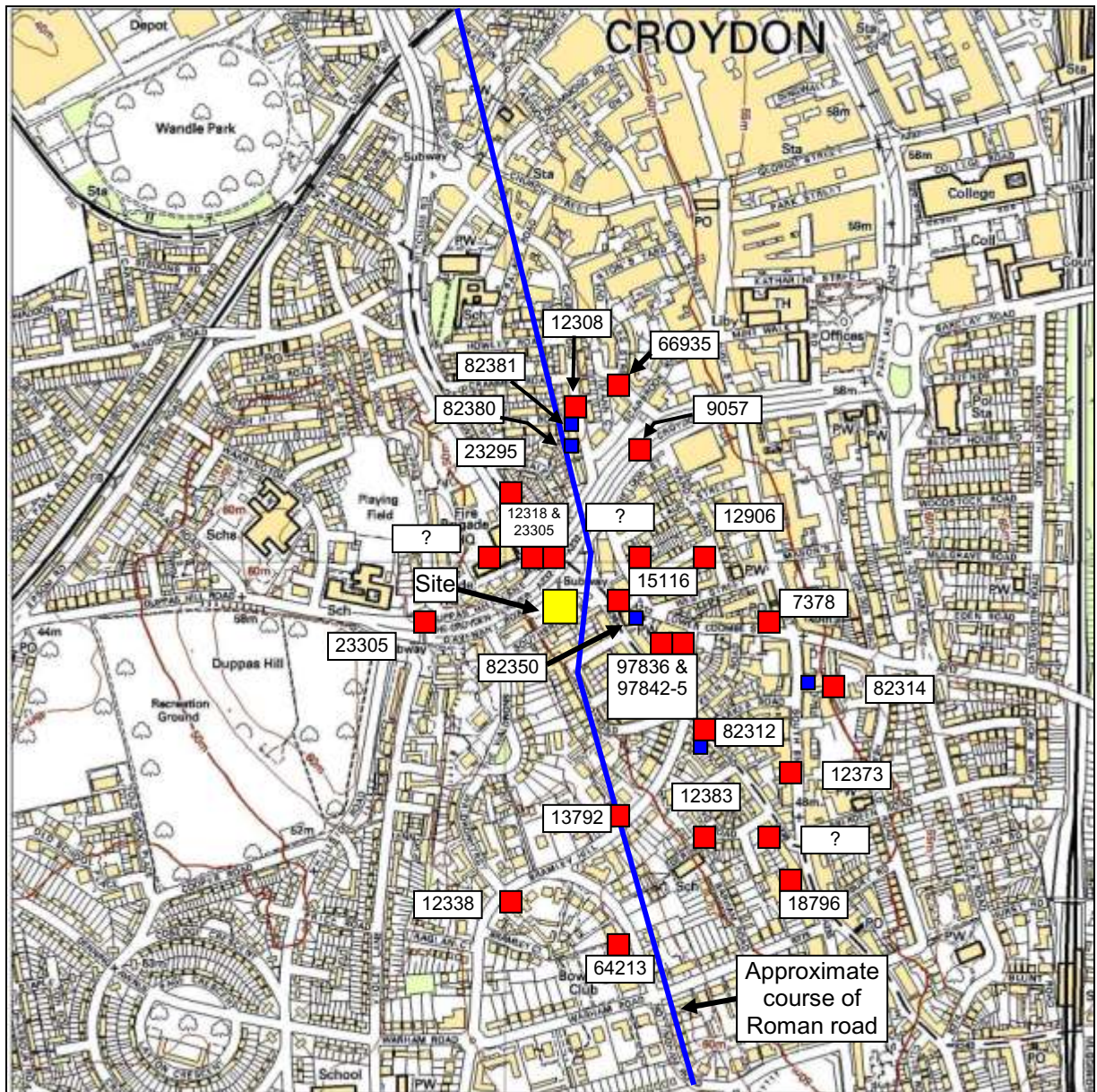


Figure 3: Archaeological sites in the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record.

3.2.3 *Saxon* (c.450-1066)

The early development of Croydon is not understood in detail, but the town may have originated during the Saxon period. It may have been the site of a Minster Church (Blair 1991, 92) and a synod was held at Croydon in 809 (*ibid*, 103). The nucleus of the Saxon and early medieval settlement was to the northwest of the site, centred on the site of the Church of St John. This area is often referred to as the ‘Old Town’.

There is evidence for Saxon activity to the east of the site, along Park Lane and Edridge Road. A Saxon period cemetery, comprising forty three inhumations was recorded at 82-90 Park Lane (SMR 76750; Welch 1997; MoL 2002, 51) and further early Saxon burials have been recorded in Edridge Road (SMR 24037; MoL 2000, 182). It is not clear whether these burials formed part of a

single cemetery serving the *Old Town*, or were associated with a separate settlement, further to the east.

3.2.4 *Medieval (1066-1500)*

The settlement is mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086), where it is referred to as *Croindene*. The land was held by *Archbishop Lanfranc* and contained a church and a mill. It was assessed as 80 hides, but prior to the Norman conquest had been assessed at 16 hides (Williams & Martin (eds) 2003, 73).

