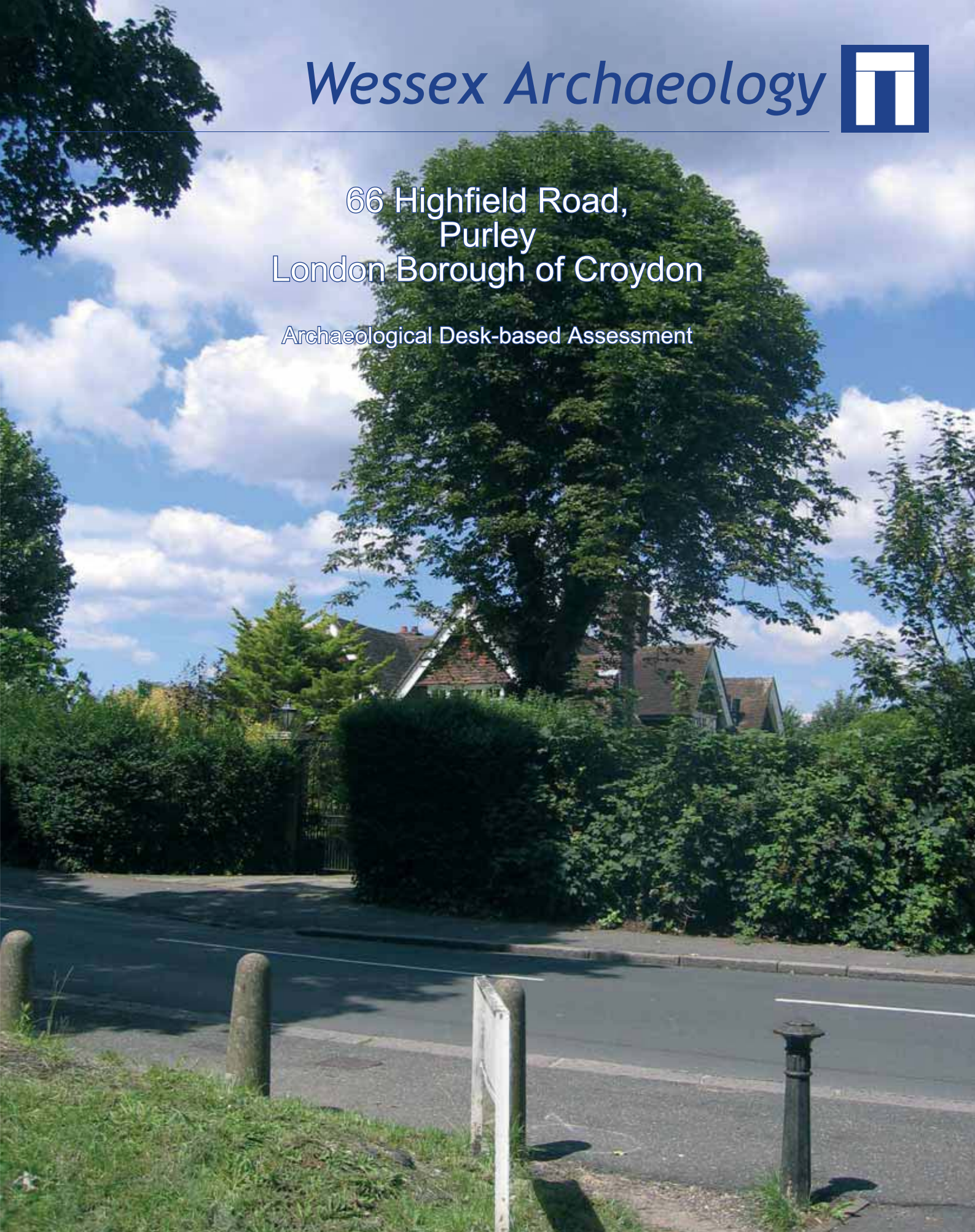




66 Highfield Road,
Purley
London Borough of Croydon

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment





**66 HIGHFIELD ROAD, PURLEY
LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON**

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Prepared for
Tinos Homes Limited
Long Orchard Farm
Cobham
KT11 1EL

by
Wessex Archaeology in London
Unit 113
The Chandlery
50 Westminster Bridge Road
London
SE1 7QY

