

Wessex Archaeology

Suffolk House, George Street London Borough of Croydon

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Ref: 54891.01

December 2003

**SUFFOLK HOUSE
GEORGE STREET
LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON**

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

prepared on behalf of
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Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Summary

Wessex Archaeology (London) was commissioned by Environ UK to undertake an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment on the site of Suffolk House, London Borough of Croydon centred on NGR 532700 165600. This is to assess the potential for surviving archaeological remains likely to be affected by the proposed construction of a new office block.

This Desk-based Assessment has utilised publicly accessible and archive sources to investigate, as far as is reasonable and practicable, the nature and extent of any known or potential archaeological resource within the Site and a surrounding Study Area. The synthesised results of the study are set-out below.

Prehistoric activity from all periods is attested in this area of Croydon. Roman and medieval settlement and cemeteries appear to be concentrated to the south and west of Suffolk House; activity in the area of the Site, especially in the medieval period, is likely to have been rural in character and not have produced significant archaeological remains. In the Post-medieval period development was most vigorous in the early nineteenth century and late nineteenth century, then again in the 1960s.

Despite the presence of artefacts or occupation evidence from all periods in the Study Area, within the footprint of the building the basements and PAD foundations are likely to have truncated most if not all archaeological remains, so the potential for significant impact arising from the proposed development on archaeological features is limited.

This report recommends the maintenance of an archaeological watching brief to observe and record any archaeological features present and to recover finds, during groundworks associated with the proposed development.

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Wessex Archaeology would like to acknowledge the assistance and co-operation of Barry Taylor (GLSMR).

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Research and compilation of this Assessment was undertaken by Stephanie Knight (*Project Supervisor*), and Illustrations were prepared by Rob Goller. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology (London) by Lawrence Pontin (*Senior Project Manager*).

**SUFFOLK HOUSE
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LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (London) was commissioned to undertake an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment on the site of Suffolk House, a roughly rectangular area of 0.29 ha. (hereafter ‘the Site’), centred on NGR 532700 165600 and situated on the southern side of George Street, between Park Lane and St Matthew’s House, London Borough of Croydon. College Road runs parallel to the boundary of the Site to the south (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed redevelopment consists of a single tower of up to 40 storeys, including a double basement (depth below ground surface: 12m), for office-led mixed use.

2 PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

2.1 National Planning Guidance

- 2.1.1 The Department of the Environment published its Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) in 1990. This sets out the policy of the Secretary of State on archaeological remains on land, and provides many recommendations that have subsequently been integrated into Local Development Plans.
- 2.1.2 PPG16 acknowledges the potentially fragile and finite or irreplaceable nature of such remains (para. 6), and sets out the desirability of preservation of archaeological remains and their settings as a material consideration within the planning process (para. 18).
- 2.1.3 In addition, *Para. 19* states:
“*in their own interests... prospective developers should in all cases include as part of their research into the development potential of a site... an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains.*”

Para. 25 adds:

“Where planning authorities decide that the physical preservation in-situ of archaeological remains is not justified in the circumstances of the case and that development resulting in the destruction of the remains should proceed, it

would be entirely reasonable for the planning authority to satisfy itself, before granting planning permission, that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the remains. Such excavation and recording should be carried out before the development commences, working to a project brief prepared by the planning authority and taking advice from archaeological consultants."

2.2 Local Planning Guidance

- 2.2.1 The London Borough of Croydon (LBC) Unitary Development Plan (UDP), adopted in January 1997, and amended Policy SP4 of the draft Replacement UDP contain policies and explanatory text relating to the management of archaeology.

SP4: Urban Conservation states:

"The Council will seek to: ... e) Promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the Borough and its interpretation and presentation to the community."

SP6: Archaeology states:

"An archaeological site evaluation report will be required for development proposals which involve significant ground disturbance in the Archaeological Priority Zones defined on the Proposals Map." ... "The evaluation, which may involve fieldwork, is needed so that the Council can assess the archaeological implications of proposals. Where appropriate the evaluation may also show how developments can be designed so that they do not harm a site. When assessing the requirement for a site evaluation report the significance of any ground disturbance will be taken into account, and will depend on the type and exact position of archaeological remains." Policy statement AR1, section 6.4, pages 43-44.

"The siting and design of development should have regard to the desirability of minimising the disturbance of archaeological remains." Policy statement AR2, section 6.5, page 44.

There will be a presumption against development which would harm archaeological remains of national importance. Decisions on development proposals affecting other remains will take account of the archaeological importance of those remains, the need for the development, the likely extent of any harm, and the prospects of the proposals successfully preserving by record the archaeological interest of the site. ... Preservation by record involves excavation of a site to record archaeological remains in advance of development." Policy statement AR3, section 6.6, page 44.

"On sites where archaeological remains do not need to be preserved in situ, the Council will make sure that there is investigation, excavation, recording, analysis and publication to a specification agreed by the Council, secured where appropriate by the use of agreements." ... "The Council will encourage

landowners, archaeologists and developers to cooperate in accordance with the Code of Practice agreed by the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group. In line with this code, and in place of a local alternative, the approved museum for the donation or lodging of archaeological finds is currently the Museum of London.” Policy statement AR4, section 6.7, pages 44-45.

“The Council will encourage the provision of facilities which interpret and explain archaeological sites to the public.” ...“Both excavations and protected sites can be managed in a way which enhances their educational and recreational value. The Council will publish further information about archaeology in Croydon, including descriptions of the Archaeological Priority Zones.” Policy statement AR5, section 6.8, page 45.

- 2.2.2 The Site is within the area designated as Archaeological Priority Zone 15 (Croydon) as defined by the LB Croydon UDP.

2.3 Statutory Designations

- 2.3.1 The Site does not contain any areas protected by Statute, and re-development is unlikely to have a prohibitively significant effect upon any areas designated as, or containing any of the following:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings

- 2.3.2 No Listed Buildings or structures are noted by the GLSMR within the Site’s vicinity. Redevelopment of the Site is unlikely to affect, or have a prohibitive impact upon the setting of, any of these structures.

3 METHODS

3.1 Aims and Objectives

The aim of this Desk-based Assessment is to investigate, as far as is reasonable and practicable, the nature and extent of any known or potential archaeological resource within the Site boundary. In order to assess the Site's potential in a wider context, a Study Area has been defined, comprising an area of 700m² with the Site at the centre (**Fig. 1**). Some GLSMR entries from between 700m² and 1000m² of the Site were taken into account for periods where evidence was scarce (see **Appendix 1**).

