

**An Archaeological Evaluation at Beddington Park Primary School,
Beddington, Croydon, Greater London CR0 4UA**

**NGR 529700 165300
(TQ 297 653)**

**Project No:4467
Site Code: DEY10**

**ASE Report No. 2010129
OASIS id:81958**

**Sarah Porteus
With contributions by
Luke Barber, Trista Clifford, Elke Raemen, Gemma Ayton and Fiona Griffin.**

September 2010

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September 2010

**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

Abstract

Archaeology South-East, the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by Atkins Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Beddington Park Primary School, Beddington, Croydon, Greater London. The excavation of five evaluation trenches at Beddington Park Primary School identified no archaeological features or deposits. It seems likely that 19th century excavations of the Saxon cemetery removed all the burials and no finds of Saxon date were made.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East, the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by Atkins Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Beddington Park Primary School, Beddington, Croydon, Greater London (NGR 529700 165300, fig. 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is occupied by school buildings with level tarmac playing areas and playing fields surrounding the buildings. According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 270) the site lies on the edge of the Hackney Gravels Formation.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The evaluation took place in advance of proposed development of the school with the addition of six new classrooms, a library and administrative facilities.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The objectives of the evaluation as detailed in the written scheme of investigation (WSI, ASE 2010) were:-

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed development; in particular to determine whether any human remains exist
- To determine the extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any archaeological remains
- To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological remains

1.4.2 The specific aims of the evaluation were:

- To establish the presence or absence of Bronze Age remains. In particular, are there remains relating to structural/occupational activity or are they purely agricultural?
- To determine whether there is any evidence for Roman occupation on the site. Does the villa complex extend as far as the site? If not, are there human burials present from this period?
- To determine whether any burials from the Saxon period survive on the site or have they all been removed by the previous excavations in the 19th century?

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report represents the findings of the archaeological evaluation undertaken by Sarah Porteus (Archaeologist), Ben Sharp (Assistant Archaeologist) and John Cook (surveyor) between the 9th and 14th of August 2010. The project was managed by Andy Leonard (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 A full archaeological desk-based assessment of the site was undertaken by Atkins (2010). The following information is summarised from the desk-based assessment with all due acknowledgement.

2.2 Prehistoric (500,000BC – 43AD)

2.2.1 Prehistoric remains from within the vicinity of the site have included finds of Palaeolithic struck flint, and a Mesolithic or Neolithic red deer antler mattock. Possible Mesolithic flint flakes have been found to the south of the site during sand extraction; the south of the site represents the higher ground and more desirable location for prehistoric habitation.

2.2.2 A limited number of finds of Neolithic date have been located in the vicinity of the site, including two axeheads and a mattock.

2.2.3 A Bronze Age settlement preceded the villa at Beddington Sewage Works to the north of the site. A watching brief undertaken to the south of the site has also recovered material dating to the late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, indicating that the proposed site may have been in use during the Bronze Age. However, it is probable that if this is the case the land was used for pastoral farmland given the hinterland location and wet conditions.

2.2.4 The settlement at Beddington Sewage Works continued into the Iron Age. However, there is no direct evidence for Iron Age activity on the site and it is probable that the site was too waterlogged for human habitation at this time.

2.3 Roman (43AD – 410AD)

2.3.1 A Roman villa with a bath house was identified at Beddington Sewage Works. A metalled trackway was found at Crispin Crescent and Roman brick and tile have been found in the grounds of Carew Manor School. To the west of the Wandle two pots recovered may indicate settlement or funerary activity.

2.4 Saxon (410AD – 1066AD)

2.4.1 The remains of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery have been found on the site itself. As well as human remains, grave goods were found including urns, weapons and jewellery. The site was excavated in the 19th century but it is thought that there may be undisturbed burials remaining. Although isolated human burials have been found to the north and northeast of the site, the distance, lack of grave goods and proximity to earlier burials suggests these are part of a separate, earlier burial site.