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66 HIGHFIELD ROAD, PURLEY LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON

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Figure 1 Study Area with results from gazetteer

Figure 2 Map regression: a: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1870
b: 1913 Ordnance Survey map
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**66 HIGHFIELD ROAD, PURLEY
LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON****Archaeological Desk-based Assessment****Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Tinos Homes Limited to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment at 66 Highfield Road (formerly known as 'Red Stacks') in Purley, in the London Borough of Croydon. The Site is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) 531200, 162380 and covers an area of c. 0.2 hectares. At the time of writing, it is intended that the existing buildings will be demolished and 3 two-storey residential buildings with vehicular access and a provision for associated parking will be built. This assessment has been prepared in response to an archaeological condition attached to the planning consent (No. APP/L5240/A/07/2037718).

A Study Area extending for 1km from the centre of the Site has been considered in order to provide an archaeological and historical context for interpretation. Extensive prehistoric remains relating to Neolithic and Bronze Age occupation are recorded within the Study Area. There are no known records of Iron Age finds, although there is evidence of occupation on high ground in the area. Antiquarian references have described a town at Woodcote, to the south west of the Site, dating to the Romano-British period, the remains of which are reported to have been destroyed in the 18th century. The majority of archaeology has been recorded to the south west of the Site, notably Anglo-Saxon funerary activity; an undated burial has been recorded within the vicinity of the Site itself. Woodcote may also have been the site of a deserted medieval village, though the location of any settlement is uncertain. Historic mapping indicates that the Site and the majority of the surrounding area were under agricultural use until 1913, after which a considerable amount of residential development was undertaken, including construction of the 'Red Stacks' house on the Site.

Previous impacts on the Site are limited to the construction of the residential property of 'Red Stacks' on the eastern side of the Site prior to 1933 and the development of the grounds into garden with a privet hedge surrounding it. Potential impacts due to development activities include excavation, ground disturbance and ground compaction as a result of building, access, surfacing, service installation and landscaping measures. Any ground intrusive activity proposed at the Site beyond made ground could impact any surviving archaeological deposits or features that may survive *in situ*.

Overall, a **moderate** potential has been identified for the survival of prehistoric and/or Anglo-Saxon archaeological deposits and features within the Site. Archaeological remains could potentially include burials. In our opinion, further archaeological work is likely to be required prior to development, in order to discharge the archaeological condition. This could take the form of archaeological evaluation to inform an appropriate mitigation strategy.

**66 HIGHFIELD ROAD, PURLEY
LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON**

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Tinos Homes Limited. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the help of the staff at the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service and Compass Consulting for providing the cartographic sources.

This report was researched and compiled by Hilary Valler and the illustrations were prepared by Kitty Brandon. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology (in London) by Lawrence Pontin.

66 HIGHFIELD ROAD, PURLEY LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Tinos Homes Limited commissioned Wessex Archaeology to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment at 66 Highfield Road (formerly known as 'Red Stacks') in Purley, in the London Borough of Croydon, hereafter, the Site.
- 1.1.2 The Site covers an area of c. 0.2 hectares, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 531200, 162380 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.3 It is intended that the existing buildings be demolished and 3 two-storey residential buildings will be erected with the formation of vehicular access and the provision of associated parking.
- 1.1.4 The aim of the desk-based assessment (DBA) was to collate the known archaeological and historical information about the Site in the context of its surrounding area, and to assess, on the basis of that information and past impacts on the Site, the potential for undiscovered archaeological remains.
- 1.1.5 It also aims to assess possible impacts on any archaeological resource likely to be caused by the development scheme and to suggest appropriate mitigation strategies as a means to address an archaeological condition attached to a consent for the redevelopment of the Site.
- 1.1.6 The desk-based assessment has been undertaken in response to the following archaeological condition (Application No. 06/04752P (previously 06/00849/P)), under planning consent (No. APP/L5240/A/07/2037718) which states:

'No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme pursuant to this condition. The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified body acceptable to the Local Planning Authority.'