3.2 Research

A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthetic information were consulted. These are detailed below and all sites referred to in the text are outlined in **Appendix 1**.

GLSMR

- 3.2.1 The Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR) is compiled and maintained by English Heritage at Saville Row, London, and is a register of all known archaeological and historic sites and findspots within the Greater London Boroughs. The GLSMR was consulted for all information it holds regarding the Site and Study Area and this information has been synthesised in **Fig. 1**. A gazetteer of Archaeological sites and findspots is presented as **Appendix 1**. Sites and finds have been assigned a unique Wessex Archaeology (WA) number for the purposes of this report and concordance with the GLSMR entry is detailed in **Appendix 1**.
- 3.2.2 Full GLSMR listings have not been reproduced here, but form part of the project archive.
- 3.2.3 It should be noted that the GLSMR reports a backlog in accessioning information (B.Taylor, pers. Comm) and that not all relevant archaeological data may yet be available. For the purposes of this Assessment, no attempt has been made to address any unaccessioned material.

Cartographic Sources

- 3.2.4 A map regression exercise has been conducted in order to establish the Site's historic land-use and development.
- 3.2.5 Reproductions of historic published and manuscript maps were consulted at the Croydon Archive and at Wessex Archaeology's own library. Map sources consulted are listed in **Appendix 2**.
- 3.2.6 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 and 1:10,000 Series mapping were consulted at the Croydon Archive and at Wessex Archaeology's own library. Maps which show significant site detail, and/or important structural changes are presented as **Appendix 3**.

Published and Unpublished sources

- 3.2.7 Published and unpublished material including interim excavation notes and synthetic works were consulted in Croydon Public Library and Wessex Archaeology's own library.
- 3.2.8 Other unpublished data from relevant investigations was consulted at Wessex Archaeology's own library.

4 SITE TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND HYDROLOGY

4.1 Topography

- 4.1.1 The Site lies approximately 40m south west of East Croydon Railway Station, between George Street to the north, College Road to the south and Park Lane to the west. To the east is St Michael's House.
- 4.1.2 The Site comprises a sub-rectangular area of land aligned roughly east - west. Suffolk House, a four-storey retail and office building, covers the approximate area.
- 4.1.3 Modern ground levels at the eastern end of the Site are mapped as 58m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The Site is flat with lower floor levels in the centre of the building where the car park is located. At least part of the footprint is occupied by a single basement.

4.2 Geology

- 4.2.1 The Site lies on a spur of the second (Quaternary) river terrace (sandy gravel), which cut through Eocene London clay (BGS 1981). Beneath the clay lies a series of Palaeocene sedimentary beds (Thanet sands, Woolwich and Reading and Blackheath pebbly sands and loams) which themselves overlie Upper Chalk dating to the Cretaceous period.
- 4.2.2 The mixed geology produces a variety of soils in the area, which will support differing vegetation from woodlands to grasslands (Gent 1991; fig.1). Humic soils, pea grit and hillwash overlie the river terraces (Peake 1982), but the modern soil type in the area around Croydon is heavy loam (MacPhail and Scaife 1987: fig 2.1).
- 4.2.3 Thick Pleistocene deposits with lenses of peat exist at Mitcham Common, some 5km to the north west.

4.3 Hydrology

- 4.3.1 The river Wandle was located to the west of the Site, and the Wandle Valley ran roughly north-south through South Croydon and Wandle Park.
- 4.3.2 The river was partially canalised in Croydon in 1809. The wharf linked to the railway at Pitlake by rail (Gent 1991), following the line of what is now Tamworth Road, which is present on Robert's map of 1847, the canal having closed in 1836.
- 4.3.3 The river was culverted in the mid nineteenth century and now runs underground.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Palaeolithic (c. 500 000 – 10 000 BC)

A hand axe and teeth/tusk of *Elephas primigenius* (mammoth) indicate Palaeolithic activity in relative proximity to the Site (north east and south west), although it is possible that these artefacts may have been fluvially redeposited or curated by antiquarians (**WA1** and **WA2**). Unusual or spectacular items have been collected in the past without due record being kept of their provenance ('curated' items).

5.2 Mesolithic (c. 10 000 – 4000 BC)

No evidence of Mesolithic activity was recorded close to the Site, but some residual flint of Mesolithic date was found at Whitgift Street some 500m to the south west of the Site (**WA3**).

5.3 Neolithic (c. 4000 – 2400 BC)

No Neolithic material has been found within the original 700m² Study Area, but to the south and west, within 1km², finds include a polished axe and worked flint from Neolithic pits and residually in later features (**WA4**, **WA5** and **WA6**).

5.4 Bronze Age (c. 2600 – 700 BC)

Bronze Age activity in the Study Area is recorded on the SMR only as residual flints, located to the west of the Site on Park Street (**WA7**).

5.5 Iron Age (c.700 BC – AD 43)

Evidence for Iron Age occupation is limited to associated but residual finds of burnt bone, pottery and worked flints found during the excavations of 3-7 Park Street (**WA8**), but as no Iron Age features were found the exact location of any Iron Age settlement is unknown.

5.6 Roman (AD 43 – 410)

5.6.1 Evidence for activity in the Roman period is relatively abundant. Settlement is indicated by cut features and masonry at Mint Walk, Park Lane and Park Street (**WA16**, **WA17** and **WA20**), and inhumations at the junction of North End and George Street and at Park Street and High Street suggest a substantial cemetery (**WA19**, **WA22**, **WA23** and **WA24**). A stray coin was recovered from Park Street (**WA21**), although it is not securely stratified, but buried coins were also found in the area of human burials (**WA18**, **WA19** and **WA25**).

5.6.2 Excavations in the area have produced Roman pottery in residual contexts, indicating re-working of earlier deposits (**WA14** and **WA15**). This '*general scatter ... implies more than a farm or hamlet*' according to Bird (1987: 168),

but the results of the GLSMR suggest most activity was located west of the High Street and south of George Street.

