

CRTRAMC (CR)
74596

**Gibb Environmental
Croydon Tramlink Project**

**Sites at Lodge Lane and Gravel Hill, Addington, and Addington Hills to Lloyd Park,
London Borough of Croydon**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

NGR TQ 53710 16370 to TQ 53360 16455

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

September 1997

Gibb Environmental

Gibb Environmental
Croydon Tramlink Project

Sites at Lodge Lane and Gravel Hill, Addington, and Addington Hills to Lloyd Park,
London Borough of Croydon

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

NGR TQ 53710 16370 to TQ 53360 16455

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

September 1997

Gibb Environmental

Croydon Tramlink Project London Borough of Croydon

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

NGR TQ 5371 1637 to TQ 5340 1646

Prepared by: Date:
Checked by: Date:
Approved by: Date:

Author: C Bell
Project Manager: C Bell

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

September 1997

CROYDON TRAMLINK PROJECT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

LIST OF CONTENTS

	Summary	
1.1	Introduction	1
.2	Construction impact	1
1.3	Fieldwork methods and recording	2
1.4	Finds.....	2
2	Lodge Lane Evaluation Report	3
2.1	Introduction	3
2.2	Archaeological and historical background	3
2.3	Topography and geology	4
2.4	Eartwork survey.....	4
2.5	Trial trench evaluation	4
2.6	Results.....	5
2.7	Artefacts recovered	6
2.8	Discussion and Conclusions.....	7
2.9	Significance	8
2.10	Impact of development	8
2.11	recommendations	8
3	Gravel Hill Evaluation Report	10
3.1	Introduction	10
3.2	Archaeological and historical background.....	10
3.3	Topography and geology	10
3.4	Trial trench evaluation.....	trench
 11	
3.5	Results.....	11
3.6	Artefacts recovered	13
3.7	Discussion and conclusions	15
3.8	Recommendations	15
4	Addington Hills Evaluation Report	16
4.1	Introduction	16
4.2	Archaeological and historical background.....	16
4.3	Topography and geology	17
4.4	Trial trench evaluation	17
4.5	Results.....	18
4.6	Artefacts recovered	20
4.7	Assessment and environmental indicators	25
4.8	Discussion and conclusions	25

4.9	Significance	26
4.10	Recommendations.....	26

Bibliography and references

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Archaeological Context Inventory

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Site location map
Figure 2	Lodge Lane: Plan of earthwork survey and trench locations
Figure 3	Trench 5 plan, trench 5 sections 8, 9 and 10
Figure 4	Gravel Hill: Plan of trench location
Figure 5	Gravel Hill: Plan of trench location
Figure 6	Plan of trenches 3-5. Sections of trenches 3, 5, 7, 10
Figure 7	Addington Hills to Lloyd Park: plan of trench locations
Figure 8	Addington Hills to Lloyd Park: plan of trench locations
Figure 9	Addington Hills to Lloyd Park: plan of trench locations
Figure 10	Plan and sections of trench 11
Figure 11	Plan and sections of trench 14, and plan of trench 8

SUMMARY

The Oxford Archaeological Unit was commissioned by Gibb Environmental (on behalf of Amey McAlpine Joint Venture 'CJV') to undertake a programme of field evaluation on sites at Lodge Lane and Gravel Hill, Addington, and Addington Hills to Lloyd Park, Croydon. The archaeological fieldwork was carried out in connection with the proposed construction of the New Addington branch line of the Croydon Tramlink. The aim of the evaluation was to provide information on the nature and extent of archaeological remains in these areas, from which mitigation strategies could be drawn up to offset the predicted impact of the Tramlink.

An earthwork survey and trial trench evaluation on the site at Lodge Lane was designed to examine existing earthworks thought to be medieval in origin. The existence of surviving medieval earthworks was established in the eastern half of the site and a small quantity of medieval pottery was recovered. In addition, a sherd of Iron Age pottery and fragments of burnt flint were recovered from two features located toward the north-east corner of the site, and a small quantity of worked flint, including two scrapers, was recovered from an overlying ploughsoil in this area. It is uncertain, however, whether these discoveries represent in situ prehistoric remains.

The evaluation trenches and test pits excavated through the area of Gravel Hill revealed that a deep hillwash deposit up to two metres of soil has built-up on this slope. A significant assemblage of worked flint of a probable Neolithic or Bronze Age date was recovered from this material. However, no archaeological features were located in this area.

In the area of Addington Hills the route of the Tramlink passes through the grounds of the 18th-century Geoffery Harris House. The evaluation exposed flint and brick wall foundations to the south-west of the house which are thought to be associated with the 16th-century house which preceded the present building. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were discovered in the trenches excavated in the wooded area of Addington Hills.

Trenches excavated through Lloyd Park revealed that much of this area has been affected by landscaping, and also by existing gas and electricity services. However, in the one area where earlier soil horizons survived undisturbed in a hollow toward the eastern end of the park, a small ditch containing Roman pottery was discovered. A large lump of slag associated with Roman metal-working was also recovered from the ditch, along with a redeposited sherd of Iron Age pottery.

In the light of the proposed impact of the Tramlink the report recommends that further archaeological recording work, or other mitigation strategies, should be considered for the following areas: the eastern field at Lodge Lane, where surviving medieval earthworks and possible prehistoric deposits were discovered; Geoffery Harris House, where the foundations of a 16th-century building were exposed; and the area of Lloyd Park in which Roman remains were located.

No further work is recommended for the Gravel Hill section of the route or for the wooded area through Addington Hills.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report describes the findings of a programme of archaeological evaluation undertaken by the Oxford Archaeological Unit along the route of the New Addington branch line of the proposed Croydon Tramlink in July and August 1997. The fieldwork was commissioned by Gibb Environmental (on behalf of Amey McAlpine Joint Venture) in respect of planning applications for the Tramlink project, and a brief set by and a WSI agreed with English Heritage. The areas of investigation were at Lodge Lane and Gravel Hill, Addington, and Addington Hills to Lloyd Park, Croydon (see Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The aim of the evaluation was to establish the presence and degree of preservation of any archaeological deposits, in order to provide information from which detailed procedures for mitigation of predicted impact of the Tramlink scheme could be drawn up.

1.1.3 The archaeological background information was collected in a desktop study carried out by Wessex Archaeology for London Transport (*Croydon Tramlink Archaeological Impact Desk Study*, February 1995). Sites were selected for field evaluation on the basis of the desk study.

1.2 Construction Impact

1.2.1 Detailed information on the construction impact of the tramlink was still not available at the time that this report was compiled. However, Context Studies drawings indicating the location of cuttings and embankment were made available, and from these drawings, and from the general information provided, the following assumptions have been made for the purposes of this report:

- * Topsoil will be stripped before the tramlink is constructed. This will also apply to the footprint of the stations. The underlying subsoil will be subject to some impact.
- * Work sites will lead to some impact from creation of hard-standings and from services. A work site is proposed at Lodge Lane, to the north of Tramlink line, and this area was examined as part of the evaluation. No further work sites are proposed along the route sections covered by this evaluation.
- * Where embankments are to be reconstructed, some topsoil stripping and further cutting may be required before the embankments are raised.
- * Some impact may also result from bases for power line poles, and from sub-stations. The positions of these features is not yet known.

1.2.2 The construction corridor is likely to create a linear swathe of ground disturbance up to 30 m in width. However, at the time of the evaluation access was only granted to the narrower corridor of the construction footprint, and all archaeological trenches had to be confined within this area. The only exception was at Lodge Lane where trenches could be located in the area to the north of the line to examine the proposed work site. A further restriction was stated that no trees and their root systems, or hedges were to be

damaged at this stage, even where these lay within the line of the construction footprint.

1.3 Fieldwork methods and recording

1.3.1 As far as possible trenches were evenly spaced along the route, and positioned alternately, at right angles and parallel, to the line of the track. However, some adjustment to this policy had to be made where the existence of trees, services or other land use restricted the location of trenches, and in some cases prohibited trenching. For the size of the evaluation sample and trench locations see individual site reports and figures. Unless otherwise stated all trenches were 1.65 m wide.

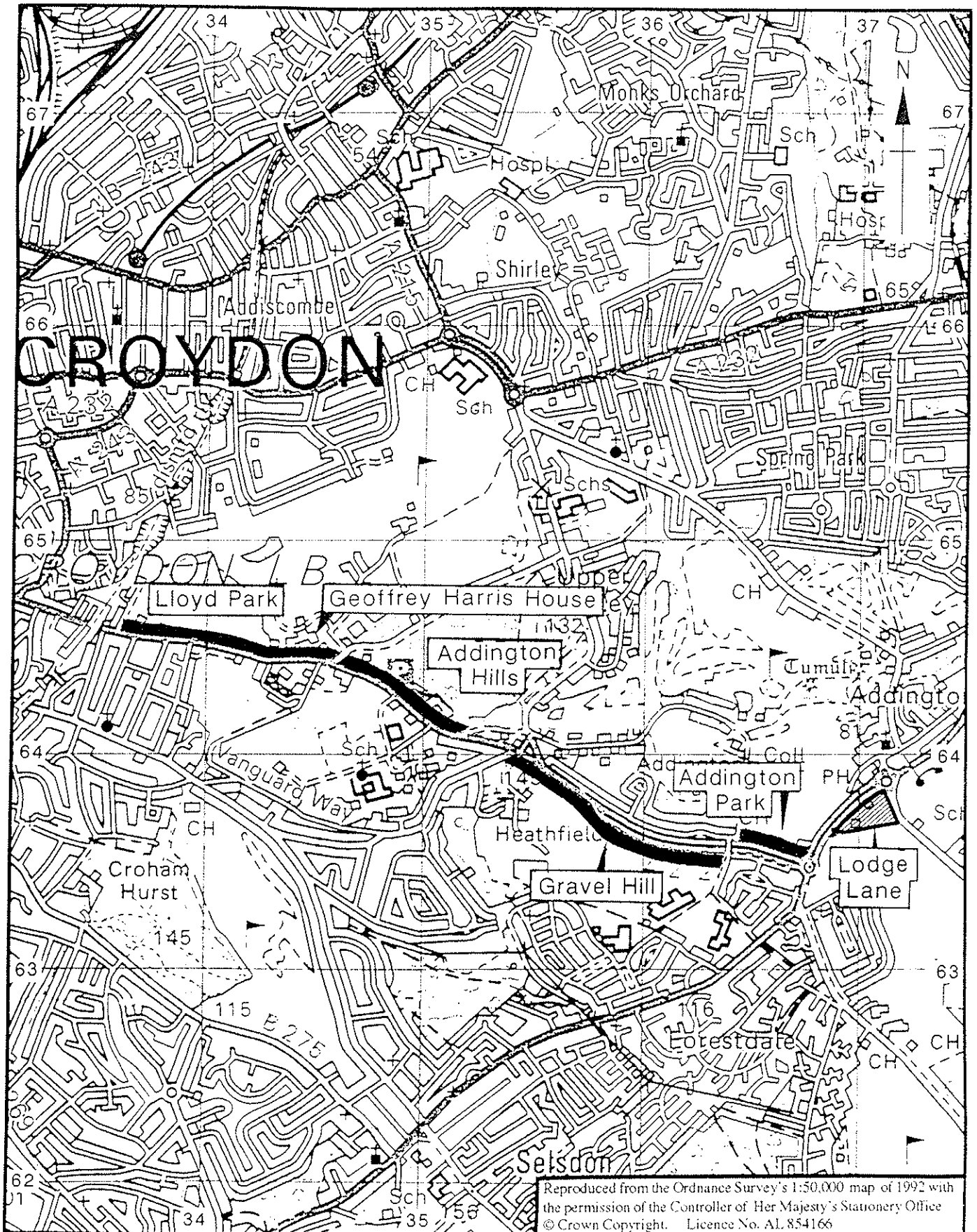
1.3.2 The trenches were excavated down to the top of the first significant archaeological deposits, or in their absence to the top of the natural subsoil, using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. This operation was carried out under close archaeological supervision. The trenches were then cleaned by hand and any revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections were drawn. All features were photographed using colour slide and black-and-white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed D Wilkinson, 1992).

1.3.3 Each of the three sites, Lodge Lane, Gravel Hill and Addington Hills to Lloyd park were assigned individual Site Codes (LOL 97, GVH 97 and ADH 97 respectively). Trenches and test pits were numbered individually site by site starting from 1. Soils and archaeological deposits were then assigned context numbers within each trench. The trench number acts as a prefix for the context number: 14/1, therefore, represents context 1 in trench 14.

1.4 Finds

1.4.1 A number of hand dug test pits were excavated at the ends of selected trenches in each of the sites, and the spoil sieved to recover artefacts, in particular worked flint (for details of trenches selected and finds recovered see individual site reports). Samples of the fills of some archaeological features were also sieved to retrieve finds.

1.4.2 A local metal detector enthusiast (Mr B Yendall of Gravel Hill, Croydon) volunteered his services during the evaluation. Mr. Yendall made frequent visits to the various sites during the course of the work and scanned the excavated trench spoil. A small number of metal artefacts were recovered in this way. However, these were all post-medieval in date (see individual site reports for inventories of finds).



scale 1:25 000

Location of sites

Figure 1

2.0 LAND AT LODGE LANE, ADDINGTON

Chainage 5300N-5230N

NGR TQ 371638

Site Code: LOL 97

EARTHWORK SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The Archaeological Impact Desk Study identified an area of potentially high impact on archaeological remains at land adjacent to Lodge Lane, Addington on the New Addington branch line. This area of land, in addition to the Tramlink track, will also accommodate a station and access roads and will be the site for a contractor's yard during construction work.

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

2.2.1 The origin of the village of Addington is slightly uncertain. Domesday Book records two separate Addington manors, called 'Eddintone' and 'Edintone' (Waren 1984, 6) and although the village church of St Mary's is thought to be 11th century in origin it is not mentioned in Domesday. However, excavations in the village have located several medieval structures dating from the 12th and 13th centuries and produced evidence of agricultural land use from the 12th century onwards. Indication of earlier activity in this area is suggested by scatters of finds, including Neolithic and Bronze Age flints, Roman coins and Saxon pottery. However, no specific areas of activity have been defined.

2.2.2 The Lodge Lane earthworks are one example of several similar sites around the village of Addington. The construction of the Kent Gate Way By-pass in the early 1970's gave the local archaeological society the opportunity to investigate the earthworks in the field to the west of the current area of investigation (Thornhill 1975 and 1979). The meadow was originally believed to be part of a 13th or 14th-century field system with three lynchets, one of which was excavated. The bottom layers, containing 12th century pot rims, overlay a rubbish pit probably also dating to the twelfth century. One sherd of Roman pottery was also found. The Society concluded that the field had an agricultural use from the 12th century, probably from c. 1187 when the meadow was given to the Priory Church of St Mary Overil.

2.2.3 The field examined in the evaluation, known as Barncroft, once formed part of Lower Farm. Since the late 1950's the integrity of the site has been severely affected by the construction of the Addington By-pass, the Kent Gate Way roundabout and service station, the electrical substation and the police station. The 17th-century Lower Farm and its associated outbuildings lay in the area to the north of the By-pass. The Barn which gave its name to the field was probably located where the police station now stands.