2.5 Medieval (1066AD – 1547AD)

2.5.1 The medieval settlement was centred on the church and Carew Manor. Three extant Beddington Park Cottages were first built nearby in this period.

2.6 Post-Medieval (1547AD – 1850AD)

2.6.1 During the post-medieval period the locality was dominated by Carew Manor with its extensive formal gardens and settlement south of the Wandle. The site itself was still part of an open field.

2.7 Modern

2.7.1 During the 18th or 19th century three buildings were constructed in the southeast part of the site, and a water channel crossed its centre from north to south. The Wandle ran inside the west site boundary until the 19th century. The northeast corner of the site was part of a formal garden, while in the southeast three buildings were present during the late 19th century.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Summary of Methodology

- 3.1.1 A total of three trenches and two smaller test pits were excavated with a combined total area of 35 square metres (fig. 2).
- 3.1.2 Excavations were undertaken in spits of no more than 0.10m thickness using an 8 tonne 360 mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket under constant supervision by a suitably qualified archaeologist.
- 3.1.3 Excavation by machine was taken down to the top of any archaeological layer or deposit or the top of 'natural' substrate where no archaeological deposits were found at a higher level.
- 3.1.4 The surface of the excavated area was cleared of loose spoil by hand following machine excavation.
- 3.1.5 Any finds recovered were bagged separately and clearly labelled by context and retained for examination by ASE specialists. All removed spoil was scanned using a metal detector to recover any artefacts.
- 3.1.6 All contexts were recorded on pro forma context recording forms.
- 3.1.7 A full digital photographic record was maintained of the excavations.
- 3.1.8 A full running section of the stratigraphy of each trench was made at a scale of 1:20. The trench and feature locations were located using GPS surveying equipment and all features were planned in relation to ordnance datum heights.
- 3.1.9 Following consultation with Atkins and the London Borough of Sutton's archaeological advisor the trenches were backfilled, compacted, and left 250mm below surface level. No reinstatement was undertaken by Archaeology South-East.

3.2 Fieldwork constraints

- 3.2.1 Trench 1 could not be excavated in the proposed location due to the presence of a south-west to north-east running drain across the southern end of the trench. The trench was moved to the north as far as possible within the area to be affected by development and widened slightly to compensate for metreage lost due to movement of the trench. The resultant trench measured 5.5 by 2.5 metres.
- 3.2.2 Trench 2 could not be excavated due to the presence of two large drains and no machine access to the proposed location.
- 3.2.3 Trench 6 could not be excavated in the proposed location due to the presence of a live electric cable and drain. Instead a 1 metre squared test pit was excavated by hand close to the original proposed location.

- 3.2.4 The orientation of trench 4 was rotated 90° degrees from the proposed south-west to north east (pivoted on the south east corner) in order to avoid services.
- 3.2.5 The location of trench 5 was moved half a metre to the south west and 2 metres to the north to avoid live services.
- 3.2.6 Trench 3 was not excavated. Instead a 2 by 2.3m test pit trench (trench 7) was excavated within the proposed development area to the east of the original trench location.
- 3.2.7 The site archive is currently held at the Archaeology South East offices in Portslade and will be offered to the London Archaeology Archive Resource Centre in due course.

Number of Contexts	1
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	1 digital CD
Bulk finds	1 small box
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS (fig. 3)

4.1 Trench 1

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
1/001	Dep	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	33.020
1/002	Dep	Made ground?	Tr.	Tr.	0.35	32.820
1/003	Dep	made ground?	Tr.	Tr.	0.10-0.26	32.470
1/004	Nat	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.370-32.210

