

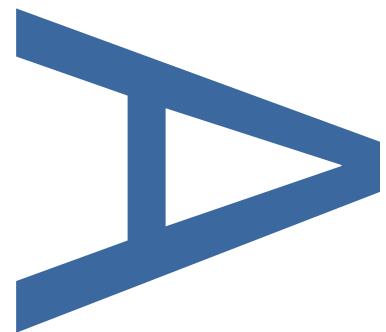
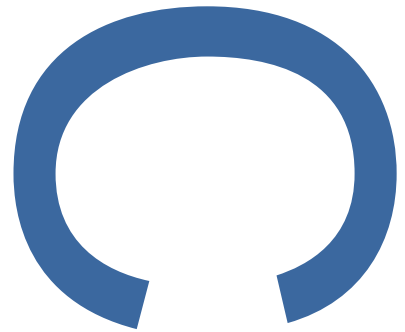
**1-3 PAMPISFORD ROAD, PURLEY,
LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON,
CR8 2NG**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AND
WATCHING BRIEF**

SITE CODE: PPD18

REPORT NO 13480

NOVEMBER 2018



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY


DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

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**1-3 PAMPISFORD ROAD, PURLEY, LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON,
CR8 2NG: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Site Code: PPD18

Central NGR: TQ 3127 6183

Local Planning Authority: LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON

Planning Reference: 12/00291/P

Commissioning Client: Philip Harrabin on behalf of SYB Ltd

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of archaeological evaluation and watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology at 1-3 Pampisford Road, Purley, London Borough of Croydon, CR8 2NG. The site is located at the junction of Purley Way and Pampisford Road and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3127 6183.
- 1.2 Planning permission has been granted for the demolition of the existing building and the construction of a three-storey block including accommodation (London Borough of Croydon Council Planning Ref. 12/00291/P).
- 1.3 The fieldwork was carried out on 1st and 2nd of November 2018 (watching brief) and between 8th and 12th of November 2018 (evaluation). The work was commissioned by Mr Philip Harrabin of Harrabin Consultancy Ltd of on behalf of SYB Ltd. The removal of foundations of the recently demolished building was monitored and four evaluation trenches were excavated.
- 1.4 The earliest deposit on site was naturally deposited weathered chalk representing part of the Lewes Nodular Chalk formations. A series of linear ridges, running northwest-southeast in the natural chalk are most likely natural periglacial rills but may also be plough marks.
- 1.5 Levels taken on the natural deposits suggest that the natural topography of the site slopes fairly steeply downwards to the southeast.
- 1.6 A layer of undated reworked sub-soil [7] recorded in Trench 4 indicated that historic soil horizons may remain intact in the eastern side of the site.
- 1.7 A pit - recorded in Trench 3 – backfilled with a deposit dated to the second half of the 19th century, may indicate that the site was landscaped or quarried during or before the 19th century. As the result of twentieth century landscaping, historic deposits had been truncated in the western, northern and southern parts of the site.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Archaeological evaluation and watching brief were undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 1-3 Pampisford Road, Purley, Croydon, CR8 2YB. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3127 6183 (figures 1-2).
- 2.2 The site is located in the London Borough of Croydon, in the northern part of Purley centre and c. 4.2km south-south-west of Croydon town centre. The site is at the junction of Purley Way (to the northwest) and Pampisford Road (to the south) and has houses on its eastern side. Until recently the site was occupied by an office block. The removal of foundations of this building was monitored and four evaluation trenches were excavated across the site.
- 2.3 The fieldwork was carried out on 1st and 2nd of November 2018 (watching brief) and between 8th and 12th of November 2018 (evaluation).
- 2.4 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited produced a written scheme of investigation for the site (PCA 2015) that designed the archaeological investigation in line with recommendations by Mark Stevenson of Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS; archaeological advisors to LB Croydon).
- 2.5 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined in the Borough's Unitary Development Plan Proposals Map and is considered to have a moderate to high archaeological potential for Bronze Age and Saxon remains.
- 2.6 The archaeological works were supervised by Tanya Jones and the project was managed by Zbigniew Pozorski, both of the PCA. The progress and results of the work were consulted with Lousie Davies of GLAAS.
- 2.7 The site archive was identified using the unique site code PPD18, issued by Museum of London. The site archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under this code.
- 2.8 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- *1-3 Pampisford Road, Purley, London Borough of Croydon, CR8 2NG: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, 2015.
 - Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: *Standards for Archaeological Work* (HE GLAAS 2015);
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) Historic England 2016
 - *Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014) *and archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014).
 - Taylor, J & Brown, G. 2009, updated 2018, *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 24 July 2018 and replaces the previous NPPF published in March 2012. The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 Chapter 16 of the NPPF 2018 concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment. In considering any proposal for development, including allocations in emerging development plans, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.