2.2.4 In 1992 The Museum of London dug two trenches on the other side of the Kent Gate Way By-pass, to the north-west of the current site (MOLAS 1992c). This site would originally have been part of the same field that the earthworks cover until it was cut in two by the construction of the By-pass. Below 19th-century soil and demolition rubble, the evaluation found cobbled and chalk surfaces relating to the yard and ancillary farm buildings of Lower House Farm. The second trench to the south-west contained an earlier chalk floor probably dating from the 13th or 14th-century. Below this there was a brown loam believed to be a 12th or 13th century ploughsoil which also contained redeposited fragments of Roman and Prehistoric pottery.

2.3 Topography and geology

2.3.1 The area of investigation comprises a triangular strip of land, of approximately 2100 square metres, which lies immediately to the south of the junction between Lodge Lane and Kent Gate Way, Addington. The site lies approximately 88 m OD, and is situated within the bottom of a dry valley which runs across the lower dip-slope of the chalk North Downs, east of Croydon. The area has surviving medieval earthworks. Two fields show a number of visible earthworks, including possibly regular undulations in the east field which may be the remains of ridge and furrow. Several of the field boundaries are marked by substantial ditches with parallel banks, and these are particularly pronounced to the south-west of the site. The area of investigation is roughly divided in two by a dense hedge. The site is currently used as a paddock for horses.

2.4 Earthwork Survey

2.4.1 An earthwork survey was undertaken in order to examine and record the surviving earthworks on the site and to define their location, extent, condition and significance.

The results of the survey were then used to position some of the evaluation trenches in order to further examine the character of the earthworks.

2.4.2 To facilitate the production of the survey an EDM theodolite was used to establish a ground control network. The earthworks were then surveyed by hand using tapes. Profiles of the main features were also be taken. Using this method a hachured survey of the earthworks was created (Fig. 2).

2.5 Trial trench evaluation

2.5.1 The field evaluation was based on a 3% sample. This comprised the excavation of six trenches, each 30 m in length x 1.65 m in width. In some cases trenches were specifically located to examine surviving earthworks (Fig. 2).

2.5.2 The spoil from an area 1.6 m x 0.5 m and extending down to natural, was collected from either end of trenches 2, 5 and 6, and sieved to retrieve artifacts, in particular worked flint.

2.6 Results

2.6.1 Trenches 1, 2 and 3

These three trenches were located in the western half of the area of investigation. Throughout this area the top of the natural subsoil was exposed at an even depth of 0.40 m below the present ground surface, and the layers of overburden comprised a buried ploughsoil directly overlain by the present topsoil. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery, a horse shoe and fragments of tile were recovered from the buried ploughsoil, along with four small sherds of apparently redeposited medieval pottery. No archaeological features were located in this area of the site.

2.6.2 Trench 4

This trench lay in the eastern half of the site and was located to examine a possible platform indicated by the earthwork survey (Fig. 2). Throughout the northern two-thirds of the trench the top of the natural subsoil was exposed at a depth of 0.40 m below the present ground level, however, in the southern third of the trench, where it transected the possible platform, the overburden was up to 0.90 m in depth. This revealed that this feature was a genuine earthwork as opposed to a natural rise. The overburden comprised a buried soil layer (4/2) overlain by the present topsoil (4/1). Two shallow, irregular scoops (4/4 and 4/6) were examined toward the northern end of the trench, but these turned out to be treethrow pits. No artefacts were recovered from this trench.

2.6.3 Trench 5 (Fig. 3)

This trench was located toward the northern corner of the site and was positioned to transect a north-south aligned bank which runs continuously through this area of the site. The sequence and character of overburden in this trench was similar to that seen in trench 4. Where exposed in section, the earthwork bank survived to a height of 0.70 m. Twelve sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the buried soil in this trench and three of these came from within the bank. A number of features were also discovered in this trench and two of these were sealed beneath the buried soil. A small, but well defined feature (5/8), measuring 0.45 m in diameter and 0.12 m in depth, was located toward the centre of the trench and this appeared to be the remains of a truncated pit. A single abraded sherd of Iron Age pottery, and a burnt flint flake were recovered from this feature. A larger, but equally shallow, feature (5/4) discovered in the eastern half of the trench lay only partly within the area of excavation. Two fragments of burnt unworked flint were found in the top of this feature. A large post-medieval rubbish pit (5/7) was also found at the western end of this trench which contained tile, pottery and iron scrap.

2.6.4 Trench 6

This trench was positioned to transect the earthwork bank length-ways. Twelve sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the buried soil which formed the bank. Part of

a flint scraper and two flint flakes were also recovered from the buried soil. No archaeological features were found in this trench.

2.7 Artefacts Recovered

2.7.1 Pottery

2.7.1.1 *Later Prehistoric* (Alistair Barclay)

A single worn sherd in a shell-tempered fabric that is thought to be Iron Age in date, was recovered from the fill of a small pit (5/9). The sherd is abraded and could be residual.

2.7.1.2 *Medieval and Post-Medieval* (by Paul Blinkhorn)

The post-Roman pottery assemblage comprises 26 sherds with a total weight of 290g. The majority of the material is medieval in date, apart from 3 post-medieval sherds (133g). The ware occurrence is tabulated in the table below by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type. All the wares are common finds in medieval contexts in London and its environs (Vince 1985). The assemblage was quantified using the Museum of London post-Roman fabric and form codes to ensure consistency with published works in the city.

Number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type

Context	NoNo	Weight	MoLAS	Ware date	TPQ	Comments
2\2	1	3	CHINA	1800-1900	1800+	
2\2	4	13	PMR	1580-1900	1800+	
2\2	1	18	SHER	M12th-15thC	1800+	
5\2	1	40	LOND	M12th-M14th	M12thC+	Jug handle
5\2	1	7	SHEL	M11th-L12th	M12thC+	
5\2	1	3	EMS	E11th-L12th	M12thC+	
5\5	1	5	SHEL	E11th-M12th	E11thC+	
5\5	1	9	EMS	E11th-L12th	E11thC+	
5\6	3	133	PMR	1580-1900	1580+	
6\2	1	4	SHEL	E11th-M12th	M13th+	
6\2	3	9	LOND	M12th-M14th	M13th+	
6\2	4	13	SHER	M12th-15thC	M13th+	
6\2	2	14	KING	M13th-M15thC	M13th+	
6\2	1	5	BRILL	M13-16thC	M13th+	
6\2	1	14	SSW	E12th-M13th	M13th+	

The context specific assemblages were generally too small in size to provide any detailed information other than a context-specific chronology.

2.7.2 Ceramic Building Material (by Leigh Allen)

Forty seven fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from the site. The majority of this material came from a large post-medieval pit in trench 5 and comprises mostly fragments of ceramic roof tile. The remaining material is all Post-Roman in date, but it was not possible at this stage to distinguish medieval from post-medieval tile.

2.7.3 Worked Flint (by Philippa Bradley)

Eight pieces of worked flint and seven pieces of burnt unworked flint (439 g) were recovered from the evaluation. The flint is good quality, dark brown to black in colour with a buff cortex. The flint is mostly lightly corticated although one or two pieces exhibit very heavy cortication. The flint is worn and edge damaged.

All of the flint was scanned and briefly recorded using codes provided by the Museum of London.

The flint was mostly recovered from topsoil and a buried ploughsoil. Two pieces of burnt unworked flint were recovered from the fill of a pit (5/3) and a single very heavily burnt flake was recovered from another pit (5/9). A buried ploughsoil produced three flakes (6/2, one lightly burnt 5/5), two pieces of burnt unworked flint (5/5), a possible scraper fragment and a worn serrated flake with edge gloss (6/2). The flint is relatively undiagnostic but would not be out of place in a Neolithic or Bronze Age context.

2.7.4 Metal objects (by Leigh Allen)

Nine metal objects were recovered from the evaluation, all of which were post-medieval in date. The material included a very large and heavy horseshoe from context 1/2, iron nails and a coin of George V (1911) from the topsoil.

2.8 Discussion and Conclusions

2.8.1 The earthwork survey revealed that only a small number of earthworks survived on the site and these were mostly confined to the area east of the north-south hedge boundary which dissects the site. The north-south bank which runs through this area appears to be medieval in date and was most probably a ploughing headland in open fields. Medieval pottery was also recovered from the buried soil which extended over this part of the site.

Only the corner of the possible platform lay within the area of investigation so this feature could not be examined in detail and no dating evidence was recovered from this earthwork. Although the date and function of this feature remains uncertain, it appeared to be formed by the buried medieval soil which also formed the bank. It therefore still seems most likely that this feature is also medieval in date and is possibly the remains of a pillow mound or possible house platform.

2.8.2 No archaeological features were located in the three trenches (1, 2 and 3) excavated in the western half of the area of investigation, and no deposits earlier than the post-medieval period were discovered. Although a small number of medieval pot sherds were recovered from the buried ploughsoil in this area, these were mixed with post-medieval finds. This area of the site therefore appears to have been subjected to post-medieval ploughing, suggesting a separate history of land use in the areas to either side of the hedge boundary which divides the site.

2.8.3 Evidence of prehistoric activity is suggested by the sherd of Iron Age pottery, and the scatter of worked and burnt flint, recovered from trenches 5 and 6 in the northern corner of the site. However, it remains uncertain whether the two features discovered in trench 5 represent *in situ* prehistoric activity or whether the small number of finds in these features is redeposited. Nevertheless, the stratigraphic sequence suggests these features are no later than medieval. It is likely that any prehistoric features in this area will almost certainly have been truncated by medieval and post-medieval ploughing.

2.9 Significance

The earthworks provide evidence relating to the history of the village of Addington and medieval land use and are therefore of local significance. The slight doubt as to whether the prehistoric activity on the site represent *in situ* remains or redeposited finds scatters means that the significance of these discoveries is uncertain. However, due to the absence of any previous discoveries of *in situ* prehistoric remains in this area, despite numerous discoveries of prehistoric artefacts, any *in situ* remains of this date would clearly be of local importance.

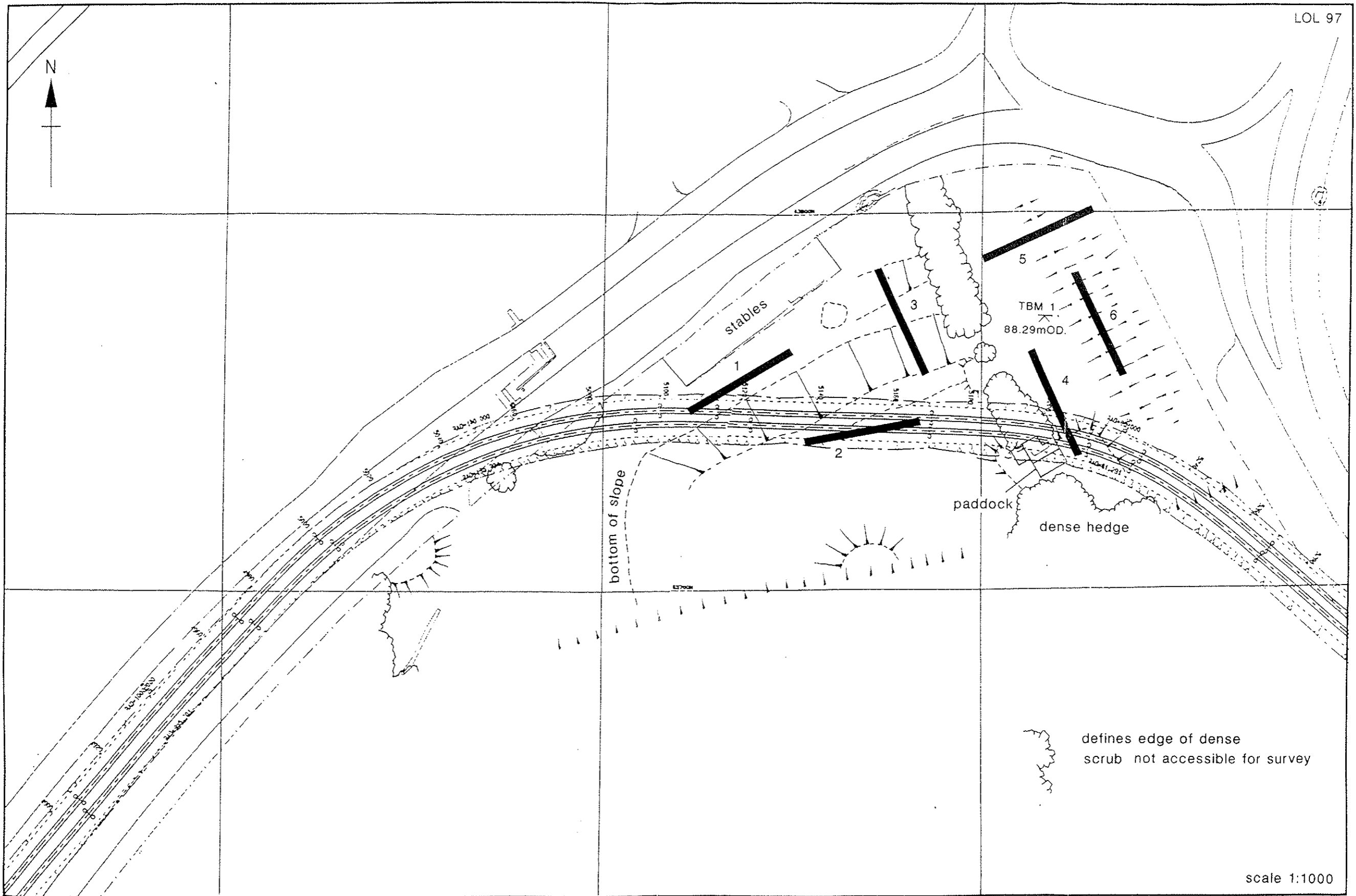
2.10 Impact of development

2.10.1 In addition to the tramlink track, this site at Lodge Lane will also accommodate a station and is intended to be used as a works compound during construction. The nature of the archaeological remains on this site, comprising standing medieval earthworks and relatively shallow deposits of uncertain, but possible prehistoric date, mean that any construction activity on this site, even topsoil stripping, would seriously impact or completely destroy these remains.