1.2 Landscape and Geology

- 1.2.1 The Site comprises a residential property (Red Stacks) on the eastern site of the Site surrounded by garden with a privet hedge around the property. The Site is sub rectangular in plan, with Highfield Road to the south, Hillcrest Road to the west, residential properties on the north side and recreational facilities consisting of fields to the east of the Site.

- 1.2.2 The Site is situated at an approximate elevation of 104.50m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and is generally level. The solid geology of the Site is shown to be of Upper Cretaceous Upper Chalk (British Geological Survey 1998, Sheet 270).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Scope

- 2.1.1 The aim of this report is to detail the known information relating to archaeology and the historic environment and to assess the potential for the presence of previously unknown elements that may be impacted by the proposed development.
- 2.1.2 A Study Area of 1km square around the Site was consulted. A brief summary of the sources consulted is given below.

2.2 Research

- 2.2.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted.

Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR)

- 2.2.2 The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) maintains the Greater London Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record (GLHBSMR), a database of all recorded archaeological sites, findspots and archaeological events within the London Boroughs including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Scheduled Monuments. The database was consulted for this report and a synthesised summary of the records located within the Study Area is presented in the Gazetteer in **Appendix 1**.
- 2.2.3 This database is not a record of all *surviving* elements of the Historic Environment, but is a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the Historic Environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the Historic Environment that are at present unknown.

Legislative and Planning Documents

- 2.2.4 The *London Borough of Croydon Replacement Unitary Development Plan (UDP)* (Adopted 13th July 2006) was consulted to inform of any existing development controls relating to the historic environment. This document has been prepared in accordance with national guidelines including Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) Notes 15 and 16.
- 2.2.5 The results of a review of this legislation and relevant details of any statutory designations such as Conservation Areas and Scheduled Monuments are included in **Section 3** of this report.

Documentary Sources

- 2.2.6 A search of other relevant primary and secondary sources was carried out digitally, in Wessex Archaeology's own library and at the GLSMR. The sources consulted are listed in the References section below.

Cartographic Sources

- 2.2.7 A search of historic manuscripts and Ordnance Survey maps was undertaken consulted for cartographic sources. The study of maps and other associated historical sources helps to clarify the archaeological potential of the Study Area in two ways. Firstly, it suggests aspects of the medieval and later land-use prior to its modern development. Secondly, it pinpoints areas within the Study Area which, as a result of that development, are likely to have become archaeologically sterile. The maps relevant to the Site are listed in the References section (**Appendix 2**).

Site Visit

- 2.2.8 The Site was visited on the 31st July 2007. The aim of the visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any potential impacts not evident from the sources. A photographic record of the visit was made and is held in the project archive.

Best Practice Guidance

- 2.2.9 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IFA 1994 revised September 2001).

Assumptions

- 2.2.10 The GLHBSMR data consists of secondary information derived from varied sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this assessment. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

2.3 Legislative and Planning Background**National Legislation and Planning Guidance****Archaeology**

- 2.3.1 The main legislation concerning the protection of important archaeological sites is the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* (as amended). This act provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs). Under this act Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) must be sought for any works which may affect a designated Scheduled Monument.

- 2.3.2 The principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of the archaeological resource within the planning process is *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment in November 1990. The underlying principle of this guidance is that archaeological resources are non-renewable, stating that:

...Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. (Para. 8)

Local Planning Guidance

- 2.3.3 The London Borough of Croydon Replacement Unitary Development Plan (UDP) sets out detailed policies and specifications for development and land-use. The UDP states at 5.9:

Archaeological remains are the main surviving evidence of Croydon's past. They are important to local identity, and are valuable for their role in education, recreation and tourism. Archaeological remains are a finite and fragile resource, easily destroyed by development. Once they have gone, part of the Borough's past is lost forever. The Council endorses the advice set out in PPG16 (1990) and English Heritage guidance.