The medieval parish church of St John was situated *c.*700m north of the site. This was originally a medieval building and a number of monuments from the 16th century survive within the building. Much of the fabric was destroyed by fire in 1867 and the church was largely rebuilt, to a design by Sir Gilbert Scott (Cherry and Pevsner 2002, 208-209).

The Archbishops of Canterbury made Croydon the centre for the management of their estates in Surrey, Middlesex and Canterbury and a residence for the archbishop and his guests was built on the east side of the parish church. The surviving buildings date from the 12th century (Malden 1920, 206; Cherry and Pevsner 2002, 212-214).

There is little evidence for medieval activity in the area adjacent to what was to become Southbridge Place and the area probably comprised open ground, part of the common field, to the south of the town.

3.2.5 *Post-Medieval (1500-1900)*

Settlement along the present High Street, which is situated *c.*300m of the parish church, probably developed from the 18th century. This area is sometimes referred to as the '*New Town*' and became significant when, by Acts of Parliament in 1717-18 and 1723-24, a Turnpike was constructed from Croydon to Brighton (Malden 1920, 206). A post-medieval cross, found at the junction of the High Street and Lower Coombe Street (SMR 7378) indicates the boundary of the post-medieval settlement.

Very few 17th and 18th century buildings survive in the area around Southbridge Place but the house at 46 South End (SMR 82314) is an exception. This is situated *c.*300m east of the site, and dates from the 16th century.

The earliest readily available map to show the area in detail is the Enclosure map of Croydon, which was compiled in 1800 (Figure 4). It shows that the site and its environs comprised an area that was still semi rural and away from the centre of the medieval village and the later High Street. The basis of the modern street layout had been established and lines of the present Davenant Road, Southbridge Road and Lower Coombe Street are shown. Southbridge Place had not yet been laid out and the area comprised open land, divided into

a number of subrectangular land parcels. The first edition one inch scale Ordnance Survey map was published sixteen years later (Figure 5). This does not show the landscape in detail, but illustrates that the area remained open land until well into first quarter of the nineteenth century.

Southbridge Place was probably laid out c.1820-30. A Tithe map was produced in 1838 (Figure 6) and the line of Southbridge Place is shown. The area was now becoming urbanised and houses are shown on either side of Southbridge Place, and also on the former open land, between Southbridge Place and Davenant Road. A large building, shown on later maps as *Tanfield Lodge* is shown south of Southbridge Place, and was probably constructed during the early 19th century.

A second map was produced for the Tithe Commissioners in 1847 by W. Roberts and an extract is reproduced as Figure 7. This confirms the layout shown in the 1830 edition and indicates that little change in the layout had taken place during the intervening seventeen years.

The first large scale Ordnance Survey was published in 1865 (Figure 8) and shows the area in considerable detail. The church of St Andrew (SMR 82350), was constructed in 1851 (Malden 1920, 225) and is adjacent to the site, is shown, along with the *St Andrew's National School* building, to the north.

The west end of Southbridge Place is dominated by a residential development, known as '*The Waldrons*'. The development took its name from the Enclosure period land parcel (Figure 4, no.1543) and had formerly been part of the Haling Park Estate. The first house was constructed 1850 when a speculator named Henry Vigars purchased the land from the estate. Vigars subsequently divided the land into separate plots and sold them on to clients who employed their own architects to design the individual houses (Gent 1991, 27). A lodge, staffed by a liveried gatekeeper, was provided at the west end of Southbridge Place (Harris 1993).

The layout of the area in the late 19th century is shown on the 1895 edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 9). The pattern of housing development had been well established by the third quarter of the 19th century, but the 1895 edition map suggests an intensification and more concentrated pattern of settlement. The former grounds of the *St Andrew's National School* has been given over to housing and *Tanfield Lodge* had been removed and a new housing state, comprising *Tanfield Place* and *Bafferton Road*, had been constructed in its place.