5.7 Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)

- 5.7.1 The name Croydon is Saxon in origin (*Crogedena*), suggested by the Oxford Dictionary of Place-names to mean ‘*valley where wild saffron (crocus) grows*’ (Ekwall 1991: 134). Saxon ditches and pits suggest that Croydon was a relatively minor settlement (Poulton 1987), centred around the area of the parish church, St John the Baptist, west of the High Street. A church near this site from the Saxon period is known from documentary sources and a synod was held here in AD809 (Gent 1991). An early Saxon cemetery was situated at Park Lane and Edridge Road (Welch 2000).
- 5.7.2 Within the initial Study Area, Saxon coins were found with Roman coins near the Roman burials in Park Street (**WA26**). Approximately 400m to the west of the Site, a Merovingian coin was recovered (**WA27**), although there are no details of the findspot, and a sherd of Saxon pot was found during excavation of a mainly medieval site at Edridge Road (**WA28**) 500m south of the Site.

5.8 Medieval (AD 1066 – 1499)

- 5.8.1 The manor of Croydon was granted to the see of Canterbury before 871 (Gent 1991), and the church owned Park Hall and lands, located immediately to the south-east of the Site, by 1273. Domesday records confirm the presence of a church and a mill is also present in Croydon by 1086, as well as woodland and pasture. It was made a market town by royal grant in the 13th century.
- 5.8.2 The settlement at this time was relatively small, Turner (1987: 248) suggests ‘*little more than a village*’, with its centre the triangular arrangement of Surrey Street, the High Street and Crown Hill. Small-scale metalworking was suggested to have been taking place (MOLAS 2000: 227).
- 5.8.3 Within the Study Area, domestic settlement has been found south west and south east of the Site at the High Street and Stanhope Road (**WA30** and **WA33**), with pits (perhaps for gravel extraction) and rubbish deposits at Park Street and Park Lane (**WA29** and **WA32**). Plough soil indicating cultivation was found further west on George Street (**WA31**).
- 5.8.4 Gent (1991) notes that reference was made to ‘*the field in which the fair was held*’ in a survey in 1493. In Say’s map of 1785 the land on the Site was given this name.

5.9 Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

- 5.9.1 The trade of charcoal making which supplied London with fuel in the Late-Post-medieval period died out by the 18th century. Croydon was also engaged in providing grain for London.

- 5.9.2 In the Study Area excavations indicate domestic and retail activity to the south west of the site, and cultivation soils from farming to the south east (**WA35-WA39**), although no archaeological excavations have been carried out on the Site itself.
- 5.9.3 Although many sites within the Study Area have produced Post-medieval evidence, many of these are not discussed further here, as they are of no direct relevance to the Site or its potential. The narrative of the Site's development has instead been drawn from the increasingly prolific historic and Ordnance Survey map sequence.
- 5.9.4 The Victoria County History (1902: 206) records that some church lands transferred to the Crown in 1540, and there is a later record of the sale of Park House with Croydon Manor in 1647. Park House may have been re-named Park Hill farm, which is marked on Rocque's 1762 map of Surrey in the area now occupied by Fairfield Road, to the south-east of the Site (**WA34**). However the lands immediately to the south-east of the Site in the enclosure map of 1800 were still owned by the Archbishop of Canterbury (**Fig. 2**).
- 5.9.5 The earliest detailed maps show little activity on the Site. In 1762 the approximate area of the Site is empty apart from a small building on the corner with what is now Park Lane (perhaps Fairfield House), and the rest of the area is presumably used for pasture and intermittently for fairs. The area slowly became more built-up; four separate buildings are marked on Say's map of 1785.

5.10 19th century

- 5.10.1 The enclosure map of 1800 (**Fig. 2**) shows the four buildings recorded by Say now belong to Mrs Eliz. Robinson, although their use is not noted in the apportionment records. By 1838/1840 the land in the approximate area of the Site has been split into 14 plots (**Fig. 3**), including Fairfield House (a school) and, facing what is now the southern side of George Street (then Addiscombe Road), ten residences, a paddock, stables, garden, carpenters yard and public house. The increased development along George Street is probably related to East Croydon railway station, to the north-east. In 1868 the fair was suppressed and by 1894 gravel pits are present (**Fig. 5**), perhaps impacting upon the very southern boundary of the Site.
- 5.10.2 St Matthews church was built in 1866 in the area now occupied by St Matthews House to the east of the Site. No churchyard was visible on the map of 1868 (**Fig. 4**) or on (undated) photographs and no graveyard is mentioned in the Croydon directory (Ward 1874); at this time burial grounds were increasingly located outside urban centres in the Greater London region. One can conclude that burials of this period are not likely to be encountered on the Site, especially as the Church did not own the land currently under Suffolk House.

- 5.10.3 A public house was present to the north of the Site in 1868 (**Fig. 4**), expanding into the area of the Site by 1955, but was demolished prior to the construction of Suffolk House.
- 5.10.4 The height above sea level at Fairfield House (near the eastern part of Suffolk House) was given as 193 feet above sea level in 1868, with land sloping down to the east; at the church the height was given as 197.8 feet.
- 5.10.5 By 1894 most of the area had been built up (**Fig. 5**), with a church hall in the south east of the Site, Fairfield House demolished and in its place several smaller plots, housing diverse retailers and residences.

5.11 20th century

- 5.11.1 The same ground plan is visible on maps from 1894/1896 until 1955; apparently war damage did not affect this area. The area had been levelled slightly by 1913 and was flat by 1969, perhaps resulting in the destruction of deposits at the eastern end of the Site, which appears to have reduced in height.
- 5.11.2 St Matthews was demolished in 1972 leaving an open area in the 1975 and 1980 maps, and there are no visible remains of the church structure above street level.
- 5.11.3 Suffolk House was first noted on a map of 1969, and this date of construction suggests that it probably has mass spread PAD foundations, which are likely to have destroyed archaeological remains within the footprint of the building. The area has remained fundamentally unchanged since 1969.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

6.1 Summary of Archaeological Potential

Prehistoric Potential

- 6.1.1 Some Palaeolithic objects may have been redeposited by fluvial activity and are not necessarily indicative of on site human activity. Also it is possible that artefacts such as hand axes were curated by antiquarians, and their original place of recovery is not known. However there are several finds from the Study Area, which indicate use in or around this area in the Palaeolithic period.
- 6.1.2 Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age items have been found mainly as residual material in later features. However, cut features found during excavation on Park Lane indicate definite activity in the region in the Neolithic period, the extent of which is unknown. Iron Age activity in the area might also be expected on this area of well-drained river gravels, and many Iron Age settlements have been found along the Thames Valley (MOLAS 2000).
- 6.1.3 Undiagnostic prehistoric worked flints were found at several sites in the south and west of the Study Area (**WA9-WA13**). All were residual but it is clear that the general area was inhabited or utilised throughout the prehistoric periods, and that occupation may have resulted in archaeological features for all of these time periods.
- 6.1.4 It may be concluded that there is a low, but unconfirmed, potential for activity from the Palaeolithic to the Iron Age to have been present on Site.

