



Waddon Development London Borough of Croydon

Archaeological Evaluation Report





**Waddon Development
London Borough of Croydon**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Waddon Development London Borough of Croydon

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SUMMARY

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CCURV LLP to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of the former Propeller Public House, Waylands Day Centre and Red Gates and Waddon Schools, London Borough of Croydon, centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) 531188 164370. The evaluation comprised machine excavation of seven trial trenches in advance of a mixed use development.

The fieldwork was undertaken between 7th and 10th December 2009.

Of the trenches, five were excavated in the northern part of the Site. Evidence of ground levelling and disturbance associated with 20th century buildings was recorded in these trenches and no features of archaeological origin were observed.

Trenches 3 and 7 were located in the southern part of the Site, on a higher ground. In **Trench 3**, modern layers overlay thick deposits of topsoil, subsoil and colluvium. A feature was recorded to be cutting the natural chalk. However, the depth of the trench exceeded 1.5m and prevented further investigation of the feature. It is possible that it represents a backfilled quarry and sites of chalk quarrying were mapped in the vicinity of the Site.

In **Trench 7**, a small ring gully was excavated. Due to the overburden overlaying the natural deposits, it was contaminated with modern building rubble. The gully contained fragments of ceramic material including one possibly Roman body sherd.

The evaluation demonstrated there is little potential for the presence and survival of archaeological features in the northern part of the Site. There is a higher potential for the presence of archaeological features in the southern part of the Site. However, due to the possible quarrying and modern structures, the potential features might be in poor condition and truncated for much of their extent.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank CCURV LLP for commissioning the project. The assistance of Mark Watson of BACTEC is also appreciated.

The fieldwork was directed by Julia Sulikowska with the assistance of Daniel Joyce. The report was compiled by Julia Sulikowska and the illustrations were prepared by Kenneth Lymer. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Mark Williams. The report was edited by Richard Greatorex.

Waddon Development London Borough of Croydon

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CCURV LLP to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land of the former Propeller Public House, Waylands Day Centre and Red Gates and Waddon Schools, London Borough of Croydon (**Figure 1**), centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) 531188 164370 (hereafter, 'the Site').

1.1.2 The works were carried out in advance of a mixed use development. An application for full planning permission (09/02856/P) has been submitted to the Croydon Council for the demolition of existing buildings and construction of a new complex, which is proposed to comprise a leisure centre and residential housing, with associated infrastructure.

1.1.3 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the *Waddon Development, London Borough of Croydon, London. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Field Evaluation (WSI)* (Wessex Archaeology 2009a), which was prepared by Wessex Archaeology Ltd in advance of the fieldwork and specified the strategy, techniques and methods to be employed by Wessex Archaeology's archaeologists during the evaluation. It was submitted for approval to the Archaeological Advisor to the Local Planning Authority.

1.1.4 The fieldwork was carried out between 7th and 10th December 2009.

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The Site occupies a sub-rectangular plot of land of approximately 3 hectares and is bound to the north by Denning Avenue, to the west by Purley Way and to the south and east by houses fronting onto Coldharbour Road (NGR 531188 164370; **Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The Site is currently occupied by buildings associated with the Red Gates and Waddon schools to the south and by a vacant plot to the north, previously occupied by Waylands centre. It is located on several level plateaus, decreasing in height from south to north, which suggests levelling/terracing of the Site prior to construction. The Site lies at approximately 50m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.2.3 The underlying geology within the Site was mapped as Upper Cretaceous Chalk (Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 270).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 In advance of the development, a Desk Based Assessment was prepared by Wessex Archaeology (2009b). The document described in detail the known information about the archaeological resources within the Study Area (750m radius around the Site). The results of this assessment are summarised below.

Prehistoric (500,000BC – AD43)

- 2.1.2 Evidence of small scale prehistoric activity, both occupation and transient, was found within the Study Area. The majority of the finds comprised struck flint, the dated of which cannot be refined to a specific prehistoric period.
- 2.1.3 The archaeological excavations undertaken within the Site itself (site of the Propeller Public House) revealed a number of prehistoric flints. They were, however, retrieved from modern and post-medieval contexts and are considered to be residual.
- 2.1.4 Palaeolithic finds were recorded to the north of the Site, where a concentration of artefacts, including cores and implements, were found.
- 2.1.5 A Neolithic arrowhead was found to the north of the Site; however, no features associated with the find were recorded. During archaeological investigations at 542-546 Purley Way, 1,400 flint artefacts were found, dating from the Late Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age. A Mid-Late Bronze Age pit, from which pottery and struck flint were retrieved, was also recorded to the north-west of the Site.
- 2.1.6 No evidence of Iron Age activity has been so far recovered from the Study Area. It has been suggested that several modern roads, for example Stafford Road to the west of the Site, follow the lines of Iron Age trackways, but there is no archaeological evidence to support this theory.