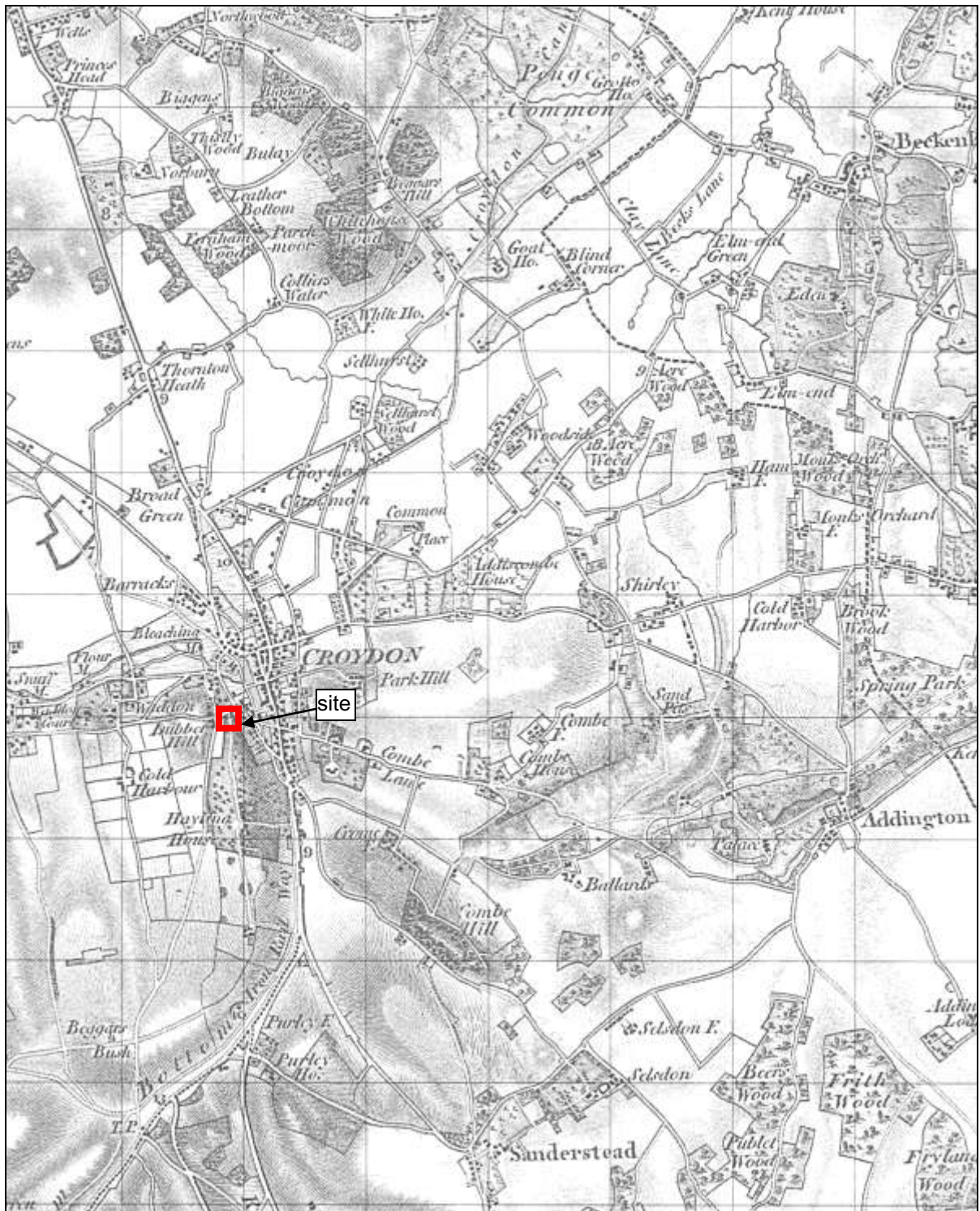


Figure 5: Extract from the 1816 edition Ordnance Survey map (Scale = 1: 63,360)

