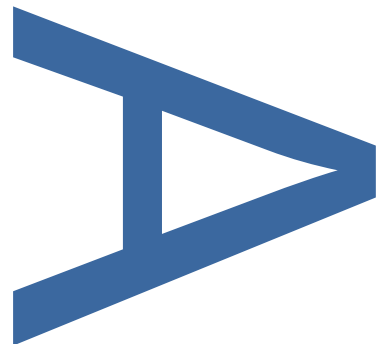
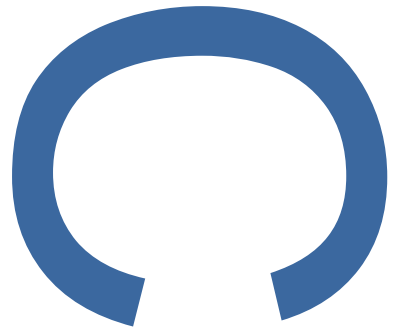


**7 HIGHWOOD CLOSE, KENLEY,
LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON,
CR8 5HW
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON**

SITE CODE: HGO19

JUNE 2019



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION
7 Highwood Close, Kenley, LB Croydon
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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
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7 HIGHWOOD CLOSE, KENLEY, LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Site Code:	HGO19
Central NGR:	TQ 32052 58631
Local Planning Authority:	London Borough of Croydon
Planning Reference:	18/02710/OUT
Commissioning Client:	ARCHCO Developments
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 7 Highwood Close, Kenley London Borough of Croydon CR8 5HW. The site is centred at TQ 32052 58631.
- 1.2 The archaeological investigation was conducted over two days on the 29th and 30th May 2019. The area evaluated comprised of the former garden of the residence to the rear of the property (to the south and west) where the ground surface falls away south and west towards a natural valley.
- 1.3 The site is bounded by Betts Mead Recreation Ground to the south-east, wooded fields to the south-west and the rear gardens associated with Driftwood Drive and Highwood Close to the north-west and north-east. The site is located 3km south-east of Purley and is c.841m north-west of Kenley Aerodrome. There are no rivers or major watercourses in the immediate vicinity.
- 1.4 The natural topography of the study site slopes down towards the south-west from 155.93m OD at the east of the study site down to 152.21mOD at the west.
- 1.5 The proposed development comprises alterations to 7 Highwood Close involving partial demolition and extension and the construction of three new residential properties alongside associated landscaping and infrastructure.
- 1.6 Due to the study site residing in the Croydon Downs Archaeological Priority Area (APA), the Archaeological Officer for the London Borough of Croydon, Louise Davies, recommended that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken prior to the commencement of any construction.
- 1.7 Due to the study site's proximity to Kenley Aerodrome which sustained air attacks during WWII, a UXB technician was present on-site during excavations.
- 1.8 The evaluation comprised of 3 trial trenches, each measuring 10 m by 1.8 m which were located centrally within the footprint of each of the proposed buildings.
- 1.9 None of the trenches contained archaeology. An anomaly in the north-east corner of Trench 1 was investigated and found to be a natural depression where the chalk bedrock shelved off to the west. The lower layer may have been a natural colluvium which contained degraded chalk. However, no cultural material was uncovered.
- 1.10 No archaeological features or deposits were present within the evaluation trenches.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at Highwood Close, Kenley, London Borough of Croydon over two days on the 29th and 30th May 2019. The site is located 3km south-east of Purley and is c.841m north-west of Kenley Aerodrome (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The central National Grid Reference for the evaluation is TQ 32052 58631.
- 2.3 The area evaluated comprised of the former garden of the existing residence, located to the rear of the property (to the south and west). The present ground level falls away to the south-west towards a natural dry valley. The evaluation comprised of 3 trial trenches measuring 10 m by 1.8 m which were located centrally within the footprint of each of the proposed buildings (Figure 2).
- 2.4 Planning permission was granted (Reference 18/02710/OUT) for alterations to 7 Highwood Close involving partial demolition and extension and the construction of three new residential properties alongside associated landscaping and infrastructure (Fairman 2019).
- 2.5 Due to the study site residing in the Croydon Downs Archaeological Priority Area (APA), the Archaeological Officer for the London Borough of Croydon, Louise Davies, recommended that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken prior to the commencement of any construction.
- 2.6 The evaluation methodology was presented in the Written Scheme of Investigation which was prepared for the approval of the Local Planning Authority and their Archaeological Advisors (Fairman 2019).
- 2.7 The WSI had been preceded by a Desk Based Assessment produced by the clients' archaeological consultants CgMs as part of the planning application designation (Bell 2018).
- 2.8 Due to the study site's proximity to Kenley Aerodrome a UXB technician was present on-site during excavations. The airfield sustained enemy air attacks and the area was heavily bombed during WWII (Bell 2018: 2).
- 2.9 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation: Highwood Close, Kenley, London Borough of Croydon CR8 5HW (Fairman 2019)*
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2016)*
- Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014)*

Taylor, J & Brown, G. 2009, Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual (Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited).