Romano-British (AD43-410)

- 2.1.7 The Roman Road from London to Hassocks (West Sussex) was found during early 20th century excavations to the south of the Site. It ran at a north-south alignment and was 4.2m wide. It comprised rammed chalk overlying a bed of flint.
- 2.1.8 There is limited evidence for settlement activity of Romano-British period within the Study Area. A single Roman pot was recovered from the excavations at 542-546 Purley Way. A single roof tile was found to the north of the Site.

Saxon (AD410-1066) and Medieval (AD1066-1499)

- 2.1.9 Little is known about the Saxon occupation of the area. There is a possibility that a Saxon cemetery was located to the north-west of the Site, but the information is unclear.
- 2.1.10 In the 12th century, Henry I gave the manor of Waddon, located to the north of the Site, to the monks of Bermondsey. Subsequently, the manor was passed onto the Archbishop of Canterbury.

2.1.11 A single medieval tile was found during the Propeller Public House excavations, but no features dating to this period were recorded. Further finds, comprising pottery and peg tiles, were found to the south-west and to the north of the Site.

Post-medieval and Modern (AD1500- to date)

2.1.12 In the 17th century, the timber manor house at Waddon was replaced by a new building. Excavations at 375 Purley Way recorded a brick lined barrel vaulted cellar, possibly belonging to a building associated with the manor.

2.1.13 The rural character of Waddon was retained until the late 19th century, when the South Croydon Railway was built and the area became a popular location for Victorian villas. Coldharbour villa, located in the central part of the Site, is shown on the 1870 Ordnance Survey map. The main house fronted west onto Purley Way. The back of the property was occupied by gardens and an orchard. Most of the northern part of the Site was mapped as a vacant plot.

2.1.14 An 'Old Chalk Pit' was mapped to the south-east of the Site suggesting quarrying in the area. The 1913 edition map shows the northern part of the Site was subject to ground reduction.

2.1.15 From the 1930s, housing estates were built to the south and east of the Site and industrial areas to the west. The Propeller Public House was first mapped in 1941. Between 1965 and 1975 the villa was demolished and replaced by the existing school buildings.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General

3.1.1 The objective of the field evaluation, as specified in the *WSI* (Wessex Archaeology 2009a), was to expose, plan and investigate the archaeological resource within a framework of defined aims (see below), to seek a better understanding of that resource, analyse the findings and disseminate the results of the work.

3.2 Site Specific Aims

3.2.1 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation were:

- to establish the extent, character and date range of the potential archaeological remains; and
- to establish the activities associated with the Site.

4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the *WSI* (Wessex Archaeology 2009a) and carried out in compliance with the

standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' Standard Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (as amended 1994).

4.2 Fieldwork

- 4.2.1 A total of 7 machine-dug trenches were excavated in the course of the evaluation, although **Trench 3** was split into 3a and 3a (**Figure 1**). Of the 7 trenches proposed, only two (**Trenches 1** and **5**) were excavated at their original locations. **Trenches 2** and **4** were moved to avoid fencing and trees. These trenches measured 30m x 2.20m. **Trench 6** was moved to avoid trees and measured 19m x 2.20m.
- 4.2.2 Due to the school buildings and trees occupying the southern part of the Site, it was not feasible to excavate **Trenches 3** and **7** at their proposed locations. **Trench 3** was excavated in two sections: an 'L' shaped trench was dug to the north of the Red Gates School car park and a second trench was located to the north of the school. They measured 12.40m x 2.20m and 7.30m x 2.20m, respectively. 'L' shaped Trench 7 was excavated in the school playground, between the school buildings and a spoil heap covering Japanese knotweed, and measured 20m x 2.20m.
- 4.2.3 All trenches were marked out on the ground prior to the commencement of work and were scanned with the Cable Avoidance Tool to verify the absence of live underground services. The overburden was removed by a 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under constant supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist.
- 4.2.4 Excavation continued to the first archaeological horizon or to the top of the natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. Excavation normally ceased at the depth of 1.2m in accordance with Health and Safety guidelines. In the case of **Trench 3**, however, it was necessary to excavate a test pit, which exceeded 1.2m. The trench was not entered at that depth and logistical constraints meant that it could not be stepped, the recording was undertaken from the ground surface. The trench was backfilled to a safe level on completion of the recording.
- 4.2.5 All trenches were backfilled on completion of the archaeological recording.

