

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Harris Primary School, Purley Way
London Borough of Croydon
CR0 4RJ**

NGR TQ 3117 6428

Planning Ref: 15/05629/P

ASE Project No: 8566

Site Code: PWA16

ASE Report No: 2016191

OASIS id: archaeol6-251042



By Garrett Sheehan

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By Garrett Sheehan

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Wilmott Dixon to undertake an archaeological evaluation at on land at 533 Purley Way, London Borough of Croydon. The evaluation comprised five machine excavated trenches.

A superficial geology of sandy clay was recorded between 52.19m and 53.35m aOD. These natural deposits were overlain by a subsoil of root-disturbed sandy clay and topsoil across most of the site. Made ground deposits associated with the demolition of Waddon Infants School (situated to the north of the site) and the construction of the housing bordering the southern end of the site, were encountered at the northern and southwest ends of the site.

A small amount of residual flint and probable medieval pottery was recovered from the interface between the superficial geology and the overlying topsoil but no archaeological cut features or deposits were encountered.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 The Finds**
- 6.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

Bibliography

Acknowledgements

Appendix 1: HER Summary

Appendix 2: OASIS Form

Appendix 3: Archaeologically Negative Trenches: List of recorded contexts

TABLES

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

Table 2: Finds quantification

Table 3: CBM fabric descriptions

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Trench location

Figure 3: Trench photographs

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Wilmott Dixon to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at 533 Purley Way, adjacent to its junction with Propeller Crescent (Figure 1, NGR: TQ 3117 6428).
- 1.1.2 The proposed school site, which covers an area of c. 0.45ha, comprises a roughly rectangular grassed plot situated to the east of Purley Way and south of Propeller Crescent. It is proposed for development as a new primary school, The Harris Academy (Ref. No. 15/05629/P). It is also proposed that temporary classrooms be placed on part of the site for a year (Ref. No. 15/05623/P).
- 1.1.3 The site lies within an 'Archaeological Priority Zone' (also known as Archaeological Priority Areas) defined by Historic England's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) who advise the Borough on archaeological matters. The APZ encompasses the London-Brighton Road, an area of potential archaeological significance. Given this potential an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment/Heritage Statement (ASE 2015) was undertaken as the first stage of archaeological work and submitted with the planning applications.
- 1.1.4 Following this, an archaeological field evaluation was undertaken to better understand the site and its archaeological potential.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The underlying geology of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey as chalk deposits of the undifferentiated Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation/Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation.
- 1.2.2 Geotechnical work established that the chalk is overlain by a thin layer of sand and clay. Dumped materials are also present, presumed to be associated with the demolition of the Waddon Infants School (situated to the north of the site) in c. 2010.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 The site is proposed for development as a new primary school, The Harris Academy (Ref. No. 15/05629/P). It is also proposed that temporary classrooms be placed on part of the site for a year (Ref. No. 15/05623/P).
- 1.3.2 As discussed above, the site lies within an APZ, therefore archaeological evaluation was undertaken to better understand the site and its archaeological potential in line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the saved policies of the Croydon Unitary Development Plan (2006):
- 1.3.3 National Planning Policy Framework
Government policies relating to planning are given in the National Planning Policy Framework. Section 12 (paragraphs 126 – 141) of the Framework (Conserving and enhancing the historic environment) outlines policies relating

to the historic environment and the key role it plays in the Government's definition of sustainable development, the principle which underpins the document.

- 1.3.4 The Framework requires that local planning authorities 'should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment', recognising that 'heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource' and should be conserved 'in a manner appropriate to their significance'.
- 1.3.5 The Framework requires that planning applicants should 'describe the significance of any heritage assets affected' by their application, 'including any contribution made by their setting'.
- 1.3.6 The NPPF is supported by Planning Policy Guidance, launched in March 2014 (<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>). In specific relation to historic environment issues, further guidance is provided by Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3, issued by Historic England and the Historic Environment Forum. (<http://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/planning-system/>).
- 1.3.7 Local Planning Policy
London Plan 2011
The Regional Spatial Strategy for Greater London, the London Plan, includes a policy relating to the historic environment.