2.11 Recommendations

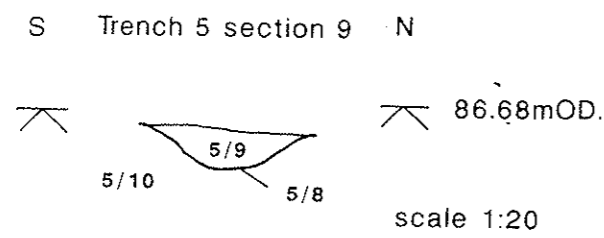
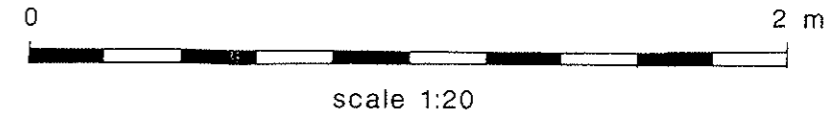
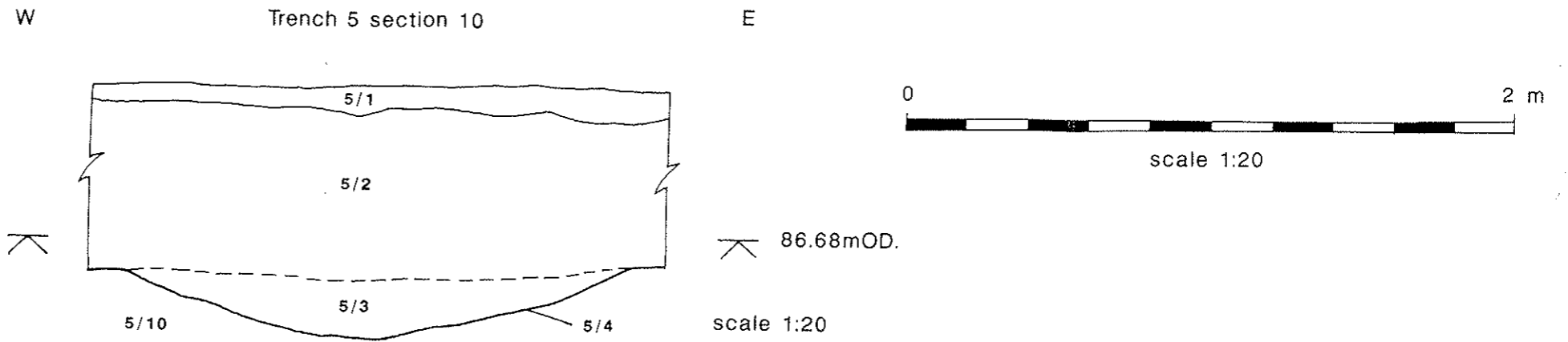
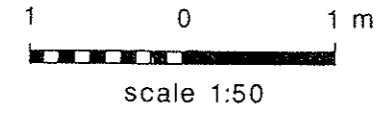
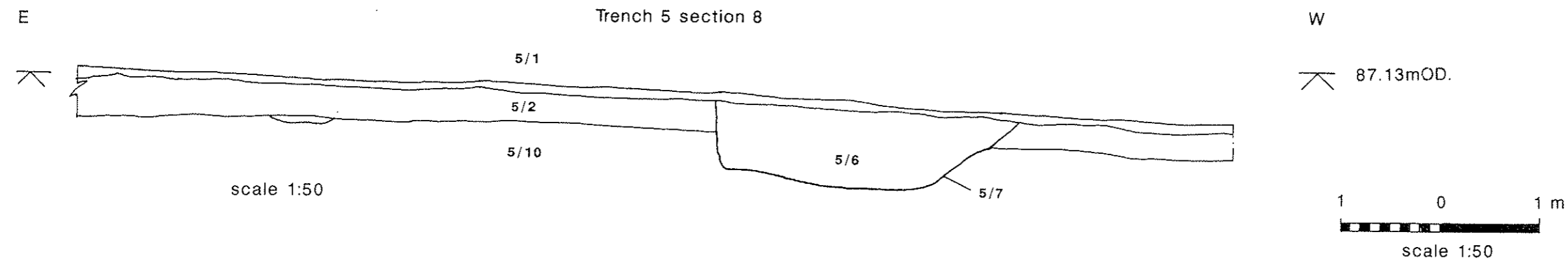
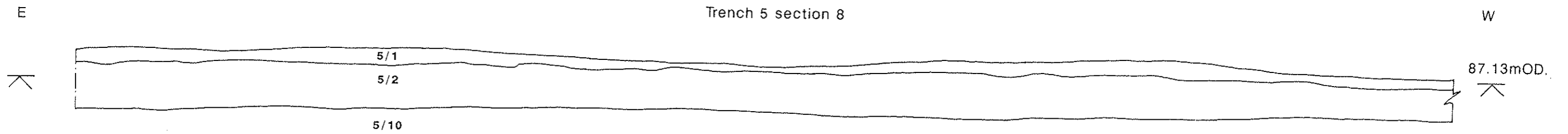
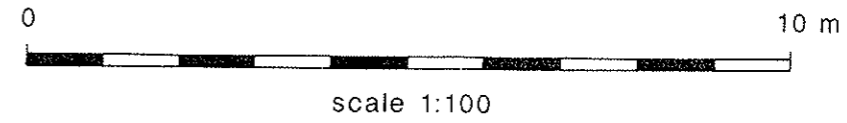
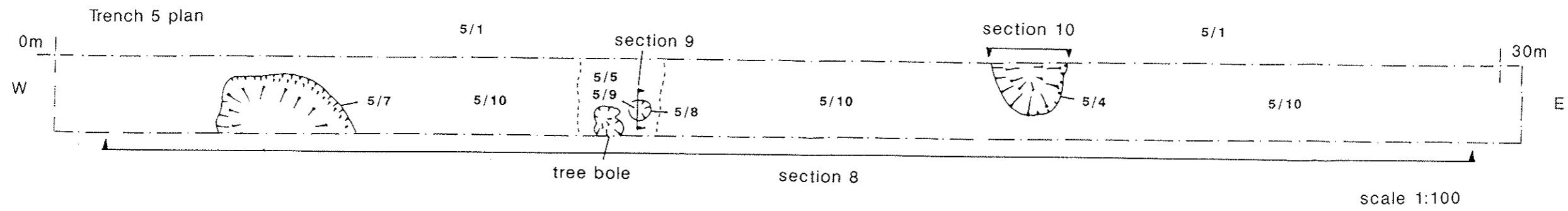
2.11.1 Given the nature of the remains, and the character and extent of the proposed construction, it seems unlikely that mitigation strategies to preserve these deposits *in situ* could be achieved. It is therefore suggested that further archaeological recording work will be necessary to offset the predicted impact of the Tramlink construction on this site. However, this would only be required for the area east of the central hedge boundary on the site. No further work is suggested for the area west of the boundary, where any remains appear to have already been destroyed by post-medieval ploughing.

2.11.2 As the earthworks have already been surveyed it is likely that only limited further examination of these features will be necessary which may include strategies to obtain more secure dating evidence. However, where possible, further work should also include examination of existing boundaries which may be medieval in origin. (This will only be possible when livestock has been removed from the site and when tree and hedge clearance can be undertaken).



Lodge Lane: plan of earthwork survey and trench locations

Figure 2



Lodge Lane: Trench 5 plan and sections

Figure 3

Archaeological Context Inventory

Trench	Ctxt	Type	Width (m)	Thick (m)	Comment	Finds	No.	Date
1								
	1/1			0.3	topsoil			
	1/2			0.18	buried ploughsoil	horse shoe	1	
	1/3				natural			
2								
	2/1			0.26	topsoil	coin	1	PM
	2/2			0.20	buried ploughsoil	flint pot	3 6	PM
	2/3				natural			
3								
	3/1				topsoil			
	3/2			0.18	buried ploughsoil			
	3/3				the natural sub-soil (sandy silt)			
4								
	4/1				natural topsoil, machine dug			
	4/2			0.70	buried ploughsoil			
	4/3				natural			
	4/4				shallow pit			
	4/5			0.15	naturally deposited silt			
	4/6				irregular pit			
	4/7			0.34	fill of irregular pit 4/6.			
5								
	5/1			0.40	topsoil	flint misc	1 1	
	5/2			0.3-0.5	buried ploughsoil	flint pot	1 3	PM
	5/3			0.45	fill of 5/4	flint	1	
	5/4				extent unknown			
	5/5				extent unknown	flint pot	2 2	
	5/6			0.55	fill of large pit	nail object pot	1 1 3	PM
	5/7				possible pit			
	5/8				heavily truncated pit			
	5/9			0.25	lower fill of truncated pit	flint pot	1 1	IA
	5/10				natural silt			
6								
	6/1				modern topsoil	flint	2	
	6/2			0.30	buried soil/ploughsoil	flint pot	6 12	MED
	6/3				natural subsoil			

3.0 GRAVEL HILL, ADDINGTON

Chainage 5000N-3400N

NGR TQ 367637 to TQ 352639

Site Code: GVH 97

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The Archaeological Impact Desk Study (Feb 1996), produced for the project has identified an area of potential impact on archaeological remains where the New Addington branch line Tramlink route travels adjacent to Gravel Hill (A212) at Addington. A number of archaeological findspots have been recorded in the vicinity of this part of the route. These include finds of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic flints (GLSMR Nos 020034, 020082 and 020614) and hoards of Iron Age and Roman coins (GLSMR Nos 020430 and 020262).

3.2 Archaeological and historical background

3.2.1 Although no prehistoric activity is known in the immediately vicinity of Gravel Hill, finds dating from the Palaeolithic through to the Neolithic have been found within the surrounding area, most notably on the higher ground of Addington Hills, which lies to the north-west of the area in question. Many of these were found during small-scale gravel extraction in the 19th and early 20th centuries, and as a result were not securely provenanced (Wessex Archaeology, 1995).

3.2.2 To the south-east of Gravel Hill, flints dating from the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic were found at John Newnham School during the 19th Century. To the south-west, undated prehistoric flints were retrieved from Riesco Drive and Ballards Way, whilst mainly Neolithic flints with one undated flint scraper were recovered from Addington Hills. Due west of Gravel Hill at Ballards Plantation, Mesolithic and Neolithic flints were present.

3.2.3 The ground for Addington Park was acquired in 1930 by the Croydon Corporation from the owners of the Addington Palace Estate, formerly the country residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury. The Park initially formed part of the Addington Palace Estate, which was landscaped by Capability Brown in 1781 (Winterman, 1988). Prior to this the land had been enclosed for hunting and it is known that Henry VIII used to hunt within the Park (Thornhill, 1985).

3.3 Topography and geology

3.3.1 Gravel Hill forms a slope rising north-east from its junction with Kent Gate Way, to the top of the hill where it joins Coombe Lane. This section of trenching covers three separate zones of land use. The first area of investigation lay to the north of Gravel Hill,

running along the south edge of Addington Park. This area is public parkland comprising grassland, and a mixture of mature trees and saplings. The route then crosses to the south of Gravel Hill, rising up the slope through an area of farmland, mostly used for 'Pick Your Own' market gardening. However, the most northern trench in this area lay in a separate field of pasture land. The final section, toward the top of Gravel Hill to its junction with Ballards Way, is an area of nursery gardens (Heathfields) which includes a 'Rhododendron collection'.

- 3.3.2 At the bottom of Gravel Hill, through the area of Addington Park, the underlying geology is chalk bedrock. Through the upper part of hill, the geology changes to sand and gravel which overlies the chalk. The site lies approximately 90 m OD at the bottom of Gravel Hill rising up to 145 m OD at the top of the hill.

3.4 Trial trench evaluation

- 3.4.1 The field evaluation was based on a 1-2% sample. This was to consist of a total 360 m of trench of 1.6 m width (Fig. 4 and 5). However, through the area of farmland to the south of Gravel Hill ('Pick Your Own') a deposit of hill wash soil (colluvium) was encountered up to 2 m in depth. Due to this depth of overburden, it was agreed, in consultation with English Heritage, that the trenches in the deepest areas of the site would be limited to 2 m test pits. However, an intensive programme of sieving would be undertaken to recover artefacts from the colluvium (see trench descriptions below for details).
- 3.4.2 Along the section from Kent Gate Way which runs to the north of Gravel Hill an area of woodland and a children's playground necessitated the trenches being grouped closer together (Fig. 4). Trenches in the area of Heathfields ('Rhododendron collection') at the top of Gravel Hill were located in an area where least damage would be caused to trees and shrubs.

3.5 Results

ADDINGTON PARK

3.5.1 Trenches 1 to 5 (Figs. 4 and 5)

These five trenches were excavated along the south edge of Addington Park. Trenches 2 and 4 were 10 m in length. Trenches 1, 3 and 5 were 30 m in length. Trench 5 was positioned slightly obliquely to avoid an area of trees.

Each of these trenches exposed the top of the chalk bedrock at a depth of between 0.40 m and 0.50 m below the present ground surface and a similar sequence of overburden was observed throughout this area. The chalk was overlain by a buried ploughsoil (3/2), which in trenches 3, 4 and 5 was sealed beneath a compacted layer of chalk rubble (3/4), above which was the present topsoil. In trenches 1 and 2 the buried ploughsoil was directly overlain by the topsoil. Irregular undulation could be seen in section through

the buried ploughsoil which appeared to be the remains cultivation ridges, and in trench 3 cultivation furrows could be seen in plan where they cut into the top of the chalk bedrock (Fig. 6). A single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the buried ploughsoil, along with a few small fragments of ceramic tile. The only feature located in this area was a shallow east-west aligned ditch (5/5) in trench 5 (Fig. 6). This ditch was filled by the buried ploughsoil and was almost certainly contemporary with this phase of activity.

FARMLAND ('PICK YOUR OWN') TO SOUTH OF GRAVEL HILL

3.5.2 Trenches and Test pits 6 to 12 (Figs. 4 and 5)

The trenches and test pits excavated through this area revealed that a deep deposit of hillwash soil (colluvium) had built-up on this slope. At either end of the site, toward the top and bottom of the slope (trench 12 and test pit 6a respectively), the colluvium was up to 1 m in depth, increasing to 2 m in depth through the central area of the site (test pits 8, 9 and 10). The colluvium comprised a homogenous deposit of light brown sandy silt containing occasional lumps of flint and chalk. This material was directly overlain by the present topsoil. Although no visible changes could be observed through the colluvium it was considered that artefacts recovered from different levels might reveal the chronological span of this hillwash activity. Therefore, all of the test pits, and the ends of the trenches, were excavated down in 0.50 m spits and the spoil sieved to recover artefacts. A significant assemblage of worked flint was recovered from the colluvium using this method (see below), however, the paucity of diagnostic pieces does not allow for a closely dated sequence to be established. In addition, two abraded sherds of Iron Age/early Roman pottery were recovered from the top of the colluvium in test pits 6a and 6b at the bottom of the slope. No archaeological features or *in situ* buried soil horizons were exposed beneath the colluvium.

3.5.3 Trench 13

This trench was located in a field of pasture land situated between the area of 'Pick Your Own' and Heathfields. The deposits in this trench comprised a buried ploughsoil of recent origin (13/2), overlain by the present topsoil. No archaeological features were located in this trench.

HEATHFIELDS

3.5.4 Trenches 14, 15 and 16

In these trenches the top of the natural gravel was exposed directly beneath the topsoil. The gravel was much disturbed by tree root action. No archaeological features or finds were located in this area.

3.6 Artefacts Recovered

3.6.1 Pottery

3.6.1.1 *Iron Age and Roman* (by Alistair Barclay)

A grog-tempered rim of late Iron Age/early Roman date and a grog and sand-tempered body sherd of either middle or late Iron Age date were recovered from the top of the colluvium in test pits 6a and 6b. Both of these sherds are heavily abraded.

3.6.1.2 *Post-Medieval* (By Nigel Jeffries)

The post-Roman pottery comprises 3 sherds with a total weight of 79 grammes. The assemblage was quantified using Museum of London post-Roman fabric and form codes to ensure consistency with published works in the city. The pottery occurrence by context and by fabric is tabulated below.

Context	NO	WT (g)	MOLAS	FORM	WARE-DATE	T.P.Q
3/2	1	27	PMR		L16TH-E19TH	c. 1580 +
6A/1	1	22	ENGS	BOT	E18TH-L19TH	c. 1700 +
11/1	1	30	SELZ	BOT	M18TH-L19TH	c. 1750 +

The wares are all well-known types which are common in the city of London and its environs.

3.6.2 Ceramic Building Material (by Leigh Allen)

Ten small fragments of ceramic building material was recovered from the site. All of this material is Post-Roman in date, but it was not possible to distinguish medieval from post-medieval tile.