4.3 Recording

- 4.3.1 All archaeological features and deposits exposed in the trial trenches were hand cleaned and excavated. The recording of the trenches was carried out using the Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* recording sheets.
- 4.3.2 A complete drawn record of the Site comprises both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The plans/sections were annotated with coordinates and OD heights.
- 4.3.3 Photographs were taken as appropriate, providing the record of excavated features and deposits and of the Site as a whole. The photographic record comprised colour transparencies, black and white negatives (on 35 mm film) and digital photography.

- 4.3.4 The features were surveyed using a Global Positioning System (GPS) and tied in to the Ordnance Survey.

4.4 Health and Safety

- 4.4.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.
- 4.4.2 Wessex Archaeology prepared a Risk Assessment, which was read and understood by all staff attending the Site before the groundwork commenced.
- 4.4.3 Due to a high risk of unexploded ordnance to be located on site, a qualified specialist from BACTEC (Battle Area Clearance and Training Equipment Consultants) was present during all groundworks.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section presents the results of the field evaluation (**Figure 1**). Detailed descriptions of the trial trenches are included in the **Appendix 1: Trench Summaries**.

5.2 Soil Sequence and Geology

The north part of the Site

- 5.2.1 In the majority of the Trenches in the northern part of the Site (**Trenches 1, 4 (Figure 2a), 5 and 6**), a modern demolition layer comprising brick, concrete and tarmac rubble mixed with loose dark brown sandy clay loam overlay the natural deposits.
- 5.2.2 In **Trench 2** topsoil, subsoil and a colluvial layer overlay the natural geology (**Figure 2b**). The topsoil comprised dark brown sandy clay loam with moderate fragmented rubble. It overlay a mid yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil. The colluvium was characterised by a mid greyish brown sandy clay deposit.
- 5.2.3 The natural deposits were recorded as bluish green silty clay or clay overlying chalk bedrock with patches of orange clay with flints.

The south part of the Site

- 5.2.4 The soil sequence in the two parts of **Trench 3** differed significantly. In **Trench 3a**, topsoil and made ground overlay the natural deposits. The topsoil was characterised by a dark brown sandy loam deposit. The modern made ground overlay the natural greyish green clay.
- 5.2.5 In **Trench 3b (Plate 4)**, modern topsoil and made ground overlay buried topsoil, subsoil, two colluvial layers and natural geology. The modern topsoil was a loose dark greyish brown silty clay loam deposit. It overlay the modern made ground layer comprised a light yellowish brown clay with chalk fragments.

5.2.6 The buried topsoil, which is thought to represent the ground surface before the Red Gates School development, comprised a dark brownish grey clay loam. The underlying subsoil was represented by a dark yellowish brown silty clay loam deposit. It overlay two layers of colluvium: a deposit of mid yellowish brown silty clay and a layer comprising mid yellowish brown silty clay with common small chalk fragments. The natural geology recorded in the trench comprised chalk, which was encountered at approximately 1.5-2.0m below the current ground surface.

5.2.7 In **Trench 7**, several layers of tarmac overlay a hardcore layer and a modern made ground comprising demolition rubble (**Figure 2c**). The made ground lay directly on top of natural deposits of mid yellowish grey clay. Due to the softness of the natural geology and the weight of the overburden, bricks and other material had become embedded in the clay.

5.3 Archaeological Features

5.3.1 No archaeological features were recorded in **Trenches 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6**. The extensive disturbance recorded across these trenches (**Figure 1**) is thought to have been caused by the site levelling and construction of buildings in the 20th century.

5.3.2 A single feature was recorded in the west part of **Trench 3 (Figure 2d)**. Feature **314** appeared to be cut into the natural chalk and was filled with a mid orange brown silty clay deposit with moderate chalk flecks. Due to difficult trench conditions, it was not possible to excavate the feature, or determine whether it is of geological or archaeological origin. However, the area is known for quarrying and old chalk pits were shown in on the early maps and it is likely that the feature represents a backfilled quarry.