3.2 London Plan

3.2.1 Policy 7.8 of the London Plan (Heritage Assets and Archaeology) recognises the need to identify important areas of the city's historic environment. Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail. It further states that boroughs should, in their local planning documents, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy. In relation to Local Plans, part G of London Plan Policy 7.8 says that:

3.2.2 Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 Regional Guidance: London Borough of Croydon

3.3.1 Character, Conservation and Heritage

SP4.11 The Council and its partners will promote the use of heritage assets and local character as a catalyst for regeneration and cohesion and to strengthen the sense of place.

SP4.12 The Council and its partners will respect, and optimise opportunities to enhance, Croydon's heritage assets, their setting and the historic landscape, including through high quality new development and public realm that respects the local character and is well integrated.

SP4.13 The Council and its partners will strengthen the protection of and promote improvements to the following heritage assets and their settings⁴⁰:

- a. Statutory Listed Buildings;
- b. Conservation Areas;

- c. Historic Parks and Gardens;
- d. Scheduled Monuments;
- e. Archaeological Priority Zones;
- f. Local List of Buildings;
- g. Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens;
- h. Local Areas of Special Character
- i. Local Designated Views;
- j. Croydon Panoramas; and
- k. Landmarks

SP4.14 The Council will maintain a regularly updated schedule of Croydon's designated heritage assets and locally listed heritage assets.

SP4.15 The Council and its partners will promote improvements to the accessibility of heritage assets to allow enjoyment of the historic environment for all.

3.3.2 Character, Conservation and Heritage

5.24 The protection and enhancement of Croydon's heritage assets in line with National Planning Policy Framework is essential to achieve the 'We are Croydon' long-term vision. Conservation of the historic environment contributes to making Croydon sustainable by ensuring that new development enhances and integrates with the local distinctiveness and character of the Places of Croydon.

5.25 The Croydon Local Plan: Detailed Policies and Proposals DPD will address issues in relation to the detailed application of the Croydon Local Plan: Strategic Policies on heritage assets in the borough.

5.26 In order to maintain Croydon's heritage assets the borough needs to maintain lists of these to ensure regular monitoring to identify where further protection is required in line with the National Planning Policy Framework and the London Plan.

5.27 Encouraging access to heritage assets and assisting in the understanding of Croydon's heritage will help to create a sense of belonging.

3.4 Site specific planning background

- 3.4.1 The proposed development will see the demolition of the existing building and the construction of a three-storey block including accommodation. The following condition (14) was attached to the planning permission issued by LB Croydon Council (Ref. 12/00291/P):

Condition 14. No development including excavations for drainage and foundation work shall take place within the site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall only be carried out in accordance with the agreed programme.

Reason: To safeguard the heritage of the Borough by providing an adequate opportunity to investigate and excavate archaeological remains on the site before development is carried out, in accordance with Policy UC11 of the Croydon Replacement Unitary Development Plan (The Croydon Plan) 2006 Saved Policies.

- 3.4.2 Recommendations by Mar Stevenson of GLAAS confirmed that archaeological evaluation on the site would be required. Further consultation also confirmed a programme of watching brief during the removal of modern foundations of the demolished building.

4 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

4.1 The archaeological evaluation was intended to address the following objectives:

- To determine the natural topography of the site.
- To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, whether settled occupation or artefact scatters/residual finds as identified immediately to the east.
- To establish the presence or absence of Roman activity on the site.
- To establish the presence of Anglo-Saxon settlement activity on the site.
- To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity on the site.
- To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.
- To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

5 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Geology

5.1.1 The solid geology of the site is shown by the British Geology Survey to comprise of Lewes Nodular Chalk formations (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>)

5.2 Topography

5.2.1 The natural topography – inferred from levels taken on natural deposits in the evaluation trenches – was characterised by a slope downwards towards the southeast of the site. The highest level recorded on natural deposits was 71.41m OD in Trench 3. A minimum level of 70.75m OD was recorded in Trench 4.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 An overview of the background to the site was provided in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore 2015). The following is a reproduction of the background information provided in that document:

6.2 An archaeological desktop assessment report of a nearby site at Russell Hill Road shows a concentration of Neolithic and bronze age find spots, a Bronze Age burial mound, Roman find spots and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, on Russell Hill to the northwest of the subject site and to the northeast at the very north end of Pampisford Road. It also shows the presence of a piece Bronze Age burnt flint was found across the traffic junction where Purley Way and Pampisford Road meet. An additional GLHER search (Reference 11694) showed the presence of Saxon burials on the south side of Pampisford Road, directly opposite 1-3 Pampisford Road. It can therefore be taken that the site of 1-3 Pampisford Road lies within a landscape utilised for burials within the Saxon period.