- 2.10 The site was given the unique Museum of London site code HGO19.
- 2.11 The project was monitored by Louise Davies Archaeological Officer for the London Borough of Croydon. It was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited by Amelia Fairman and the fieldwork supervised by the author.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1.1 The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in February 2019 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 concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

189. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

190. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

3.1.3 Additionally:

*199. Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.
In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the updated policy framework set by the NPPF.*

3.1.4 The NPPF also states:

212. *The policies in this Framework are material considerations which should be taken into account in dealing with applications from the day of its publication. Plans may also need to be revised to reflect policy changes which this replacement Framework has made. This should be progressed as quickly as possible, either through a partial revision or by preparing a new plan.*

213. *However, existing policies should not be considered out-of-date simply because they were adopted or made prior to the publication of this Framework. Due weight should be given to them, according to their degree of consistency with this Framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).*

214. *The policies in the previous Framework published in March 2012 will apply for the purpose of examining plans, where those plans were submitted on or before 24 January 2019. Where such plans are withdrawn or otherwise do not proceed to become part of the development plan, the policies contained in this Framework will apply to any subsequent plan produced for the area concerned.*

3.2 Regional Guidance: London Plan

3.2.1 Development also falls under the remit of the Mayor of London's London Plan 2016 (2017 fix), which addresses Heritage, Conservation Areas, World Heritage Sites and Protected sites. The core intent of the Mayor's strategy in the London Plan is expressed as follows:

POLICY 7.8 Heritage Assets and Archaeology

London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account. Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate. Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail. New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

3.3 Croydon Local Plan

3.3.1 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the Croydon Local Plan (CLP), adopted 27th February 2018. The CLP contains the following policy, providing a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features:

3.3.2 POLICY DM18: HERITAGE ASSETS AND CONSERVATION

DM18.1 TO PRESERVE AND ENHANCE THE CHARACTER, APPEARANCE AND SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE BOROUGH, THE COUNCIL WILL DETERMINE ALL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS THAT AFFECT HERITAGE ASSETS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

A. DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING HERITAGE ASSETS WILL ONLY BE PERMITTED IF THEIR SIGNIFICANCE IS PRESERVED OR ENHANCED;

B. PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT WILL ONLY BE PERMITTED IF THEY ENHANCE THE SETTING OF THE HERITAGE ASSET AFFECTED OR HAVE NO ADVERSE IMPACT ON THE EXISTING SETTING;

C. PROPOSALS FOR CHANGES OF USE SHOULD RETAIN THE SIGNIFICANCE OF A BUILDING AND WILL BE SUPPORTED ONLY IF THEY ARE NECESSARY TO KEEP THE BUILDING IN ACTIVE USE; AND

D. WHERE THERE IS EVIDENCE OF INTENTIONAL DAMAGE OR DELIBERATE NEGLECT TO A HERITAGE ASSET, ITS CURRENT CONDITION WILL NOT BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS.

DM18.2 APPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS THAT AFFECT HERITAGE ASSETS OR THEIR SETTING MUST DEMONSTRATE:

A. HOW PARTICULAR ATTENTION HAS BEEN PAID TO SCALE, HEIGHT, MASSING, HISTORIC BUILDING LINES, THE PATTERN OF HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT, USE, DESIGN, DETAILING AND MATERIALS;

B. THAT IT IS OF A HIGH-QUALITY DESIGN THAT INTEGRATES WITH AND MAKES A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT;

AND

C. HOW THE INTEGRITY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF ANY RETAINED FABRIC IS PRESERVED.

DM18.4 TO PRESERVE AND ENHANCE THE CHARACTER, APPEARANCE AND SETTING OF CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE BOROUGH, THE COUNCIL WILL DETERMINE ALL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS THAT AFFECT CONSERVATION AREAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

A. THE DEMOLITION OF A BUILDING THAT MAKES A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPECIAL CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE OF A CONSERVATION AREA WILL BE TREATED AS SUBSTANTIAL HARM;

B. WHERE THE DEMOLITION OF A BUILDING IN A CONSERVATION AREA IS CONSIDERED TO BE ACCEPTABLE, PERMISSION FOR ITS DEMOLITION WILL ONLY BE GRANTED SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS LINKING DEMOLITION TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AN APPROVED REDEVELOPMENT SCHEME;

AND

C. ALL PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT MUST HAVE REGARD TO THE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES IN THE CONSERVATION AREA GENERAL GUIDANCE SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT AND CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL AND MANAGEMENT PLAN SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENTS OR EQUIVALENT.

DM18.6 TO PRESERVE AND ENHANCE THE CHARACTER, APPEARANCE AND SETTING OF LOCAL HERITAGE AREAS WITHIN THE BOROUGH, THE COUNCIL WILL DETERMINE ALL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS THAT AFFECT A LOCAL HERITAGE AREA IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

A. SUBSTANTIAL WEIGHT WILL BE GIVEN TO PROTECTING AND ENHANCING BUILDINGS, TOWNSCAPE AND LANDSCAPE FEATURES THAT MAKE A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPECIAL CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE OF A LOCAL HERITAGE AREA; AND

B. ALL PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT MUST HAVE REGARD TO THE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES IN THE CONSERVATION AREA GENERAL GUIDANCE SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT AND THE LOCAL HERITAGE AREA EVIDENCE BASE.

DM18.7 SUBSTANTIAL WEIGHT WILL BE GIVEN TO CONSERVING AND ENHANCING LANDSCAPE FEATURES OR PLANTING THAT MAKES A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPECIAL HISTORIC CHARACTER AND ORIGINAL LAYOUT OF REGISTERED AND LOCALLY LISTED HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS.

DM18.8 ALL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS MUST PRESERVE AND ENHANCE WAR MEMORIALS AND OTHER MONUMENTS, AND THEIR SETTINGS.