Policy 7.8 – Heritage Assets and Archaeology

This policy seeks to preserve heritage assets and their settings, or, where preservation is not feasible, to ensure the assets are recorded, disseminated and archived.

- 1.3.8 **Croydon Unitary Development Plan / Local Development Framework**
The Croydon UDP is in the process of being replaced by the Croydon LDF. The UDP contained a number of policies relating to the historic environment, all of which have been saved to enable consistent planning decisions to be made throughout the transition period. Policies relevant to the present Site and Study Area are listed below:

Policy SP4:

The Council will:

- a) Preserve or enhance areas of recognised and valued character or special interest;
- b) Prevent the loss in the identity of different parts of the Borough including conservation areas and Local Areas of Special Character, and publish Proposals Statements for all conservation areas;
- c) Preserve or enhance listed buildings and their setting, and historic parks and gardens;
- d) Use legislative powers to secure improvements to areas and repairs to buildings, and to impose Article 4 Directions when needed;

- e) Seek to retain buildings on the Local List which contribute to the character of an area;
- f) Promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the Borough and its interpretation and presentation to the community.'

Policy UC11: Development Proposals on Archaeological Sites

Development will only be permitted if all the following criteria are met:

- (i) Proposals have been properly assessed and planned for archaeological implications, where development may affect the archaeological heritage of a site. This may involve preliminary archaeological site evaluations, commissioned by the applicants from a professionally qualified archaeological practice or archaeological consultant;
- (ii) Early co-operation regarding the proposals between landowners, developers and archaeological practices, in accordance with the principles of the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice, has been demonstrated;
- (iii) The siting and design of the new development has regard to minimising the disturbance of archaeological remains, ensuring that those most important are permanently preserved in situ;
- (iv) An appropriate level of archaeological investigation, excavation, recording, analysis and publication has been agreed with the Council, secured where appropriate by the use of planning conditions or agreements;
- (v) The provision of access and facilities that interpret and explain archaeological sites to the public has been considered, secured where appropriate by the use of planning conditions or agreements.

Policy UC12: Preserving Nationally Important Remains

There will be a presumption against development that would harm archaeological remains of national importance and their setting, whether scheduled or not.

Policy UC13: Preserving Locally Important Remains

Decisions on development proposals affecting local remains will take account of the archaeological importance of those remains, the need for the development, the likely extent of any harm, and the prospects of the proposals successfully preserving by record the archaeological interest of the site.

- 1.3.9 An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2016) was prepared and approved by all parties prior to the evaluation. This set out the methodology to which all works were carried out, which are in accordance with the ClfA standards and guidance (ClfA 2014)

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out between the 3rd and the 5th May 2016 and has been prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2016). The work was carried out by Garrett Sheehan (Archaeologist) and John Hirst (Assistant Archaeologist). The fieldwork was managed by Andy Leonard and the post-excavation work by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Heritage Statement) was undertaken (ASE 2015). The following archaeological and historical background is summarised from that report. No archaeological field investigations have been undertaken at the site to date and no known heritage assets have been recorded on the site.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 There are numerous records (25) relating to prehistoric remains in the vicinity of the site. The earliest of these comprise finds spots of flint implements of Palaeolithic date. Other lithic finds spots date to the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age. Finds scatters have also been noted. Evidence of Mesolithic occupation has been recorded and later prehistoric occupation is evidenced by the presence of trackways, hearths and cut features, such as ditches and pits.

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 There are fewer references to Roman remains in the vicinity of the site, comprising artefacts, an occupation site at Aldwick Road and finds spots of Roman coins. The London-Brighton Road APZ, which extends into the site, runs along the projected route of a Roman road through Croydon. Other possible Roman roads are also recorded in the vicinity at Mere Bank and Warrington Road.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon

2.4.1 Croydon was one of the small settlements which grew up around the periphery of central London in the Anglo Saxon period, the centre of London being largely abandoned. The place-name has British origins, suggesting a sub-Roman settlement present upon which a Saxon population was grafted. Several cemeteries of this period have been recorded in the vicinity of Croydon; those at Bramley Hill Road and Croydon Road lie within 750m of the site.