7 METHODOLOGY

- 7.1 Four trenches were proposed with the project design for the evaluation trenching. Trench 1 was located to the northwest of 1-3 Pampisford Road; Trenches 2 and 3 were located in the southwest of the site; Trench 4 was located to the southwest of 1-3 Pampisford Road.
- 7.2 All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the methodology (Section 6) of the Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation and the PCA Archaeological Site Manual.
- 7.3 Each trench was marked out using a GPS. A JCB 3CX type mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket removed modern overburden under the supervision of an attendant archaeologist. Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until either archaeological deposits were discovered, or the natural strata was reached. Further excavations and test pits within the trenches were also executed to ascertain the depths and characteristics of natural deposits.
- 7.4 The relevant faces of the trenches that required investigation were then cleaned with hand tools.
- 7.5 All archaeological features were evaluated with hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. An adequate photographic record of the investigation was also prepared.
- 7.6 The context records, plans, sections, finds and photographs recording the trenches will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the site code PPD18.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

8.1 The following section describes the deposits recorded during the evaluation by archaeological phase.

8.2 Phase 1: Natural

8.2.1 The earliest deposit encountered on the site was a layer of weathered, naturally deposited chalk [1]/[2]/[6]/[8] with occasional inclusions of flint nodules. This chalk deposit is thought to represent Lewes Nodular Chalk formations (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk>). The maximum level at which natural deposits were recorded within each trench is tabulated below:

| Trench | Context | Level of natural (mOD) |
|--------|---------|------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | 71.39 |
| 2 | 2 | 71.19 |
| 3 | 6 | 71.41 |
| 4 | 8 | 70.75 |

8.2.2 A series of parallel linear features were observed in Trench 4 cutting the natural chalk on a northwest-southeast alignment. It is unclear whether these features represent plough marks or natural periglacial rills (see Plate 4).

8.3 Phase 2: Undated sub-soil (Plate 4)

8.3.1 A 0.64m thick layer of loose mid reddish-brown sandy silt [7] with occasional inclusions of flint was recorded extending across the entire area of Trench 4; recorded at a highest level of 71.05m OD. Layer [7] represented a reworked soil horizon.

8.4 Phase 3: Modern

8.4.1 The reworked soil horizon [7] was sealed by several layers [9]/[10] of modern made ground which were recorded at a maximum level of 71.16m OD.

8.4.2 A cut feature [5], which extended 2.3m north-south by 1.8m east-west by 0.44m deep, was recorded cutting through natural deposits in Trench 3 from a maximum level of 71.41m OD. The cut [5] was thought to represent a landscaping event in which the sloping natural topography was terraced to create a level surface, probably prior to constructing a building. Filling cut [5] was a firm brownish grey sandy silt [4] containing a single fragment of CBM dated AD 1770 – 1940 (Valcarcel 2018) and a 0.18m thick deposit of firm mid reddish brown sandy clay.

8.4.3 In all four trenches earlier deposits were sealed by a layer of crush capped with tarmac forming the current ground surface. The level of the current ground surface of each trench is tabulated below:

| Trench | Level of current ground surface (mOD) |
|--------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 71.67 |
| 2 | 71.39 |
| 3 | 71.67 |
| 4 | 71.23 |

9 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Natural topography

- 9.1.1 The earliest deposits encountered on site was naturally deposited weathered chalk representing part of the Lewes Nodular Chalk formations. Levels taken on the natural deposits suggest that the natural topography of the site slopes steeply downwards to the southeast.
- 9.1.2 Linear grooves cutting into the natural chalk are most likely natural periglacial rills.
- 9.1.3 Modern made ground was found directly sealing the natural deposits in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 suggesting that the northern, western and southern parts of the sites had been artificially lowered to reduce the slope of the natural topography and level the site.

9.2 Archaeological deposits

- 9.2.1 A layer of undated reworked sub-soil [7] recorded in Trench 4 indicated that historic soil horizons may remain intact in the eastern side of the site.
- 9.2.2 Upper levels of the natural chalk appeared to have been disturbed; however, it is believed this was a result of natural processes. The testing and deeper excavation within the trenches confirmed uniformity of the natural chalk.
- 9.2.3 A pit - recorded in Trench 3 – backfilled with a deposit dated to the second half of the 19th century, may indicate that the site was landscaped or quarried during or before the 19th century.
- 9.2.4 The watching brief during the demolition phase of the project did not reveal any deposits other than modern made ground suggesting deep truncation within the footprint of the now demolished building.

10 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

10.1 A number of site-specific research aims and objectives were raised and addressed for the evaluation. The archaeological investigations sought to address these research questions and are answered in the following section:

10.1.1 To determine the natural topography of the site.

10.1.2 Levels taken on the natural deposits suggest that the natural topography of the site slopes fairly steeply downwards to the southeast. Natural rills probably formed by surface water running down the incline of the valley side.

10.2 To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, whether settled occupation or artefact scatters/residual finds as identified immediately to the east.

10.2.1 No evidence for prehistoric activity was recorded during the evaluation.

10.3 To establish the presence or absence of Roman activity on the site.

10.3.1 No evidence for Roman activity was recorded during the evaluation.

10.4 To establish the presence of Anglo-Saxon settlement activity on the site.

10.4.1 No evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement activity was recorded during the evaluation

10.5 To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity on the site.

10.5.1 No evidence for medieval activity was recorded during the evaluation

10.6 To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.

10.6.1 The presence of Post-medieval quarrying or landscaping was Trench 3 located in the southern part of the site.

10.7 To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.

10.7.1 Survival of archaeological deposits was limited to a post-medieval quarry pit, recorded in the southern part of the site, and an undated reworked sub-soil horizon that was discovered in Trench 4 in the east of the site.