DM18.9 IN CONSULTATION WITH THE GREATER LONDON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY SERVICE, OR EQUIVALENT AUTHORITY, THE COUNCIL WILL REQUIRE THE NECESSARY LEVEL OF INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING FOR DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS THAT AFFECT OR HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO AFFECT CROYDON'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE. REMAINS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE, WHETHER SCHEDULED OR NOT, SHOULD BE PROTECTED IN SITU OR, IF THIS IS NOT POSSIBLE, EXCAVATED AND REMOVED AS DIRECTED BY THE GREATER LONDON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY SERVICE OR EQUIVALENT AUTHORITY.

3.3.3 In addition to the Croydon Local Plan (2018) Policy SP4 'Public Realm' includes the following:

SP4.10 THE COUNCIL WILL ESTABLISH GUIDELINES FOR MATERIALS AND LAYOUT FOR THE PUBLIC REALM AS PART OF THE BOROUGH'S PUBLIC REALM FRAMEWORK. 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 SETTINGS¹:

1. STATUTORY LISTED BUILDINGS;
2. CONSERVATION AREAS;
3. REGISTERED HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS;
4. SCHEDULED MONUMENTS;
5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS;
6. LOCAL HERITAGE AREAS;
7. LOCAL LIST OF BUILDINGS OF HISTORIC OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE;
8. LOCAL LIST OF HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS; I) CROYDON PANORAMAS;
9. LOCAL DESIGNATED LANDMARKS; AND
10. LOCAL DESIGNATED VIEWS.

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. IN LINE WITH RELEVANT PLANNING POLICY AND GUIDANCE, THIS DESKBASED ASSESSMENT SEEKS TO CLARIFY THE SITE'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND THE NEED OR OTHERWISE FOR ADDITIONAL MITIGATION MEASURES.

3.3.4 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, as defined above and as shown on Figure 2, no World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck sites are identified within the study site or its immediate vicinity.

3.3.5 In terms of local designations, the study site lies within the Croydon Downs Archaeological Priority Area (APA), as defined by Croydon Council and Historic England (2016).

3.4 Site Specific Planning

3.4.1 The Local Authority has granted planning permission for development (18/02710/OUT), subject to the following archaeological planning conditions:

A) No development shall take place until the applicant has submitted an Archaeological Desk Top Assessment to the Local Planning Authority for their written approval.

B) Following the approval of the Archaeological Desk Top Assessment no development other than demolition to existing ground level shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation in accordance with a written scheme which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing and a report on that evaluation has been submitted to the local planning authority.

C) If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by the evaluation under Part A, then before development, other than demolition to existing ground level, commences the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing.

D) No development or demolition shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (B).

E) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (B), and the provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.

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.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The site is underlain by Lewes Nodular, Seaford and Newhaven Chalk Formation (chalk) as recorded by the British Geological Survey. The solid geology is overlain by Clay-with-Flints formation, consisting of clay, silt, sand and gravel (BGS 2019).

4.1.2 There were no borehole logs or geotechnical information available for the site.

4.1.3 The soil cover is described as a slightly acid, loamy-clayey soils of moderate to high fertility (Soilscapes 2019).

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The natural topography of the study site is that of an artificial plateau within the area of the existing building No.7 from which the ground falls away to the west and south. The east of the site is located at c.158m OD, and the western boundary sloping down to c.148m OD at the south-west (Bell 2018:13).

4.2.2 There are no known watercourses in close proximity to the subject site.

4.3 Site Formation Processes

4.3.1 Excavation revealed that artificial terracing had occurred at the north of the site and in proximity to the existing building No.7. In both Trenches 2 and 3, subsoils were thin to non-existent and the modern topsoil lay directly upon the natural geology of clay-with-flints. In the north-east end of Trench 1 a natural depression or area of degraded chalk was observed which fell away to the west in accordance with the above-ground topography. This contained a subsoil layer which sealed an earlier layer of natural colluvium.

5 ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A full historical background for the subject site has previously been provided as part of a desk-based assessment (Bell 2018). The following represents a summary of the salient points.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 An Iron Age field system was identified at Coulsdon Golf course, c.950m northwest of the study site (MLO12366). Other indications of prehistoric activity within the wider area have been recorded from Dean's Walk c.830m southwest of the study site. At this location scarring and a struck flint were recovered (MLO12407).

5.2.2 Due to the sparsity of evidence relating to the prehistoric period within the wider area, the *archaeological potential* for this period was considered to be *low*.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 No archaeological assets dating to the Roman period have been recorded within the 1km radius of the subject site. A *low potential* for *archaeological remains* of this period was therefore considered.

5.4 Saxon

5.4.1 Waddington, 500m southwest of the study site, is documented as having a medium sized population in the Domesday survey. Waddington is listed as being owned by the Abbey of Chertsey in 1066 and 1086. A church is also recorded here within the Anglo-Saxon charter (S1181). The place name is thought to mean 'hill used for growing wheat' derived from Old English.

5.4.2 Kenley does not appear in written sources until 1255, but has a name deriving from Old English meaning 'woodland clearing of a man called Cena'.

5.4.3 Despite documentary evidence relating to place-names in the wider area, no archaeological assets dating to the Saxon period have been recorded within the study area. As such, the *archaeological potential* was deemed to be *low*.

5.5 Medieval

5.5.1 Kenley Common is a remnant of ancient commonland. The Statue of Merton, 1235, is the first written document to guarantee the rights of commoners to Kenley Common, and despite alterations to its boundaries parts of it still survive. During the medieval period, Kenley common was located c.500m south of the study site.