4.1.1 Summary

The natural river gravels [1/004] were encountered at a minimum depth of 32.370mAOD with a slight slope observed from south to north. Overlying the river gravels was a 0.10 to 0.26m thick deposit of loose very dark brown sandy silt [1/003] with abundant medium to coarse flint inclusions of up to 0.22mm diameter. Some leaching of silt had occurred between deposit [1/003] and the natural gravels but for the most part the boundary between the two deposits was sharp and distinct. Overlying deposit [1/003] was a loose dark brown silty sand [1/002] with abundant rounded flint gravels of up to 0.40m thick containing occasional Ceramic Building Material (CBM) fragments. The boundary between [1/002] and [1/003] was indistinct with the deposit only differentiated by slightly different gravel. Overlying [1/002] was a 0.20m thick loose dark brown sandy silt topsoil [1/001] with occasional chalk flecking and pottery inclusions. No archaeological features were identified. It is possible that deposits [1/003] and [1/002] are made ground deposits brought in to level the area.

4.2 Trench 4

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
4/001	Dep	Tarmac	Tr.	Tr.	0.16-0.22	33.265
4/002	Dep	Silt deposit	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	33.105-33.045
4/003	Dep	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.30- 0.40	32.955-32.895
4/004	Dep	Made ground?	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	32.655
4/005	Dep	Dark gravels	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	32.455
4/006	Nat	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.095-32.155
4/007	Fill	Re-deposited topsoil	0.50	0.50	0.40	32.495
4/008	Cut	Linear?	Tr.	2.0m+	N/A	32.655

4.2.1 Summary

The natural river gravels [4/006] were encountered at a minimum depth of 32.155mAOD. The natural gravels were overlain by loose dark brown silty sand [4/005] with abundant rounded flint gravels of 0.30m thickness. Context [4/005] was overlain by light grey silt [4/004] with abundant small flint pebbles of 0.20m thickness. A gently sloping east to west cut [5/008] has removed

[4/005] and [4/004] at the southern end of the trench. This has been filled with dark greyish brown silt [4/007], containing rare small pebbles. [4/007] had the appearance of re-deposited topsoil and was overlain by friable dark brown silt [4/003] of 0.30 to 0.40m thickness with abundant small to medium sized flint nodules. This deposit was overlain by a friable black silt and ash deposit [4/002] of 0.15m thickness which was in turn overlain by [4/001], a modern tarmac deposit and its foundations of 0.16 to 0.22m thickness.

The range of deposits within the trench appear to be a mixture of landscaping features and made ground, possibly associated with the construction of the school. No archaeological features were observed.

4.3 Trench 5

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
5/001	Dep	Tarmac	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	33.358
5/002	Dep	Made ground?	Tr.	Tr.	0.20-0.38	33.158
5/003	Fill	Re-deposited topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	32.778
5/004	Nat	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.628-32.958
5/005	Cut	Linear?	Tr.	2.30m+	N/A	32.958

4.3.1 Summary

The natural gravels [5/004] were encountered at a minimum depth of 32.628mAOD. These were overlain by 0.15m thick dark greyish brown silt with rare small pebbles [5/003]. At the southern end of the trench was a continuation of the cut observed in Trench 4 [5/005], shallow sloping and cutting through [5/004]. This was filled with re-deposited topsoil [5/003]. Overlying [5/003] was a 0.20 to 0.38m thick deposit of friable dark brown silt [5/002] with abundant small to medium sized flint nodules. This was in turn overlain by a 0.20m thick deposit of Tarmac and its foundation deposit [5/001].

4.4 Trench 6

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
6/001	Dep	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16	33.262
6/002	Dep	Levelling deposit	Tr.	Tr.	0.17	33.102
6/003	Dep	Levelling deposit	Tr.	Tr.	0.17	32.932
6/004	Dep	Concrete dump	Tr.	Tr.	0.05	32.762
6/005	Dep	Made ground?	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	32.712
6/006	Nat	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.512

4.4.1 Summary

The natural gravels [6/006] were encountered at 32.512mAOD. The natural was overlain by a possible made ground [6/005], loose dark brown silty sand with abundant rounded flint gravels of 0.20m thickness. Overlying [6/005] were a series of modern made ground deposits comprising [6/004] a compact deposit of mortar of 0.05m thickness overlain by [6/003] a dark grey sandy silt deposit of 0.17m thickness containing CBM and charcoal fragments. Overlying [6/003] was a friable mid grey sandy silt [6/002] containing CBM and mortar fragments which was overlain by a loose mid greyish brown sandy silt topsoil [6/001] of 0.15m thickness.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified.