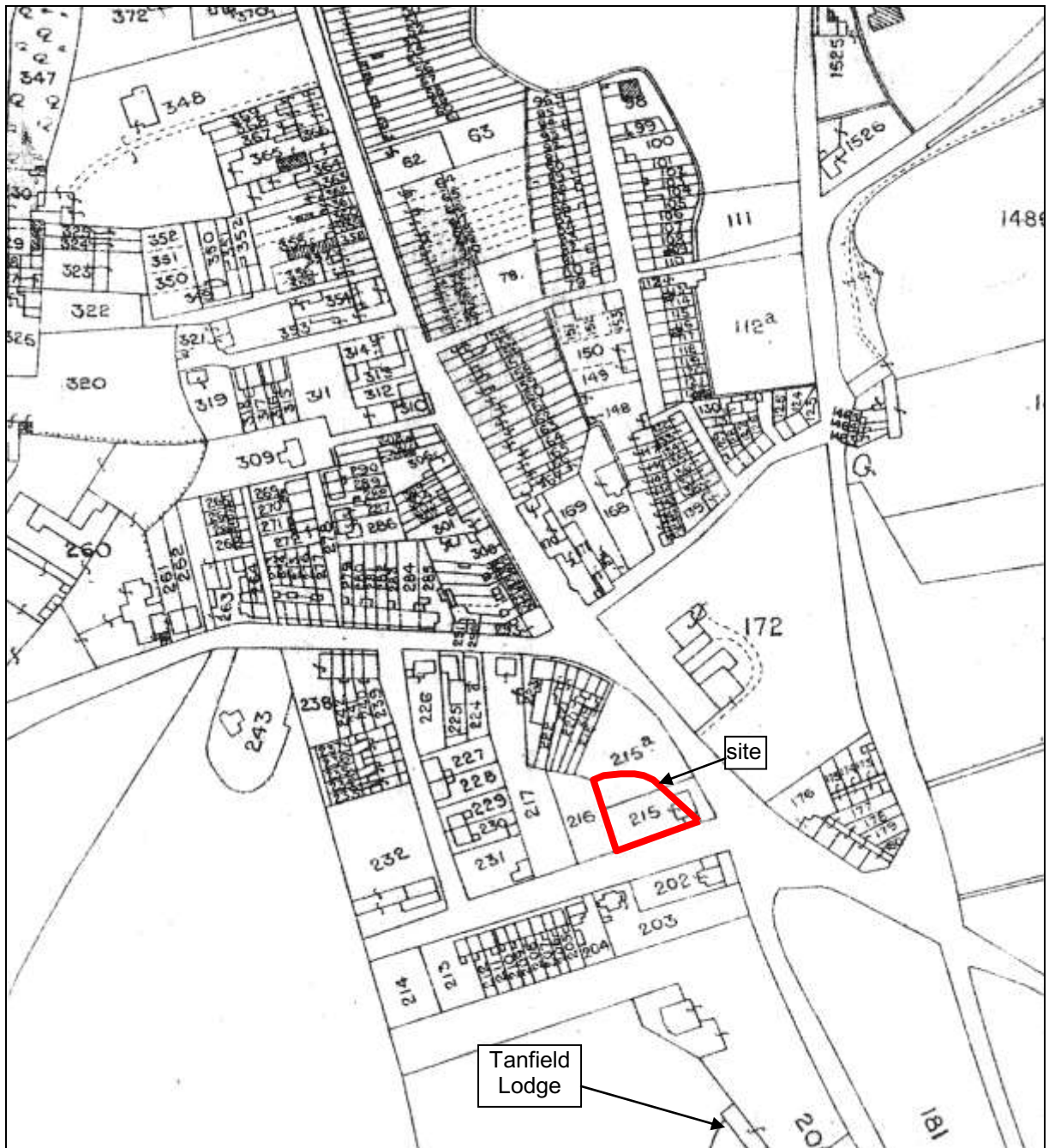


Figure 6: Transcript of the Tithe Map of Croydon (1838)

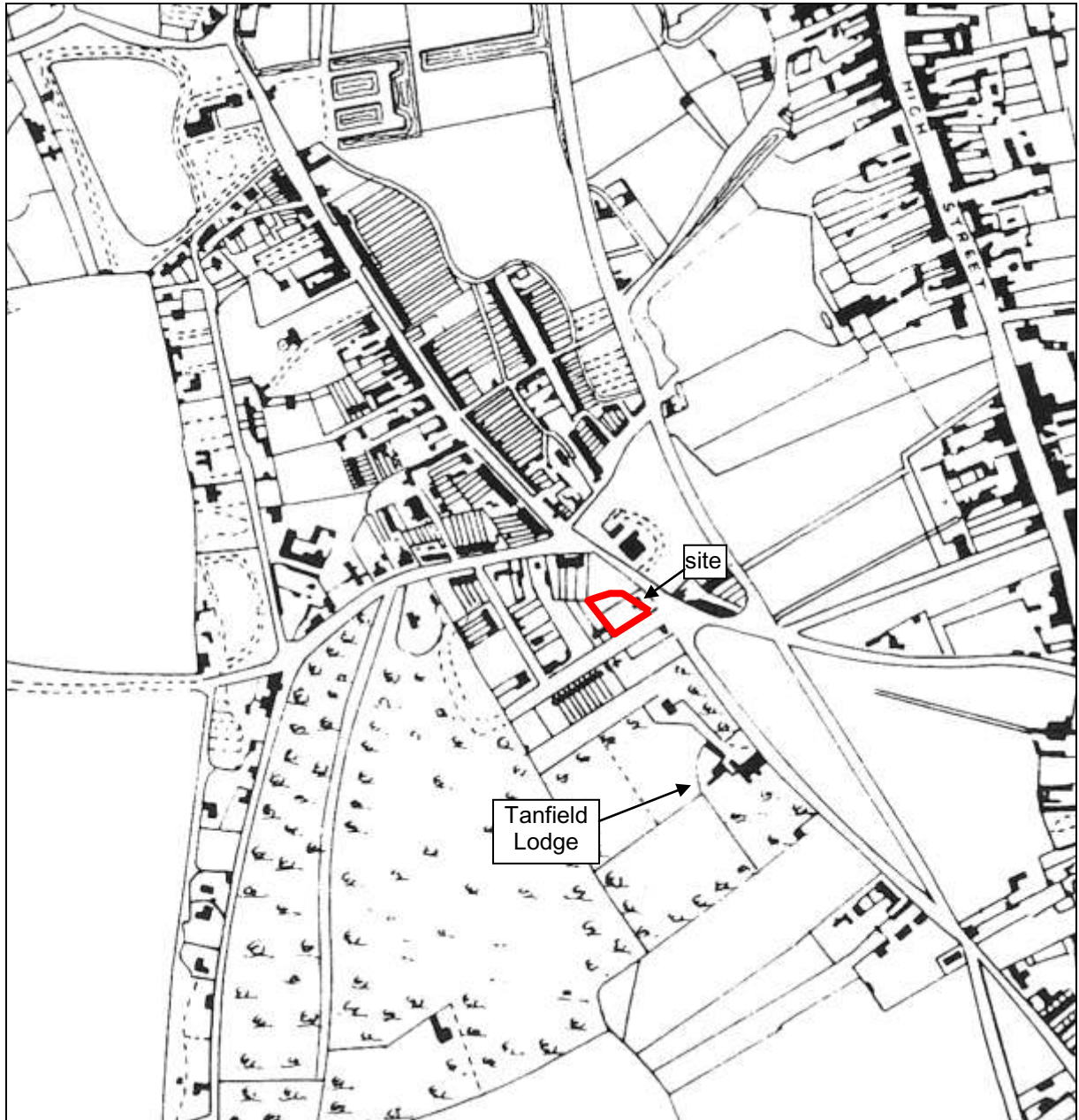


Figure 7: Extract from Robert's map of Croydon, 1847



Figure 8: Extract from the 1868 edition Ordnance Survey map (Scale = 1: 2,500)



Figure 9: Extract from the 1895 edition Ordnance Survey map (Scale = 1: 4,340)

3.2.6 Modern (1900-present)

The layout of the area in the first half of the 20th century is shown in Figures 10, 11 and 12. The street layout and buildings in the area changed little during that period, and this area of southwest Croydon appears to have seen relatively little development during the first half of the 20th century.