It goes on to state in 5.39 that:

The archaeology of the Borough can best be protected if as much information as possible is available at the planning application stage. The evaluation, which may involve fieldwork, is needed so that the Council can assess the archaeological implications of proposals. Where appropriate the evaluation may show how developments can be designed so that they do not harm a site. When assessing the requirement for a site evaluation report the significance of any ground disturbance will be taken into account, and will depend on the factors such as the type, quality and exact position of archaeological remains.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This section of the report details the archaeological constraints in terms of the proposed development and is based on information derived from the sources listed in the methodology, taking into account the likely effects of previous land use and the preservation of potential remains.

3.2 Legislation and Planning Constraints

- 3.2.1 For ease of reference details of any statutory and/or local planning designations are detailed separately below.

Scheduled Monuments

- 3.2.2 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Study Area.

Archaeological Priority Zone

- 3.2.3 The Site is situated within an Archaeological Priority Zone (No. 28 Russell Hill) as defined within the Unitary Development Plan for the Borough (Croydon Replacement Unitary Development Plan, 48).

Listed Buildings

- 3.2.4 One Grade II Listed Building is noted within the Study Area to the south west of the Site. Thomas More Roman Catholic School at Russell Hill was built by

John George Bland in 1863 and originally titled the *Royal Warehousemen, Clerks and Draper's School*.

3.3 Archaeology

3.3.1 The wider Study Area reflects human habitation from the early prehistoric period through to the present day, with an emphasis on evidence from the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon periods. The hilltop location of the Site is likely to have attracted human activity since prehistoric times, and there is a strong possibility that evidence of occupation, settlement and for inhumation burials exists in the area.

3.3.2 Records of the exact location of many archaeological records, especially those of antiquity, have been given general co-ordinate positions and though the exact position can not be established, an overview of the archaeology of the area can be inferred from these.

Palaeolithic (500,000BC-10,000BC)

3.3.3 The area has significant results dating to the prehistoric period with flint scrapers which have been attributed with no specified date (**WA01**) and an isolated find of a Palaeolithic flint implement, possibly a saw (**WA02**) were both found to the south west of the Site at Russell Hill.

Mesolithic (10,000BC-4000BC)

3.3.4 One record of a Mesolithic artefact has been recorded and described as a chisel or adze which was also found at Russell Hill (**WA03**).

Neolithic (4000BC-2400BC)

3.3.5 A number of flint artefacts have been found in the Study Area dating to this period; part of a polished axe was found in the garden of 5 Hillcrest Road (**WA04**) with finds recovered from 'flint forays' by Croydon Natural History Society conducted in 1914-17 (**WA05**). A flint core with a single striking platform (**WA06**), a polished grey flint axe with the butt broken off (**WA07**) and two side scrapers with some retouch (**WA08**) were found at Russell Hill.

3.3.6 Within the Site, a single flint scraper with retouch along one edge was recovered (**WA09**). This was given a general co-ordinate position which suggests that the find was located in the area but not necessarily on the Site.

3.3.7 To the north of the Site in the sports ground fragments of a polished axe were found (**WA10**).

Bronze Age (2400BC-700BC)

3.3.8 A few artefacts from this period have been recovered in the Study Area; a bronze socketed gouge was found in 1898 (**WA11**), also a plain socketed axe with a small side loop blade (**WA12**) and a large copper ingot found in 1941 (**WA13**) were all recorded to have been found in the Russell Hill area.

3.3.9 Bronze Age pottery was found in the garden of number 2 Overhill Road just to the north east of the Site (**WA14**). Also found was a grave and skeleton which have been attributed to the Saxon period (see paragraph 3.3.14).

- 3.3.10 A possible penannular ditch with a central circular pit was recorded during an evaluation at Thomas More School (**WA15**) and, therefore, it is suggested that it was either an Early Bronze Age barrow which may relate to other finds of this date in the area, or the remains of an Anglo-Saxon burial tumulus as it was situated within the area of the large Saxon cemetery (see **WA17**).