4.5 Trench 7

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
7/001	Dep	Tarmac	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	33.432
7/002	Dep	Sand	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	33.282
7/003	Dep	Made ground?	Tr.	Tr.	0.10- 0.20	33.182
7/004	Nat	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.082-32.982

4.5.1 Summary

The natural gravels [7/004] were encountered at 33.982mAOD and were overlain by a loose dark brown silty sand with abundant rounded flint gravels [7/003] of 0.10 to 0.20m thickness. In turn this deposit was overlain by a 0.15m thick deposit of builders sand [7/002] which was overlain by the tarmac [7/001] of 0.15m thickness.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the archaeological work. A summary can be found in tables 2 and 3.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	white metal/plastic	wt (g)	Fe/plastic	wt (g)
1/001	3	24																
1/002			8	600					2	66								
5/002			1	32														
6/001			2	112					6	110	6	14	1	2				
6/002			1	612	2	20	1	396					1	62				
6/003	4	20							3	340	1	<2			2	8	1	24

Table 2. Quantification of the Finds

5.2 Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from two contexts during the evaluation. The material is in relatively fresh condition although sherds sizes are small. Context [1/001] produced a fragment of transfer-printed pearlware plate with blue landscape design (12g) together with the rim from a refined white earthenware cup with purple sponged stencilled pattern (3g). A small fragment of salt-glazed drain was also present in this deposit.

5.2.2 Context [6/003] produced a small group of sherds of slightly earlier date, probably falling into a 1790 to 1820 date range. The group consists of three creamware plate sherds (16g) and a small cup fragment in transfer-printed pearlware with blue decoration.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

5.3.1 A total of 12 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered with a combined weight of 1344g. Context [1/002] contained two fragments of peg tile, one thick fragment with a poorly formed circular peg hole of probable 16th to 17th century date in a fine orange fabric with moderate white mica sparkles and sparse fine quartz and chunky silt inclusions, and the second in a similar fabric with finer form of probable 17th to 19th century date. Also within context [1/002] were fragments of flanged and curved tile in an orange fabric with abundant calcareous speckling with sparse coarse silt inclusions, the date of these fragments is uncertain, but are likely to be of later medieval or post medieval date. Context [5/002] yielded a single fragment of peg tile in an orange sandy fabric with moderate fine black sand and fine quartz inclusions of probable 17th to 19th century date. Context [6/001] contained a fragment of 20th century machine made brick in a chunky silt fabric (Museum of London code 3038) and a fragment of 20th century glazed stoneware pipe. Context [6/002] contained a single fragment of yellow brick in Museum of London fabric 3035 of late 18th to 19th century date.

5.4 The Glass by Trista Clifford

5.4.1 Two fragments of glass were recovered: [6/001] contained a small fragment of clear vessel glass of probable modern date, while a fragment of late post medieval window glass was recovered from context [6/002].

5.5 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 A total of seven plain clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragments was recovered from two individually numbered contexts. The earliest fragment was recovered from deposit [6/002] and is of mid to later 17th-century date. All other pieces, including the fragment from [6/003], date between the mid 18th and early 19th century.

5.6 The Stone by Luke Barber

5.6.1 A single fragment of Welsh slate was recovered from context [6/002]. The piece consists of the edge from a sawn 33mm thick slab with polished top and the remains of one drilled fixing hole. Such slabs were quite commonly used for table/bench tops during the 19th century.