2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 The site lies to the west of the medieval centre of Croydon and south of medieval settlement at Beddington. Medieval artefacts and features have been identified within 750m of the site, along with field boundary ditches, a kiln/oven and industrial structures. Overall it is considered that the site is likely to lie within an agricultural landscape at this time

2.6 Post-Medieval and Modern

2.6.1 The post-medieval and modern periods are, unsurprisingly, well represented in the archaeological and historical record. The site and its environs appear to have remained largely undeveloped, as agricultural land, through the majority of the post medieval period. A survey of 1646 documents a manor house in Waddon which was replaced by a 17th-century house at 375 Purley Way (north of the site) The house was demolished in 1902.

2.6.2 The site's environs began to develop in the 19th-century, with a dwelling known as 'Coldharbour' being depicted by 1838 on the Croydon Tithe map. The site falls within the associated grounds of the dwelling, in a field recorded as 'littlefield' (Award 2173, 3 acres and 58 perches, owned and occupied by John Wood). By 1933 the surrounding landscape had been transformed from agricultural to suburban sprawl typical of the interwar years. The site itself remained largely undeveloped, being incorporated into the grounds of Waddon Infants School by 1955 as a playing field. With the closure and demolition of Waddon Infants School in 2010 the Site has remained undeveloped.

2.6.3 A review of the available satellite imagery (Google Earth) demonstrates that the site and its environs underwent fairly notable change during the course of the early 21st century, with demolition of two schools to its north between 2010 and 2012. The 2011 satellite shows what appear to be demolition dump materials within the Site. By 2012 a series of modern terraced houses was under construction to the north-east of the site along the new road Propeller Crescent, being complete by 2013.

2.6 Project Aims and Objectives

2.6.1 The aims of the evaluation were:

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains
- Where possible consider the character, date, and significance of such remains if present
- To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains
- To enable the archaeology advisor at GLAAS to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work at the site

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Five trenches (Trenches 1-5; Figure 2) were excavated under archaeological supervision using a 360 tracked excavator; all trenches measured 30.00m x 1.60m in plan. Trench 5 was moved from the northwest-southeast orientation depicted in the WSI to a northeast-southwest orientation, in order to avoid blocking vehicle access to the interior of the site.
- 3.1.2 The trenches were scanned using a cable avoidance tool prior to excavation. Excavation was undertaken in spits of no more than 0.10m to the top of the underlying natural substrate, or to the top of archaeological deposits, whichever was higher.
- 3.1.3 All deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheets. Vertical sections were taken across features where necessary and a comprehensive photographic record taken.
- 3.1.4 The trenches were located and planned by hand and tied in to the Ordnance Survey.
- 3.1.5 Spoil heaps and trench bases were scanned by eye for unstratified finds. Trench bases and sections were hand cleaned after machine excavation.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	20
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	0
Digital photos	61
Permatrace sheets	0
Trench Record Forms	5

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

A small quantity of residual, broadly prehistoric lithic material and medieval pottery was recovered from the interface between the superficial geology and the overlying topsoil. No archaeological cut features or deposits were encountered in the evaluation.

4.1 Trench 1

4.1.1 Trench 1 was located in the west of the site and was excavated along a broadly north-south orientation. It measured 30.00m x 1.60m in plan and was 0.61m deep at the northern end and 0.55m deep at the southern end. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural superficial geology.

4.1.2 The superficial geology [1/002] was encountered at between 52.19m and 53.02m aOD. This natural deposit was overlain at the northern end of the trench with a layer of root-disturbed sandy clay silt [1/005] which had clearly derived from the natural deposit. Three pieces of struck flint were recovered from this disturbed interface between the natural geology and the overlying topsoil.

4.1.3 At the southern end of the trench the surface geology was sealed by a 0.25m thick layer of grey/ brown sandy clay silt [1/004], from which a number of CBM fragments and a glass shard of modern date was recovered. This became indistinguishable from the topsoil towards the centre of the trench and likely represents a buried topsoil horizon.

4.1.4 Overlying this sandy clay silt layer at the trenches' southern end was a 0.15m thick layer of chalk fragments [1/003], clearly derived from the bedrock geology underlying the site.