- 5.5.2 The Church of St John the Evangelist was excavated by the Bourne Society Archaeology Group. The results suggested a 12th century foundation for the first church with major rebuilding taking place during the mid-13th century.
- 5.5.3 The nearby village of Coulsdon is considered to be medieval in date, although no date of origin has been firmly established.
- 5.5.4 Remnants of a medieval settlement have been identified 725m north of the study site at Hayes Lane. The excavation aimed to locate the site of the village which was mentioned in the Domesday Book. Buildings found included the church, which burned down in 1780, and c.20 burials in orderly rows were found north of the latter. It was considered likely that more burials exist within this area. Other features identified included a hearth, pottery fragments, painted glass fragments, traces of flint buildings, and two chalk floors.
- 5.5.5 At 112 Waddington Avenue, 980m southwest of the site, one hundred and fifty glass beads were found which may have come from the rosaries of the monks of St Thomas of Acre who established a hospice here in c.1230. Within the same area pottery dating between 1250 and the 19th century and a medieval wall were also found.
- 5.5.6 Due to the presence of a medieval settlement within the study area, the *archaeological potential* of the site for evidence dating to this period was considered to be *moderate*. The site is a reasonable distance from the known location of the village however, and therefore such evidence may relate to agricultural activity surrounding the village.
- 5.6 Post-Medieval**
- 5.6.1 Within the wider area a post-medieval earthwork with associated trackway, and a landfill site are located to the south-west and north-west of the study site. There is no evidence however that the subject site was used for landfill.
- 5.6.2 Two manor houses known as Coulsdon Court were located to the south-west of the site. Numerous additional farmhouses and other farm buildings are recorded within the wider area.
- 5.6.3 The site is located close to RAF Kenley, an airfield which was in use throughout both World Wars. Two Scheduled Monuments associated with the airfield are located within the wider study area. A group of four WWII Fighter Pens and a group of seven WWII Fighter Pens are located on the former airfield. Additional monuments associated with the airfield are pillboxes and a war memorial garden. The immediate vicinity of the study site suffered heavy bombing during WWII.

- 5.6.4 A review of cartographic sources (not reproduced) illustrate the majority of the site as laying within undeveloped agricultural land throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. The site appears to have been part of 'Welcome Farm'. A number of small buildings appear within the site boundary during the early 20th century. Highwood Close was constructed by 1992, including the construction of number 7, within the site boundary (Bell 2018:17-18).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The evaluation was undertaken according to an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Amelia Fairman of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Fairman 2019). The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, form, extent, date character, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- 6.2 The archaeological investigation consisted of three evaluation trenches which were excavated under close supervision by the attendant archaeologist. The ground was reduced using a non-toothed dredging bucket in equal spits until either an archaeological or geological horizon was exposed.
- 6.3 Trench 1 was 10m long by 1.8m wide and oriented north-west to south-east. Trench 2 was 10m long by 1.8m wide and oriented north-north-east to south-south-west. Trench 3 was 10m long by 1.8m wide and oriented north-east to south-west. Each trench was located centrally within the footprint of each proposed building.
- 6.4 Representative sections were cleaned and drawn, and the bases of the trench cleaned in order to define any cut features that had impacted the natural clay-with-flints.
- 6.5 The fieldwork was carried out according to the relevant methodologies, as follows:
- Historic England (GLAAS), *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*, 2015;
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England, 2016);
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation' (2014);
 - The Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (1999);
 - The Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Approved Practices for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (1999);
 - The Institute of Archaeologists *Standard and Guidelines for Archaeological Evaluation* (1994, revised 2001);
 - The *Treasure Act* (1996);
 - The *Burial Act* (1857).
- 6.6 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (number 23) with the Institute of Field Archaeologists and operates within the Institute's 'Code of Practice'.

- 6.7 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by Museum of London Archaeology (MoLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale 1:20 and the section at 1:10. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.
- 6.8 A full photographic record of the investigations was made using only digital format.
- 6.9 The site was surveyed by GPS and trench perimeters, baselines, section lines and spot heights taken.
- 6.10 The archaeological works were visited and monitored by Louise Davies the Archaeological Officer for the London Borough of Croydon.
- 6.11 The complete site archive including site records, photographs and finds will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive, (LAA) under the site code HGO19.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 The archaeological sequence was recorded as follows:

PHASE	DESCRIPTION	ACTIVITY	PERIOD	DATE	EVIDENCE
1a	Bedrock geology: Lewis Chalk Formation & Newhaven Chalk Formation	Geological & Site Formation Processes	Quaternary period: Pleistocene	2.58 to 3.6 million years ago (MYA)	Exposure of bedrock during excavation
1b	Drift geology: clay-with-flints	Geological & Site Formation Processes	Quaternary Period: Pleistocene to Holocene	c. 2.58 MYA to 11650 BP	Presence of degraded chalk interface
2	Subsoil or colluvium	Fluvial action, taphonomic & weathering processes	Holocene	c.11650 BC - Present	Layers present in trenches 1 & 3
3	Construction	Current residence	Modern	20 th Century	Garden landscaping & terracing

7.2 Phase 1a: Natural Chalk Bedrock Pleistocene (2.58 to 3.60 MYA)

Trench	Context No.	Elevation (m OD) Low	Elevation (m OD) High
1	[12]=[15]	151.33	151.94

7.2.1 The earliest deposit encountered was the Lewis Chalk Bedrock [12]=[15] exposed in Trench 1 on the west of the site. From the location of the trench the ground began to fall away dramatically to the west. The chalk was recorded at its highest at 151.94mOD in the south-east and at its lowest in the north-west of the trench.