Iron Age (700BC-AD43)

- 3.3.11 No evidence for this period has been recovered from the Study Area, although there is evidence of occupation on high ground in the area and, therefore, there is the potential for as yet unknown archaeological remains to exist.

Romano-British (AD43-410)

- 3.3.12 Reference to a Romano-British road leading to Beddington villa has now been proven to date to the 19th century (see **WA21**), but antiquarian references have described a possible town at Woodcote, to the south west of the Site, to be of this period. The remains of the settlement are reported to have been destroyed in the 18th century (**WA16**).

Anglo-Saxon (AD410–1066)

- 3.3.13 The name *Purley* means an open space in woodland with pear trees (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983, 644).
- 3.3.14 Reputedly, 107 inhumation burials were found in the grounds of Thomas More Roman Catholic School at Russell Hill when the school was built in the mid 19th century, in a bridle way in 1874 and during road works in 1921. The graves were cut into the chalk and some were recorded with grave goods, in others no skeletal remains were present and there was an absence of artefacts (**WA17**). To the north of the cemetery further inhumation burials were found with weapons during tree planting in Beggars Bush in 1865 (**WA18**). This could be the continuation of a single cemetery to the north, but records are unclear of the number and exact location of them.
- 3.3.15 Further to the north east at Pamisford Road, about 20 graves without weapons and with a single knife within a burial, were found (**WA19**).

Medieval (AD 1066-1499)

- 3.3.16 There is no evidence for this period within the Study Area, with the area under agriculture and undeveloped land. Woodcote is mentioned as being a possible deserted medieval village, although this reference is located further to the west of the Study Area (Museum of London Archaeology Service 2000, 241).

Post-Medieval and Modern (AD1500–to date)

- 3.3.17 Thomas More Roman Catholic School at Russell Hill is a Grade II Listed Building (**WA20**). It was built by John George Bland in 1863 originally under the title of the *Royal Warehousemen, Clerks and Draper's School*. On the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1870 (**Figure 2a**), the school's name is *Warehousemen & Clerks School* and consists of the main building with landscaped grounds to the north east and east.

- 3.3.18 On the 1870s OS map there is evidence for Highfield Road, which is marked but not named. Beggars Bush is noted on the northern side of the road with no evidence of any development to the north, with the land continuing to be under agriculture and undeveloped. The Site appears to be in agricultural land at this time.
- 3.3.19 The eastern boundary of the Site is the original local authority boundary which is also marked on the 1870s OS map. This is a continuation from the south of Coldharbour Lane and was originally thought to be the Romano-British road to Beddington villa, but this has since been disproved by the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society (CNHS) through archaeological fieldwork. Its origins would appear to be as a 19th century lane with the bank forming the boundary between Croydon and Sutton (**WA21**).
- 3.3.20 Very little change has taken place in the Study Area until after 1897; the OS map of this date (not reproduced) shows no development on the Site. The 1913 OS map (**Figure 2b**) shows the encroachment of residential roads to the west of the Site, but the Site is still undeveloped and Highfield Road appears to have become more established as a route.
- 3.3.21 The first map that shows development on the Site is the 1933 OS map (**Figure 2c**). The house has been constructed on the eastern side of the plot of land with the roads surrounding the Site now forming the Site boundary. Highfield Road is noted on the map with Hillcrest Road and Overhill Road having been constructed with residential buildings and gardens as they are today. To the east of the Site, Tennis Grounds and a Pavilion with a Sports Ground have been developed, as noted on the map.
- 3.3.22 No noticeable differences are noted until 1991 (map not reproduced), when the buildings on the land to the east of the Site have been removed, although the area continues to be a sports ground.