4.1.5 The chalk layer [1/003] was overlain by a thin (0.15m max.) layer of sod and the disturbed sandy clay layer in the northern half of the trench was sealed by up to 0.51m of sandy clay silt topsoil [1/001].

4.1.3 No archaeological deposits or cut features were encountered in this trench.

4.2 Trench 2

4.2.1 Trench 2 was located in the west of the site and excavated along a broadly east-west orientation. It measured 30.00m x 1.60m in plan and was 0.37m deep at its eastern end and 0.41m deep at the western end. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural superficial geology.

4.2.2 The superficial geology [2/002] was encountered at between 52.60 and 52.81m aOD. This natural deposit was sealed by 0.30m to 0.36m of sandy clay silt topsoil.

4.2.3 No archaeological finds, deposits or cut features were encountered in this trench.

4.3 Trench 3

- 4.3.1 Trench 3 was located in the centre of the site and excavated along a broadly north–south orientation. It measured 30.00m x 1.60m in plan and was 1.00m deep at its northern end and 0.40m deep at the southern end. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural superficial geology.
- 4.3.2 The surface geology [3/003] was encountered at between 52.75m to 53.35m aOD. This natural deposit was overlain through most of the trench by a thin (0.19m max.) sandy clay silt subsoil [3/002] at its interface with the topsoil layer [3/001]; however at the trench’s northern end the surface geology was sealed by a 0.10m thick layer of modern crushed stone and building rubble [3/005], which was overlain in turn by a 0.58m thick deposit of redeposited topsoil containing modern refuse [3/004]. These deposits were sealed by between 0.21m to 0.25m of sandy clay silt topsoil [3/001].
- 4.3.3 No archaeological finds, deposits or cut features were encountered in this trench.

4.4 Trench 4

- 4.4.1 Trench 4 was located in the east central part of the site and excavated along a northeast–southwest orientation. It measured 30.00m x 1.60m in plan and was 0.67m deep at its north-eastern end and 0.52m deep at the southwestern end. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural superficial geology.
- 4.4.2 The surface geology [4/003] was encountered at between 52.56m to 53.35m aOD. This natural deposit was overlain through most of the trench by a thin (0.15m max.) sandy clay silt subsoil [4/002] at its interface with the topsoil layer [4/001]. This subsoil layer produced four pieces of struck flint.
- 4.4.3 As in Trench 3, the natural substrate at the trench’s northeast end was overlain by a made ground deposit [4/004], which comprised a mix of modern ‘pea-gravel’, concrete and brick. These deposits were sealed by between 0.23m to 0.25m of sandy clay silt topsoil [4/001], from which a knife of late 19th or early 20th century date was recovered.
- 4.4.4 No archaeological deposits or cut features were encountered in this trench.

4.4 Trench 5

- 4.4.1 Trench 5 was located in the eastern part of the site and excavated along a northeast–southwest orientation. It measured 30.00m x 1.60m in plan and was 0.55m deep at its north-eastern end and 0.52m deep at the south-western end. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural superficial geology.
- 4.4.2 The surface geology [5/003] was encountered at between 53.09m to 53.30m aOD. This natural deposit was overlain through most of the trench by a thin (0.10m max.) sandy clay silt subsoil [5/002] at its interface with the topsoil layer [5/001]. This subsoil layer produced a small quantity of medieval and post medieval pottery sherds as well as a single flint flake and a possible 18th century floor tile fragment.

- 4.4.3 As in Trenches 3 and 4, the natural substrate at the north-eastern end of Trench 5 was overlain by a layer of redeposited topsoil containing modern refuse and building debris [5/004]. These deposits were sealed by between 0.21m to 0.43m of sandy clay silt topsoil [5/001], which had been cut by three sub-rectangular geotechnical pits, backfilled with a mix of redeposited topsoil and geological deposits, which also impacted upon the underlying layers.
- 4.4.4 No archaeological deposits or cut features were encountered in this trench.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered and were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 2). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)
1/004			7	328	1	23				
1/005							3	45		
4/001							1	63	1	58
4/002	1	1	1	13			4	51		
5/002	3	18	1	33			1	4		
Total	4	19	9	374	1	23	9	163	1	58

Table 2: Finds quantification

5.2 The Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 A small collection of post-Roman pottery (4 sherds, weighing 19g) including medieval/early post-medieval material (as well as late post-medieval pottery) was recovered in subsoil deposits [4/002] and [5/002].