In contrast, the area underwent a considerable amount of change during the 1960s and 1970s. A boom in office development during the 1960s led to extensive development in the area to the east of the site, centred on the High Street and East Croydon Railway Station (Cherry & Pevsner 2002, 217-220).

The area to the north of Southbridge Place was also extensively remodelled during this period, notably with the removal of Duppas Hill Lane and the construction of the A232 Croyden Flyover. The buildings on the north side of Southbridge Place had been demolished by 1973 (aerial photograph in Croydon Local Studies Library) and the area was entirely remodelled. Victoria Place was removed and the buildings of the *Victoria House Pupil Referral Unit* constructed in its place.



Figure 10: Extract from the 1913 edition Ordnance Survey map (Scale = 1: 2,500)

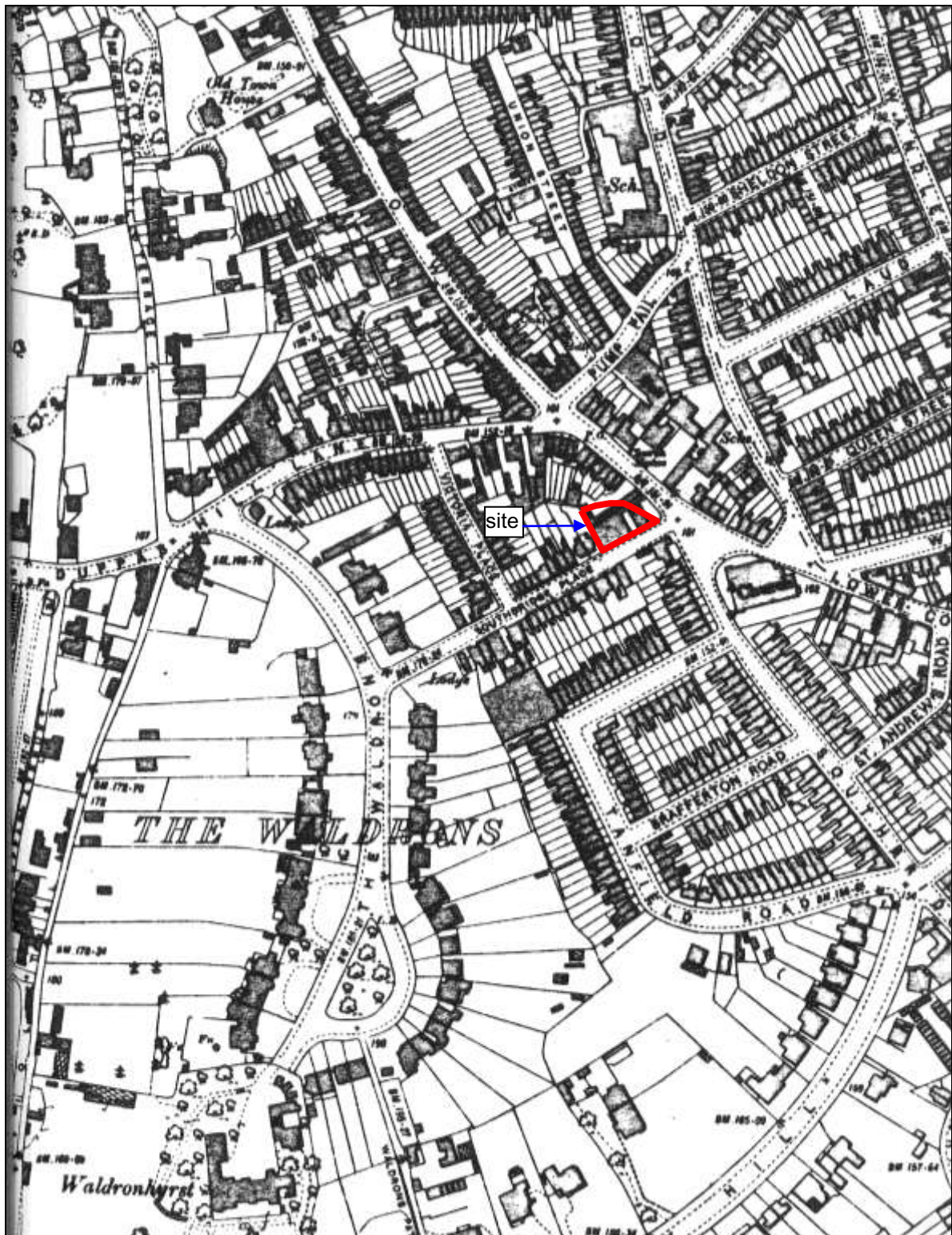


Figure 11: Extract from the 1932 edition Ordnance Survey map (*Scale = 1: 2,500*)