Roman Potential

- 6.1.5 Most evidence of Roman occupation and burial comes from west of the Site. However it is possible that Roman domestic or funerary remains were situated in the area of the Site and have simply not been recorded.
- 6.1.6 There is therefore a moderate potential for Roman activity to have once been present on Site.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Potential

- 6.1.7 Anglo-Saxon material in the Study Area consists mainly of stray finds and possible residual material. There is no reason to anticipate that the cemetery to the south of the Site extended into the area of the Site, although this cannot be ruled out. Occupation in this period is likely to have been centred further west. There is possible, but unproven, potential for archaeological deposits of this period to have been present on Site.
- 6.1.8 Medieval use of the area will have resulted in relatively minimal archaeological remains such as plough soils and perhaps domestic activity.

The use of the Site as a fair suggests few or no permanent buildings and a scattering of material on the surface which may have been badly abraded and/or destroyed. The potential for significant medieval archaeological remains to have been present on Site is therefore thought to be low.

Post-medieval and Later Potential

- 6.1.9 In the earlier part of the period the Site was fairly open with a few buildings; horticultural soils and residential structures are the likely remains. Gravel extraction may have impacted the very southern edge of the site. Fairfield House may have pre-dated the earliest map (1762) although there is no mention of it in historical documents.
- 6.1.10 By the mid-nineteenth century the Site was well developed with trade, retail and residential occupation along the south side of what is now George Street. Rubbish deposits and working areas may have left sub-surface remains from this stage of development, and the potential for below-ground remains of the Post-medieval period to have been present on Site is high.

Negative Evidence

- 6.1.11 Archaeological investigations (a watching brief and evaluation) undertaken at nearby 30-34 George Street (**WA40**) and 9 Wellesley Road (**WA41**) have revealed no traces of archaeological remains, although it was noted that some deposits may survive for up to 40cm beneath the modern floor surface at George Street. The absence of archaeological remains in this area is probably due to destruction during twentieth century development.

6.2 Previous development

- 6.2.1 The first phase of buildings in the 1830s was partially redeveloped by 1894-6. The creation of the new buildings and more intensive use of the associated plots of land will not necessarily have destroyed archaeological remains as the foundations may not have been substantial. It is not known whether cellars were built at this time, but this is likely for the public house at least, and any such features will have impacted upon any archaeological remains.
- 6.2.2 The second main phase of redevelopment in the 1960s, assuming the use of PAD foundations, will have impacted upon any archaeological features beneath the site of Suffolk House. Basements at the eastern end and centre of the building, and the lower ground level in the centre will also have resulted in the truncation or quite possibly the removal of archaeological features in their entirety.

7 DEPOSIT SURVIVAL AND FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Deposit Modelling

- 7.1.1 The area of the Site from the post-glacial period consisted of river terraces which had cut through the London clay surrounding the area and overlying chalk bedrock. Early prehistoric deposits may have been fluvially reworked. Later Prehistoric and Roman activity occurred on or very close to the Site and may have left structural and/or subsurface remains.
- 7.1.2 The area appears to have been rural in nature from the Saxon period until the advent of the railway in the early nineteenth century, but remained relatively undeveloped until the mid-late nineteenth century. Medieval and Post-medieval structural remains from residential and trade buildings would have existed and rubbish deposits may have formed.
- 7.1.3 Post-medieval gravel pits may have impacted on the very southern edge of the Site and levelling of land may have resulted in the truncation of deposits at the eastern end of the Site.
- 7.1.4 The construction of Suffolk House in the 1960s probably involved the use of PAD foundations. If so, this and the construction of the basements will have damaged or removed most or all of the remaining archaeological deposits within the footprint of the building to at least the depth of the foundations.
- 7.1.5 The archaeological potential of the site overall is low. It is unlikely that any areas of undisturbed significant archaeological remains will be encountered. However it is possible that some may survive in small areas between the foundations or beneath the impacted zone.
- 7.1.6 On the basis of proposals presented to Wessex Archaeology the potential impact on buried archaeological remains will be negligible.

7.2 Recommendations for Further Work

- 7.2.1 Given the probable paucity of archaeological remains on the site, Wessex Archaeology would recommend the maintenance of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for development. This would be secured by means of a suitably worded condition attached to a planning consent.

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Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Sites and Findspots Listed by the GLSMR.

Dates are:

PAL	Palaeolithic	PRE	Prehistoric
MESO	Mesolithic	ROM	Roman
NEO	Neolithic	SAX	Anglo-Saxon (Early Medieval)
BA	Bronze Age	MED	Medieval
IA	Iron Age	PMED	Post-Medieval

Dates in brackets are of residual finds.

Shaded entries are from between 350m and 500m of Suffolk House.

Where no details of the find spot are given and the item may have been curated, the year of recovery/accessioning is noted.