3.6.3 Worked Flint (by Philippa Bradley)

A total of 121 pieces of worked flint and 66 pieces of burnt unworked flint (1991 g) was recovered. The flint is generally good quality, being dark brown to black in colour with a buff cortex. A few pieces of buff or cream coloured flint and a single piece of Bullhead flint were also recovered. The material is abraded and worn; cortication varies from light to very heavy. The burnt unworked flint is very heavily calcined. Four flakes and a core are also heavily burnt and many of the flakes are broken. The material is summarised in the table below.

Context	Flakes	Irregular waste	Cores, core fragments	Retouched forms	Total	Burnt unworked flint
Topsoil	23	-	2 (1 ?single platform, 1 multi-platform) 1 (core frag)	4 (1 knife, 1 scraper, 1 piercer, 1 miscellaneous retouch)	30	20
Colluvium	86 (inc. 1 possible burin spall)	1	1 (2 platforms)	3 (1 knife, 1 scraper, 1 misc. retouch)	91	46
Total	109	1	4	7	121	66

All of the flint was scanned and briefly recorded using codes provided by the Museum of London.

The majority of the flint was recovered from a deposit of colluvium. The material is relatively undiagnostic, retouched forms recovered include minimally retouched scrapers, a piercer, knives and various miscellaneous pieces, including a broken scraper and flakes with minimal trimming (Table 1). Retouch was fairly minimal, the scrapers tend to have steep retouch, a knife from context 8/2 has shallow retouch and may be of early Bronze Age date.

The cores recovered have been worked fairly unsystematically and are all flake cores. Platform preparation was generally absent on these cores and the resultant debitage. A single faceted butt was noted (11/2) otherwise butts tended to be plain or cortical. Flakes were struck using both hard and soft hammers. The soft-hammer struck flakes sometimes show evidence for platform preparation and one or two of the flakes are slightly blade-like (for example, 6A/1, 10/2, 11/2). This material although not particularly diagnostic would not be out of place in a Neolithic or Bronze Age context. The possible burin spall from 8/2 suggests a Mesolithic presence. Some of the soft-hammers struck flakes, particularly the blade-like ones *may* also be Mesolithic in date. The dating of this group is somewhat uncertain given the lack of diagnostic retouched forms, however, the general date ranges provided fit in well with the known finds of lithics from the area (*Archaeological Impact Desk Study, Feb 1996*).

The flint was distributed throughout the colluvium; there did not appear to be any visual change in the deposit on site. However, it was thought important to examine the flint from this deposit in order to see if there were any changes in character of the material. The flint from the colluvium was a mixed group, much of the material was very heavily abraded and corticated. Some pieces, however, were fresh and uncorticated. There did not appear to be any difference in the distribution of this material throughout the deposit neither were there any changes in the composition of the assemblage.

abraded and corticated. Some pieces, however, were fresh and uncorticated. There did not appear to be any difference in the distribution of this material throughout the deposit neither were there any changes in the composition of the assemblage.

3.6.4 Metal finds

Six metal objects were recovered from the evaluation. All of this material was recovered from the topsoil and was post-medieval in date. This material included a half penny of George III (earlier portrait 1760-1790) and fragments of lead and copper sheet.

3.7 Discussion and Conclusions

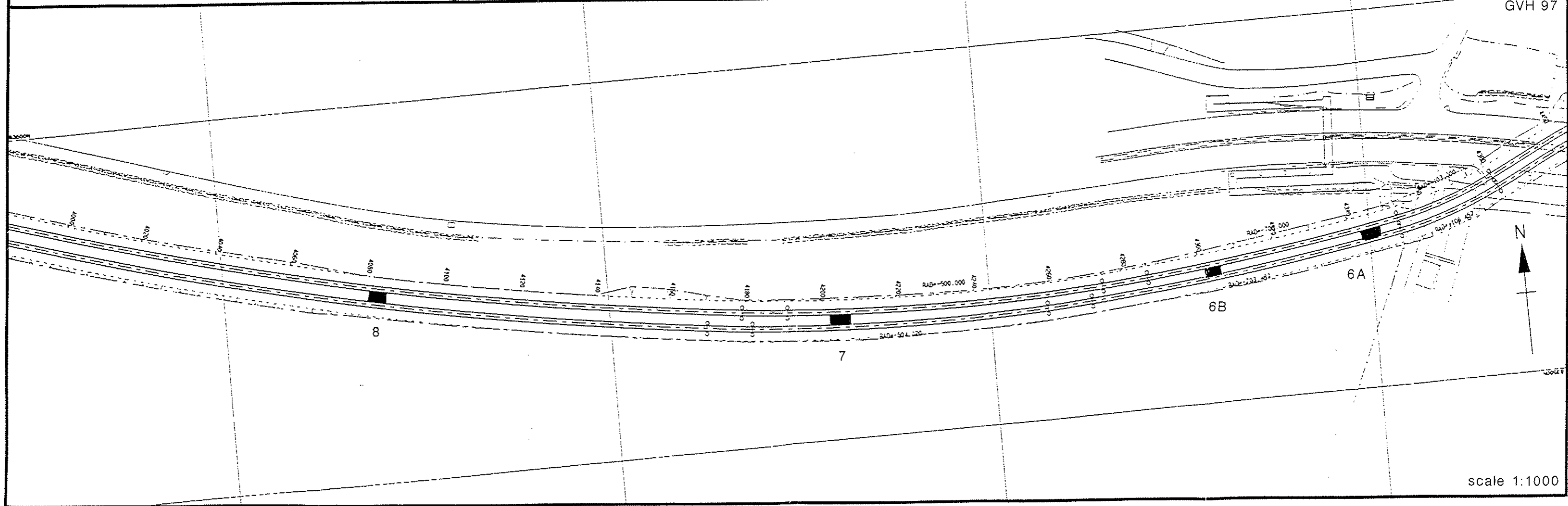
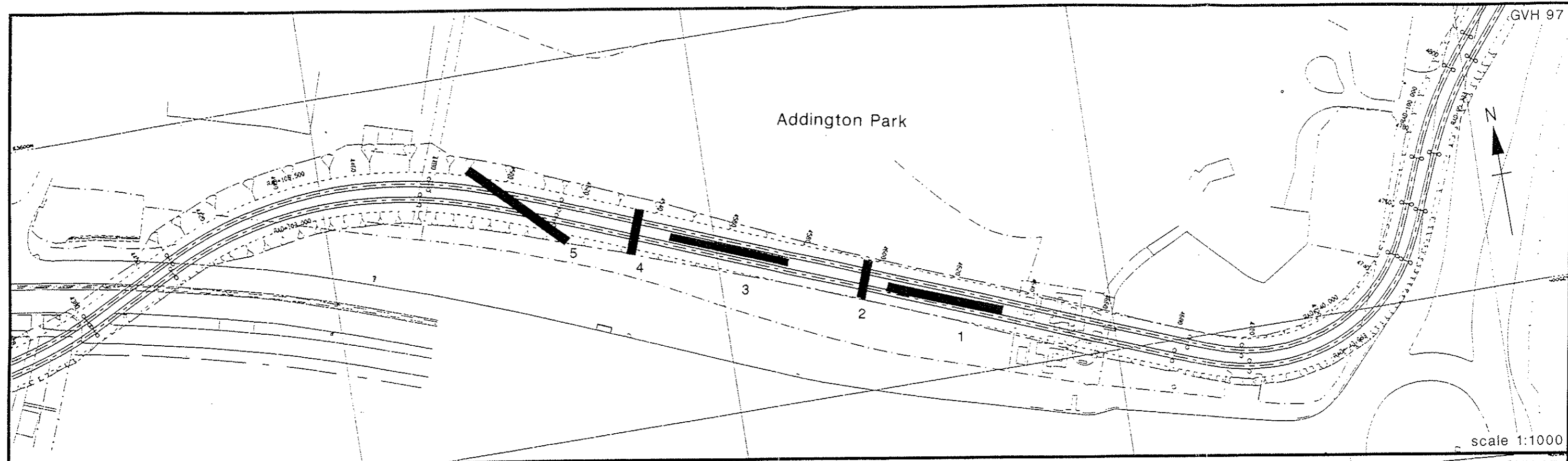
3.7.1 The only deposits located in Addington Park were related to post-medieval cultivation and no finds earlier than post-medieval in date were recovered from this area.

3.7.2 The deep build-up of colluvium observed on the lower slope to the south of Gravel Hill reveals that extensive soil erosion due to hillwash activity has occurred on the surrounding upper slopes of the Addington Hills area (Poor soil cover was later evidenced in the evaluation through this area). The artefacts recovered from the hillwash soil consisted almost entirely of worked flint. This suggests that this deep deposit of colluvium is not the result of gradual build-up, but apparently the product of a phase of intense activity in the prehistoric period and was most probably the consequence of tree clearance to open up the land for agriculture.

3.7.3 Only a very thin soil cover was observed in the area of Heathfields at the top of Gravel Hill and no archaeological features or artefacts were discovered.

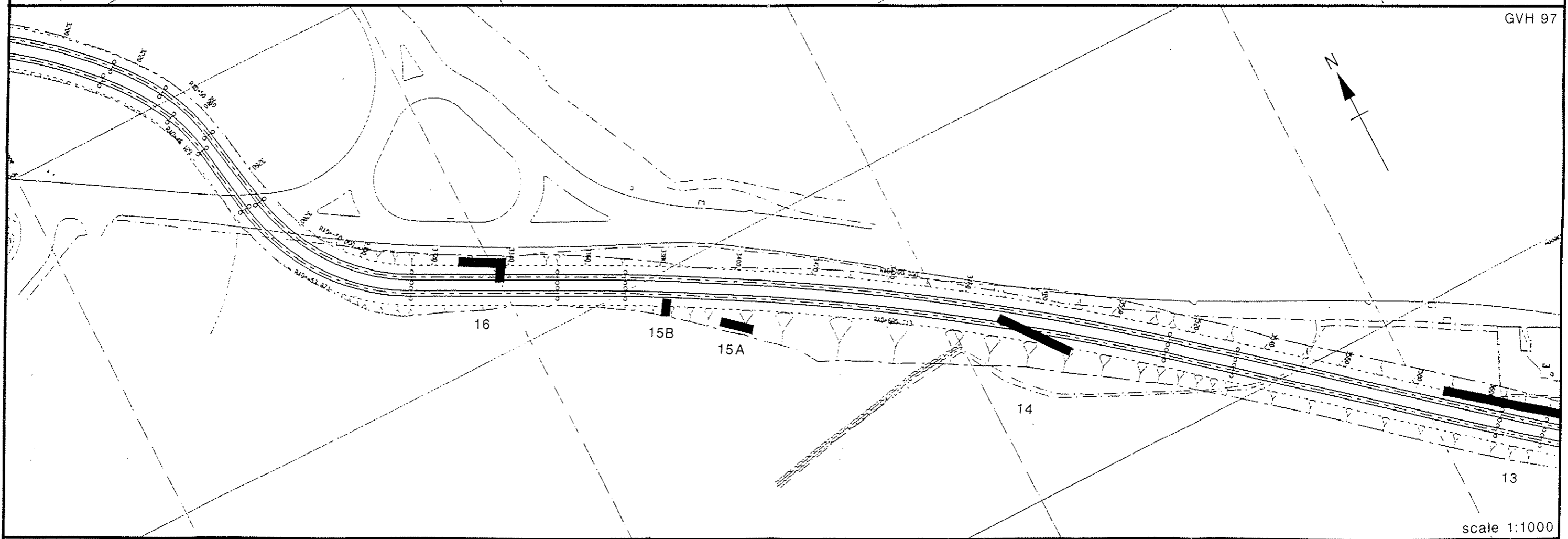
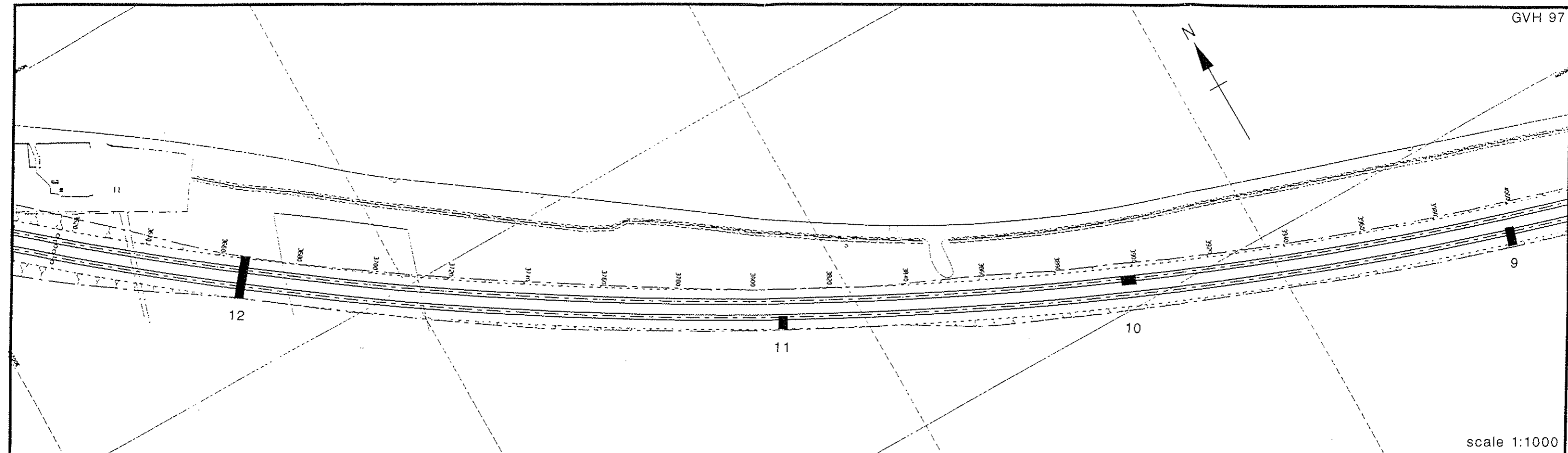
3.8 Recommendations

Although the evaluation produced further evidence of prehistoric activity in this area no *in situ* remains were located. The evaluation trenches and test pits, and the extensive sieving strategy, appear to have provided a sufficient sample to interpret the date and character of the overburden on these sites. Therefore, no further work is recommended for this section of the route.