7.3 Phase 1b: Clay-with-flints (3.6 MYA to Holocene 11650 BP)

Trench	Context No.	Elevation (m OD) Low	Elevation (m OD) High
2	[2]=[7]	155.23	155.73
3	[5]=[10]	153.37	154.11

- 7.3.1 The drift geology overlying the chalk bedrock was a cap or layer of clay-with-flints, predominantly located on the higher part of the site, evident in trenches 2 and 3. In Trench 1 there was only a small pocket within the chalk bedrock. In Trench 2 it was recorded at its highest at 155.73mOD as [2] at the north-east end and at its lowest in Trench 3 at the south-west end at 153.37m OD.

7.4 Phase 2: Subsoil & Colluvium (Holocene c.11 650BP to Present)

Trench	Context No.	Elevation (m OD) Low	Elevation (m OD) High
1	[14]=[17]	152.01	152.14
	[11]	151.51	151.65
3	[4]=[9]	153.63	154.21

- 7.4.1 Modern truncation had removed any evidence for a subsoil in Trench 2 where modern terracing close to the current residence had occurred.

- 7.4.2 In Trench 3, subsoil [4] was described as a firm, greyish dark-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and frequent sub-angular flint inclusions. No finds were retrieved from this layer but the inclusion of charcoal suggested light human occupation and the beginnings of early-stage pedogenesis. In Trench 1 the sub soil [14/17] was recorded as being more friable in consistency and slightly darker in colour which may indicate that hill-wash from higher ground had coloured it slightly and introduced a more organic element.

- 7.4.3 The subsoil layer was recorded at its highest in Trench 3 at the north-east end as [4] at 154.21m OD and at its lowest in trench 1 as [17] in the north-west end at 152.01m OD.

- 7.4.4 Only one layer of colluvium was detected on site which was layer [11], recorded in the north-west end of Trench 1. It was recorded as being at 151.65m OD falling north-west to 151.51mOD.

7.5 Phase 3: Topsoil Modern (20th Century)

Trench	Context No.	Elevation (m OD) Low	Elevation (m OD) High
1	[16]=[13]	152.21	152.34
2	[1]=[6]	155.63	155.93
3	[3]=[8]	153.73	154.41

- 7.5.1 The garden to the rear of the existing residence had been landscaped with a generic topsoil which was a friable, greyish dark brown clayey-silt with occasional degraded chalk fleck inclusions c.0.24mOD in thick.
- 7.5.2 The modern ground level created through garden landscaping of turf and topsoil was recorded at its highest in the north-east end of Trench 2 at 155.93mOD, falling to 152.21mOD at the north-west end of trench 1, showing the general slope of the site of almost 4m from the north-east to south-west.

8 PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1, view to north-west, scale 1m. The chalk bedrock is visible at either end with a raised area of clay-with-flints in the centre. The natural depression is in the background at the far end of the trench.



Plate 2: Trench 1, view to south-west, scale 1m. Trench 1, Section 5 showing the natural depression or fall of ground to the south-west in the chalk bedrock.



Plate 3: Trench 1, view to south-west, 1m scale. Degraded chalk and colluvial soil [11] (below the green dashed line) illustrating the fall of ground to the south-west.



Plate 4: Trench 2, view to south-west, scale 1m. A small sondage was excavated into the clay-with-flints layer [2] to test for the bedrock chalk. In the event, chalk was exposed on the lower slopes in trenches 1 & 3 and the clay cap was thickest at the top of the slope in Trench 2.



Plate 5: Trench 2, Section 1, view to north-west, scale 1m. A small sondage was excavated in the north of the trench which illustrates the depth of the clay-with-flints cap. The numerous flint nodules in this layer [2] can be clearly seen in the section.



Plate 6: Trench 3, view to the south-west, scale 1m. Patches of degraded chalk bedrock along with frequent flint nodules were present in the clay-with-flints [5] natural.



Plate 7: Trench 3, Section 3, view to south-east, scale 1m. A thin layer of subsoil [4] was detected between the topsoil [3] and natural clay-with-flints [5].

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The archaeological investigation did not find any evidence for archaeological deposits or features of any date. The trenches highlighted that in the northern area around Trench 2 there were no signs of a subsoil layer and soil pedogenesis was absent. This was due to its removal by the action of modern terracing and truncation in relation to the construction of the present building. Additionally, there were no 'background' of dispersed artefacts or residual material found across the site, neither in the top and subsoils nor within the interface of the natural. The lack of evidence for prior human activity within the study area presented a completely 'sterile' site.
- 9.2 In the north-east end of Trench 1 a natural depression or fall of ground was investigated. The latter was found to be entirely the result of erosion which been filled by hill-wash [11] which had moved soil (in the form of colluviums) downhill. No anthropogenic material was contained within that colluvium.
- 9.3 The underlying chalk bedrock was recorded at its highest at 151.94mOD in the south-east of trench 1 as [15] and at its lowest at 151.33mOD as [12] in the north-west end of the trench.
- 9.4 The chalk was overlain by the drift geology of clay-with-flints. In Trench 2 it was recorded at its highest at 155.53mOD in the north-east end and at its lowest in Trench 3 at the south-west end at 153.37m OD.
- 9.5 The modern ground level fell almost 4m across the site from north-east to south-west towards a natural dry valley. It was recorded at its highest in the north-east end of Trench 2 at 155.93mOD, falling to 152.21mOD at the north-west end of Trench 1.
- 9.6 All trenches were photographed, planned and surveyed by GPS. Sample sections were drawn at the opposing ends of each trench to provide a topographical survey of the present ground level and its below-ground natural layers.

10 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

10.1 Original Research Questions

To determine the natural geology and topography of the site.

To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, whether settled occupation or artefact scatters.

To establish the presence or absence of Roman and medieval activity.

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.