5.7 The Ironwork by Trista Clifford

5.7.1 A small collection of ironwork was recovered from three individual contexts. Context [1/002] contained a large modern general purpose nail and a section of road pin. Topsoil [6/001] contained a number of amorphous lumps together with a general purpose nail and a small bolt. Two large bolts came from [6/003] along with a circular sectioned rod fragment. The ironwork is all 20th century in date.

5.8 Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

CONTEXT	RF No	OBJECT	MATERIAL	PERIOD	Wt (g)
1/002	1	HOSH	IRON	PMED	286
5/002	2	KNIF	IRON	PMED	44

Table 3. Summary of Registered Finds

5.8.1 Context [1/002] contained a complete lipped iron horseshoe, RF<1>, possibly with two nails in situ, of late post-medieval date. A small scale tang knife blade fragment was recovered from context [5/002]. Organic material (wood) remains in situ within the corrosion product around the tang. The knife is not closely dateable but is certainly post medieval in date.

5.9 Miscellaneous finds by Trista Clifford

5.9.1 Context [6/003] contained a number of modern items including a plastic cutlery handle and the arm from a pair of glasses. These finds have been discarded.

5.10 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

5.10.1 Two fragments of animal bone were recovered from context [6/002]. The context contains the shaft of a hare femur and a cattle-sized long bone fragment. No evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing or pathology has been noted,

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

6.1 No features or deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified.

7.0 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The natural gravels across site had a slight slope downwards towards the north. The gravel was overlain by loose dark brown silty sand with abundant rounded flint gravels in all trenches. The interface between the natural and the overlying darker gravel was sharp with little leaching between the two suggesting the darker gravel may have been imported to level the site.
- 7.2 The slight slope in natural gravel may indicate that the site of the school once occupied a raised gravel island within the landscape. It seems likely that the top of the raised area occupied by the school buildings has been levelled for the construction of the school.
- 7.3 The archaeological evaluation revealed no archaeological features or deposits. The exact nature of the cut located at the southern end of trenches 4 and 5 is unknown, but the re-deposited topsoil fill suggests that is of relatively modern date and may relate to the construction of the school or associated landscaping.
- 7.4 No evidence was identified for Bronze Age, Roman, or Saxon activity within the evaluation trenches. Based upon the evidence from the evaluation it appears likely that 19th century excavations, landscaping and installation of services in the area have removed evidence relating to the Saxon cemetery from the site.

8.0 CONCLUSION

- 8.1 The excavation of five evaluation trenches at Beddington Park Primary School identified no archaeological features or deposits. It seems likely that 19th century excavations of the Saxon cemetery removed all the burials and no finds of Saxon date were made.
- 8.2 The proposed extension to the school is unlikely to impact upon archaeological remains as these are believed to have been completely excavated or removed during the post medieval period.
- 8.3 The trial trenching has effectively tested the archaeology of the area to be affected by development.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ASE 2010 *Beddington Park Primary School, Derry Road, Beddington, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 4UA: Archaeological Evaluation Written Scheme of Investigation* unpublished WSI.

Atkins Ltd 2010 *Beddington Park Primary School, Derry Road, Beddington, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 4UA: Heritage Desk-based Assessment*. Unpublished desk-based assessment report.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank Atkins Ltd for commissioning the work and the staff of Beddington Park Primary School for their assistance with the project. The advice and assistance of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service is also acknowledged.