5.3.3 A small ring gully was exposed and recorded in **Trench 7**. Gully **707 (Figure 1 and 2c)** was 0.31m wide and 0.12m deep and the diameter of the ring was approximately 3m. It was filled with two secondary deposits. Fill **705** was heavily disturbed by the made ground layer therefore no finds can be associated with this deposit with any confidence. Several small fragments of pottery and building material were retrieved from fill **706**. They are thought to be of post-medieval/modern date and the gully is likely to have been a garden/orchard feature associated with the Coldharbour villa.

6 FINDS

6.1.1 Apart from fragments recovered from gully **707** which comprises two small fragments of undiagnostic Ceramic Building Material and a small body sherd of possible Roman Pottery. Modern pottery and building material fragments were noted, but not collected,

7 ENVIRONMENTAL

7.1.1 No features or deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the evaluation

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 No archaeological features and deposits were identified during the evaluation in the northern part of the Site. The previous site levelling and degree of disturbance recorded in the trenches suggest that the potential for the survival of archaeological features is very low.
- 8.1.2 There is a potential for the presence of further archaeological features associated with the 19th century villa or of a later date in the area of tarmac surrounding the school buildings.
- 8.1.3 A circular features was identified in Trench 7 which contained fragmented ceramic material, one sherd of which was possibly Roman.
- 8.1.4 However, due to make-up layers contaminating the surface of the natural deposits, it is likely that the surviving archaeological features will be in poor condition.
- 8.1.5 The evaluation showed thick, undisturbed deposits covering the natural chalk in the area of Trench 3 west and a feature of unknown function, but possibly a quarry. There is a potential for further features to be surviving below the colluvium, however, if the quarrying was extensive, it might be minimal.

9 ARCHIVE

- 9.1.1 The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology, under the site project number 71991 (accession number: WPY09). In due course, the project archive, including written, drawn and photographic records, together with a summary of the contents of the archive, will be deposited with the Museum of London (The London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre).
- 9.1.2 The paper archive comprises an A4 ring binder folder with:
- 9 Trench Record Sheets and 3 Context Sheets
 - 8 A4 and 2 A3 Drawings
 - 6 Photographic Records
 - Day Book
 - Survey Book
 - A copy of the Risk Assessment
 - A copy of the DBA
 - A copy of the WSI

10 REFERENCES

Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales) 1981, Sheet 270 – South London. Solid and Drift

Wessex Archaeology, 2009a, *Waddon Development, London Borough of Croydon, London, Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*, unpublished report 71991

Wessex Archaeology, 2009b, *Waylands, London Borough of Croydon, Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*, unpublished report 71990.01

Appendix 1: Trench Summaries

Trench 1	Dimensions (m): 28.90 x 2.20 x 0.79		
	Coordinates: 531176.867, 164475.786, 49.185 m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
101	Demolition layer	Demolition rubble (concrete, brick and tarmac fragments) with loose greyish brown sandy clay loam	0 – 0.42m
102	Natural	Bluish grey and orange silty clay covering chalk	0.42m +
No archaeological features recorded			

Trench 2	Dimensions (m): 28.26 x 2.20 x 0.65		
	Coordinates: 431125.224, 164447.277, 49.512 m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
201	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay loam, with building rubble. Quite loose	0 – 0.12m
202	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with CBM flecks	0.12 – 0.30m
203	Colluvium	Mid brownish grey sandy clay with rare charcoal flecks and flint and inclusions	0.30 – 0.40m
204	Natural	Bluish green silty clay	0.40m +
No archaeological features recorded			

Trench 3	Dimensions (m): 18.80 x 2.20 x 2.60		
	Coordinates: 531128.037, 164394.852, 51.409 m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
301	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam. Loose compactness	0 – 0.16m
302	Made ground	Building rubble mixed with chalk and flint fragments	0.16 – 0.50m
303	Natural	Bluish green clay	0.5m +
304	Modern topsoil	Loose dark greyish brown silty clay loam with modern rubble	0 – 0.45m
305	Made ground	Light yellowish brown clay with chalk fragments	0.33 – 0.50m
306	Buried topsoil	Dark brownish grey clay loam	0.45 – 0.65m
307	Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown silty clay loam	0.65 – 1.20m
308	Colluvium	Mid yellowish brown silty clay	1.20 – 1.40m
309	Colluvium	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with moderate chalk fragments	1.40 – 1.52m
310	Natural	Chalk bedrock	1.52m +
311	Fill	Mid orangey brown silty clay with moderate chalk flecks. Fill of [312]. Possibly a secondary deposit	
312	Cut	Cut of feature, filled with (311) and possibly same as [314]. Possibly a large natural feature (i.e. river channel) or archaeological feature (i.e. quarry).	
313	Fill	Mid orangey brown silty clay with moderate chalk flecks. Fill of [314]. Possibly a secondary deposit	
314	Cut	Cut of feature, filled with (313) and possibly same as [312]. Possibly a large natural feature (i.e. river channel) or archaeological feature (i.e. quarry).	