Negative Evidence and Modern Features

- 3.3.23 With the plethora of Anglo-Saxon inhumations in the area and prehistoric finds, extensive archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken prior to development in the Study Area. Sutton Archaeological Services undertook evaluations at Land between 21 and 23 Highfield Road (Site Code: HIP01) (**WA22**), 22B Hillcrest Road (Site Code: HLC98) (**WA23**) and 24 Hillcrest Road (Site Code: HCS03) (**WA24**), these all record the observation of no archaeological features or artefacts, with the stratigraphy consisting of topsoil directly above the natural chalk. An evaluation was undertaken by Museum of London Archaeology Service at the Thomas More School (Site Code: RSH96) in which no archaeological material or features were observed (**WA25**). Also at Russell Hill a watching brief by CNHS was undertaken in 1986, this consisted of a large area, which was stripped to reveal only modern features cut into chalk (**WA26**).

4 EXISTING AND POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACTS

4.1 Existing Impacts

- 4.1.1 Knowledge of the recorded historic environment resource can assist in the prediction of buried archaeological remains that may be present or the absence of remains due to previous impacts on the Site.
- 4.1.2 The only previous impact on the Site has been illustrated on the 1933 OS map (**Figure 2c**) with the building of the residential property of 'Red Stacks' on the eastern side of the Site prior to the 1930s and the development of the grounds into garden with a privet hedge surrounding it.
- 4.1.3 As a result of construction of the building on the Site, conditions for the survival of potential buried archaeological remains are considered to be **low** within the footprint of the building. It is probable that any potential buried archaeological remains may be better preserved within the grounds and are considered to be of **Moderate** potential.

4.2 Potential Impacts

- 4.2.1 Development activities which may impact upon the historic environment resource, are:
- Excavation, ground disturbance and ground compaction as a result of building, access, surfacing, service installation and landscaping measures.
 - Temporary landtake during construction phase including compounds, stockpiling, storage and temporary site access.
- 4.2.2 These activities could lead to the following effects on the historic environment resource:
- Permanent complete or partial loss of an archaeological feature or deposit as a result of ground excavation.
 - Permanent or temporary loss of the physical and/ or visual integrity of a feature, monument, building or group of monuments.
 - Damage to resources as a result of ground excavation.
 - Damage to resources due to compaction, desiccation or water-logging.
 - Damage to resources as a result of ground vibration caused by construction traffic.
- 4.2.3 All ground intrusive activity proposed at the Site beyond made ground will pose threats to any surviving archaeological deposits or features that survive *in situ*.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary of Archaeological Constraints

- 5.1.1 There is a **moderate-high** level of recorded archaeology within the Study Area with a **low** potential for Iron Age and Romano-British evidence. There are two archaeological records of Neolithic and Bronze Age date recorded within the Site footprint; due to the uncertainty of the provenance the exact location of these records can not be ascertained, nevertheless there is the possibility of further remains of this date being recovered within the Site. Prehistoric pottery was found with an undated burial within a garden near to the Site.
- 5.1.2 There are no known records of Iron Age finds within the Study Area, although there is evidence of occupation on high ground in the area. Antiquarian references have described a town at Woodcote, to the south west of the Site, dating to the Romano-British period, the remains of which are reported to have been destroyed in the 18th century.
- 5.1.3 The majority of archaeology has been recorded to the south west of the Site, with many records of Anglo-Saxon inhumation burials; the number and description of which has been difficult to ascertain due to the antiquity of the records.
- 5.1.4 There are no known records dating to the medieval period. Evidence from the 1st Edition OS (**Figure 2a**) shows a single building, Thomas More School for Boys. The school, a Grade II Listed Building, built in 1863, and the 19th century lane which originated as the boundary bank between Sutton and Croydon boroughs are the only recorded archaeological remains in the Study Area dating to the post-medieval period. There would be no direct impact upon the listed building from the proposed development.
- 5.1.5 From cartographic sources (**Figure 2a** and **2b**), a considerable amount of residential building was undertaken between 1913 and 1933, when 'Red Stacks' was also built on the Site.