10.8 To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

10.8.1 Archaeological horizons, in the western and northern parts of the site, appeared to have been completely removed by 20th century landscaping.

11 PLATES



Plate 1: north facing photograph of Trench 1 (Scale: 1m)



Plate 2: west facing photograph of Trench 2 (scale: 1m)



Plate 3: south facing photograph of Trench 3 (scale: 1m)



Plate 4: east facing photograph of Trench 4

12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 12.1 Pre-construct Archaeology and the author would like to thank Philip Harrabin of Harrabin Consultancy Ltd for commissioning the project on behalf of SYB Ltd and to Mark Stevenson and Louise Davies of Historic England for their advice. Additionally, the author would also like to thank Hayley Baxter for the figures and Zbigniew Pozorski for managing the project and editing this report.

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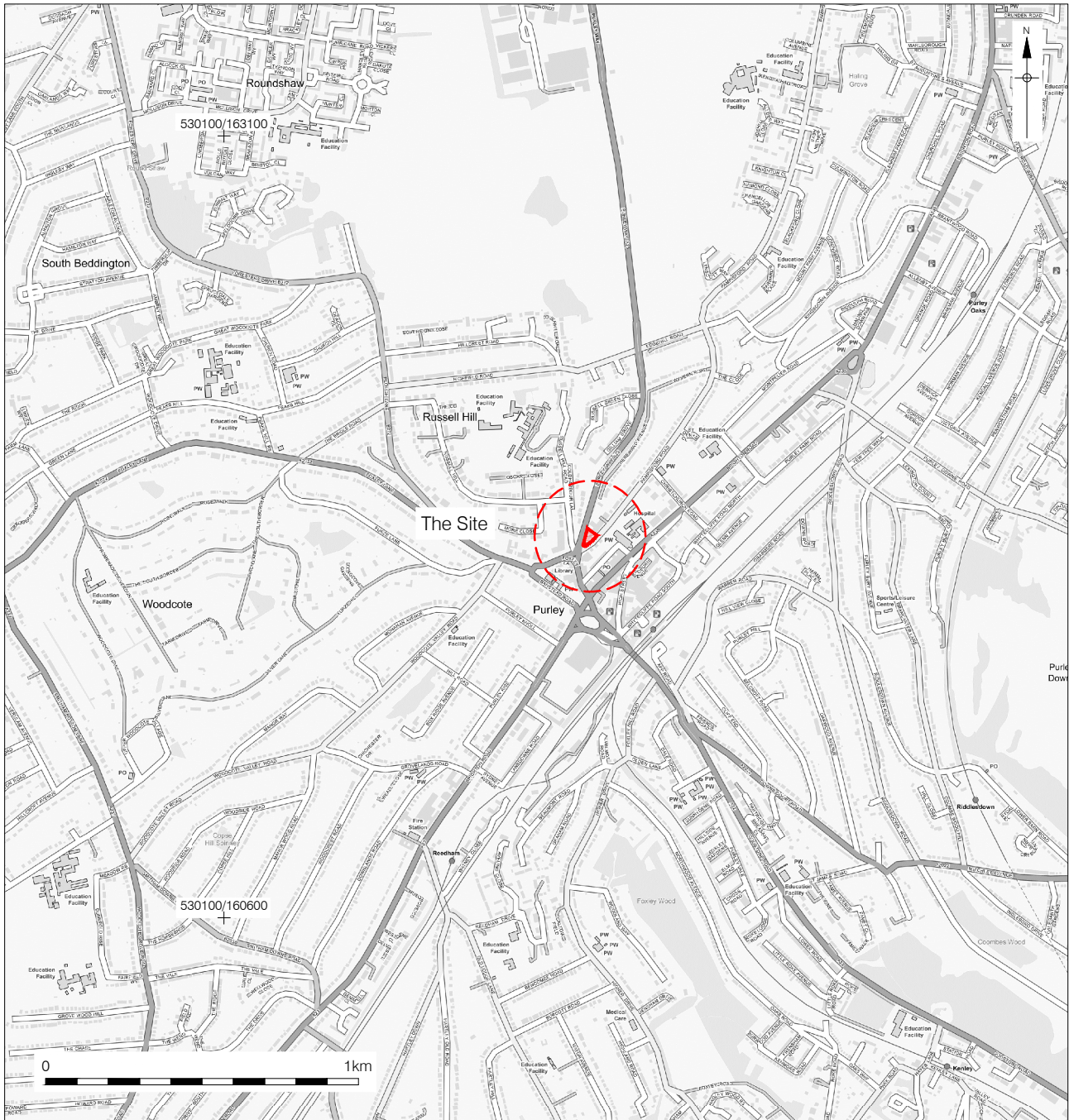
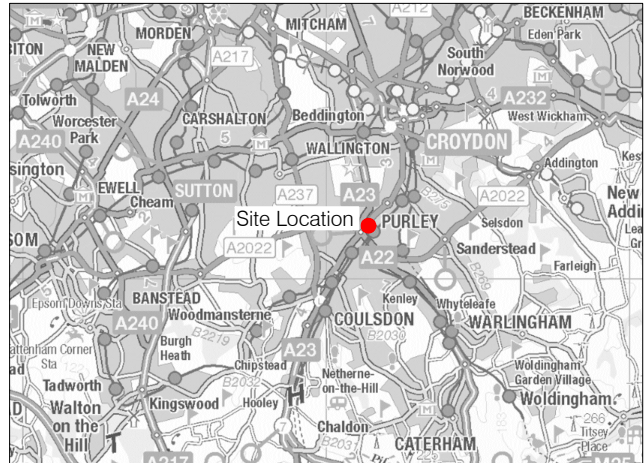