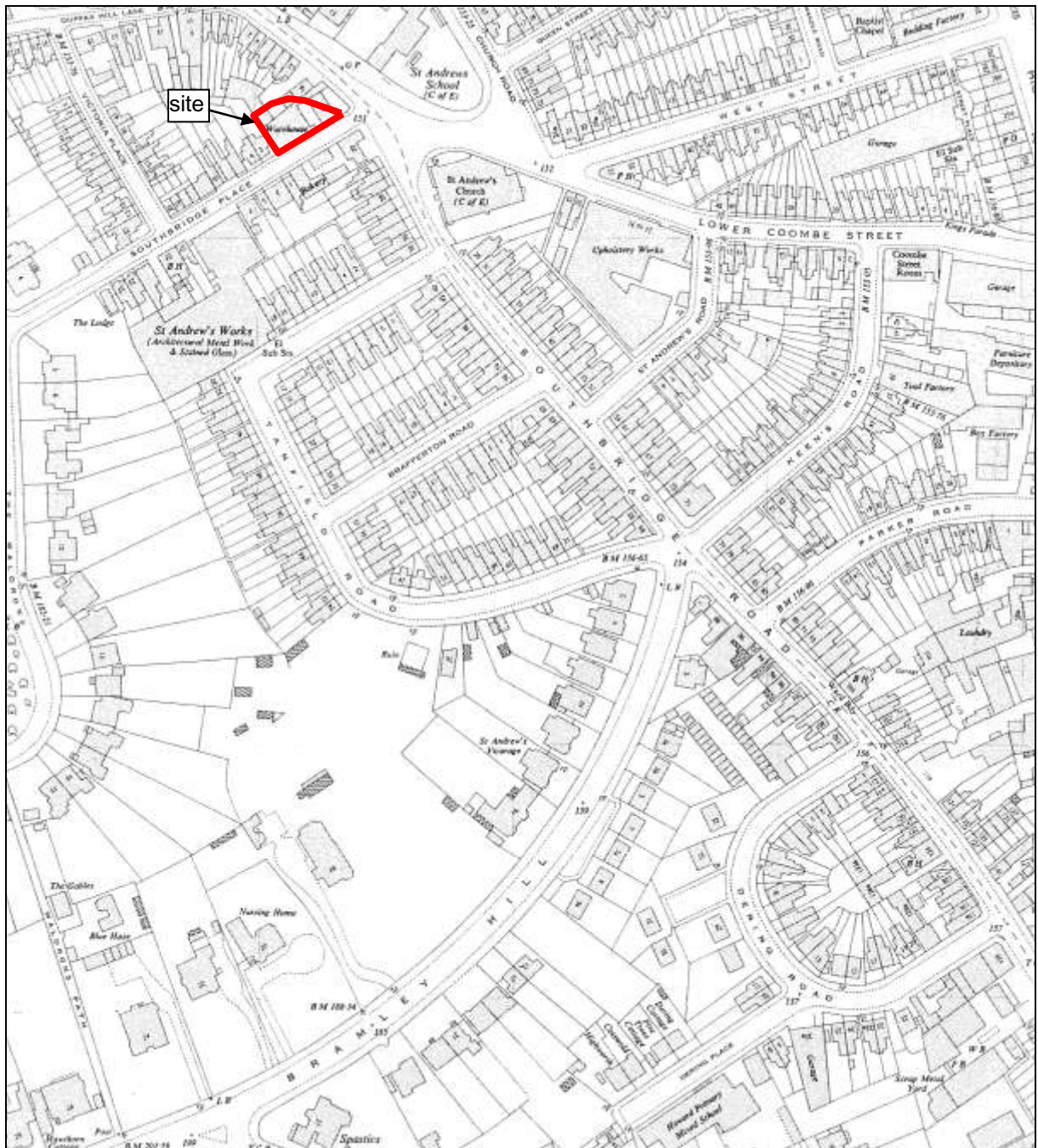


Figure 12: Extract from the 1954 edition Ordnance Survey map (*Scale = 1: 2,500*)

3.3 *The Known Archaeology & History of the Site*

3.3.1 *Prehistoric (before 43AD)*

Prehistoric remains are not present on the site.

3.3.2 *Roman (AD43-c.450)*

No Roman remains are known from the site.

3.3.3 *Saxon (c.450-1066)*

There is no evidence for Saxon period remains.

3.3.4 *Medieval (1066-1500)*

Medieval period remains have not been found on the site.

3.3.5 *Post-Medieval (1500-1900)*

The Enclosure map of Croydon was compiled in 1800 and shows that the site comprised open land. It was part of a larger land parcel (no. 1525) and was held by W & S Brown (Figure 4).

The development of the site commenced in the first half of the 19th century and the layout is shown on the 1838 Tithe map (Figure 6). This shows that the site formed part of two land parcels (nos. 215 and 215. The boundary between the two parcels crossed the centre of the site and a detached house occupied the east end of the southern land parcel. The tithe map was amended in 1847 (Figure 7), but no change had taken place since the 1838 edition.

The first edition large scale Ordnance Survey map was published in 1868 and shows the site in detail (Figure 8). The house in the south east part of the site is shown, and had a formal garden to the rear. A number of linear buildings occupied the north part of the site. These were part of a larger group of buildings, extending towards Duppas Hill Lane, and were probably factories or commercial buildings. The layout in 1895 was similar (Figure 9), but an additional structure had been constructed on the south side of the linear buildings, which abutted the northwest corner of the detached house.