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	DEY10					
Identification Name and Address	Beddington Park Primary School					
County, District &/or Borough	Sutton, Croydon, Surrey					
OS Grid Refs.	529700 165300					
Geology	Hackney Gravels					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4467					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban ✓	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 9-14.8.10	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	ATKINS LTD					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Sarah Porteus					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern ✓		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p>The excavation of five evaluation trenches at Beddington Park Primary School identified no archaeological features or deposits. It seems likely that 19th century excavations of the Saxon cemetery removed all the burials and no finds of Saxon date were made.</p>						

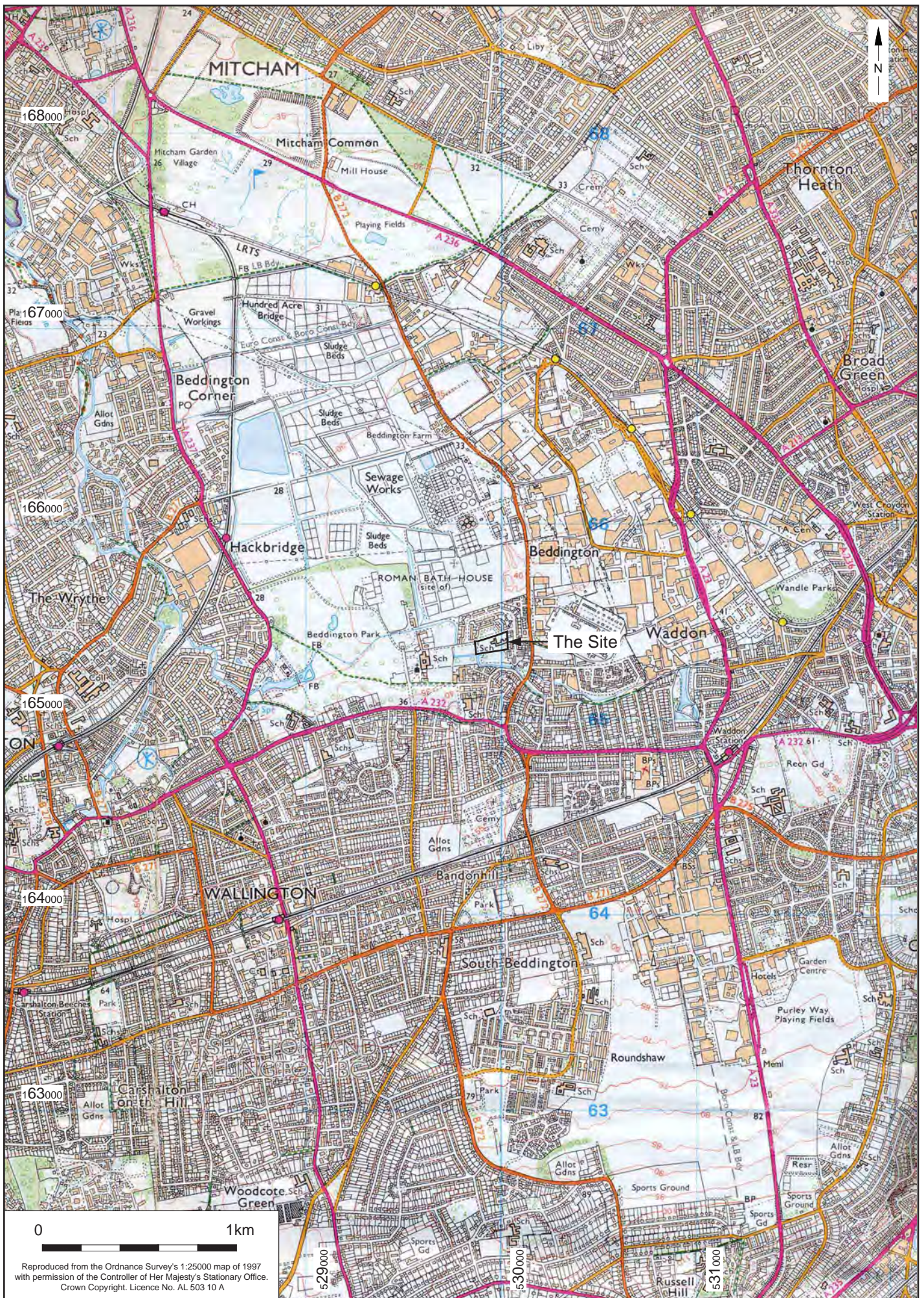
OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-81958