5.2 Further Works and Mitigation

- 5.2.1 Based upon the results of the Desk-Based Assessment, there is **moderate** potential for the survival of prehistoric and/or Anglo-Saxon archaeological remains within the Site, reflecting the wider potential for prehistoric occupation and Anglo-Saxon inhumation burials in this area.
- 5.2.2 In our opinion, further archaeological work is likely to be required prior to development, in order to discharge the archaeological condition. This could take the form of archaeological evaluation to inform an appropriate mitigation strategy.

6 REFERENCES

Cartographic Sources

MAP	DATE	SCALE	ILLUSTRATED	SOURCE
1 st Edition OS	1870	1:2500	Figure 2a	Compass Consulting
2 nd Edition OS	1897	1:2500	Figure 2b	Compass Consulting
Ordnance Survey	1913	1:2500	Not illustrated	Compass Consulting
Ordnance Survey	1933	1:2500	Figure 2c	Compass Consulting
Ordnance Survey	1938	6" to 1 mile	Not illustrated	Compass Consulting
Ordnance Survey	1942	1:2500	Not illustrated	Compass Consulting
Ordnance Survey	1956	1:2500	Not illustrated	Compass Consulting
Ordnance Survey	1961	6" to 1 mile	Not illustrated	Compass Consulting
Ordnance Survey	1963	6" to 1 mile	Not illustrated	Compass Consulting
Ordnance Survey	1975	1:10000	Not illustrated	Compass Consulting
Ordnance Survey	1991	1:10000	Not illustrated	Compass Consulting

7 SOURCES

British Geological Society 1998, *Solid and Drift Geology*, sheet 270

London Borough of Croydon 2006, *Croydon Replacement Unitary Development Plan adopted 13th July 2006*

Museum of London Archaeology Service 2000, *The Archaeology of Greater London*. Museum of London

Weinreb, B and Hibbert, C (eds) 1983, *The London Encyclopaedia*. Macmillan

Victorian Counties History 1912, *A History of the County of Surrey Volume IV*. Downloaded from the World Wide Web on 30/07/2007:
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.asp?compid=43052&strquery=purley>

8 APPENDIX 1

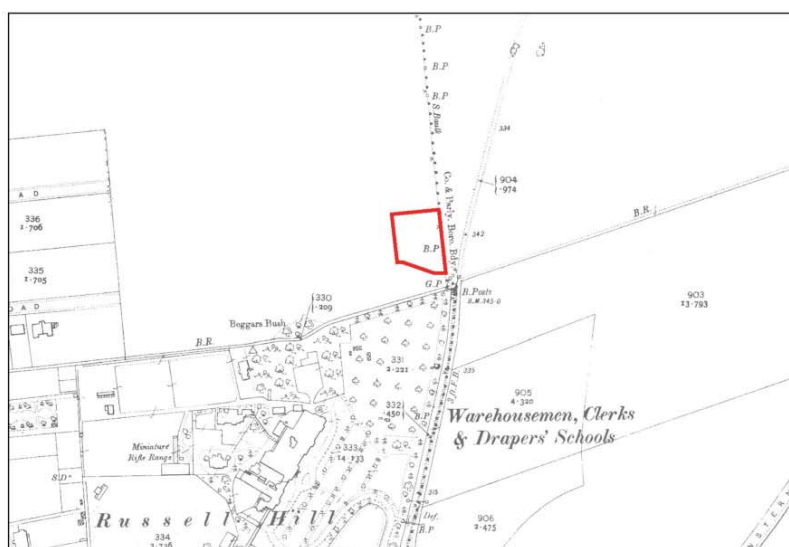
Gazetteer of sites and findspots on Figure 1