3.3.6 *Modern (1900-present)*

The Ordnance Survey map was revised in 1913 (Figure 10) and shows that the site had undergone a number of alterations. The house had been slightly enlarged and, in addition, an extension/outbuilding had been constructed to the rear. The additional linear building, shown on the 1895 edition map, had been removed.

The layout of the site in 1932 is shown in Figure 11. The garden of the detached house was now largely occupied by a rectangular structure, but the house remained in position, on the east side of the site. The linear buildings on the north side also remained in position.

The layout of the site in the mid 20th century is shown on the 1954 edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 12). The building on the former garden is labelled ‘*warehouse*’ and the house as ‘18’ (Southbridge Place).

The buildings on north side of Southbridge Place were demolished during the later 1950s or 1960s. An aerial photograph of Croydon town centre, dated 1973, shows the site as open land and at the time of writing (2007) was in use as a car park.

4 Walk-Over Survey

4.1 As part of the assessment a walk-over survey of the site was undertaken on 19th July 2007, with the following aims:

- To examine any areas of archaeological potential identified during research for the assessment, in particular with a view to gauging the possible survival or condition of any remains present.
- To consider the significance of any above-ground structures, historic buildings or historic landscape features present.
- To assess the present site use and ground conditions, with a view to the appropriate deployment of fieldwork techniques, if required by GLAAS.

4.2 *Extent, Access & Present Use*

4.2.1 The site comprises a single plot of land situated at the northeast end of Southbridge Place (Figure 1). It lies on the north side of Southbridge Place and is subrectangular in shape, and occupies the spur of land at the junction of Davenant Road, Southbridge Place and Southbridge Road (Figure 2; Plate 1). Access is from the south, off Southbridge Place (Plate 2).

4.2.2 Southbridge Place was laid out on land that slopes down from west to east (Plate 3). The site is flat and has almost certainly been terraced. This may have taken place during the late 19th or early 20th centuries, perhaps in order to accommodate the industrial/commercial buildings that was constructed at that time (Figure 11). The site is marginally lower than the street level along Davenant Road, which follows its north boundary (Plate 4), indicating that the surface of the site may have been reduced.

4.2.3 The elevations onto Southbridge Place and Davenant Road comprise low brick walls (Plates 1, 2, 4 and 6). The boundary on the west side, overlooking the grounds of Victoria House comprises a more substantial wall, but is of similar character. A number of trees are also present along the boundaries.

4.2.4 The site is surfaced with tarmac. It is currently utilised for car parking by staff and visitors to Victoria House (Plates 5 and 6) and is in constant use.

4.3 *Buildings*

No buildings are present on the site.

4.4 *Services*

A number of service runs were noted, but a detailed service survey was not undertaken for the purposes of this assessment.



Plate 1: View of the site, looking southwest



Plate 2: View of the site entrance, from Southbridge Place



Plate 3: View looking east along Southbridge Place



Plate 4: View of the northwest side of the site and Davenant Road



Plate 5: The southwest end of the site



Plate 6: View of the site from the north, looking towards Southbridge Place

5 Statutory Constraints on Development

5.1 A range of planning constraints are in place in the area of the site. These constraints relate both to the area as a whole, and to individual buildings and sites. These constraints are taken into consideration when assessing the implications of planning and other proposals made to the local authority and to other local and national bodies.

5.2 *Archaeological Priority Areas*

The site does not lie within an *Archaeological Priority Area*

5.3 *Scheduled Ancient Monuments*

No *Scheduled Ancient Monuments* are present on the site

5.4 *Listed Buildings*

The site does not contain any Listed Buildings.

The Church of St Andrew (SMR 82350), which is situated close to the east side of the site, is a *Listed Building*.

5.5 *Archaeological Sites in the GLAAS Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)*

5.5.1 The site does not contain any known archaeological sites or artefacts recorded in the SMR (below, section 8) but a number are present in adjacent areas. (Figure 3). The absence of sites listed in the SMR should not be taken to indicate that archaeological remains are not present on the site.

5.5.2 The projected alignment of a Roman road (SMR 15116) runs immediately east of the site. In addition, two sites recorded in the SMR are present close to the north of the site. These comprise SMR 12318 & 23305 on Duppas Hill Lane.