5.3 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.3.1 The archaeological work produced a total of eight pieces of flint considered to be humanly struck, weighing 98g. The flintwork was recovered from three contexts in three trenches (contexts [1/005], [4/002] and [5/002]). It displays heavy edge damage suggesting successive re-depositions. The pieces are all manufactured from a mid to dark grey flint. Where present the cortex is mainly stained and abraded. This chalk-derived raw material would have been available locally. A piece displays a brown orange band below a dark green cortex. It is likely to represent a piece of Bullhead flint. Several pieces display a glossy surface, a condition frequently associated with movement in sandy deposits.

5.3.2 The small assemblage consists of six flakes, a retouched blade-like flake and a miscellaneous flake. None of these artefacts are particularly chronologically diagnostic, and only a broad prehistoric date can be proposed for this small assemblage.

5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.4.1 Nine pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing a total of 365g were recovered from three contexts at Harris Academy: [1/004]; [4/002]; and [5/002]. With the exception of the CBM from [5/002] all the material were flat tile fragments, mostly likely peg tile although only one fragment from [1/004] had

a circular peg hole in evidence. The majority of all the tile collected – seven of the nine fragments - were from context [1/004].

- 5.4.2 The piece of CBM taken from [5/002] is believed to be an edge fragment of a floor tile, but was too broken to say for certain. None of the assemblage is particularly dateable although a late post-medieval c.18th century date is suggested. The variety of fabrics present despite the small quantity of CBM recovered suggests building debris from more than one building or phase of construction. Fabric descriptions are provided in Table 3.

Fabric	Description
T1	Dense, medium orange fabric with moderate coarse sugary quartz.
T2	Dense and slightly micaceous fabric with 'gritty' texture. Common fine quartz and/or shell fragments; sparse oxide speckle up to 0.5mm.
T3	Hard and clean looking fabric with sparse calcareous deposits up to 0.5mm and medium burnt oxides.
FT1	Dense, reddish fabric with moderate fine micaceous white speckle, sparse very coarse white silty deposits up to 18mm and burnt oxides up to 5mm.

Table 3: CBM fabric descriptions

5.5 The Metalwork by Susan Chandler

- 5.5.1 A knife was recovered from context [4/001]. It has a largely corroded, incomplete blade and a handle made from Xylonite or similar early plastic, giving it a fairly recent, late 19th to mid-20th century date.
- 5.5.2 The significance of this object is low and there is no potential for further work.

5.6 The Glass by Susan Chandler

- 5.6.1 A single sherd of modern textured window glass weighing 23g was recovered from context [1/004].
- 5.6.2 The significance of this object is low and there is no potential for further work.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 A superficial geological deposit of sandy clay was recorded across the site between 52.19m and 53.35m aOD. Across most of the site a root-disturbed interface was encountered between the natural geology and the overlying topsoil.
- 6.1.2 Dumped deposits of building material and disturbed topsoil were encountered at the northern end of the site in Trenches 3 and 4; these were associated with the demolition of the Waddon Infants School (situated to the north of the site) in c. 2010.
- 6.1.3 A layer of sandy clay silt overlay the natural geology at the southern end of Trench 1, in the south-western part of the site. This appears to have been a topsoil layer which was subsequently buried beneath a redeposited chalk layer; a sherd of modern glass as well as a number of late post-medieval CBM fragments was recovered from below this chalk layer and it is likely that this deposit was the result of up cast material associated with the construction, from the 1930s onwards, of the houses bordering this part of the site.
- 6.1.4 In addition, three backfilled geotechnical pits were re-exposed in Trench 5.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 6.2.1 Root disturbance was encountered in all trenches, however there was no evidence that any disturbed archaeological deposits were present in the area evaluated, nor was there any indication that the small quantity of worked flint, which displayed evidence of successive re-depositions, had been displaced from archaeological features. Likewise, the medieval and post-medieval pottery and floor tiles were most likely introduced as a result of manuring and are not indicative of archaeological features.
- 6.2.2 The building debris recorded in Trenches 3 and 4 is likely to be associated with the recent demolition of Waddon Infants School, while the redeposited chalk deposit in Trench 1 is likely associated with house construction in the 1930s.