WA No	Easting	Northing	Description	Find Type	Period	Other References (GLSMR No/ Site Codes)
1	531000	162100	Flint scraper	Findspot	Prehistoric	SMR Ref 020497
2	530900	162100	Isolated find of a flint implement	Findspot	Palaeolithic	SMR Ref 020056
3	531000	162000	Flint artefact described as chisel or adze	Findspot	Mesolithic	SMR Ref 020068
4	530710	162370	Part of polished flint axe found in garden	Findspot	Neolithic	SMR Ref 030243
5	530700	162370	Finds from 'flint forays by CNHS in 1914-17	Findspot	Neolithic	SMR Ref 020113
6	531000	162000	Core with single striking platform and little worked	Findspot	Neolithic	SMR Ref 020099
7	531000	162100	Polished grey flint axe with butt broken off	Findspot	Neolithic	SMR Ref 020144
8	531200	162400	Two side scrapers with some retouch	Findspot	Neolithic	SMR Ref 020096
9	531000	162200	Side scraper with retouch on one edge	Findspot	Neolithic	SMR Ref 020097
10	531300	162700	Fragments of polished axe	Findspot	Neolithic	SMR Ref 020133
11	530900	162100	Bronze socketed axe found in 1898	Findspot	Bronze Age	SMR Ref 020180
12	531000	162000	Plain socketed axe with small side loop blade with slight damage	Findspot	Bronze Age	SMR Ref 020178
13	531000	162000	Large copper ingot deposited in GFDM in 1941	Findspot	Bronze Age	SMR Ref 020179
14	531200	162400	Pottery from a garden with undated burial found in 1924-9	Inhumation	Bronze Age	SMR Ref 020479
15	531000	162250	Possible penannular ditch with a pit in centre. Possible remains of Early Bronze Age barrow or Anglo-Saxon burial tumulus?	Ditch	Bronze Age	SMR Ref MLO75703
16	530900	162100	Roman town at Woodcote. Remains were destroyed in the 18 th century. Possibly at Russell Hill?	Settlement	Romano-British	SMR Ref 020445

WA No	Easting	Northing	Description	Find Type	Period	Other References (GLSMR No/ Site Codes)
17	531100	162200	Reputedly 107 inhumation burials found in the mid 19 th century when the school was built, in 1921 during road works and 1874 in bridle way.	Cemetery	Anglo-Saxon	SMR Ref 020321/ 020478/ 020481
18	531400	162400	18-60 skeletons were found with weapons around 1865 during tree planting in Beggars Bush area	Cemetery	Anglo-Saxon	SMR Ref 020480
19	531650	162450	About 20 burials with no weapons or good (1 knife found in grave)	Cemetery	Anglo-Saxon	SMR Ref 020482
20	531095	162164	Listed Building of Thomas More School for Boys built in 1863	Building	Post-medieval	SMR Ref MLO82411
21	531240	167770	19 th century lane which was originally thought to be Romano-British road to Beddington villa. Former Mere bank, boundary between Sutton and Croydon boroughs	Road	Post-medieval	SMR Ref 020367/ 020419/ 020665/ 020664
22	530976	162320	Evaluation trench on land between 21 and 23 Highfield Road. Only topsoil revealed above natural chalk, no archaeological remains	Evaluation	Negative evidence	SMR Ref MLO77393/ SAS Site Code? 2001 evaluation
23	530860	162450	Evaluation at 22B Hillcrest Road. Turf and topsoil above natural chalk, no archaeological remains observed	Evaluation	Negative evidence	SMR Ref 025399/ SAS Site Code: HLC98
24	530856	162450	Evaluation at 24 Hillcrest Road. No significant archaeological remains observed	Evaluation	Negative evidence	SMR Ref MLO76307/ SAS Site Code? 2003 Evaluation
25	531080	162220	Evaluation at Thomas More School. No archaeological remains observed	Evaluation	Negative evidence	SMR Ref 022253/ MoLAS Site Code: RSH96
26	531100	162200	Watching brief at Russell Hill. Large area stripped of topsoil revealed only modern features cut into chalk	Watching brief	Negative evidence	SMR Ref 020378/ J. Davison Site Code?



1st edition Ordnance Survey 1870



1913 Ordnance Survey



1933 Ordnance Survey



WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LTD.

Head Office: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.

Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

London Office: Unit 701, The Chandlery, 50 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7QY.

Tel: 020 7953 7494 Fax: 020 7953 7499 london-info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