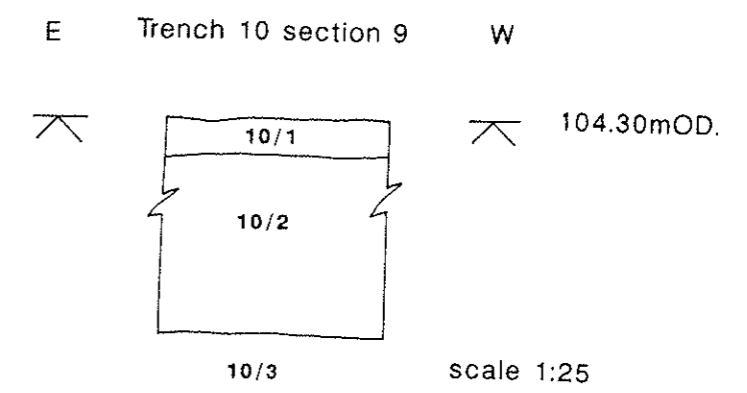
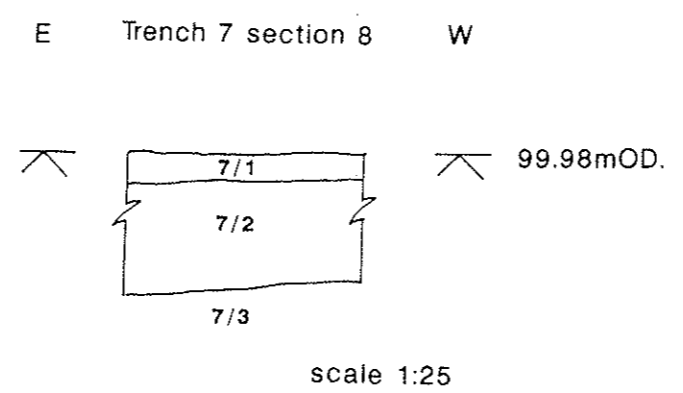
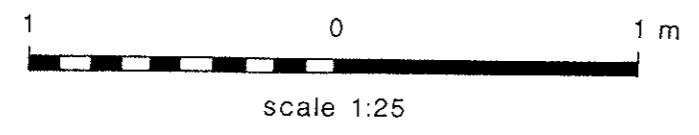
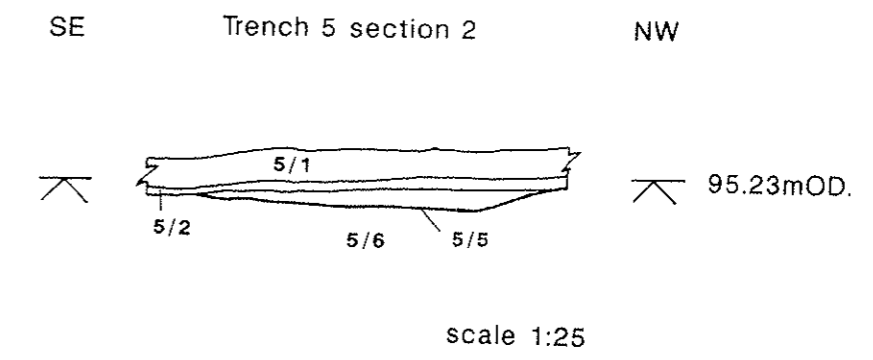
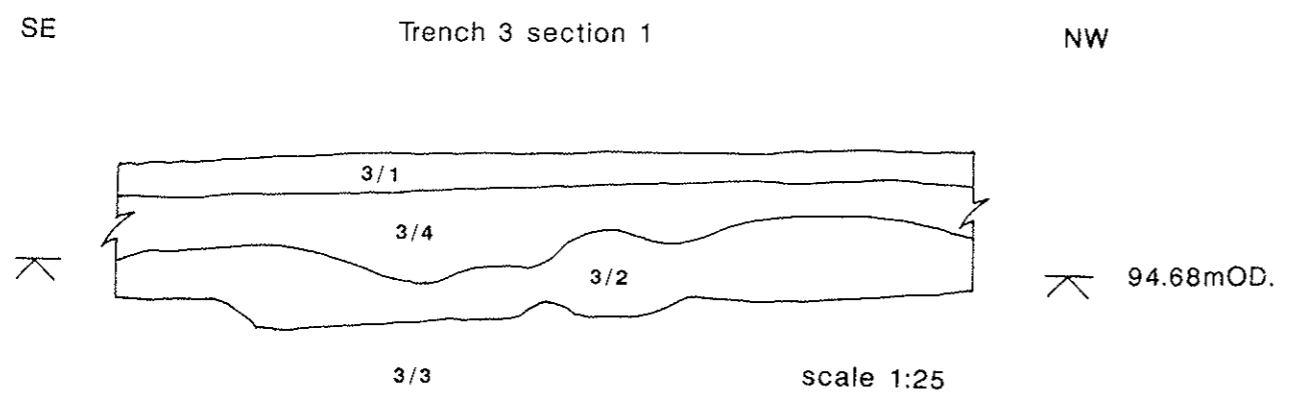
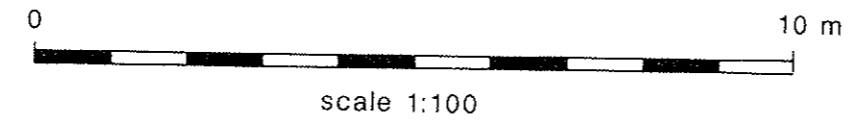
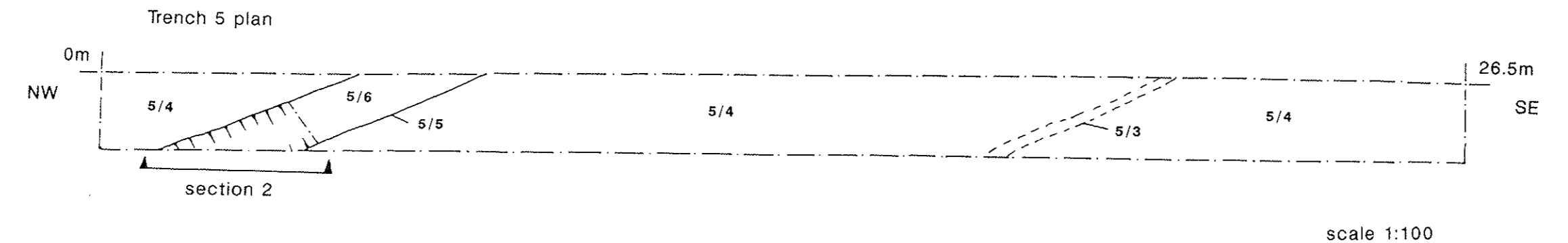
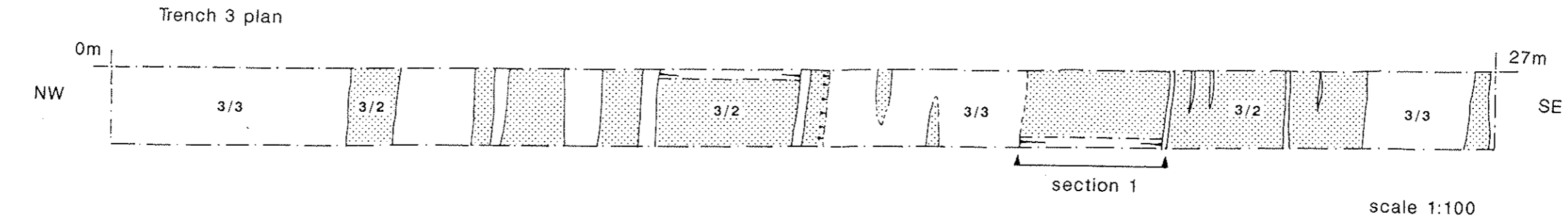
Gravel Hill: plan of trench locations

Figure 4



Gravel Hill: plan of trench locations

Figure 5



Gravel Hill: Trenches 3 and 5 plans and sections Trenches 7 and 10 sections

Figure 6

Archaeological Context Inventory

Trench	Ctxt	Type	Width (m)	Thick (m)	Comment	Finds	No.	Date
1								
	1/1			0.20	topsoil			
	1/2			0.30	buried ploughsoil			
	1/3				natural			
2								
	2/1			0.20	topsoil			
	2/2			0.30	buried ploughsoil			
	2/3			0.30	natural			
3								
	3/1			0.20	topsoil			
	3/2			0.15	buried ploughsoil	tile pot	1 1	PM
	3/3				natural			
	3/4			0.15	chalky layer overlain by topsoil			
4								
	4/1			0.20	topsoil			
	4/2			0.15	levelling deposit overlying buried ploughsoil			
	4/3			0.20	buried ploughsoil	tile	1	
	4/4				natural			
	4/5				irregular tree bowl			
	4/6			0.10	natural			
5								
	5/1			0.15	topsoil			
	5/2			0.13	levelling deposit			
	5/3			0.15	buried ploughsoil			
	5/4				natural			
	5/5				?			
	5/6			0.15	sole fill of E-W ditch			
6								
	6A/1			0.23	ploughsoil	flint pot nail	13 1 1	PM
	6A/2			0.70	buried ploughsoil	flint pot	4 1	LIA/R
	6A/3				natural silty limestone overlain by buried ploughsoil			
	6B/1			0.3	ploughsoil	flint	4	
	6B/2			0.5	coluvium	flint pot	24 1	IA
	6B/3				natural			
7								
	7/1			0.25	ploughsoil			
	7/2			1.00	colluvium			
	7/3				natural			
8								
	8/1			0.27	topsoil	flint tile	4 1	
	8/2			1.20	colluvium	flint	33	
	8/3				sandy layer natural			

Trench	Ctxt	Type	Width (m)	Thick (m)	Comment	Finds	No.	Date
9								
	9/1			0.30	topsoil	flint	16	
	9/2			1.30	colluvium	flint	17	
10								
	10/1			0.2	topsoil			
	10/2			1.80	colluvium	flint	33	
	10/3				natural sand overlain by colluvium			
11								
	11/1			0.28	topsoil	flint pot	5 1	PM
	11/2			0.80	colluvium	flint	9	
	11/3			0.40	colluvial			
	11/4				natural			
12								
	12/1			0.12	topsoil	flint	7	
	12/2			0.30	buried ploughsoil	flint	3	
	12/3				natural below buried ploughsoil			
13								
	13/1			0.20	topsoil	tile brooch	2 1	?
	13/2			0.20	buried ploughsoil	flint	4	
	13/3				natural sand			
14								
	14/1			0.27	topsoil			
	14/2				band of gravely natural			
	14/3				silty natural			
15								
	15A/1			0.05	topsoil			
	15A/2				natural sandy gravel			
	15B/1			0.24	topsoil			
	15B/2				natural gravel			
16								
	16/1			0.20	topsoil			
	16/2				gravely natural			

4.0 ADDINGTON HILLS TO LLOYD PARK

Chainage 3400N-1300N

NGR TQ 352639 to TQ 340646

Site Code: ADH 97

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The Archaeological Impact Desk Study (Feb 1996), identified a number of known archaeological findspots in the vicinity of this part of the route. A potential for prehistoric remains in the area of Addington Hills was suggested by a number of flints recovered from this vicinity. The section of the route also passes through the grounds of Geoffrey Harris House, where it is thought remains of earlier buildings, including possible medieval structures might be discovered. In addition medieval material has been recorded in Lloyd Park.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background

4.2.1 Evidence of prehistoric activity in this area is represented by discoveries of worked flint (incl. GLSMR Nos 020109, 020105 and 020107) thought to be mostly Neolithic in date. However, a small quantity of Mesolithic material has also been found (GLSMR Nos 020612 and 020024).

4.2.2 Evidence of Roman settlement has been recorded in the area to the south and west of Lloyd Park. To the south of the Park, in Croham Road, a single Roman inhumation burial was discovered in 1895. To the west, at Stanhope Road, a number of pits and ditches were found with Iron Age and Roman pottery and other finds, indicating that this was a probable occupation site. Finds of Roman pottery are also recorded from Park Hill and Park Hill Road.

4.2.3 Geoffrey Harris House, now St Margaret's School for mentally handicapped children, was formerly known as Coombe House and dates to the 18th-century, but the origins of Coombe Estate, to which it belongs, reach back to the 13th-century. It is believed that the house was built above the remains of an earlier brick building, evidenced by the difference in brick bonds between the cellars and ground floor (Thornhill, 1995). The remains of a medieval flint building are said to lie a short distance to the south-west of the main house (Paget, 1937). Little is known of the flint building, and its function remains unclear. Various suggestions have been put forward, including that of a religious establishment owing to the tradition that pilgrims from London would stop at Coombe for refreshment provided by a medieval well near the house, on their way to Canterbury (Thornhill, 1995). The 'Pilgrim's Well', which lies to the east of the house, was rediscovered in 1897 and covered with an ornate stone and iron lid. It is believed that the medieval flint building was replaced in the 16th-century by the early brick building, on which the foundations of the present house appear to be built. In 1761, the

estate was purchased by James Bourdieu, who is accredited with the rebuilding of the house resulting in the present-day structure. In 1830, the estate again changed hands being owned by J W Sutherland, who affected a number of alterations. In 1892, further alterations, mainly in the interior, were made by Frank Lloyd, the new owner, and in 1937 it became a convalescent home for army officers (Thornhill, 1995).

- 4.2.4 Lloyd Park was first established in 1930, following the death of the newspaper magnate, Frank Lloyd, in 1927. The park was created from land belonging to Combe Estate and was given to Croydon Corporation by his daughter, Mrs J R Garwood, who inherited the estate on his death (Winterman, 1988).

4.3 Topography and geology

The Lloyd Park section of the route is characterised by open parkland while the Addington Hills area is mainly light woodland. From the east end of Lloyd Park up through the wooded area to the top of Addington Hill the land rises steeply from a height of 74 m OD to 145 m OD. The underlying geology in the western half of Lloyd Park is chalk bedrock. The chalk is overlain on the slope toward the east end of the Park and through the area of Addington Hills by gravel which forms the surface geology throughout this area.

4.4 Trial trench evaluation (Figs. 7 and 8)

- 4.4.1 It was intended that the field evaluation would comprise a 2% sample. This was to consist of a total 960 m of trench of 1.65 m width, and where access and land use allowed trenches of 30 m length were to be placed along the route interspersed with 15 m long trenches placed across it. However, in accordance with the restriction that no tree clearance was to take place at this stage, trenches in the wooded area of Addington Hills could only be placed in clearances or areas of light scrub. Nevertheless, although the intended percentage of trenching could not be achieved, a reasonably good spatial distribution of trenches and test pits were excavated through this area (Figs. 7 and 8).
- 4.4.2 The area where trenches could be excavated in the grounds of Geoffrey Harris House was also severely restricted due to the location of driveways, services and mature trees and these factors did not allow for any extensions to be made to trenches where deposits were discovered. The location of services also placed some restriction on trenches in Lloyd Park (see below, 4.5.2, for details).
- 4.4.3 In selected trenches the spoil from an area 1.6 m x 0.5 m, was excavated down to the level of the natural and sieved to retrieve artifacts, in particular flintwork. The fills of some archaeological features were also sieved to recover artefacts.
- 4.4.4 A soil sample for environmental analysis was taken from the fill of a possible Roman ditch located in Lloyd Park (trench 8, see below).

4.4.5. Due to logistical necessities, trenching in this area started in Lloyd Park and worked back up through the area of Addington Hills. Trenches were therefore numbered starting at 1 from the west end of Lloyd Park and trench descriptions follow from this direction. However, the figures showing the line of the route and trench locations continue from the end of Gravel Hill section through to Lloyd Park.

4.5 Results

LLOYD PARK

4.5.1 Trenches 1 and 2

These two trenches were located toward the west end of Lloyd Park. Trench 1 was 15 m in length and trench 2, which was located on the site of a proposed station, was 45 m in length. In trench 1 the top of the chalk bedrock was exposed at a depth of 0.45 m below the present ground surface, shallowing up to 0.30 m at the east end of trench 2. The chalk was overlain by a layer of sandy silt containing lumps of chalk and flint (1/2 and 2/2). This deposit appeared to be hillwash material and was directly overlain by the present topsoil. No archaeological features were located in these trenches and no artefacts were recovered.

4.5.2 Trenches 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7

The location of existing gas and electricity services meant that throughout much of this area of the park trenches could only be placed parallel to the line of the track (the exception being trench 7) and no trench could be excavated in the location intended for trench 4 (Fig. 9). Trenches 3, and 6 were 30 m in length and trenches 5 and 7 were 15 m in length. Throughout this area a shallow buried soil horizon of recent origin survived in patches overlying the chalk and gravel subsoil; otherwise the subsoil was directly overlain by the topsoil. No archaeological features were located in this area and the only significant finds recovered comprised two pieces of redeposited burnt flint from the buried soil layer in trench 6 (6/2).