6.3 Consideration of research aims

- 6.3.1 The evaluation recorded no cut features or deposits. The presence of a small number of residual flint artefacts is indicative of transitory activity in the vicinity during prehistory.

6.4 Conclusions

- 6.4.1 The evaluation recorded no archaeological features, deposits or significant finds and only minimal truncation.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Appendix 1: HER Summary

Site Code	PWA 16					
Identification Name and Address	Harris Academy School Site, Purley Way					
County, District &/or Borough	Croydon					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 3117 6428					
Geology	Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation/Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation					
Arch. South-East Project Number	8566					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.					
Type of Site		Shallow Urban				
Dates of Fieldwork	03-05-16 to 06-05-16					
Sponsor/Client	Willmott Dixon					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Garrett Sheehan					
Period Summary						
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Willmott Dixon to undertake an archaeological evaluation at on land at 533 Purley Way, London Borough of Croydon. The evaluation comprised five machine excavated trenches.</i></p> <p><i>A superficial geology of sandy clay was recorded between 52.19m and 53.35m aOD. These natural deposits were overlain by a subsoil of root-disturbed sandy clay and topsoil across most of the site. Made ground deposits associated with the demolition of Waddon Infants School (situated to the north of the site) and the construction of the housing bordering the southern end of the site, were encountered at the northern and southwest ends of the site.</i></p> <p><i>A small amount of residual flint and probable medieval pottery was recovered from the interface between the superficial geology and the overlying topsoil but no archaeological cut features or deposits were encountered.</i></p>						

Appendix 2: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-251042

Project details

Project name Archaeological evaluation at Harris Primary School site,
Purley Way, Croydon

Short description of the project Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Wilmott Dixon to undertake an archaeological evaluation at on land at 533 Purley Way, London Borough of Croydon. The evaluation comprised five machine excavated trenches. The evaluation recorded no archaeological features, deposits or significant finds and only minimal truncation.

Project dates Start: 03-05-2016 End: 06-05-2016

Previous/future work No /Not Known

Any associated project reference codes PWA 16 - Sitecode.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed

Significant Finds FLINT Uncertain

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Site location GREATER LONDON CROYDON PURLEY 533 Purley Way

Postcode CR0 4RJ

Study area 0.42 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 53117 16428 50.926382153969 0.178971448066 50 55
34 N 000 10 44 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 52.19m Max: 53.87m