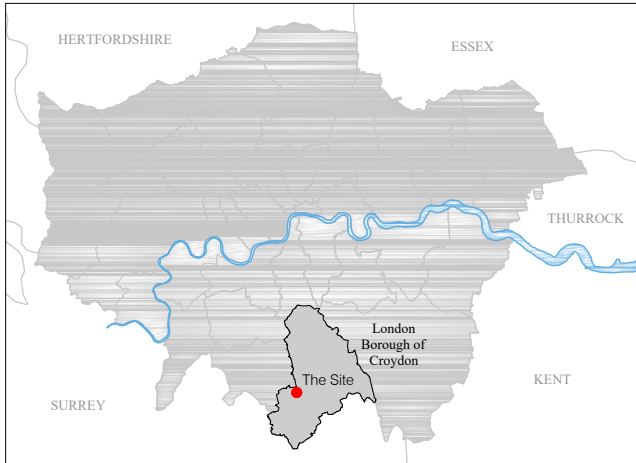
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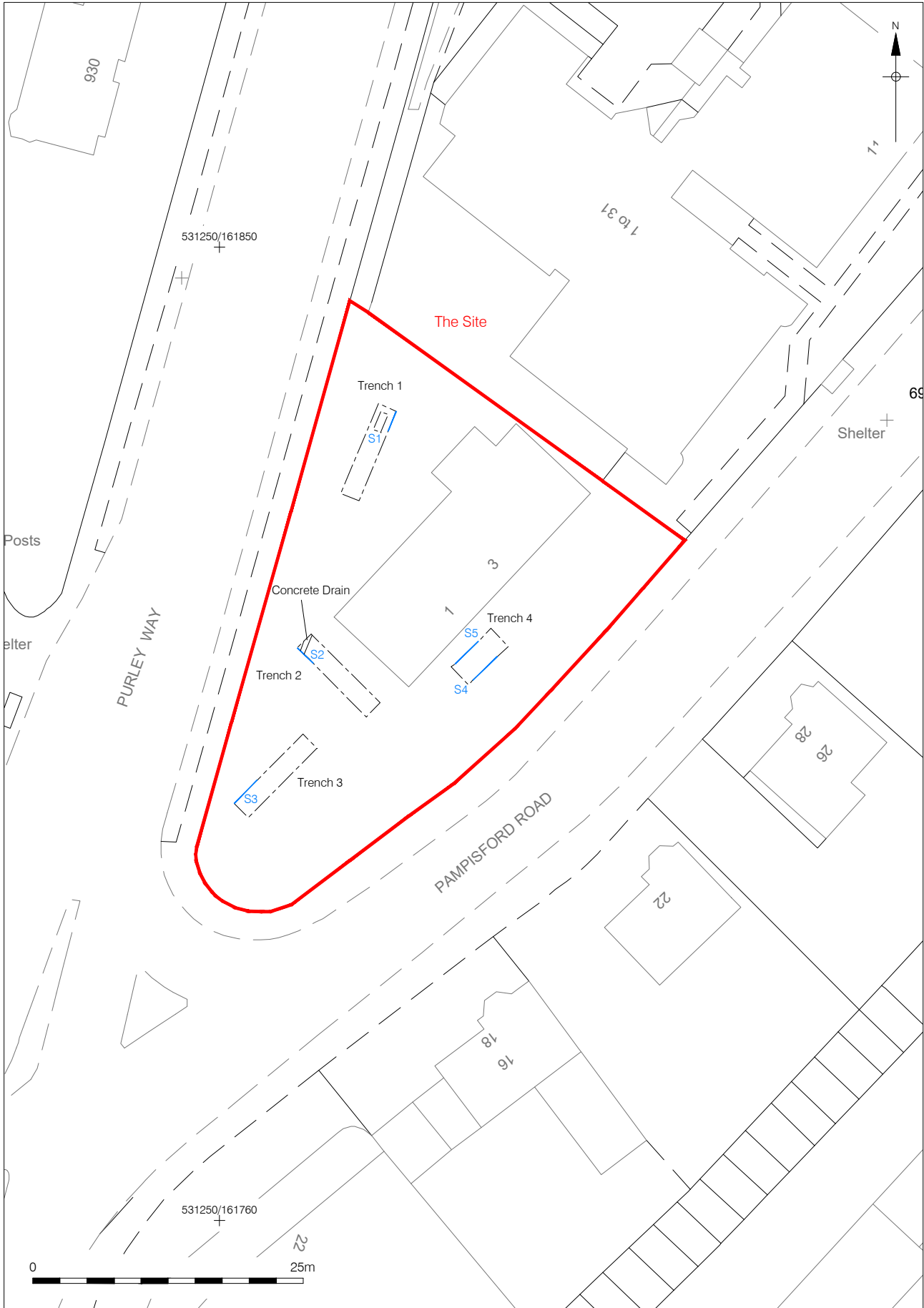
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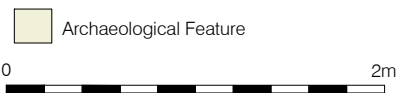
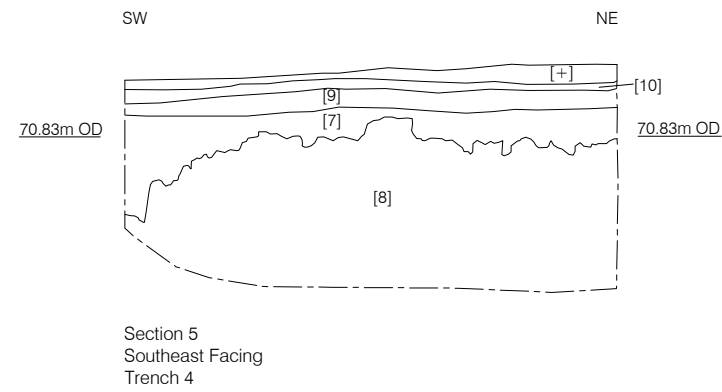
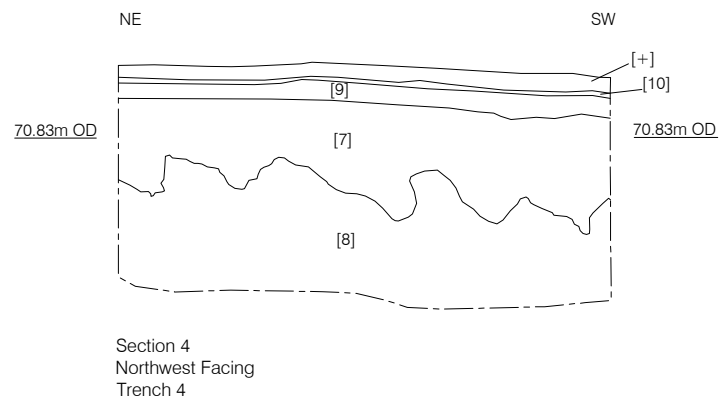
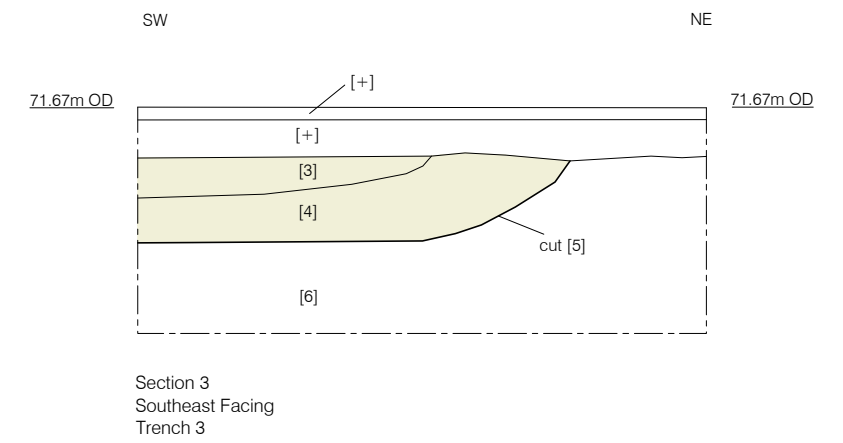
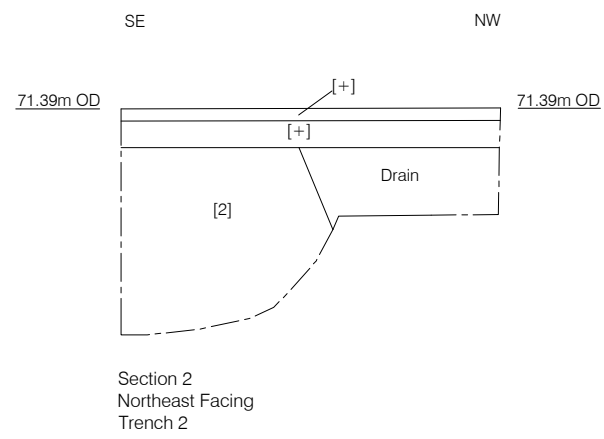
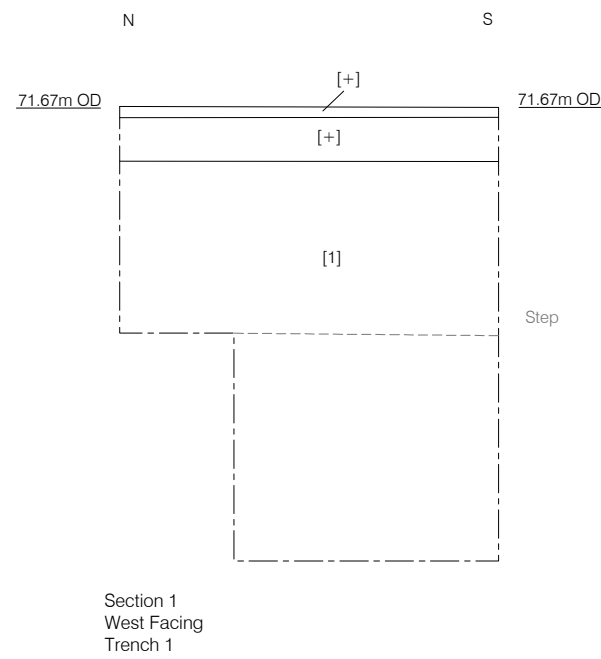
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Websites:

www.bgs.ac.uk British Geological Survey







APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

| Context | Type | Fill of | Trench | Interpretation | Category | Length | Width | Depth | Levels high | Levels low | Phase |
|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|-------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1 | Layer | | 1 | Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation | Natural | 9 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 71.39 | | PPD18-PH1 |
| 2 | Layer | | 2 | Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation | Natural | 9 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 71.19 | | PPD18-PH1 |
| 3 | Fill | 5 | 3 | Backfill of terrace | Backfill | 1.8 | 1.58 | 0.18 | 71.41 | | PPD18-PH3 |
| 4 | Fill | 5 | 3 | Backfill of terrace | Backfill | 2.3 | 1.8 | 0.44 | 71.41 | 71.19 | PPD18-PH3 |
| 5 | Cut | | 3 | Terracing cut on side of escarpment | Terracing | 2.3 | 1.8 | 0.44 | 71.41 | 70.95 | PPD18-PH3 |
| 6 | Layer | | 3 | Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation | Natural | 9 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 71.41 | 70.95 | PPD18-PH1 |
| 7 | Layer | | 4 | Reworked sub-soil | Agricultural | 3 | 1.8 | 0.64 | 71.05 | 70.95 | PPD18-PH2 |
| 8 | Layer | | 4 | Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation | Natural | 3 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 70.75 | 70.33 | PPD18-PH1 |
| 9 | Layer | | 4 | 20th century levelling layer | Levelling | 3 | 1.8 | 0.12 | 71.13 | 71.06 | PPD18-PH3 |
| 10 | Layer | | 4 | Gravel levelling layer | Levelling | 3 | 1.8 | 0.08 | 71.16 | 71.13 | PPD18-PH3 |

APPENDIX 2: MATRIX

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|-------|--|-------|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | + | | + | | + | | + |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Phase 3: Modern | | | | | | 3 | | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 4 | | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 5 | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Phase 2: Undated | | | | | | | | 7 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Phase 1: Natural | | 1 | | 2 | | 6 | | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | N.F.E | | N.F.E | | N.F.E | | N.F.E |

APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESMENT

Pottery assessment (PPD18)

By Chris Jarrett, PCA

INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (less than one box). The pottery dates solely to the post-medieval period and particularly the 19th century. None of the sherds are abraded, however the pottery recovered from context [9] appears to have been all burnt or heat damaged. The material seems to have been deposited under secondary conditions. The fragmentation of the pottery consists of only sherd material. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. Pottery was recovered from two contexts by hand and as small sized groups (fewer than 30 sherds).

The assemblage consists of 14 sherds/11 ENV/147g, of which none are unstratified. The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in a database format by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology (2014). The pottery is discussed as an index.

INDEX

Context [4]. spot date: 1860–1900

Refined whiteware (REFW), 1805–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 32g: form: plate. The pottery consists of the base of a refined whiteware (REFW) plate base with a pale blue pearlware-type glaze and the pockmarked underside of the base is stamped 'WEDGWOOD & Co'. The stamp is dated c. 1860–1900 (<http://www.thepotteries.org/mark/w/wedgwoodandco.html>). The factory that made the plate was different to that of the famous Josiah Wedgwood & Sons.

Context [9]. spot date: 1845–1900

Bone china (BONE), 1794–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 1g: form: unidentified Small body sherd, heated.