Trench 4	Dimensions (m): 31.65 x 2.20 x 0.20		
	Coordinates: 531165.333, 164423.840, 49.501 m a OD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
401	Demolition layer	Demolition rubble (bricks and hardcore gravel fragments) mixed with dark brownish grey clay loam	0 – 0.10m
402	Natural	Greenish grey silty clay	0.10m +
No archaeological features recorded			

Trench 5	Dimensions (m): 28.60 x 2.20 x 0.33		
	Coordinates: 531189.232, 164434.567, 49.235 m a OD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
501	Made ground	Modern hardcore layer	0 – 0.07m
502	Made ground	Demolition rubble (brick, chalk, flint and concrete fragments) mixed with dark greyish brown clay loam	0.07 – 0.18m
503	Natural	Greenish grey silty clay overlying chalk bedrock with patches of orange clay with flints	0.18m+
No archaeological features recorded			

Trench 6	Dimensions (m): 19.00 x 2.20 x 0.26		
	Coordinates: 531209.078, 164422.800, 49.600 m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
601	Demolition layer	Demolition rubble (brick and tarmac fragments) in loose brown sandy clay matrix	0 – 0.26m
602	Natural	Chalk bedrock with patches of bluish grey clay	0.26m +
No archaeological features recorded			

Trench 7	Dimensions (m): 20.56 x 2.20 x 0.56		
	Coordinates: 531210.673, 164396.224, 51.774 m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
701	Tarmac	Several layers of tarmac	0 – 0.14m
702	Made ground	Hardcore layer – yellowish brown sandy gravel	0.14 – 0.25m
703	Made ground	Demolition rubble – bricks, concrete, mortar	0.25 – 0.40m
704	Natural	Mid yellowish grey clay. Contaminated with material pressed in from (703)	0.40m +
705	Fill of 707	Dark greyish brown clay with brick rubble (pressed into fill from 703). Secondary deposit in [707]	0.03 m thick
706	Fill of 707	Mid orangey brown sandy clay with sparse charcoal flecks. Contained tile/pottery. Secondary fill of [707]	0.09m thick
707	Ring gully	Ring gully with steep straight sides and a flat base	0.12 m deep

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OASIS ID: wessexar1-71037

Project details

Project name	WAYLANDS, CROYDON
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CCURV LLP to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of the former Propeller Public House, Waylands Day Centre and Red Gates and Waddon Schools, London Borough of Croydon. The evaluation comprised machine excavation of seven trial trenches in advance of a mixed use development. Of the trenches, five were excavated in the northern part of the Site. Evidence of ground levelling and disturbance associated with 20th century buildings was recorded in these trenches and no archaeological features were observed. Trenches 3 and 7 were located in the southern part of the Site, on higher ground. In Trench 3, modern layers overlay thick deposits of topsoil, subsoil and colluvium. A feature was recorded to be cutting the natural chalk. However, the depth of the trench exceeded 1.5m and prevented further investigation of the feature. It is possible that it represents a backfilled quarry and sites of chalk quarrying were mapped in the vicinity of the Site. In Trench 7, a small ring gully was excavated. Due to the overburden overlaying the natural deposits, it was contaminated with modern building rubble. The gully contained fragments of ceramic material including one possibly Roman body sherd. The evaluation demonstrated there is little potential for the presence and survival of archaeological features in the northern part of the Site. There is a higher potential for the presence of archaeological features in the southern part of the Site. However, due to the possible quarrying and modern structures, the potential features might be in poor condition and truncated for much of their extent.
Project dates	Start: 07-12-2009 End: 10-12-2009
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	71991 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	WPY09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None

Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CROYDON CROYDON WAYLANDS, CROYDON
Study area	3.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 531188 164370 50.9264625566 0.179000823987 50 55 35 N 000 10 44 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 50.00m Max: 50.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Mark Williams
Project supervisor	Julia Sulikowska
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	CCURV LLP