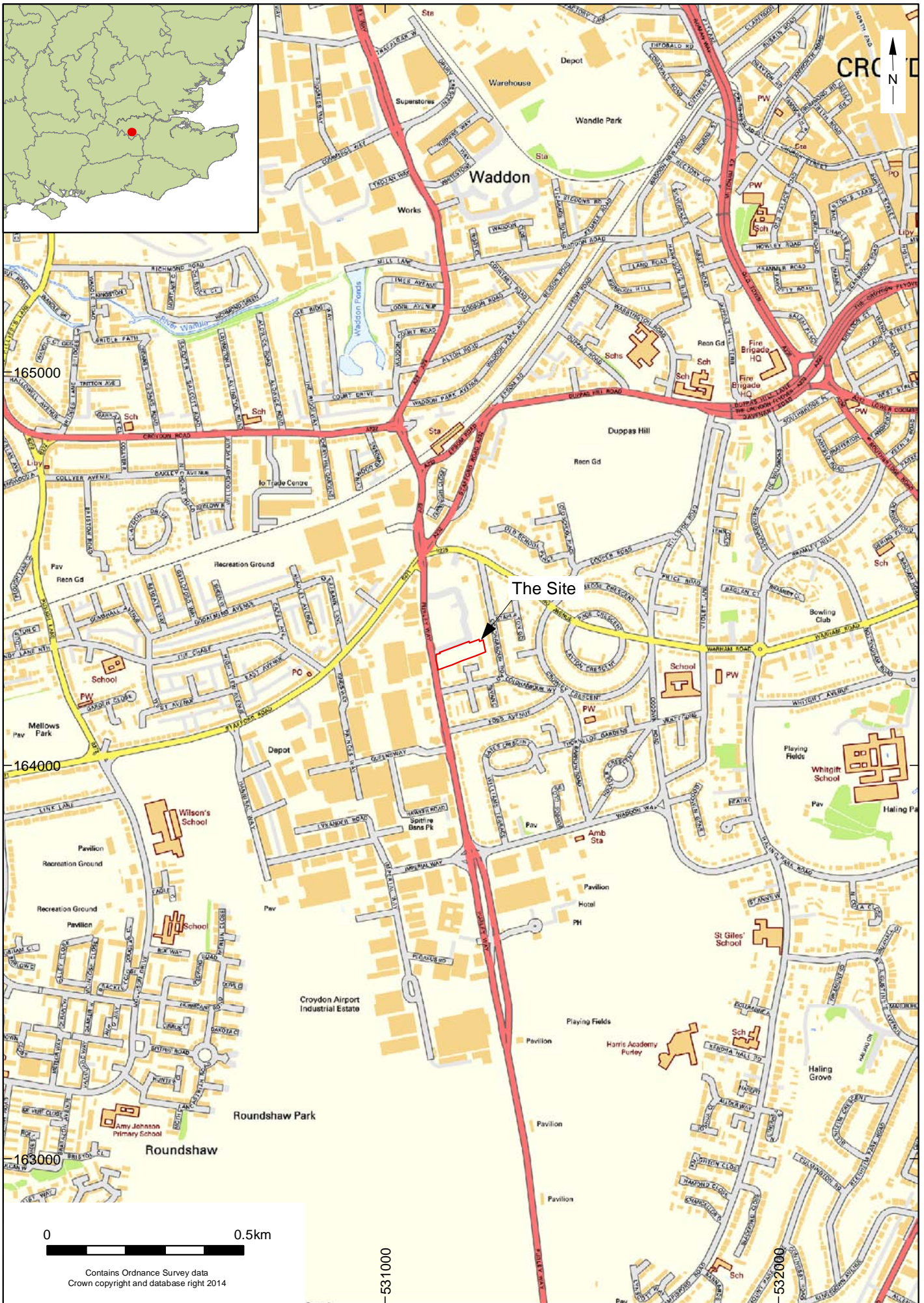
Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator	Willmott Dixon
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Garrett Sheehan
Type of sponsor/funding body	client
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics", "Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Map", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Photograph", "Report"
Entered by	Garrett Sheehan (g.sheehan@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	10 May 2016