Project details

Project name	An archaeological evaluation at Beddington primary school, sutton, Surrey
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East, the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by Atkins Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Beddington Park Primary School, Beddington, Croydon, Surrey The excavation of five evaluation trenches at Beddington Park Primary School identified no archaeological features or deposits. It seems likely that 19th century excavations of the Saxon cemetery removed all the burials and no finds of Saxon date were made.
Project dates	Start: 09-08-2010 End: 14-08-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DEY10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SUTTON WALLINGTON AND BEDDINGTON Beddington Primary School
Postcode	CRO 4UA
Study area	35.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 529700 165300 50.9273379202 0.176923942802 50 55 38 N 000 10 36 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Atkins
Project design originator	Atkins

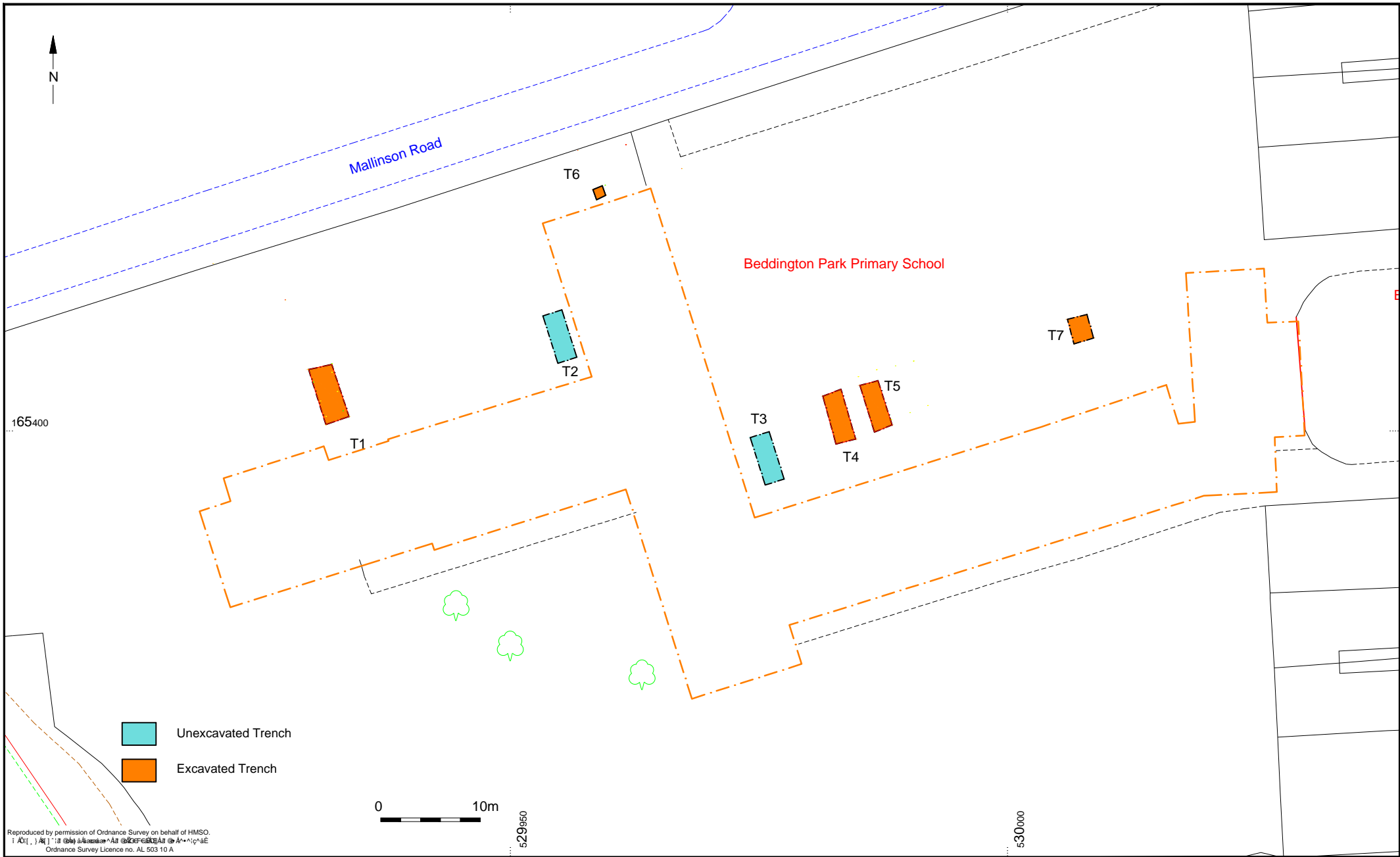
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Sarah Porteus
Type of sponsor/funding body	school
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	local museum
Physical Archive ID	DEY10
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Metal'
Digital Archive recipient	local museum
Digital Archive ID	DEY10
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	local museum
Paper Archive ID	DEY10
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Section','Unpublished Text'
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An archaeological evaluation at Beddington Park Primary School, Beddington, Sutton, Greater London.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Porteus, S.
Other bibliographic details	Report number 2010129
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Archaeology South-East, Portslade
Description	A4 bound copy and pdf versions
Entered by	sarah Porteus (s.porteus@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	3 September 2010