WA No.	Name	Easting	Northing	GLSMR No.	Date	Description
1	Park Lane	532500	165400	020006/00/0	PAL	Hand axe (year 1944).
2	East Croydon Station	532900	165800	020013/00/0	PAL	Teeth of <i>Elephas Primigenius</i> .
3	14 Whitgift Street	532250	165240	021902/00/0	(MESO)/(NEO)	Residual worked flint.
4	Mint Walk	532400	165340	021303/00/0	NEO	Finds from excavation.
5	Beech House Road	532690	165180	020126/00/0	NEO	Polished stone axe found 1900.
6	68-74 Park Lane	532540	165150	022297/00/0 022298/00/0 022299/00/0	NEO /BA	Post hole, linear and pits containing flint and Neolithic pottery.
7	3-7 Park Street	532380	165530	022193/00/0	(BA)	Residual worked and burnt flint.
8	3-7 Park Street	532380	165530	022319/00/0 022320/00/0 022321/00/0	(IA)	Residual pottery, flint and burnt bone.
9	Surrey Street	532360	165460	020387/00/0	PRE	Worked flint.
10	8-12 George Street	532370	165540	021585/00/0	(PRE)	Residual worked flint.
11	2-8 Park Lane	532500	165600	025432/00/0	(PRE)	Residual flint.
12	3-11 High Street	532350	165530	021627/00/0	(PRE)	Residual worked and burnt flint.
13	Mint Walk	532400	165340	021409/00/0	(PRE)	Residual worked flint.
14	2-8 Park Lane	532500	165600	025433/00/0	(ROM)	Residual pottery.
15	3-11 High Street	532350	165530	021628/00/0	(ROM)	Residual pottery.
16	Mint Walk	532400	165340	021410/00/0	ROM	Pits found in excavation.
17	2-8 Park Lane	532500	165600	022324/00/0	ROM	Possible Roman features.
18	Park Street	532440	165530	020273/00/0	ROM	Coins found in bags or jars in a gravel pit.
19	Park Street	532360	165550	020312/00/0 020474/00/0	ROM	Eleven graves, one with a lead coffin. Two coins.
20	3-7 Park Street	532380	165530	022194/00/0 022322/00/0 025434/00/0	ROM	Boundary ditch of probable Roman date and other probable Roman features.
21	17 Park Street	532430	165520	020235/00/0	ROM	Coin (Valens) minted at Lyon (year 1874).

22	George Street	532370	165560	020469/00/0	ROM	Human bones found in gravel pit.
23	George Street	532360	165550	020308/00/0	ROM	Human bones found 'by the well'; George Street / North End junction
24	(rear of) 22 High Street	532400	165300	020311/00/0	ROM	Human bones found.
25	Park Street	532360	165550	020312/01/0	ROM	Roman and Saxon coins found together in area of burials.
26	Park Street	532360	165550	020312/01/0	SAX	Roman and Saxon coins found together in area of burials.
27	Kennard Arcade	532260	165670	020601/00/0	SAX	Merovingian coin (year 1868)
28	Edridge Road	532430	165100	020633/00/0	SAX	One pottery sherd found in mainly Medieval site.
29	3-7 Park Street	532380	165530	022195/00/0 022196/00/0	MED	Pits (possibly for gravel extraction) and ceramics.
30	53-55 Stanhope Road	532980	165340	020679/00/0	MED	15 th century 'occupation site'.
31	8-12 George Street	532370	165540	021584/00/0	MED	Medieval plough soil.
32	2-8 Park Lane	532500	165600	025435/00/0	MED	Medieval pottery found during archaeological evaluation.
33	3-11 High Street	532350	165530	021629/00/0 021630/00/0 021631/00/0	MED/ PMED	Medieval buried soil with local pottery. Pits and wall foundations dated as Med/Pmed.
34	Fairfield Road?	533050	165400	020648/00/0 020688/00/0	MED/ PMED	Park House mentioned in sale deeds for Croydon Manor in 1647. Park Hill Farm in area of Fairfield Road on Roques 1762 map.
35	Surrey Street	532360	165460	020361/00/0	MED/ PMED	Occupation site with 17-18 th century pits.
36	53-55 Stanhope Road (gardens)	533000	165300	020371/00/0	PMED	Ceramics found in cultivation soil.
37	2-8 Park Lane	532500	165600	025436/00/0 025437/00/0	PMED	Possible cesspit and horticultural soil.
38	3-7 Park Street	532380	165530	022197/00/0 022198/00/0 022323/00/0	PMED	Pits, post holes, wall footings and possible yard surface found.
39	Mint Walk	532400	165340	021160/00/0 021411/00/0 021412/00/0	PMED	17-19 th century clay pipes, possible rubbish from nearby inn, post holes and rubbish/gravel extraction pits.
40	30-34 George Street	532600	165600	021495/00/0	NONE	No archaeological features found in archaeological evaluation.
41	9 Wellesley Road	532480	165730	022182/00/0	NONE	No archaeological features found in archaeological evaluation.

Appendix 2: Non-Ordnance Survey Cartographic Sources Consulted.

For Ordnance Survey mapping see Appendix 3.

(Documents reproduced as figures in this report are in bold, those not illustrated are in italics).

1762	<i>John Rocque “Map of Surrey”</i>
1785	<i>Jean Baptiste Say “Plan de Bourg de Croydon”</i>
1800	Tho. Bainbridge “A Plan of the Parish of Croydon in the County of Surrey”
1838-40	Tithe map
1839	<i>W. E. Trotter “The Croydon Railway and its Adjacent Scenery”</i>
1847	<i>W. Roberts “A Plan of the Parish of Croydon in the County of Surrey”</i>
1849	<i>General Board of Health “Plan of the Town of Croydon”</i>
1885	<i>Bacon’s Map of Croydon</i>
1981	<i>Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales) 1:50,000, Solid and Drift Edition, Sheet 270.</i>
1997	<i>London Borough of Croydon Unitary Development Plan Proposals Map (Inset Sheet), 1:2,500.</i>

Appendix 3: Ordnance Survey Map Regression:

(Documents reproduced as figures in this report are in bold, those not illustrated are in italics).