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London
Physical Archive ID	WPY09
Physical Contents	'Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London
Digital Archive ID	WPY09
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
<i>Paper Archive ID</i>	WPY09

Paper Contents 'other'
Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Diary','Drawing','Report','Survey '

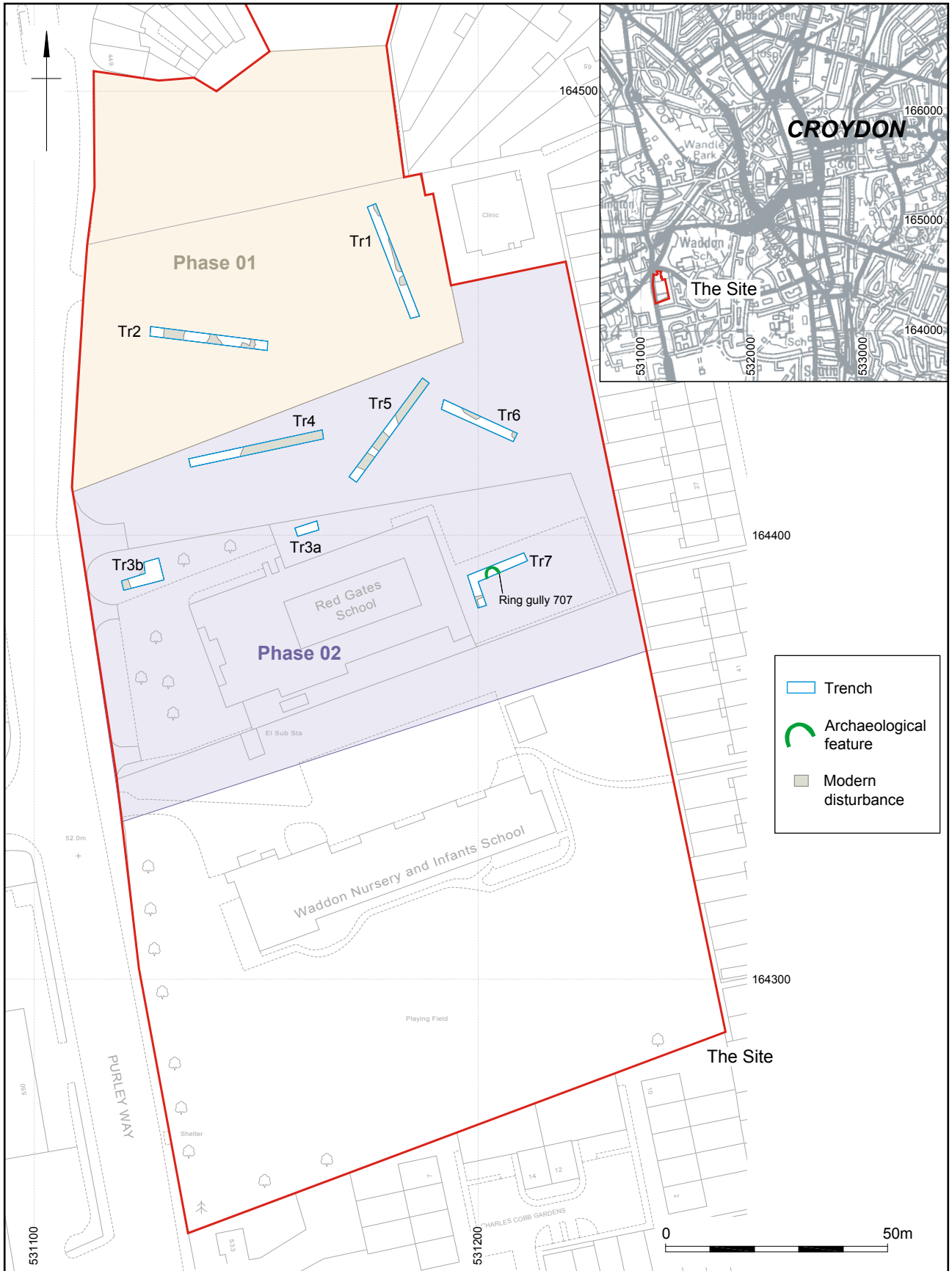
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Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\171991\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\09_12\171991_eval.dwg		



Site location plan and trench locations

Figure 1



Plate 1: General view of Trench 4, view from east



Plate 2: South facing representative section of Trench 2



Plate 3: General view of Trench 7, view from east



Plate 4: East facing representative section of Trench 3b



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