10.2 Research Questions: Excavation Results

10.2.1 The underlying chalk bedrock was recorded at its highest at 151.94mOD in the south-east of trench 1 as [15] and at its lowest at 151.33mOD as [12] in the north-west end of the trench.

10.2.2 The chalk was overlain by the drift geology of clay-with-flints. In Trench 2 it was recorded at its highest at 155.53mOD as [1] at the north-east end and at its lowest in Trench 3 at the south-west end as [10] at 153.37m OD.

10.2.3 There was no evidence for prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval or Post-medieval archaeological remains or deposits.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Archco Developments for commissioning the archaeological evaluation.
- 11.2 We would like to thank Louise Davies of Historic England for monitoring the archaeological work on behalf of the London Borough of Croydon.
- 11.3 The author would also like to thank Amelia Fairman (SMSTS) for managing the project and editing this report.
- 11.4 Thanks also to John Joyce for the logistical support and Jim Heathcote for his assistance in the field.

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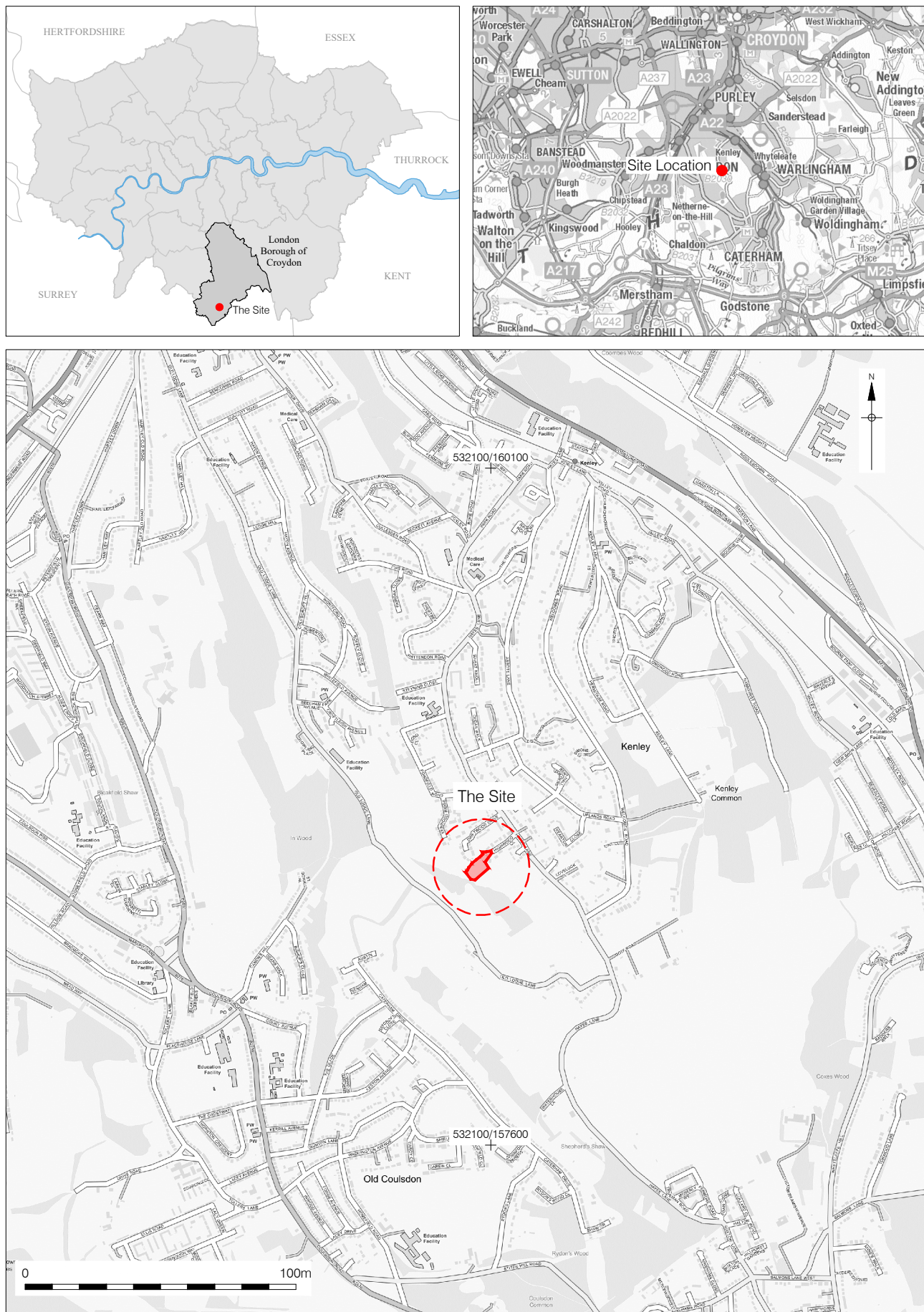
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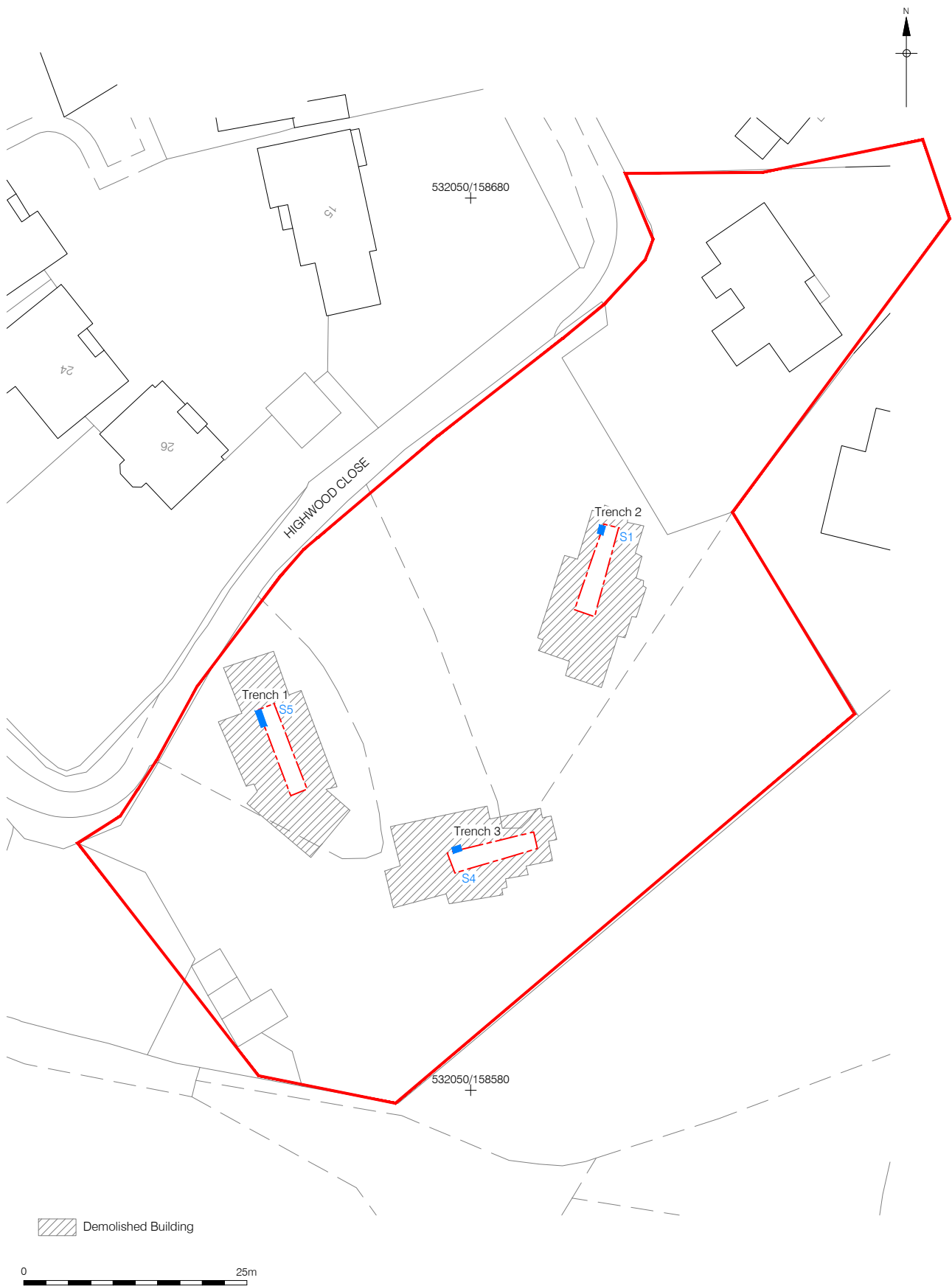
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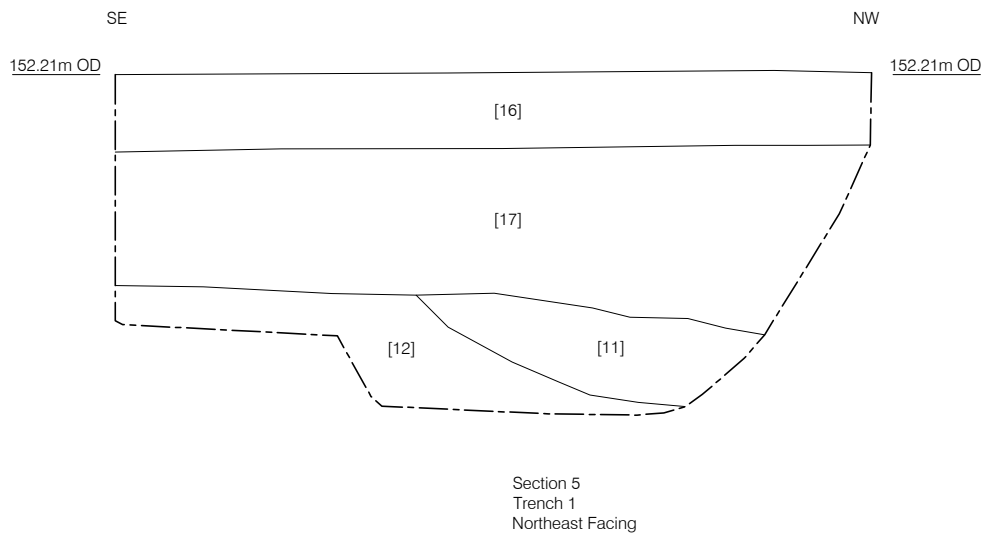
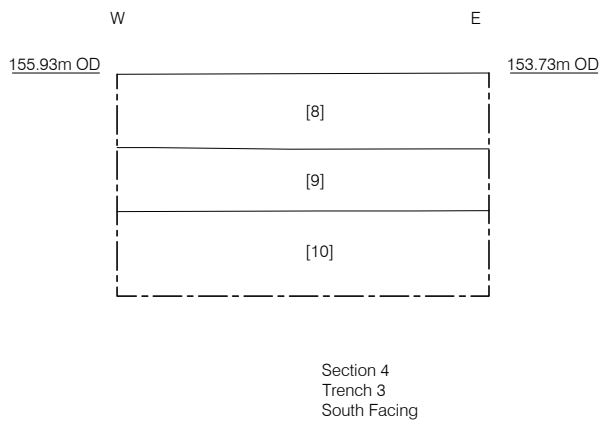
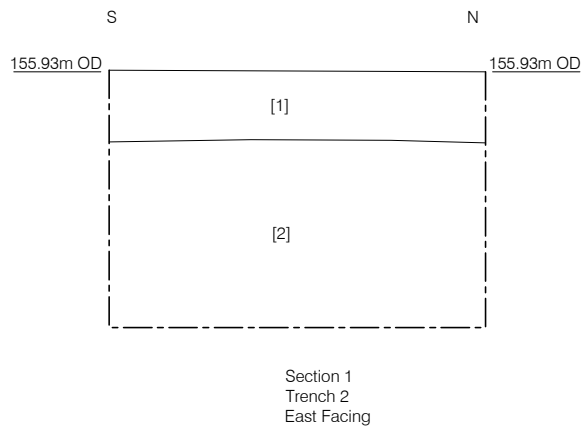