OS 1:2,500 Series c.1868

OS 1:2,500 Series 1894-1896

OS 1:2,500 Series 1913

OS 1:2,500 Series 1932

OS 1:2,500 Series 1955

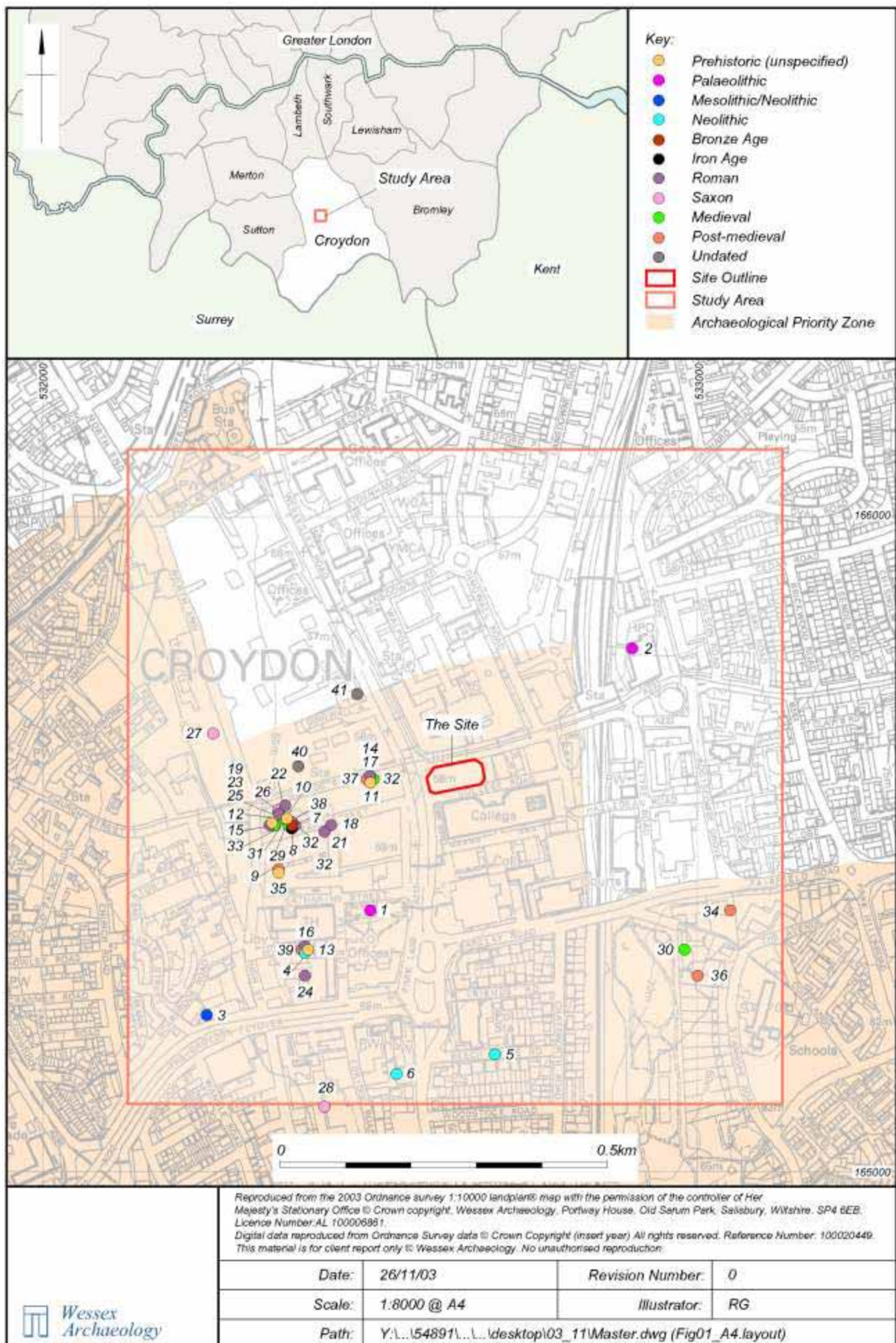
OS 1:2,500 Series 1969

OS 1:2,500 Series 1975

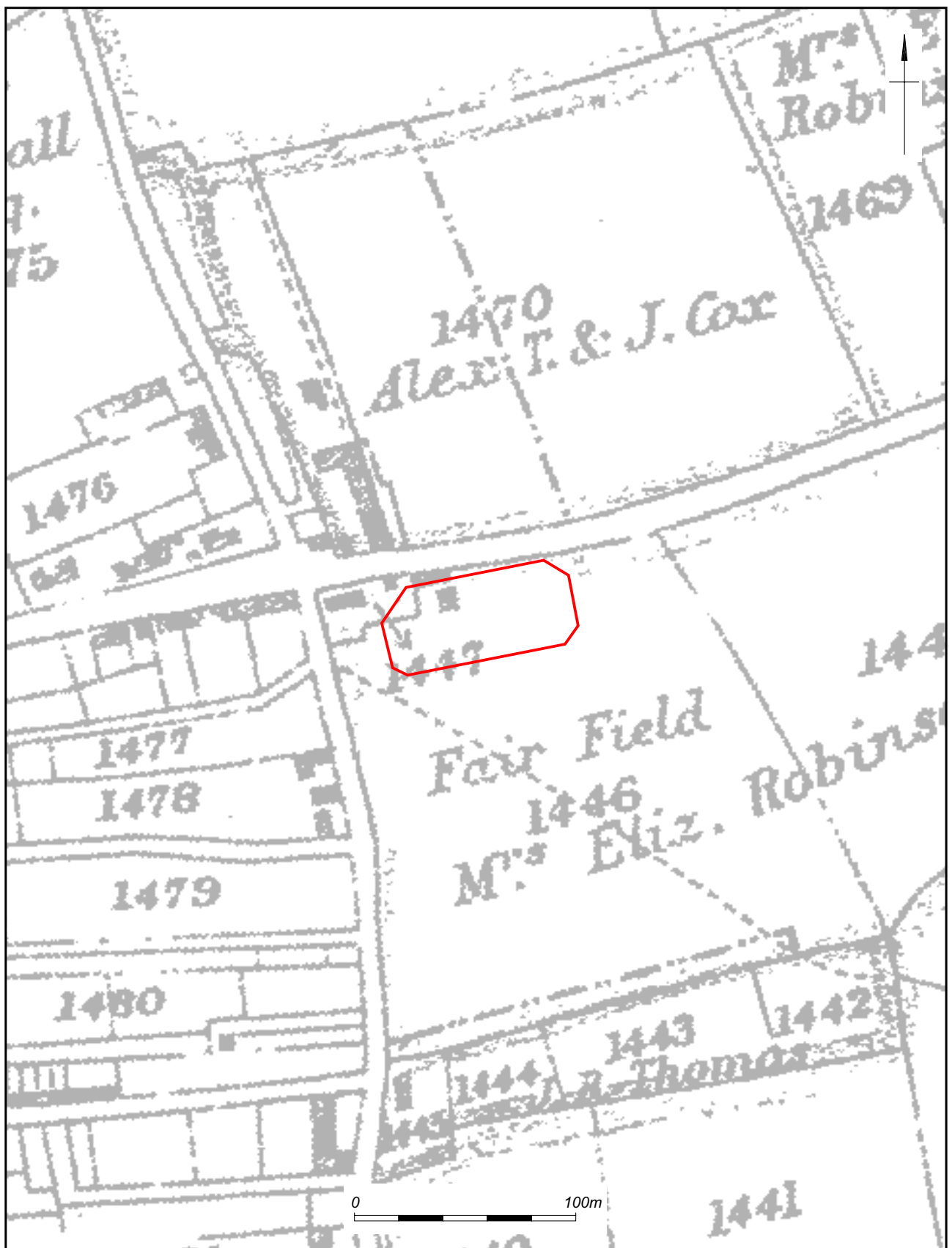
OS 1:2,500 Series 1968


OS 1:2,500 Series 1980

OS 1:2,500 Series 2001