Bone china with under-glaze painted decoration (BONE PNTD), 1794–1900, 4 sherds, 1 ENV, 30g:
form: figurine. Base and torso of a female figurine in a blue dress. Heavily burnt.

Bone china with under-glaze blue transfer-printed decoration (BONE TR). 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 6g: form: tea cup. Rim sherd and handle terminal, external blue classic scroll border. Burnt

Bone china with under-glaze three-colour transfer-printed decoration (BONE TR5), 1845–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 1g: form: tea cup. Rim sherd, simple, everted. External Chinoiserie geometrical pattern that survives mostly as a blue panel with orange scroll heads around an orange diamond, contain a green and red flower. Heated.

English stoneware with Bristol glaze (ENGS BRST), 1830–1900, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 24g, form: bottle or jar: Body sherds. Heavily burnt

Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery (MISC), 1480–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 31g: form: plate. Rim sherd, heavily burnt surfaces, probably a decorated refined whiteware plate.

Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery (MISC), 1480–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 31g: form: teapot lid. 19th-century factory made redware. Rim sherd and the flange is missing. Heat damaged.

Refined whiteware (REFW), 1805–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 4g: form: unidentified. Body sherd. Slightly burnt

Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration (TPW3), 1810–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 10g: form: jar, cylindrical. Body sherd. Black transfer ' GRAN.../ JAMES [KEILER]...' marmalade jar. Heavily burnt

Significance and potential of the assemblage and recommendations for further work

The assemblage has little significance at a local level and consists of fragmentary pottery and types that are frequently found on archaeological excavations in the London area. However, of interest is the fact that all the pottery from context [9] is burnt or heated damaged, which may have resulted from rubbish being placed on a fire, or even from a conflagration. The pottery has the potential to date the contexts it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery, which can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

Reference

Birks. S. Ceramic Marks, North Staffordshire Pottery Companies & Trade Marks. <http://www.thepotteries.org/mark/index.html>. [Accessed November 13 2018].

Museum of London Archaeology 2014 Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. <http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>. Accessed November 2018.

APPENDIX 4: GLASS ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, PCA

The glass assemblage consists of three fragments (47g), representing the same number of vessels and was solely found in one context. The glass is in a fragmentary state and two of the fragments have been subjected to a high temperature. The glass was likely to have been deposited soon after it was discarded. The material was collected by hand. The assemblage is discussed as an index.

Index

Context [9], spot date: late 19th-early 20th century

Bottle or jar: clear soda glass. moulded, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 11g. Base, cylindrical wall, external surface shows evidence of exposure to a high temperature. Late 19th-early 20th century

Jar: clear soda glass. moulded, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 11g. Rim sherd, meat paste-type, warped from exposure to a high temperature. Late 19th-early 20th century

Wine bottle: olive green high-lime low-alkali (HLLA) glass, uncertain manufacturing technique, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 11g. Neck fragment. 18th-20th century

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass has no significance as it occurs in a fragmentary state and without much meaning, however it is interesting that two of the sherds had been subjected to a high-temperature, such as a domestic fire and this condition was also noted for all the pottery (see Jarrett, Post-Roman Pottery Assessment) found in the same context as the glass. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass, which can be discarded at the archive stage.

APPENDIX 5: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Amparo Valcarcel, PCA

A single fragment of brick (54 g.) made of fabric 3035, was collected from [4]. The brick had no preserved dimensions, and it can be dated AD1770-1940. No further work is recommended.

APPENDIX 6: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-335257

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | 1-3 Pampisford Road, Purley, London Borough of Croydon, CR8 2NG |
| Short description of the project | Evaluation and watching brief on works related to redevelopment of the site from office use to residential. |
| Project dates | Start: 01-11-2018 End: 12-11-2018 |
| Previous/future work | No / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | PPD18 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area |
| Current Land use | Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices |
| Monument type | N/A None |
| Monument type | N/A None |
| Significant Finds | N/A None |
| Significant Finds | N/A None |
| Methods & techniques | "Targeted Trenches" |
| Development type | Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.) |
| Prompt | National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF |
| Position in the planning process | After full determination (eg. As a condition) |

Project location

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | GREATER LONDON CROYDON PURLEY 1-3 Pampisford Road, Purley, London Borough of Croydon, CR8 2NG |
| Postcode | CR8 2NG |
| Study area | 800 Square metres |

Site coordinates TQ 3127 6183 51.339864196039 -0.115189284548 51 20 23 N 000 06 54
W Point

Lat/Long Datum Unknown

Height OD / Depth Min: 70.75m Max: 71.41m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project brief originator GLAAS

Project design originator Harrabin Consultancy Ltd

Project director/manager Zbigniew Pozorski

Project supervisor Tanya Jones

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body SYB Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Contents "Ceramics", "Glass"

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Contents "Ceramics", "Glass"

Digital Media available "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Contents "Ceramics", "Glass"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

Entered by Zbigniew Pozorski (zpozorski@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 28 November 2018

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