4.5.3 Trench 8 (Fig. 11)

This trench was located in the eastern half of Lloyd Park and was 30 m in length. The overburden in this trench was significantly deeper in this trench than in the adjacent trenches, the top of the gravel being reached at a depth of 0.60 m below the present ground surface. A small ditch (8/4) cut into the gravel ran obliquely through the centre of the trench in a north-south alignment. This feature measured 0.70 m in width and 0.20 m in depth. A rim sherd of Roman pottery and an abraded sherd of probable Iron Age pottery was recovered from the ditch, along with a large lump of bowl-shaped slag.

This object was later identified as a smithing hearth bottom which is associated with iron working and is also believed to date from the Roman period. The ditch was sealed beneath a thick (0.40 m) layer of gravelly soil (8/2) which extended in an even band throughout the trench. This deposit appeared to be a buried ploughsoil, but no artefacts

were recovered to date this layer. The ploughsoil was partly truncated toward the eastern end of the trench by a broad but shallow ditch (8/6) containing 19th-century pottery and glass. This feature, which measured 4 m in width and 0.40 m in depth, was directly overlain by the present topsoil. Sieving at the ends of this trench recovered a small quantity of redeposited worked flint including two scrapers from the buried ploughsoil and topsoil.

4.5.4 Trenches 9 and 10

These two trenches were located toward the eastern end of Lloyd Park, and were 15 m and 30 m in length respectively. Throughout these two trenches the topsoil directly overlay the gravel subsoil. No archaeological features or artefacts were located.

GEOFFREY HARRIS HOUSE

4.5.5 Trench 11 (Fig. 10)

This trench was located approximately 40 m to the south-west of the house in an area of garden and had to be dug in three separate segments, 3.5 m, 7 m and 7.5 m in length, due to the existence of electricity cables which ran under the tarmac paths in this area of the site. Where exposed, the top of the natural sand and gravel subsoil was reached at a depth of 1 m below the present ground level.

Two parallel flint and brick wall foundations (11/5 and 11/10) were located toward the western end of the trench. The foundations were aligned north-west - south-east and lay 5 m apart. Each wall was 0.70 m in width and survived to a height of 1 m, the top of the walls being directly overlain by the present topsoil. The foundations mostly comprised flint and mortar, with just the remnants of the first brick course on top. One of the bricks was retrieved for analysis (see 4.6.2.2). At the lowest level of the trench the subsoil was overlain by a brownish deposit of sandy silt (11/14). The character of this deposit suggested that it was a buried soil horizon and a small quantity of 17th-century pottery was recovered from this top of this layer. As the two wall foundations were left *in situ* it was uncertain whether the buried soil abutted the walls or was overlain by them. Throughout the three segments of the trench the buried soil was sealed beneath deposits of demolition rubble (11/6 and 11/17) containing fragments of ceramic roof tile, hand made brick and lumps of mortar, above which were layers of what appeared to be redeposited natural subsoil (11/3, 11/7, 11/13 and 11/18). A small quantity of 17th and 18th-century pottery, and clay pipe stems, was recovered from these deposits. The deposits of redeposited subsoil were directly overlain by the present topsoil, and in places this material, and the layers demolition rubble, were much disturbed by tree root action. No floor levels associated with the flint and brick foundations were discovered.

4.5.6 Trenches 12 and 13

In these two trenches, located in the area to the west of trench 11, the overburden was only 0.40 m to 0.45 m in depth and comprised of a deposit of redeposited natural sand, similar to that seen in trench 11, overlain by the present topsoil. The only feature located in these trenches was a treethrow pit of recent origin (13/4) and the only finds consisted of a few small fragments of tile.

4.5.7 Trench 14 (Fig. 11)

This trench was excavated through a car park, approximately 50 m to the south-east of the house and was 6 m in length. In this trench the make-up layers for the car park directly overlay the natural sand and gravel subsoil (14/8), however, two features cut into the top of the subsoil were exposed beneath this material. These two features (14/5 and 14/7), measuring 0.50 m in diameter and up to 0.20 m in depth, appeared to be the remains of truncated pits. The only find recovered from these features comprised a single sherd of post-medieval pottery.

ADDINGTON HILLS

4.5.8 Trenches 15 to 24

From the eastern boundary of Geoffrey Harris House to Oaks Road the route of the Tramlink runs through the garden of a private house ('Pilgrims Well') and a small copse. At the time of the evaluation access to grounds of the private house was not granted and the density of the trees in the copse prohibited trenching in this area. Therefore, trenches 15 to 24 could not be excavated.

4.5.9 Trenches 25 to 58

These trenches were located through the wooded area of Addington Hills. Throughout this area the root-matted topsoil directly overlay the gravel subsoil. No archaeological features were located in this area and no artefacts were recovered. Deep hollows in some areas of the wood appeared to be the result of piece-meal gravel quarrying and this area along the edge of the wood is also heavily affected by services.

4.6. Artefact Recovered

4.6.1 Pottery (by Alistair Barclay, Paul Blinkhorn and Nigel Jeffries)

4.6.1.1 *Iron Age and Roman*

A Roman grey ware rim was recovered from the fill of a ditch in trench 8 in Lloyd Park (context 8/5), also from this context was a worn and (residual) sherd in a leached shell-tempered fabric that is thought to be later prehistoric in date.

4.6.1.2 *Post-medieval*

The post-Roman pottery comprises 21 sherds with a total weight of 536 grammes. The assemblage was quantified using the Museum of London post-Roman fabric and form codes to ensure consistency with published works in the city. The pottery occurrence by context by number and weight of sherds per fabric type is tabulated above. Ware specific chronologies can be found in appendix 1.

Context	No	Wt (g)	MoLAS	Form	Ware date	TPQ
6/1	1	7	CREA		M18TH- L19TH	c. 1740 +
8/1	2	6	CHINA		E19TH- L19TH	c. 1800 +
8/1	1	16	EYGE		L18TH- M19TH	c. 1800 +
8/7	1	43	CHINA		E19TH- L19TH	c. 1800 +
11/6	1	13	FREC		M16TH- L17TH	c. 1600 +
11/6	1	62	PMIR		E17TH- L18TH	c. 1600 +
11/6	1	29	STGW		E16TH- L17TH	c. 1600 +
11/7	2	70	PMR	STORAGE JAR	L16TH- E19TH	c. 1720 +
11/7	1	6	SWSG		E18TH- L18TH	c. 1720 +
11/7	1	15	TGW C		E17TH- L18TH	c. 1720 +
11/14	2	64	METS		E17TH- L17TH	c. 1630 +
11/14	3	131	PMR		L16TH- E19TH	c. 1630 +
11/14	1	2	TGW A		E17TH- M17TH	c. 1630 +
11/14	1	13	TGW C		E17TH- L18TH	c. 1630 +
13/3	1	47	PMR		L16TH- E19TH	c. 1630+
14/6	1	12	PMR		L16TH- E19TH	c. 1630+

The assemblage comprises 17th century or later wares, all of which are common finds in post-medieval contexts in London and its environs (Orton and Pearce, 1984; Blinkhorn and Jeffries, forthcoming). Their general sources can be grouped into three categories: firstly the wares which are produced in and around the capital, including the

Metropolitan slipwares (METS), unprovenanced red earthenwares (PMR) and tin-glazed earthenwares (TGW). The last named category is divided into twelve economic and art historical types based on excavations in Southwark and Lambeth (Orton, 1988). The second group is English imports, which include Creamwares (CREA), Ironstone China (CHINA) and Staffordshire salt-glazed earthenwares (SWSG). Thirdly, there are two sherds of foreign imported wares which encompass German stonewares (FREC) and Spanish tin-glazed earthenwares (STGW).

Chronologically the site shows little activity before the post-medieval period. Despite the small range of wares present, the assemblage does provide us with an insight into the range of pottery available for dumping during the post-medieval period.

4.6.2 Ceramic building material (by Leigh Allen)

Sixty three fragments of Post-Roman ceramic building material, mostly small fragments of tile, were recovered from the site. A large part of this assemblage came from trench 11 located in the grounds of Geoffrey Harris House. This material includes fragments of peg tiles (ceramic roof tiles) and appears to be associated with the demolition of a former house on the site thought to be 16th-century in date.

A hand made brick was recovered from the top of the wall foundation (11/5) in trench 11 in Geoffrey Harris House. The brick measures 135 mm x 115 mm x 55 mm and is quite crude, with a large pebble inclusion and impressions of straw on the upper surfaces, some creasing is also visible on the edges of the brick. The brick is most similar in character to known examples of early post-medieval date (Brunswick 1990) and this accords well with the late 16th-century date suggested for these foundations.

4.6.3 Worked Flint by Philippa Bradley

Three pieces of worked flint and two pieces of burnt unworked (160 g) flint were recovered from topsoil and a layer of buried ploughsoil. The flint is good quality, dark brown to black in colour with a buff cortex. It is generally lightly corticated and is worn and abraded.

All of the flint was scanned and briefly recorded using codes provided by the Museum of London.

The worked flint consists of a flake (8/2), a ?broken scraper (8/1) and an end scraper (8/1). The scraper is steeply retouched whilst the possible broken scraper is only minimally retouched. The burnt unworked flint is heavily calcined. Dating these few pieces is difficult given the fairly undiagnostic nature of the material. However, a Neolithic or Bronze Age date would not be out of place. This provisional dating would accord well with material found in the area (*Archaeological Impact Desk Study, Feb 1996*).

4.6.4 Metal working (identification by Dr Chris Salter)

A smithing hearth bottom was recovered from the possible Roman ditch (8/5) in trench 8, located in Lloyd Park. This object comprised a bowl-shaped lump of slag and oxidized clay, measuring 1700 mm x 1500 mm x 900 mm, and weighing 2.5 kg and it is typical of Roman metal working production. Two episodes of smelting can be observed and the relatively large size of this hearth bottom suggests that it resulted from working up raw iron ('bloom smithing').

4.6.5 Metal finds by Leigh Allen

Seventeen metal objects were recovered from the evaluation. Their identification provenance and typological date (where it is possible to state) are listed in the table below.

Most of this material was recovered from trench spoil, by metal detector, or from the topsoil and is post-medieval in date.

Object	Material	Context	Description	Date
Button	CA	u/s	Plain discoidal button, the looped attachment is damaged. Similar examples recovered from excavations at Winchester are Post Medieval in date (M Biddle 1990, 575-578, Fig 155, No. 1753-1760).	Post Medieval
Button	CA	u/s	Decorated discoidal button, the looped attachment is damaged. The button face is decorated with a simple flower head within a flower outline.	Post Medieval
Strip	CA	u/s	Roughly rectangular strip tapering to a point at both ends. One end is bent over to form a simple hook.	
Coin	CA	u/s	Coin of Queen Victoria	1862
Coin	CA	u/s	A very worn coin of George II	1727-1760
Sheet	CA	u/s	Fragment of fine copper alloy sheet lipped along one edge.	
Misc.	CA	u/s	Fragment of cast copper alloy very irregular in shape.	
Misc	CA	u/s	Cast fragment with a curved edge and a rectangular section.	

Object	Material	Context	Description	Date
Disc	PB	u/s	Remains of a rough lead disc with a perforation through the centre.	
Rivet/ button	PB	u/s	Remains of a rivet or button attachment damaged, possible legend and image on the upper face.	
Weight	PB	u/s	Flanged disc with a slightly concave upper face which is decorated with intersecting raised ridges in the form of a star. Possible pan weight(M Biddle 1990, 918-920, Fig.281, No.3194A).	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval
Disc	PB	u/s	Disc with intersecting raised ridges in the form of a star decorating the upper surface. The lower surface is decorated with a checkered design of raised ridges. Possible weight or gaming counter.	
6 Nails	FE	11/7		
Nail	FE	11/14		
Nail	FE	8/1		
Nail	FE	6/1		
Buckle frame	FE	u/s	Rectangular iron buckle frame with traces of a sheet metal roller. The pin is missing.	

4.6.6 Animal Bone (by N Scott)

Bone from four contexts was scanned for species, anatomical part and condition. Bone from the post-medieval contexts 11/6, 11/7 & 13/3 is in an excellent state of preservation, particularly the dog skeleton from 11/7 which is articulated. The remainder of the bones show the presence of cow, horse and caprine.

There are also a number of tiny bone fragments from the fill of a Roman ditch. These were too small to be securely identified but probably belong to the mid shaft of a adult cow size bone. The surface condition is poor in this case.

4.6.7 Miscellaneous

A rod whetstone of micaceous coarse sandstone, four fragments of clay pipe stems and fragments of vessel glass from five contexts in trench 11. The vessel glass is all green bottle glass except for a distorted light blue glass flanged rim.

4.7 Assessment of the environmental indicators (by Greg Campbell)

A single soil sample from the best-understood feature (10 litres of Roman ditch fill 8/5) was taken in order to characterise the environmental indicators preserved at the site. It was processed by bucket-flotation with the flot collected on 0.25 mm mesh.

Bone was absent from the gravel and coarse sand-sized portion of the sample, as are any traces of land snails. These indicators of subsistence and land-use do not appear to be preserved at the site, confirming the impression gathered by hand-excavation. The charred material recovered included recent contamination (modern herbaceous roots, egg-cases, fine coal fragments) in part. The bulk of the very small flot was made up of fine fragments of wood charcoal, the great majority of which is too small to identify. Other charred remains included about 10 pieces of chaff and rare weed seeds, indicating grain crops were being processed in the vicinity. Charred grain was absent.

4.8 Discussion and Conclusions

4.8.1 Throughout much of Lloyd Park the chalk bedrock was directly overlain by thin soil cover of recent origin, and it appears that landscaping of the park has mostly truncated earlier soil horizons. The area along the southern edge of the park, through which the line of the tramlink track will run, is also much disturbed by modern services. However, trench 8 appeared to locate a small area in the eastern half of the park where earlier soil horizons survive in a natural hollow. At the lowest level in this trench a small ditch was discovered and this feature produced a rim sherd of Roman pottery. Although a single sherd could be redeposited, a large lump of slag associated with Roman metal working production was also recovered, suggesting this feature is genuinely Roman in date. The lump of slag (smithing hearth bottom) weighs 2.5 kg and it seems unlikely that it has moved far from its place of origin. This appears to suggest that the ditch lay in close proximity to settlement.

4.8.2 The wall foundations discovered in the grounds of Geoffrey Harris House would appear to be contemporary with the late 16th-century brick building, on top of which the current house is said to be partly built. The evident 18th-century date for the demolition of the structure located in trench 11, also accords well with the date of demolition of the early brick building which immediately preceded the construction of the present house. However, for the current house to have utilized the foundations of the earlier brick building, this earlier structure would have to have been on the same alignment, whereas the foundations exposed in the evaluation run obliquely to the house. The full extent and character of the structure located in trench 11 could not be

established due to the restrictions on trench locations previously described, however, no further structures were located in the in the area to the east in trenches 12, 13 and 14.