6 Conclusions

- 6.1 The desk-based assessment has revealed that the site is likely to offer low to moderate archaeological potential. It is unlikely that large numbers of archaeological remains or artefacts are present, but the occasional survival of individual isolated archaeological remains should not be discounted. No listed buildings are present, but St Andrew's Church, which benefits from listing status, is close to the east side of the site.
- 6.2 *Archaeological Potential of the Site*
- 6.2.1 Archaeological remains are not known on the site and the site is considered to offer low to moderate archaeological potential.
- 6.2.2 No archaeological remains predating the post-medieval period have been identified on the site. A number are known in the surrounding area and, in general, Croydon offers good potential for the study of all archaeological periods. In comparison with the city of London and Southwark, relatively little archaeological excavation has been carried out in Croydon, but finds of prehistoric flints, Roman coins, etc., hints at the potential of the area.
- 6.2.3 The pattern of settlement during the Roman period is not well understood, but settlement probably developed along a major Roman road, which passed immediately east of the site (Figure 4) and linked London with Sussex and the south coast. Finds of Roman material have been made at a number of locations close to the site, notably a hoard of Roman coins from South End.
- 6.2.4 The principal areas of Saxon and medieval settlement developed to the north of the site. Much of the post-medieval development was centred on the High Street, which lies to the northeast. Duppas Hill Lane/Davenant Street, which runs immediately north of the site may have early origins, but study of the historic mapping indicates that the site probably remained unoccupied until the early 19th century.
- 6.2.5 A detached house was constructed on the west side of the site during the early 19th century (Figure 7) and was subsequently laid out with formal garden to the rear. A linear building had been constructed in the north part of the site by the 1860s (Figure 8) and a substantial warehouse was constructed on the site of the garden, probably during the early 19th century. Along with other buildings on the north side of Southbridge Place, these were probably demolished during the mid 20th century, when the area was redeveloped as the *Victoria House Pupil Referral Unit*.
- 6.2.5 Southbridge Place slopes downwards from west to east, but the site now has a horizontal surface. It is likely that the site has been terraced (above, sections 1.4 and 4.2.2). Any terracing operations involving the removal of earth are likely to have destroyed or damaged any archaeological remains, although such deposits may survive in limited areas of the site, where made-up ground is present. The construction of the detached house, linear buildings and

warehouse may also have disturbed any archaeological deposits. The impact of the *Victoria House* complex is not known.

6.3 *Planning Framework*

The framework for the management of archaeological issues in the planning system is currently set out in the document PPG16 *Archaeology and Planning*. Decisions relating to archaeological matters within Croydon are taken by the local planning authority, acting on the advice of the *Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service* (a division of *English Heritage*).

7 Acknowledgements

The writer is grateful to Mr Alkesh Patel for commissioning the assessment on behalf of *RA Insurance Brokers Ltd* and to the staff of the *Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service* for providing access to the SMR data. The assistance of the staff of the *Croydon Local Studies Library* is also gratefully acknowledged.

The research for the assessment, and the walk-over survey, were undertaken for *ASC Ltd* by David Fell BA MA MIFA. The report was prepared by David Fell and edited by Jonathan Hunn BA PhD MIFA.

8 Sites and Monuments Data

Sites listed below are those within the study area, *i.e.* the site and the surrounding area of *c.* 0.35km

SMR No	NGR	Period	Type	Description
7378	TQ 3240 6490	Post-medieval	Cross	Cross marking south limit of the town
9057	TQ 322 562	Roman	Coin	Two coins of Constantine the Great
12308	TQ3210 6520	Roman	Sherd	Finds of Roman pottery sherds
12318	TQ 3205 6500	Post-med	Findspot	Variety of post-medieval artefacts
12338				
12373	TQ 3240 6470	Roman	Flagon	Roman flagon found during building work
12383	TQ 3230 6460	Roman	Coin	Coin of Constantine the Great
15116	TQ 3217 6495	Roman	Road	Roman road surface
18796	TQ 3240 6460	Roman	Coin Hoard	Hoard of 281 coins in a pot. Buried <i>c.</i> AD155
23295	TQ 3200 6510	Med/P-med	Unclassified	Med/P-med builders trenches identified during modern building construction
23305	TQ 3190 6490	Neolithic	Arrowhead	Large grey arrowhead
64213	TQ 3215 6446	Prehistoric	Lithic implement	Small assemblage of flint flakes
66935	TQ 3215 6523	Prehistoric	Lithic implement	Small assemblage of flints
82312	TQ 3228 6475	Post-medieval	House	18 th century house
82350	TQ 3218 6492	Post-medieval	Church	St Andrew's Church
82380	TQ 3210 6519	Post-medieval	House	18 th -19 th century building
82381	TQ 3210 6518	Post-medieval	Villa	19 th century building
83214	TQ 3242 6468	Post-medieval	House	16 th -17 th century building
97836	TQ 3226 6489	Unknown	Gully/Pit/Lithic	Prehistoric flint found in undated pits
97842-5	TQ 3226 6489	Roman	Ditch/dump, etc	Variety of Roman features indicating settlement between the 1 st and 4 th centuries

9 References

Standards & Specifications

IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.

IFA 2000b Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.

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10 Cartographic Sources

The following maps and plans were consulted in the course of this assessment:

Date	Reference	Description
1800	Enclosure map	Enclosure map of Croyden. Modern transcription
1838	Tithe map	Tithe map of Croyden. Modern transcription
1847	Tithe commissioners map	Tithe Commission map by W Roberts
1868	Surrey XIV.10	Ordnance Survey 1: 2,500 scale mapping. County Series
1895	Surrey XIV.10	Ordnance Survey 1: 2,500 scale mapping. County Series
1913	Surrey XIV.10	Ordnance Survey 1: 2,500 scale mapping. County Series
1932	Surrey XIV.10	Ordnance Survey 1: 2,500 scale mapping. County Series
1954	TQ 3264 NW	Ordnance Survey 1: 2,500 scale mapping. National Grid Series
1991	Chilterns	British Geological Survey, Solid Geology map
2006	Explorer Series no. 161	Ordnance Survey 1: 25,000 scale map
2007	Digital data	Ordnance Survey 1: 10,000 scale mapping