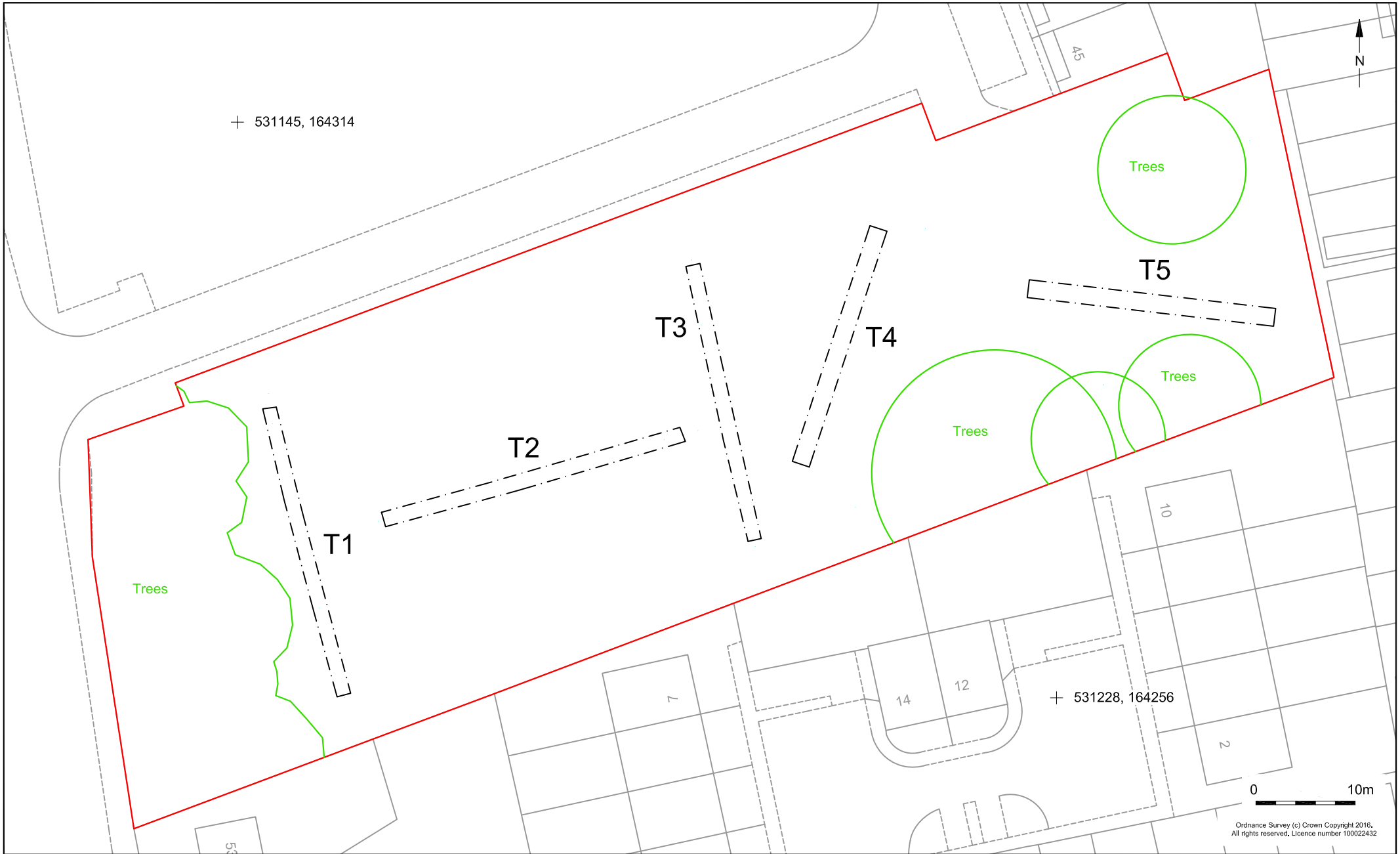
Appendix 3: Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts

Trench Number	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
1	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15-0.51	52.83-53.62
1	002	Layer	Surface Geology	>0.20	52.19-53.02
1	003	Layer	Modern made ground	0.15	53.47
1	004	Layer	Buried topsoil	0.25	53.32
1	005	Layer	Subsoil	0.10	52.29
2	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.30-0.36	52.99-53.18
2	002	Layer	Surface Geology	-	52.60-52.81
3	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.25	53.74-53.76
3	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.16-0.19	53.55
3	003	Layer	Surface Geology	-	52.75-53.35
3	004	Layer	Modern made ground	0.58	53.16
3	005	Layer	Modern made ground	0.10	52.85
4	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.23-0.25	53.23-53.87
4	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.07-0.15	53.16-53.64
4	003	Layer	Surface Geology	-	52.56-53.35
4	004	Layer	Modern made ground	0.35	52.98
5	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.43	53.64-53.82
5	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.08-0.10	53.27-53.50
5	003	Layer	Surface Geology	-	53.09-53.30
5	004	Layer	Modern made ground	0.31	53.43



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© Archaeology South-East		Fiveways, Harris Primary Academy School Site, Purley Way		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 8566	May 2016	Site location		
Report Ref: 2016191	Drawn by: LG			



© Archaeology South-East		Fiveways, Harris Primary Academy School Site, Purley Way		Fig.2
Project Ref: 8566	May 2016	Trench Location		
Report Ref: 2016191	Drawn by: LG			



Trench 1 looking south



Trench 1; Chalk layer 1003 looking southeast



Trench 2 looking east



Trench 3 looking southwest



Trench 4 looking southwest



Trench 5 looking northeast

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