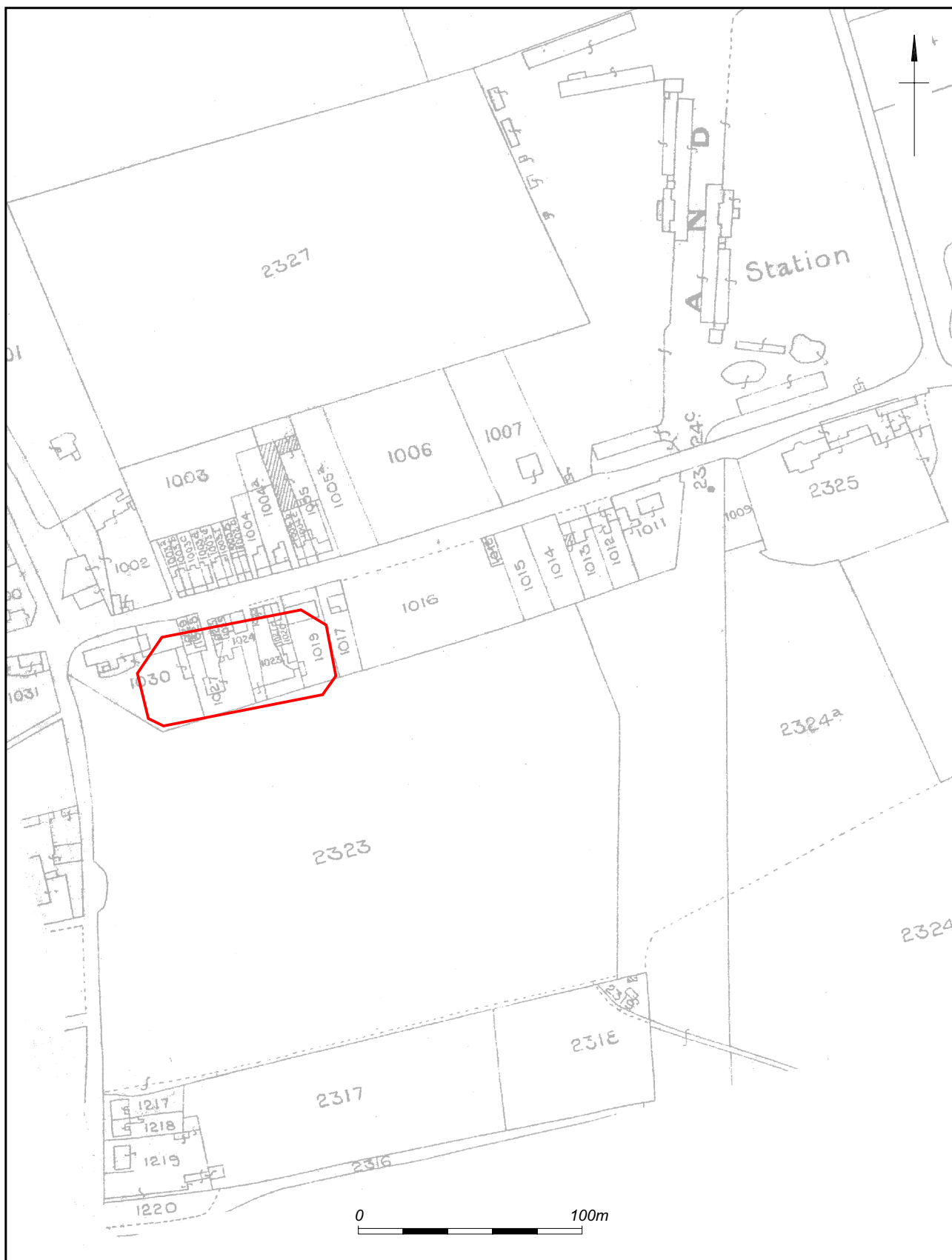
Site location plan showing Study Area, Archaeological Priority Zone and data synthesised from GLSMR




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	Date:	26/11/03	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:2500 @ A4	Illustrator:	RG
	Path:	Y:\...154891\...1\...desktop\03_11\Master.dwg (Fig02_A4.layout)		