Figure 3
Sections
1:20 at A4

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Trench	Interpretation	Category	Depth	Levels mOD high	Levels mOD low	Phase
1	Layer	2	Turf & topsoil, modern landscaping	Garden Soil	0.2	155.93	155.93	HGO19-PH3
2	Layer	2	Clay-with-flints composed of a firm, dark red clay with frequent flint nodule inclusions	Natural		155.73	155.73	HGO19-PH1
3	Layer	3	Turf & topsoil - same as [1]	Garden Soil	0.2	154.41	154.41	HGO19-PH3
4	Layer	3	A subsoil composed of a firm, greyish dark brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent sub-angular flint inclusions.	Agricultural		154.21	154.21	HGO19-PH2
5	Layer	3	Clay-with-flints - same as [2]	Natural		154.11	154.11	HGO19-PH1
6	Layer	2	Turf & topsoil - same as [1], [3]	Garden Soil	0.2	155.63	155.63	HGO19-PH3
7	Layer	2	Clay-with-flints - same as [2]	Natural		155.23	155.23	HGO19-PH1
8	Layer	3	Turf & topsoil - same as [1], [3] & [6]	Garden Soil	0.2	153.73	153.73	HGO19-PH3
9	Layer	3	Subsoil comprising a friable, greyish dark brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks with sub-angular flint fragments	Agricultural	0.16	153.53	153.53	HGO19-PH2
10	Layer	3	Clay-with-flints - same as [2], [5] & [7]	Natural		153.37	153.37	HGO19-PH1
11	Layer	1	A layer of colluvium (or hillwash) comprised of a friable, greyish dark brown silty clay with occasional flecks of degraded chalk and sub-angular flint fragments	Natural	0.32	151.65	151.51	HGO19-PH2
12	Layer	1	Bedrock: Lewis Nodular Chalk Formation comprised of a blocky, off-white chalk with weathering a degradation evident on the upper horizon.	Natural		151.65	151.33	HGO19-PH1
13	Layer	1	Turf & topsoil - same as [1], [3], [5] & [8]	Garden Soil	0.2	152.34	152.34	HGO19-PH3
14	Layer	1	Subsoil - same as [4] & [9]	Natural	0.2	152.14	152.14	HGO19-PH2
15	Layer	1	Bedrock chalk - same as [12]	Natural		151.94	151.94	HGO19-PH1
16	Layer	1	Topsoil & turf -same as [1],[3],[5],[8] & [13]	Garden Soil	0.21	152.21	152.21	HGO19-PH3
17	Layer	1	Subsoil - same as [4], [9] & [14]	Natural	0.19	152.01	152.01	HGO19-PH2

APPENDIX 2: OASIS DATA ENTRY FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-353872

Project details

Project name	7 Highwood Close, Kenley, London Borough of Croydon CR8 5HW
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was conducted over two days. The study site comprised of the former garden to the rear of the existing property in Highwood Close and was roughly rectangular in plan. The natural topography of the study site slopes down towards the south and west, from c.158m OD at the east of the study site down to 148mOD at the south-west. The site is located 3km south-east of Purley and is c.841m north-west of Kenley Aerodrome which played a part in the Defence of Britain in the Second World War. A trained UXB operative was present during the excavation operations as the area had been heavily bombed in the war. The desk-based assessment and map regression demonstrated that the study site had been open agricultural land up to the early 20th century. The evaluation comprised 3 trial trenches measuring 10 m by 1.8 m which were located centrally within the footprint of each of the proposed new buildings. An anomaly in the north-east corner of Trench 1 was investigated and found to be a natural depression where the chalk bedrock shelved off downhill to the west. The layer that had accumulated within it appeared to be natural colluvium which contained degraded chalk. However, no cultural material was uncovered. No archaeological features or deposits were present within the study area.
Project dates	Start: 29-05-2019 End: 30-05-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	HGO19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CROYDON PURLEY 7 Highwood Close, Kenley, london Borough of Croydon
Postcode	CR8 5HW
Site coordinates	TQ 32052 58631 51.310930602187 -0.105153343465 51 18 39 N 000 06 18 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
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Project design originator Amelia Fairman

Project director/manager Amelia Fairman

Project supervisor Wayne Perkins

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Physical Archive recipient LAA

Physical Archive ID HGO19

Digital Archive recipient LAA

Digital Archive ID HGO19

Digital Media available "Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient LAA

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Miscellaneous Material"

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