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Project Ref: 4467	Aug 2010	Site location	
Report Ref: 2010129	Drawn by: JLR		

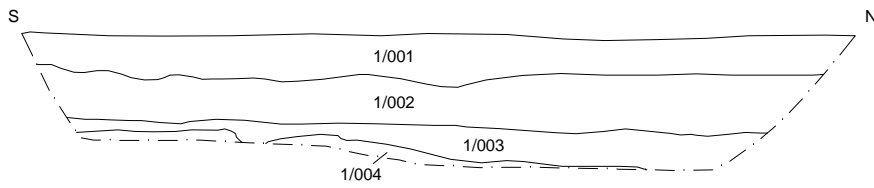
Fig. 1



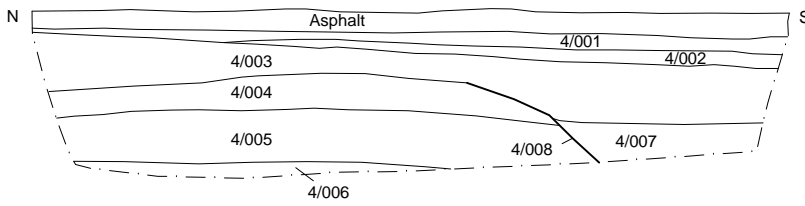
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Archaeology South-East		Beddington Primary School, Sutton		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4467	Aug 2010	Trench location		
Report Ref: 2010129	Drawn by: FEG			

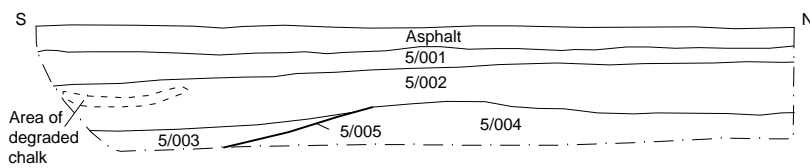
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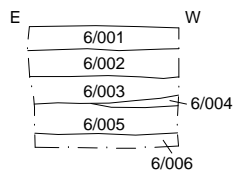
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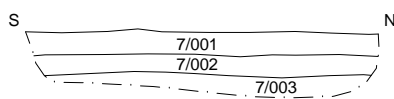
Trench 5



Trench 6



Trench 7



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Head Office
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
Tel: +44(0)1273 426830 Fax:+44(0)1273 420866
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk



London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
Institute of Archaeology
University College London
31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1 0PY
Tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
Fax:+44(0)20 7383 2572
Web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

The contracts division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London 

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