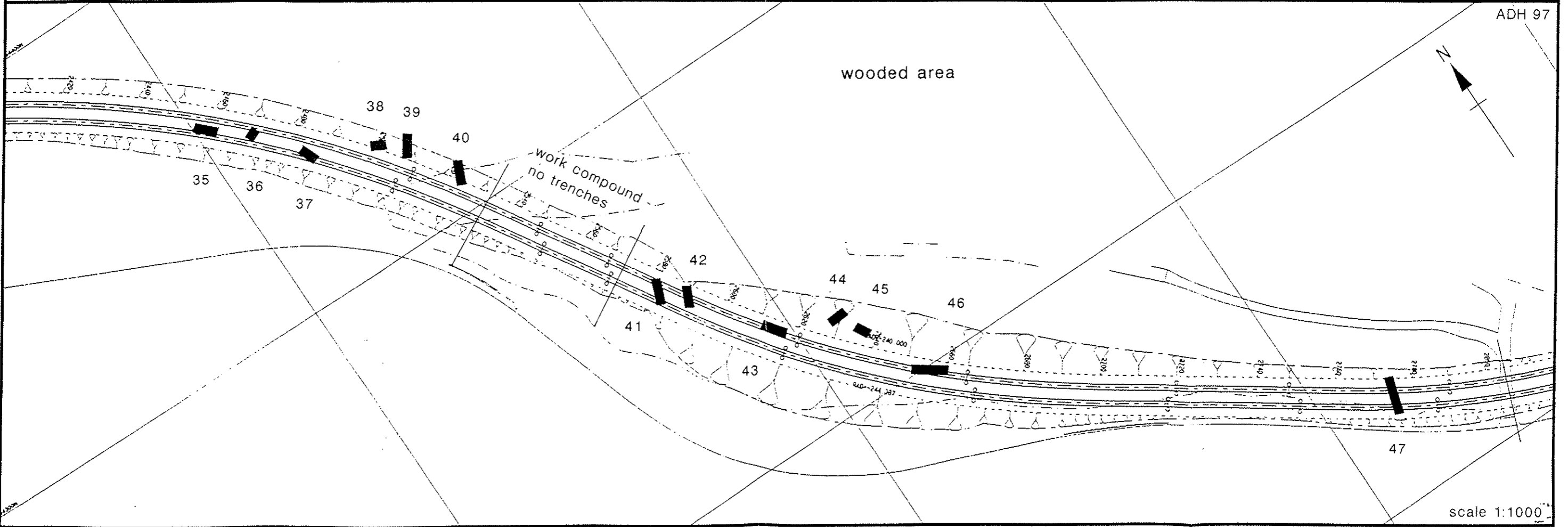
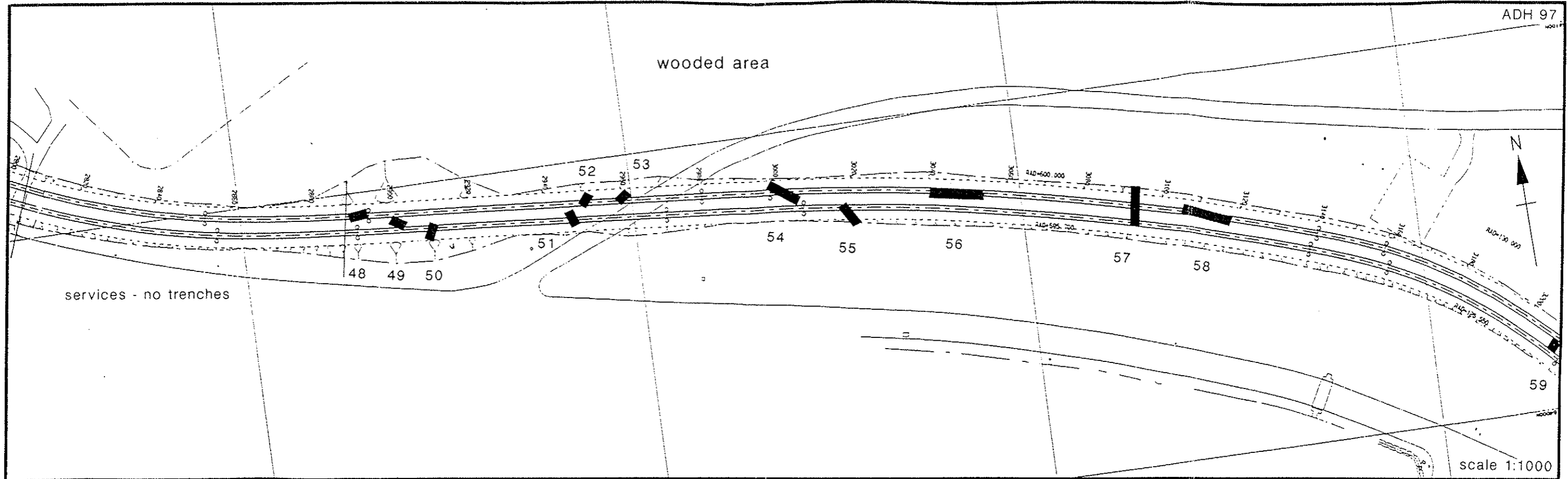
- 4.8.3 No evidence of medieval structures was discovered, and it may be possible that the flint foundations of the supposed medieval building said to lay to the south-west of the house are in fact also part of the early brick building, where only the lower flint section of the foundations survive. Nevertheless, this does not preclude the possibility that medieval structures may exist in closer proximity to the house.
- 4.8.4 The section through the wooded area of Addington Hills appears to be very sterile, no archaeological features or buried ground surfaces were located and no artefacts were recovered. The overburden in this area comprised only a thin covering of topsoil, this area having clearly been subject to the soil erosion evidenced by the build-up of colluvium toward the bottom of the slope on Gravel Hill.

4.9 **Significance**

- 4.9.1 The Roman ditch located in Lloyd Park provides further evidence of the Roman settlement activity in this area and is therefore of significant local interest.
- 4.9.2 The remains discovered in the grounds of Geoffery Harris House relate to the history of the buildings on this site and to the Coombe estate, and are therefore of local significance. However, the restrictions on trench locations, and that fact that no trenches could be excavated in the area to the east of the house in the location of 'Pilgrim's Well', mean the full potential of the archaeological remains on the site are uncertain.

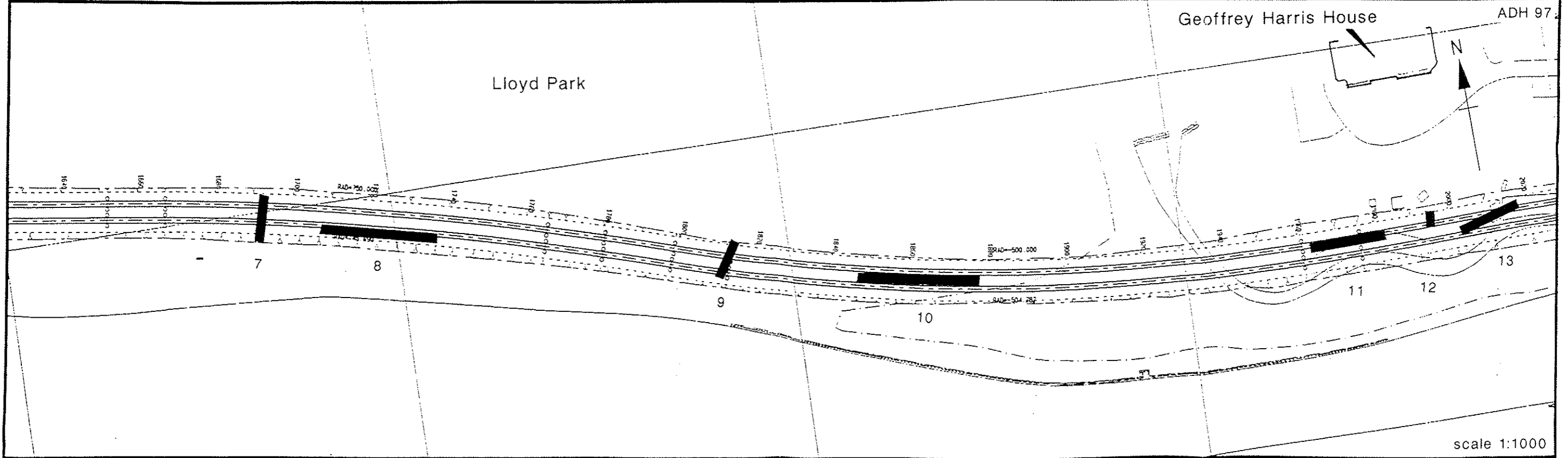
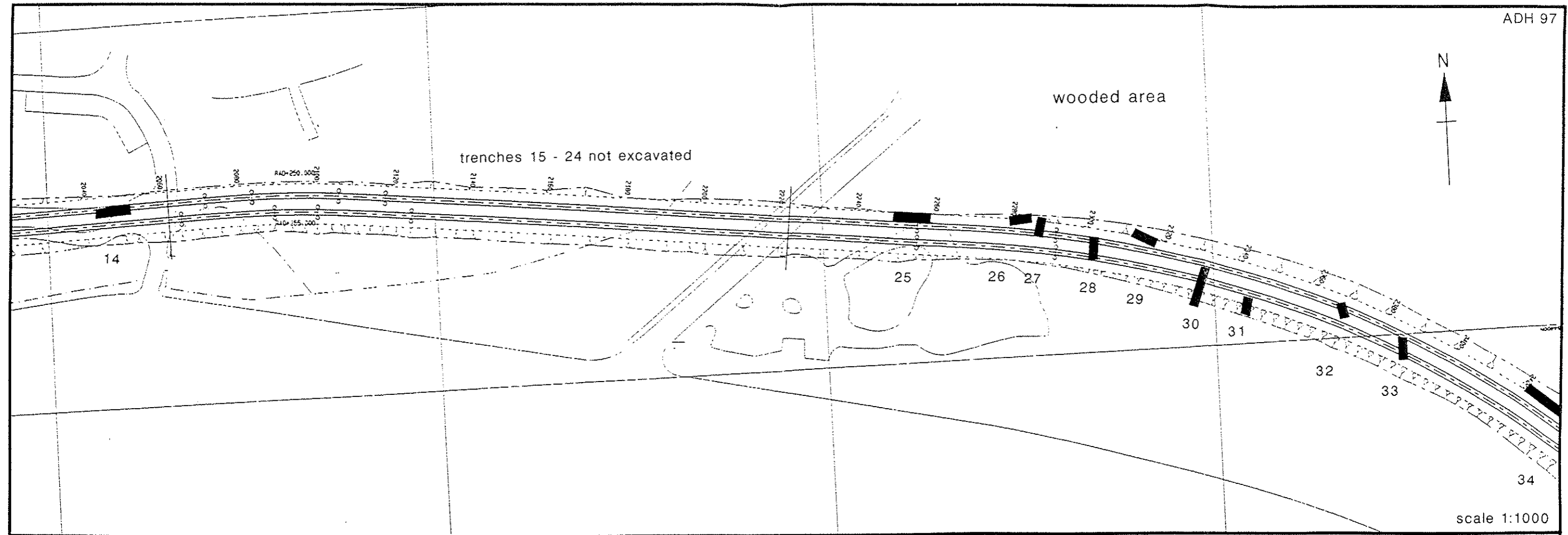
4.10 **Recommendations:**

- 4.10.1 In the light of the proposed impact of the Tramlink, it is recommended that archaeological recording work is required to further examine the possible Roman remains in Lloyd Park. However, survival of these deposits is clearly limited to a very small area and this ditch may be the only feature present.
- 4.10.2 The lack of detailed engineering information makes it difficult to establish the level of impact the track will cause through the grounds of Geoffery Harris House, however, as the foundations of the 16th-century building lay directly beneath the topsoil it is likely that any construction activity will have some impact on these remains. It is necessary that further work is undertaken to try to establish the full extent and potential of the remains on this site. However, it will be difficult to achieve this objective without causing major disturbance to the grounds of the house prior to construction. Mitigation strategies to avoid significant impact through this area should therefore be considered.



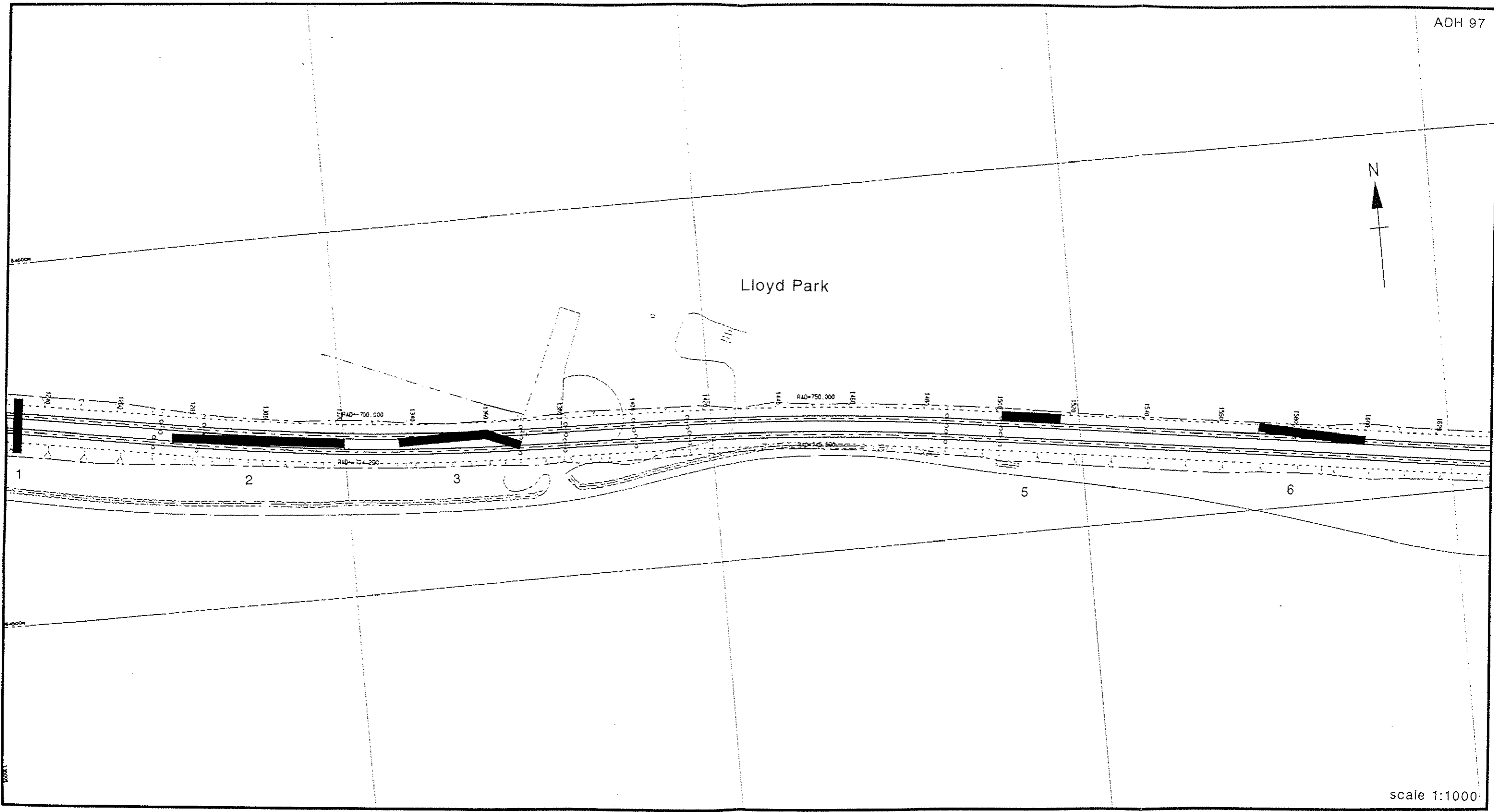
Addington Hills to Lloyd Park: plan of trench locations