Map of 1800 showing Fair Field and related buildings after the Enclosure Act

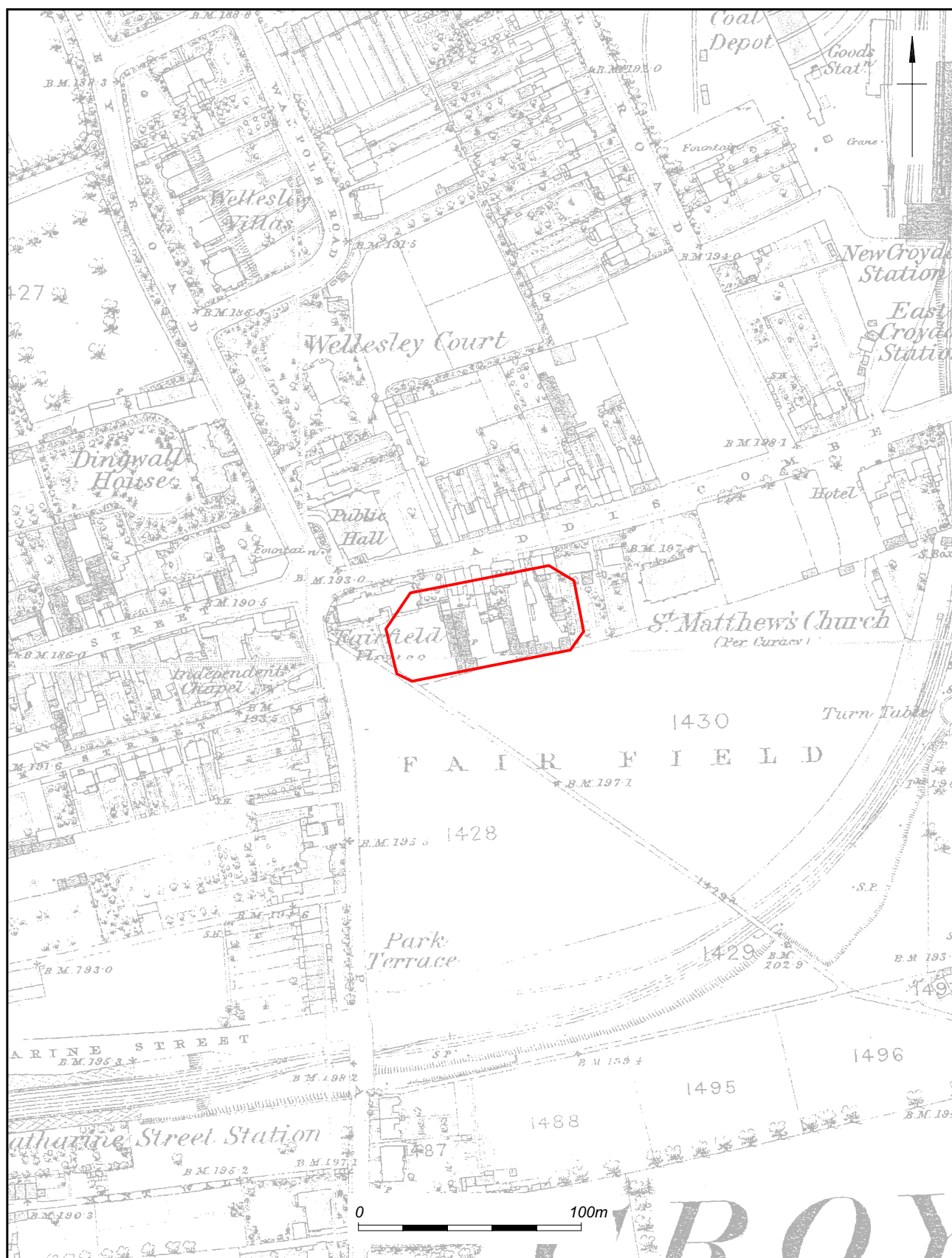
Figure 2




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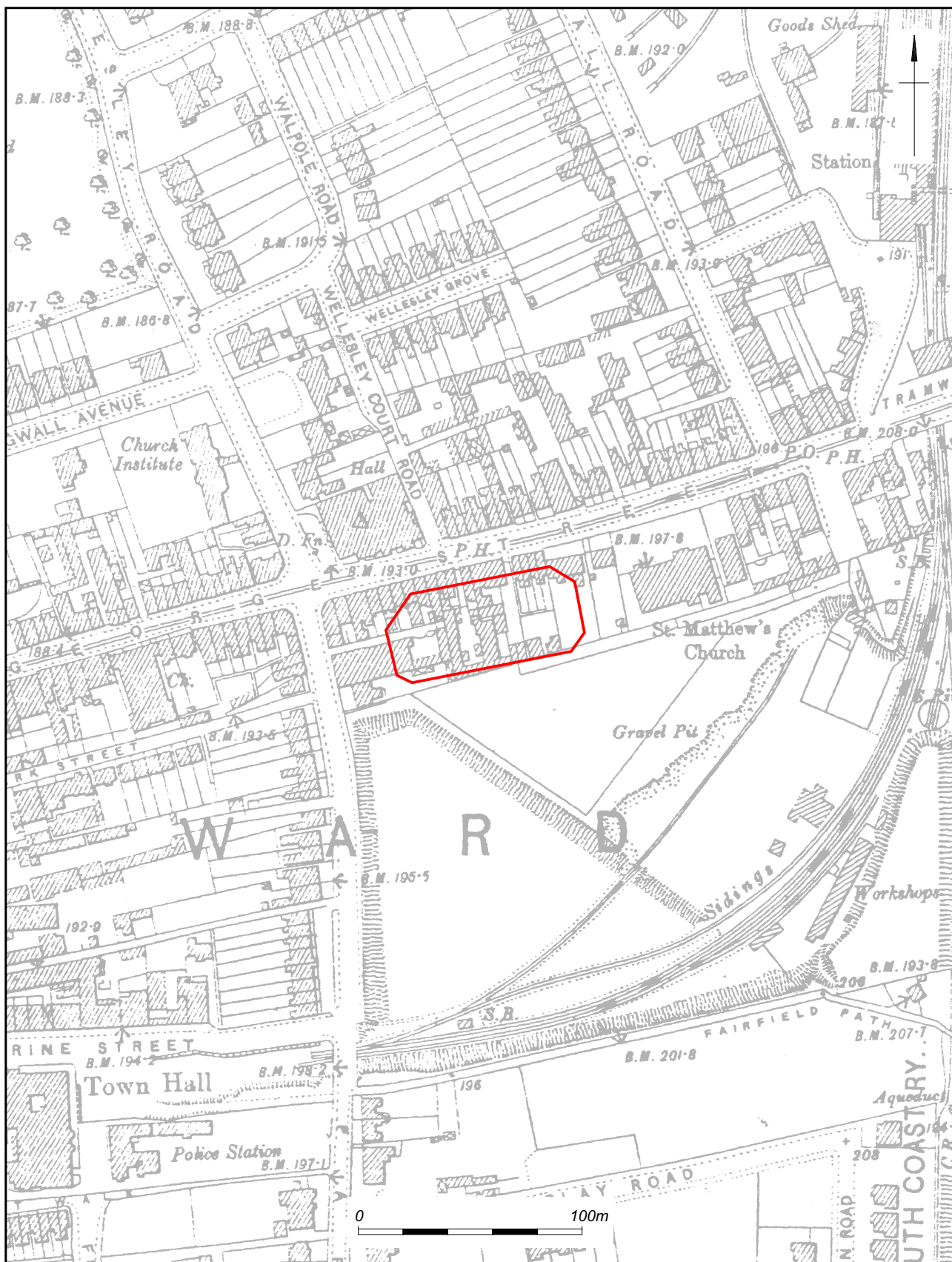
Tithe map of 1838-1840 showing expanded development and the railway station

Figure 3



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c. 1868 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 series map showing further development on the Site and the adjacent church



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Path:	Y:\...154891\...1\...desktop\03_11\Master.dwg (Fig05_A4.layout)		

1894-1896 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 series showing development that remained until the construction of Suffolk House

Figure 5



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