Figure 7



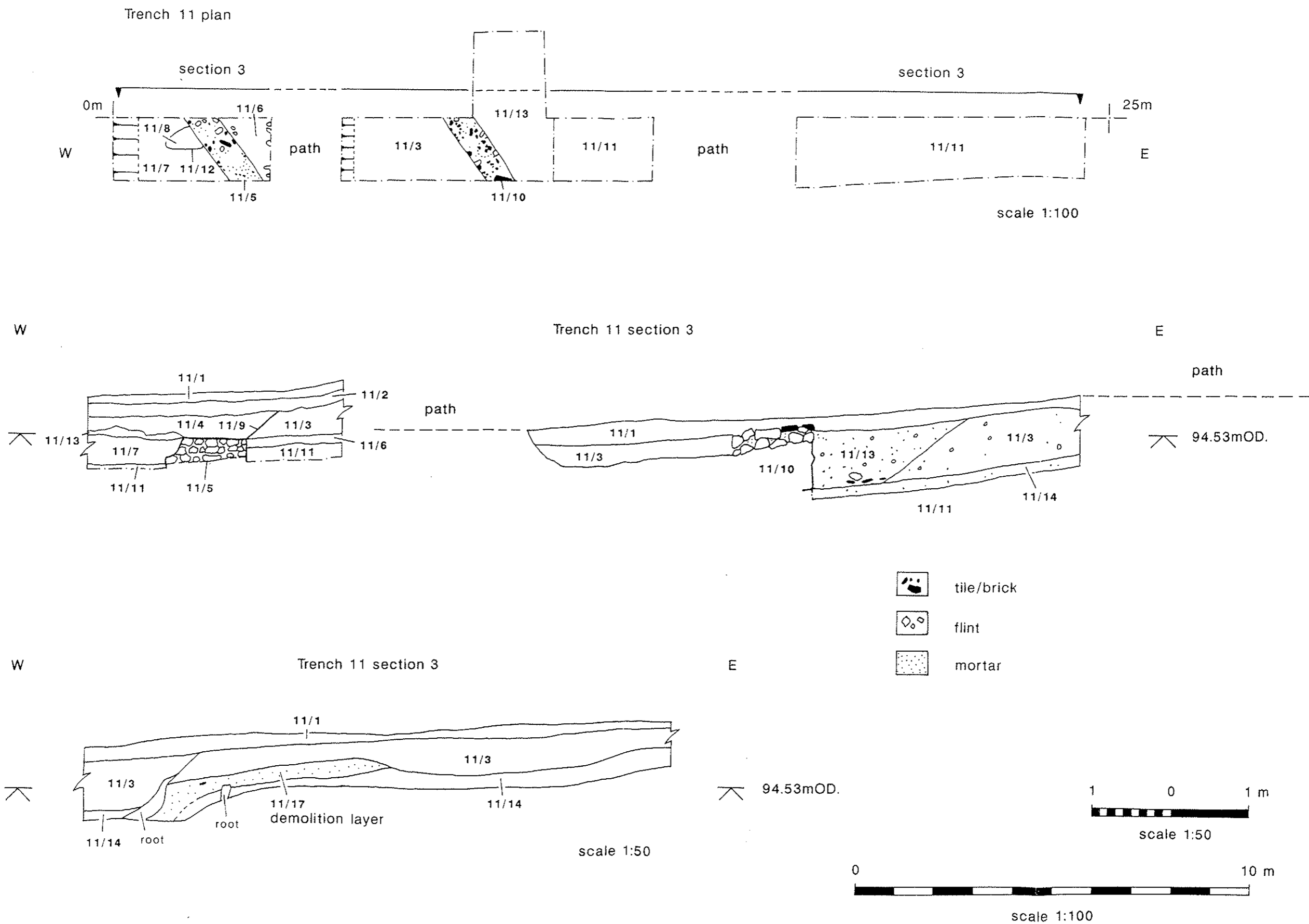
Addington Hills to Lloyd Park: plan of trench locations

Figure 8



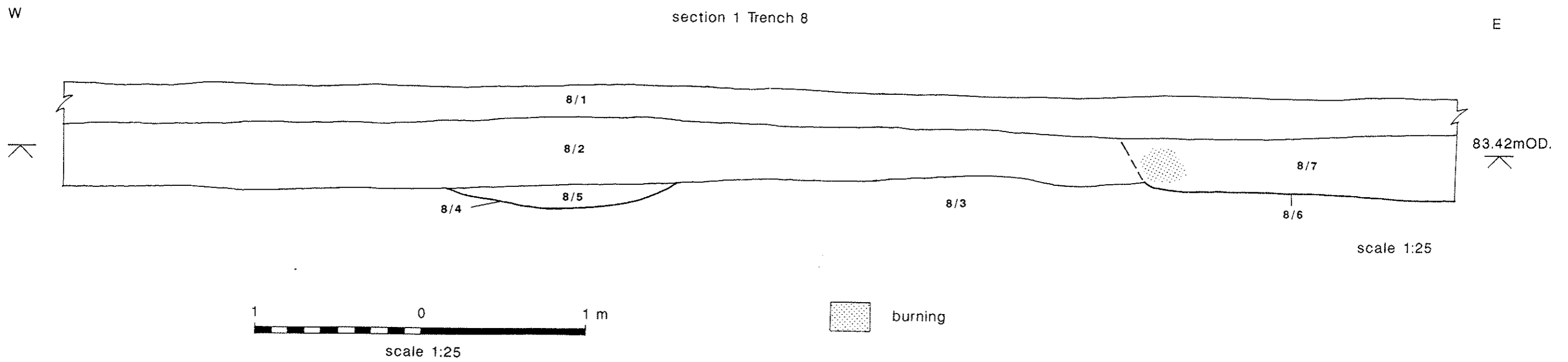
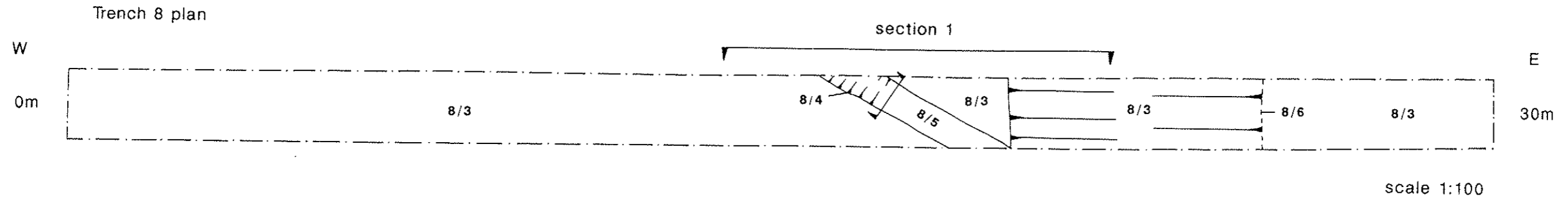
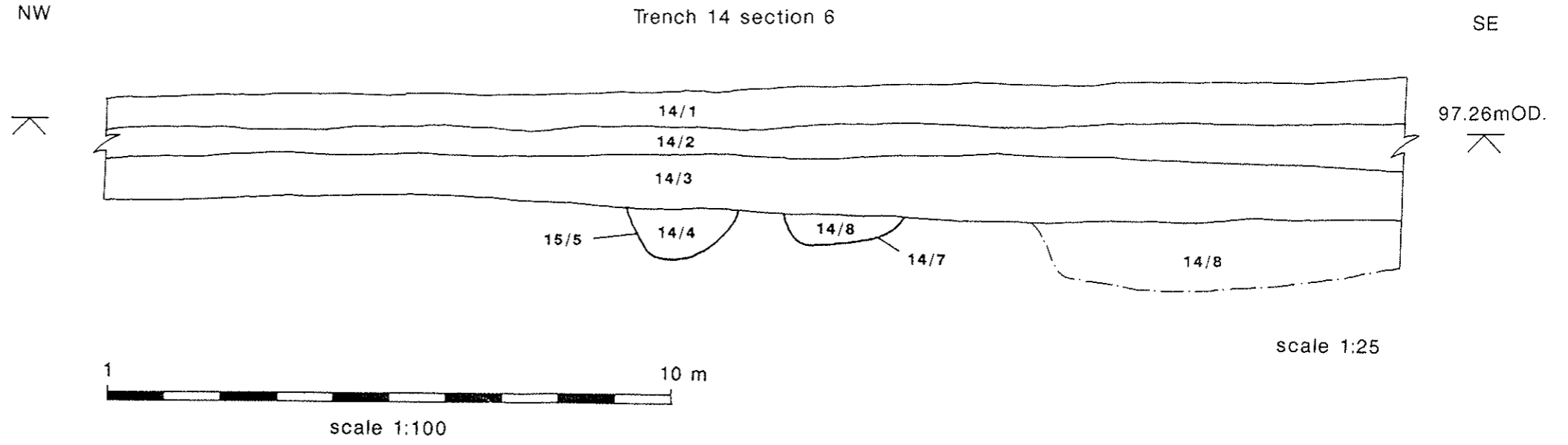
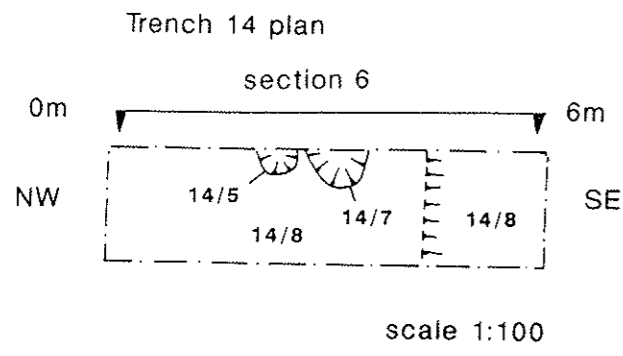
Addington Hills to Lloyd Park: plan of trench locations

Figure 9



Addington Hills: Trench 11 plan and sections

Figure 10



Addington Hills: Trenches 8 and 14 plans and sections

Figure 11

Archaeological Context Inventory

Trench	Ctxt	Type	Width (m)	Thick (m)	Comment	Finds	No.	Date
1								
	1/1			0.20	topsoil			
	1/2			0.25	buried soil			
	1/3			0.30	natural			
	1/4				natural			
2								
	2/1			0.23	topsoil			
	2/2			0.10	buried soil			
	2/3				natural sandy silt			
3								
	3/1			0.15	modern topsoil			
	3/2				landscaping dump deposit			
	3/3			0.15	former ploughsoil/buried soil			
	3/4				natural chalk			
5								
	5/1			0.12	topsoil			
	5/2			0.40	subsoil			
	5/3				natural gravel			
6								
	6/1			0.15	modern topsoil	glass pot nail	1 1 1	PM PM
	6/2			0.20	buried ploughsoil	flint	1	
	6/3				natural subsoil			
7								
	7/1			0.20	topsoil			
	7/2			0.40	subsoil			
	7/3				natural			
8								
	8/1			0.12	topsoil	flint pot nail	4 3 1	PM
	8/2			0.50	subsoil	flint	1	
	8/3				natural			
	8/4				N-S ditch			
	8/5		0.75	0.18	single fill drainage ditch	pot pot slag	1 1 1	IA R R
	8/6				post-medieval field boundary ditch			
	8/7			0.20	fill of post-medieval	glass pot	1 1	PM PM
9								
	9/1			0.30	present topsoil			
	9/2				natural sand and gravel			
10								
	10/1			0.30	present topsoil			
	10/2				natural sand and gravel subsoil			
11								
	11/1			0.30	topsoil			
	11/2			0.25	subsoil			

Trench	Ctxt	Type	Width (m)	Thick (m)	Comment	Finds	No.	Date
	11/3			0.45	dump layer			
	11/5		0.70		wall foundation			
	11/6			0.10	demolition deposit	flint glass pot	1 1 3	PM PM
	11/7			0.40	redeposited natural dumped against wall	tile glass pot nail	1 1 4 6	PM PM
	11/8				fill of treebole			
	11/10		0.70		wall foundation			
	11/11				natural at base			
	11/12				treebole			
	11/13			0.22	dump of redeposited natural sand	tile	1	
	11/14			0.20	buried soil	pot nail	7 1	PM
	11/15				recent landscaping			
	11/16			0.25	robber trench			
	11/17			0.35	demolition layer			
	11/18			0.7	levelling deposit			
12								
	12/1			0.16	modern topsoil			
	12/2			0.15	dump layer	tile	1	
	12/3			0.17	dump layer	tile	1	
	12/4				natural sand subsoil			
13								
	13/1			0.35	topsoil			
	13/2				natural subsoil			
	13/3			0.30	fill of natural feature	tile	1	
	13/4				irregular cut of shallow natural feature			
14								
	14/1			0.15	car park surface			
	14/2			0.15	compacted gravel			
	14/3			0.30	make up layer			
	14/4			0.20	fill of large post hole			
	14/5				small pit or large post hole			
	14/6			0.20	fill of pit	pot	1	MP
	14/7				remains of pit			
	14/8				sandy natural			

*Trenches 15 to 24 not excavated
Trenches 25 to 59 contained topsoil only*

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

- Biddle, M, 1990, *Objects and Economy in Medieval Winchester*.
- Blinkhorn, P and Jeffries, N, forthcoming, *Post-Roman pottery from the Tower of London Environs Scheme*
- Brunswick, R W, *Brick Buildings in Britain*
- Hyde, 1987, *The A - Z of Victorian London*
- Margery, M, 1981, *The Old Series Ordnance Survey Maps of England and Wales Volume III - South Central England*.
- MOLAS 1992, *An Archaeological Investigation on the Proposed Development of the Shell Addington Site, Kent Gate Way, Addington, Croydon (KGW 92)* Unpublished client report
- Orton, C R, and Pearce, J E, 1984, The Pottery from Aldgate *Post Medieval Archae* 18, 35-68
- Orton, C R, 1988, Post-Roman pottery in *Excavations in Southwark and Lambeth, 1973-9 London and Middlesex Archaeol Soc Monog* 3, 295-362
- Paget, 1937, *Croydon Homes of the Past*
- Pevsner, N, 1983, *The Buildings of England London 2: South*
- Thornhill, 1975, Report on Field Work in Addington, Surrey, 1970-2, in *Second Public Symposium on Archaeology in Croydon, 1970-72. Proceedings of the Croydon Natural History Scientific Society* 14(4)
- Thornhill, 1979, *Archaeology in Croydon: Excavations in Addington 1973-77 Proceedings of the Croydon Natural History Scientific Society* 16(7)
- Thornhill, 1985, *Coombe, Shirley and Addington*
- Vince A G 1985, The Saxon and Medieval Pottery of London: A Review *Medieval Archaeology* 29, 25-93
- Wilkinson, D (ed) 1992, *Oxford Archaeological Unit Field Manual*, (First edition, August 1992)
- Winterton M A, 1988, *Croydon's Parks: an illustrated history* The Yale Press Ltd, London

English Heritage, Greater London Sites & Monuments Record
(Ian Grieg SMR Officer)
Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of England
Museum of London (Archaeological Archives and Service)
Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society
Croydon Local Studies Library



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES

Tel: 01865 263800 Fax: 01865 793496

email: oau-oxford.demon.co.uk



Director: David Miles B.A., F.S.A., M.I.F.A. Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited.
Private Limited Company Number: 1618597 Registered Charity Number: 285627.
Registered Office: Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES