



## Waddon Way, London Borough of Croydon

### Archaeological Desk-based Assessment





**WADDON WAY  
LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON**

**Archaeological Desk-based Assessment**

Prepared for  
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## WADDON WAY LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON

### Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

#### Summary

Calford Seadon LLP on behalf of Hyde Housing Association commissioned Wessex Archaeology to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land comprising the Waddon Youth Centre, Brightsparks Nursery, Hilton Community Centre and part of the Purley Way Playing Fields in the London Borough of Croydon, hereafter, the Site.

The Site covers an area of c. 0.5 hectares, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 531188/ 164370. Outline plans concerning Site development are unknown at the time of writing. This report is prepared to inform the archaeological potential of the Site in advance of any future development of the Site.

A Study Area extending for 750m from the centre of the Site has been considered in order to provide an archaeological and historical context for interpretation. The Site would appear to have been undeveloped until post-1975 when the extant Waddon Youth Centre was constructed. Prior to this the Site formed part of the Purley Playing Fields. Pre-19<sup>th</sup> century development in the area largely comprised agricultural and garden activity prior to the onset of Victorian suburbanisation. Previous impacts at the Site are limited to the construction of the extant buildings and associated ground level reduction.

There is a **moderate** level of recorded archaeology within the Study Area; much of the data represents findspots rather than more conclusive evidence. The concentration of stray finds is however suggestive of permanent settlement during the prehistoric and Romano-British eras, although this remains to be further quantified in the archaeological record. Given the documented occurrence of prehistoric and Romano-British activity in the area, it is considered that there is a **low-moderate** potential for the recovery of archaeological evidence from these dates within the Study Area.

Medieval settlement is documented in the wider locality, to date there has been little archaeological evidence to quantify this activity, as such, it is considered that there is a **low** potential for the recovery of Medieval remains within the Site boundary.

Evidence of 19<sup>th</sup> century agricultural and garden related activity is recorded through evaluation at the Hilton Hotel complex west of the Site reflecting a proven moderate potential for the recovery of agricultural and land management related activity associated with Post medieval land use.

As a result of the potential outlined in this report it is suggested that small scale archaeological evaluation fieldwork is likely to be required by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service in those parts of the Site subject to ground intrusive development. This mitigation process would require agreement with English Heritage (Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service).

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**Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Calford Seadon LLP on behalf of Hyde Housing Association. 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. Thanks are also extended to Jane Tunstall of Hyde Housing Group in facilitating access to the sites and to the staff of the Waddon Way Youth Centre and Brightsparks Nursery for their co-operation.

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

## WADDON WAY LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON

### Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

##### 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Calford Seadon LLP on behalf of Hyde Housing Association commissioned Wessex Archaeology to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land comprising the Waddon Youth Centre, Brightsparks Nursery, Hilton Community Centre and part of the Purley Way Playing Fields in the London Borough of Croydon, hereafter, the Site.
- 1.1.2 The Site covers an area of c. 0.5 hectares, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 531188/ 164370 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.3 Development proposals concerning the Site are currently undisclosed. Redevelopment would involve the demolition of extant buildings at various locations across the Site.
- 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 any potential development schemes and to suggest appropriate mitigation strategies in view of future development potential.

##### 1.2 Landscape and Geology

- 1.2.1 The Site occupies an irregular elongated footprint currently occupied by The Waddon Youth centre and associated sports pitch fronting onto Waddon way (**Plates 1&2**), Brightsparks Nursery (**Plate 3**) and Hilton Community Centre accessed from the Colonnades off Purley Way and a small strip of the Purley Way Playing Fields to the rear of these properties (**Plate 4**). The Site is bound by Waddon Way and a garden centre to the north, playing fields to the east and south and the Colonnades development and garden centre to the west.
- 1.2.2 The site inspection noted that the majority of the Site is situated on ground up to 0.75m below the level of the adjacent playing fields. The natural topography of the playing field slopes gently northwards towards the line of Waddon Way.
- 1.2.3 The solid geology of the Site is shown to be of Upper Cretaceous Chalk comprising white chalk with flints (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 circular Study Area with a 750m radius was considered. 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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 and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. The sources consulted are listed in the References section below.



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**Cartographic Sources**

- 2.2.7 A search of Ordnance Survey maps was undertaken. 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 separate components of the Site were visited on the 1<sup>st</sup> November 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)*

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**Local Planning Guidance**

- 2.3.4 The London Borough of Croydon Replacement Unitary Development Plan (UDP) sets out detailed policies and specifications for development and land-use and was adopted in July 2006. 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 does not lie within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined in the Unitary Development Plan (and marked on Figure 1 as Designated Areas).

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**Listed Buildings**

- 3.2.4 Three Grade II Listed Buildings are noted within the Study Area, these comprise the former lodge to the Croydon Airport Terminal (Listed Building no. 201234, Airport House (Listed Building No. 20133) and St Georges Church (Listed Building 201299). The closest of these is the airport lodge on the west side of the Purley Way. None of these Listed Buildings are visible to or from the Site.

**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.
- 3.3.2 Many of the archaeological records within the Study Area have been given a general grid co-ordinate and though the exact position can not be established, an overview of the archaeology of the area can be inferred from these.

**General Prehistoric (500,000BC-AD43)**

- 3.3.3 The Study Area has revealed significant evidence dating from the prehistoric period. The majority have been allocated a general prehistoric provenance, those tentatively attributed to a specific prehistoric era are also identified below.
- 3.3.4 The topography and geology of a landscape can be used to interpret and substantiate the potential for the recovery of archaeological deposits. Prehistoric activity is commonly focused at prominent geographical locations eg. on rising or higher ground either side of river flood plains, hunting grounds, hill tops, well trodden trade/transport routes or on higher ground in proximity to flint/stone beds.
- 3.3.5 The Site is situated west of alluvial gravels suggesting the former path of a watercourse. This geology and that of the surrounding area hold an increased potential for the recovery of prehistoric archaeological remains. Distribution maps produced by the Museum of London Archaeology Service show an increased concentration of prehistoric presence in the locality particularly dating from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age periods (Museum of London 2000, Maps 2, 3 and 5).
- 3.3.6 Several archaeological investigations within the Study Area have recorded prehistoric activity. The majority of these record out of context flints, very few datable features or evidence for settled prehistoric activity are recorded.
- 3.3.7 Immediately west of the Site in the area now occupied by the Colonnades (Formally the Croydon Water Palace), archaeological evaluation undertaken in 1998 (**WA 1**) produced several out of context flints. No features or deposits were recorded in association. Excavation at 542-546 Purley Way in 1993 (**WA 2**) recorded 1,400 struck flints primarily dating from the late Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age periods. A Bronze Age pit and pot were also recorded representing one of only two prehistoric features identified

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within the Study Area. At 702-704 Purley Way (**WA 3**) excavation revealed sparse evidence for prehistoric activity in the form of several residual burnt and struck flints found out of context in made ground.

- 3.3.8 Several archaeological investigations have taken place to the east of the Site along the line of Pampisford Road/Haling Park Road. Burnt and struck flints were recovered at 161-163 (**WA 4**) and at 240 Pampisford Road (**WA 5**). Similarly inconclusive material was recorded at 218-222 Pampisford Road (**WA 6**), finds here comprised burnt and unburnt flakes, chunks and a blade. All were recovered from modern contexts.
- 3.3.9 At Columbine Way (**WA 7**) off Pampisford Road, a concentration of 72 pieces of struck flint and a spindle whorl of probable Iron Age date were recorded during an evaluation in 1994. Slightly further north at 61-61A Haling Park Road (**WA 8**), evaluation revealed a corpus of 95 struck flints, 2 cores, 72 pieces of burnt flint and waste material. Some of this material may be datable typologically to the Bronze Age.
- 3.3.10 The final evaluation highlighting prehistoric evidence at Pegasus Way (**WA 9**) west of the Purley Way provides more substantial evidence and represents the second prehistoric feature recorded within the Study Area to date. Here in 1997, a possible hearth was recorded sealed below brickearth. The feature contained burnt flint and charcoal and one burnt flake of possible Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date.
- 3.3.11 In addition six findspots of prehistoric artefacts not recovered through archaeological intervention are recorded within the Study Area. These comprise a flint artefact from Coldhabour Fields (**WA 10**) to the north, an arrowhead and lithic implement from Haling Grove (**WA 11**) and a Neolithic scraper tool from Haling Park (**WA 12**) to the east. At Pampisford Road (**WA 13**), an axe (of disputed Mesolithic date), several borers, a grey steep nosed scraper, a white heavy scraper, trimming flakes and points and a light grey round scraper are recorded. A general provenance is allocated to these finds. The final two findspots comprise a Neolithic axe from an allotment off Pampisford Road (**WA 14**) and a perforated hammer axe from St Anns Way (**WA 15**).

#### ***Romano-British (AD43-410)***

- 3.3.12 The placename 'Waddon' which derives from 'Woad Hill' was in use by the second century AD (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983, 944). Romano-British activity is recorded at 3 locations within the Study Area. The results of early 20<sup>th</sup> century excavations at Mere Bank (**WA 16**) reputed to be a road of Romano-British origin revealed some evidence to substantiate the claim. Rammed chalk overlying a bed of flint up to 20cm in depth was discovered on a north-south orientation at a width of 14 feet and is suggestive of a road surface of Romano-British Construction. This section of lies on the probable line of the road running from London (Londinium) to Hassocks in West Sussex.
- 3.3.13 Roadside settlement is commonly found bounding Romano-British roads. However, in common with other areas of high ground, the Croydon area has reflected a low level of Romano-British settlement activity to date. It may be

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that the low level of woodland soil type and drainage factors were not favoured for settlement at this time. On the other hand, it may be that settlement was dispersed rather than nucleated (Museum of London 2000, 161).

- 3.3.14 Archaeological evidence for settlement activity is limited within the Study Area, recorded finds in the locality do however reflect a Romano-British presence or influence. A single Romano-British pot was found during excavations at 542-546 Purley Way (**WA 17**) north-west of the Site. Romano-British pottery was also found in plough soil during archaeological investigations at 61-61A Haling Park Road (**WA 18**).

#### **Medieval (AD 1066-1499)**

- 3.3.15 In the 12<sup>th</sup> century, the manor of Waddon, a sub manor of Croydon was given by Henry I to the monks of Bermondsey from whom it passed to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Given its location on the Roman Road, Waddon had become an established settlement by the 14<sup>th</sup> century (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983, 944).
- 3.3.16 Historical evidence suggests that relations between the monks and their tenants were often fraught. For example, in 1303, a commission was appointed by the Crown to inquire into the complaint of seven of the tenants of the manor of Waddon. It was alleged to have been ancient demesne, consequently, the king had ordered the prior not to exact from the tenants of that manor any other customs or services than they were accustomed to perform when the manor was in the hands of the king's progenitors. It is documented that Prior Henry with Brother Bartholomew de la Douse plundered the goods of Robert le Wylde to the value of £100 and others in proportion by night regardless of instruction. (Victoria County History 1967, 64-77).
- 3.3.17 Two archaeological investigations and one site within the Study Area have revealed evidence of medieval activity. These comprise medieval pottery and cultivation soils found south-west of the Site at 542-546 Purley Way (**WA 19**) and early medieval shell tempered pottery likely to represent a pottery kiln in the vicinity at Whitgift School to the east (**WA 20**). The final record concerns 3 sherds of Medieval pottery recorded during excavations at 61-61A Haling Park Road (**WA 21**).

#### **Post-Medieval and Modern (AD1500–to date)**

- 3.3.18 The Waddon area largely retained its rural aspect until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century when due to the arrival of the London Bridge and South Croydon Railway, the area became a popular place for the building of Victorian villas. The Site lay at the southern extent of this development.
- 3.3.19 Three archaeological investigations undertaken within the Study Area have revealed evidence of general Post-medieval activity. Field evaluation at the Hilton Hotel (**WA 22**) on Waddon Way, west of the Site revealed evidence for Post-medieval plough soil and a V-shaped ditch of unknown date. East of the Site at 61-61A Haling Park Road (**WA 23**) bedding trenches and cultivation soil are likely to relate to the 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century garden of Haling Manor. The final record concerns a watching brief undertaken at 212-214



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Pampisford Road (**WA 24**), which recorded an isolated pit of probable Post medieval origin.

- 3.3.20 Cartographic sources show the Site as green field until the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century when the area adjacent to the west was developed. The 1870 and 1898 Ordnance Survey maps show the line of the Purley Way, then known as Coldhabour Lane. By the 1913 Ordnance Survey Edition (**Figure 2A**), the water works on the north side of Waddon Way are in place accessed via a track off Coldhabour Lane, again, no other features are marked in the vicinity. Further to the east the alignment of Pampisford Road and Haling Park road are marked with properties and plots flanking both sides of these roads. By the 1933 OS edition, Waddon Way and the Purley Way playing fields are laid out. The Site lies in green field within the north-western corner of the playing fields. To the west, the Croydon airfield and associated hangars are in operation. By 1941 (**Figure 2B**) the beginnings of development within the north-west corner of the Waddon Way Playing Fields are notable. The footprint of an area later to become swimming baths is laid out, the eastern and south-eastern edges of which form part of the present Site boundary.
- 3.3.21 By the time of the 1955 OS Edition (**Figure 3C**), the swimming pool (now occupied by a garden centre and the Hilton Hotel Complex) is in place. On the east side of this, a track follows the modern line of the entrance to the Waddon Youth centre leading southwards across the playing field to two detached structures on the playing fields. These are likely to represent service or functional structures and they are sited south of the Site under consideration. Other than the track, the Site remains undeveloped at this date. This pattern is repeated on the 1965 and 1975 OS editions. The 1991 OS edition shows the extant youth centre and associated pitch to the rear and the community centre within the Water park (Colonnades) complex. The area currently occupied by the Brightsparks Nursery is undeveloped and forms part of the Water Park complex.
- 3.3.22 To surmise, cartographic evidence reflects that the Site was not developed from green field until a date between 1975 and 1991.
- 3.3.23 In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial development and suburbanisation came to the area. From the modern era, three Listed Buildings are recorded within the Study Area, these comprise Airport House and air tower (**WA 25**) and the former airport lodge (**WA 26**) remnants of Croydon Airport, established as a aerodrome during the First World War and St George's Church built in 1932 (**WA 27**).

#### **Negative and Undetermined Evidence**

- 3.3.24 Eight archaeological evaluations within the Study Area have revealed undetermined or negative evidence. While inconclusive, this information can be used to suggest areas that are likely to be archaeologically sterile and provide evidence that may be later interpreted in view of future information.
- 3.3.25 The closest of these investigations was at 3-5 Waddon Way (**WA 28**) where a row of undated post holes may represent the line of an undated fence.
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- 3.3.26 Further investigations include those undertaken in 2002 at 606 Purley Way (**WA 29**) and at 238 Pampisford Road (**WA 30**), both of which revealed a series of sub circular cuts akin to post holes. No datable material was found in association.
- 3.3.27 Three archaeological evaluations and two watching briefs within the Study Area revealed negative archaeological evidence. The location of these are listed below:
- 43 Haling Park Road (**WA 31**)
- 167-169 Pampisford Road (**WA 32**)
- 234 Pampisford Road (**WA 33**)
- 165 Pampisford Road (**WA 34**)
- 2-4 and 5-7 Kendra Hall Road (**WA 35**).

## 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 Site comprises both developed land and a small area of previously undeveloped green field. The extant structures at the Site represent the only phase of building undertaken within the footprint. It is considered that activity associated with this construction including excavation to facilitate levelling, foundations, infrastructure and surfacing is likely to have impacted upon any archaeological deposits that may have survived *in Situ*.
- 4.1.3 During the Site inspection, the ground level occupied by the Waddon Youth Centre and Colonnades complex (of which the nursery and community centre form a part) was noted to be significantly lower (up to approximately 1.50 m) than the surface level of the adjacent playing field. It is likely that this difference in level is the result of ground reduction undertaken to facilitate development of these sites. Such wholesale ground reduction is likely to have impacted upon any archaeological deposits that may have survived *in situ*. It is therefore considered that there is a lower potential for the recovery of archaeological deposits within these areas.
- 4.1.4 In that part of the Site occupying the playing field (which has not been subject to ground reduction or enclosure) there is a **moderate-high** potential for the survival of archaeological deposits.
- 4.1.5 Given the rural nature of the Site prior to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, it is likely that the Site has been subject to a certain degree of land management/exploitation. Such activity was recorded during excavations to the west of the Hilton Hotel site. The historic laying out of field boundaries, drainage endeavours



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and husbandry techniques that may have been undertaken across the Site are also likely to have impacted upon any surviving archaeological remains.

## **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*.

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## 5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1 Summary of Archaeological Constraints

- 5.1.1 There is a **moderate** level of recorded archaeology within the Study Area, much of the data is spurious and suggestive rather than absolute. The concentration of stray finds suggests permanent settlement of the area during the prehistoric and Romano-British eras, although this remains to be further quantified through archaeological investigation.
- 5.1.2 Evidence for prehistoric activity is recorded at several locations across the Study Area, these largely comprise individual or small groups of stray and out of context finds. Firm evidence for occupation during this period is scarce. Given the documented occurrence of prehistoric activity in the area, it is considered that there is a **low-moderate** potential for the recovery of Prehistoric material within the Study Area.
- 5.1.3 The high concentration of Romano-British activity in the locality gives rise to an increased potential for the recovery of such material. It is considered that there is a **low-moderate** potential for the recovery of Romano-British material within the Site footprint. This opinion bears in mind previous development and impact at the Site.
- 5.1.4 Although Medieval settlement is documented in the wider locality, to date there has been little archaeological evidence to quantify this activity, as such, it is considered that there is a **low** potential for the recovery of Medieval remains within the Site boundary.
- 5.1.5 There is a certain **moderate** potential for the recovery of agricultural and land management related activity associated with medieval/Post-medieval land use prior to development of the Site.

### 5.2 Further Works and Mitigation

- 5.2.1 The Site is situated in an area of **moderate** archaeological potential. As a result of the potential outlined in this report it is suggested that small scale archaeological evaluation fieldwork is likely to be required by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service in those parts of the Site subject to ground intrusive development.
- 5.2.2 It is likely that fieldwork would comprise the excavation of strategically placed archaeological test trenches designed to determine the actual degree of archaeological survival on the site.
- 5.2.3 This mitigation process would require agreement with English Heritage (Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service).

## 6 REFERENCES

### Cartographic Sources

MAP	DATE	SCALE	SOURCE
1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS	1870	1:2500	Compass Consulting
2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition OS	1898	1:2500	Compass Consulting
Ordnance Survey	1913	1:2500	Compass Consulting
Ordnance Survey	1933	1:2500	Compass Consulting
Ordnance Survey	1941	1:2500	Compass Consulting
Ordnance Survey	1955	1:2500	Compass Consulting
Ordnance Survey	1961	6" to 1 mile	Compass Consulting
Ordnance Survey	1965	1:10000	Compass Consulting
Ordnance Survey	1975	1:10000	Compass Consulting
Ordnance Survey	1987	1:10000	Compass Consulting
Ordnance Survey	1991	1:10000	Compass Consulting
Ordnance Survey	1996	1:10000	Compass Consulting (Part of Site Covered)

## 7 SOURCES

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

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2001. Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (IFA).

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Listed Building information

Secondary source material

Westminster City Council website

GIS Mapping, Statutory and land designations

## 8 APPENDIX 1

### Gazetteer of sites and findspots on Figure 1

WA No.	GLSMR Monument ref	MOLAS Site Code	Statutory Designation	Address	Description	Type	Easting	Westing	Period
<b>1</b>	MLO73407	WYC98		Purley way Water Palace	No archaeological features were recorded during archaeological evaluation. A number of struck and burnt flints were recovered from a truncated hill wash.	Evaluation	531380	163640	Prehistoric
<b>2</b>	MLO60646 MLO60650	PUW93		542-546 Purley Way	1400 struck flints recovered during excavation dating from various prehistoric eras primarily from late Neolithic to the late Bronze Age. Also recorded were a Bronze Age pot and pit. Natural ground was recorded during the excavation.	Excavation	531030	164270	Prehistoric
<b>3</b>	MLO63894	PUR93		702-704 Purley Way	A few residual finds of burnt and struck flint recovered from made ground deposits overlying agricultural soil. No significant archaeological fragments found.	Excavation	531200	163400	Prehistoric
<b>4</b>	MLO98162			161-163 Pampisford Road	Natural chalk recorded at a depth of between 79.8 and 80.49m aOD. Burnt and struck flints recorded and an undated channel.	Evaluation	531912	163177	Prehistoric

<b>5</b>	MLO97938	PFR05		240 Pampisford Road	Fragments of struck and burnt flint and probable Iron Age pottery recovered. Natural chalk encountered between 73.20m and 73.53m aOD.	Evaluation	532047	163424	Prehistoric
<b>6</b>	MLO68386	PDD96		218-222 Pampisford Road	Prehistoric flintwork recovered during evaluation including burnt and unburnt flakes, a blade and 6 burnt chunks. All found within modern contexts.	Evaluation	531990	163230	Prehistoric
<b>7</b>	MLO59704 MLO59705	RCS94		Columbine Avenue	72 pieces of struck flint fairly crude, no diagnostic examples found and a spindle whorl of probable iron age date	Evaluation	531920	163370	Prehistoric
<b>8</b>	MLO67382 MLO67471			61-61A Haling Park Road	Evaluation undertaken in 1996. 95 struck flint two cores the rest waste. No diagnostic flints recorded, 72 pieces of burnt flint also recorded. Also struck and fire cracked flints date to the Bronze Age.	Evaluation	531900	163900	Prehistoric
<b>9</b>	MLO68916 MLO68917	IMW97		Pegasus way	Possible hearth recorded sealed below brickearth. Filled with burnt flint and charcoal and one burnt flake of possible Neolithic-early bronze age date.	Evaluation	531100	163500	Prehistoric
<b>10</b>	MLO23304			Coldhabour fields	Flint artefact. No further information given	Findspot	531200	164200	Prehistoric
<b>11</b>	MLO12423 MLO23303			Haling Grove	Findspot of arrowhead and lithic implement	Findspot	532100	163300	Prehistoric
<b>12</b>	MLO8966			Haling Park	Findspot Neolithic scraper tool	Findspot	532000	164000	Prehistoric

<b>13</b>	MLO10783 MLO12426 MLO12427 MLO12428 MLO19622		Pampisford Road	Mesolithic axe although identification is disputed by the British Museum. Also noted brown and white borers, a grey steep nosed scrape, a broke white heavy scraper, trimming flakes and points and a light grey round scraper. General provenance recorded.	Findspot	531800	163100	Prehistoric
<b>14</b>	MLO19625		Pampisford Road Allotment 87	Findspot, Neolithic axe.	Findspot	531970	163560	Prehistoric
<b>15</b>	MLO9088		St Anns Way	Perforated hammer axe. Stone type ?? Identified as Olivine Gabbro.	Findspot	532100	163600	Prehistoric
<b>16</b>	MLO13035		Mere Bank, Croydon	Section dug through the mere bank (a supposed Romano-British road) in 1924. Rammed chalk was revealed overlying a bed of flints 6-8 inches deep and 14 feet wide oriented south/north.	fieldwork	531000	163750	Romano-British
<b>17</b>	MLO60652	PUW93	542-546 Purley Way	A single Romano-British pot found during excavations which also revealed extensive amounts of prehistoric struck flint.	Excavation	531030	164270	Romano-British
<b>18</b>	MLO67472	?	61-61A Haling Park Road	Evaluation undertaken in 1996. Sherds of Romano-British pottery found in plough soil.	Evaluation	531900	163900	Romano-British
<b>19</b>	MLO60653	PUW93	542-546 Purley Way	Medieval pottery and cultivation soils found during excavations which also revealed extensive amounts of prehistoric struck flint and a Romano-British pot.	Excavation	531030	164270	Medieval



<b>20</b>	MLO1507 MLO1866			Whitgift School	Building works at the site of Haling Manor recorded sherds of early medieval shell tempered pottery and evidence for an oven of chalk and clay representing a pottery kiln. The land around the Site would appear to have been in agricultural use until the 16th century when gardens and formal grounds were laid out. Haling House noted by Rocque in 1762.	Archaeological site	532100	164000	Medieval
<b>21</b>	MLO67384 MLO67473	?		61-61A Haling Park Road	Evaluation undertaken in 1996. 3 sherds of medieval pottery recorded	Evaluation	531900	163900	Medieval
<b>22</b>	MLO58666	HOT91		Hilton Hotel	Post medieval cultivation soil recorded overlying natural chalk. A V shaped ditch of unknown date also recorded.	Evaluation	531250	163750	Post medieval
<b>23</b>	MLO67385 MLO67474	HPR96		61-61A Haling Park Road	Bedding trench and cultivation soil of Post medieval date probably relating to the garden of Haling Manor. Probably of 16th or 17th century date	Evaluation	531900	163900	Post medieval
<b>24</b>	MLO78280	PAP03		212-214 Palmisford Road	Revealed 4 cut features interpreted as 20th century garden features. One cut is interpreted as a pit and allocated a post medieval date.	Watching brief	531950	163150	Post medieval
<b>25</b>	MLO82394		201233	Airport House	Airport House, the first purpose built air passenger terminal in Britain incorporating the Croydon airport air tower. Main block 2 storeys 7 bays with central 3 bays.	Grade II Listed Building	531149	163630	Modern
<b>26</b>	MLO82344		201234	Former Lodge to Croydon Airport	Former lodge to Croydon Airport terminal.	Grade II Listed Building	531236	163400	Modern

<b>27</b>	MLO82449		201299	St Georges Church	St Georges Church built 1932 by W Curtis Green.	Grade II Listed Building	531521	164115	Modern
<b>28</b>	MLO98155 MLO98036	WWC05		3-5 Waddon Way	An undated row of postholes recorded during monitoring and evaluation works. Possibly representing a fence line. No datable material recorded in association. Natural chalk encountered between 67.06m and 67.45m.	Watching brief	531883	163700	Unknown
<b>29</b>	MLO76217	PUC02		606 Purley Way	Series of sub circular cuts akin to post holes. The fills did not contain any cultural material, they may represent natural features.	Evaluation	531110	163950	Unknown
<b>30</b>	MLO75789	PMR97		238 Pampisford Road	Regular cut features recorded probably represent post holes, no artefactual dating evidence.	Evaluation	532026	163410	Unknown
<b>31</b>	MLO72932	1996		43 Haling Park Road	Evaluation negative evidence	Evaluation	532050	163650	Negative evidence
<b>32</b>	MLO76388	PAP03		167-169 Pampisford Road	Evaluation negative evidence	Evaluation	531900	163250	Negative evidence
<b>33</b>	MLO74037	PBS99		234 Pampisford Road	Evaluation negative evidence	Evaluation	532050	163350	Negative evidence
<b>34</b>	MLO98259	PMD06		165 Pampisford Road	Negative evidence	Watching brief	531918	163206	Negative evidence
<b>35</b>	MLO98280 MLO98259	KHL05		Kendra Hall Road (2-4, and 5-7)	Negative evidence	Watching brief	531842	163322	Negative evidence



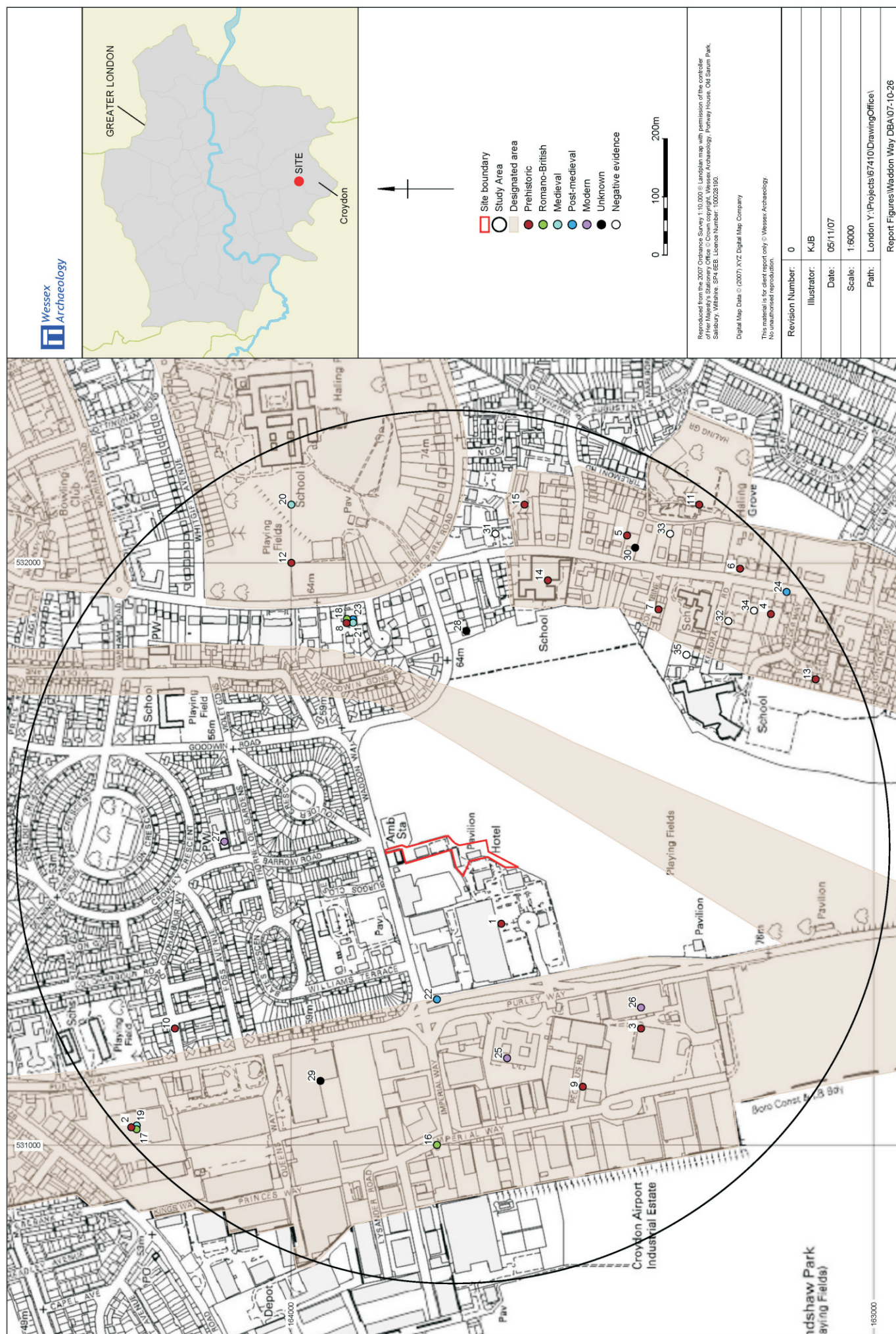
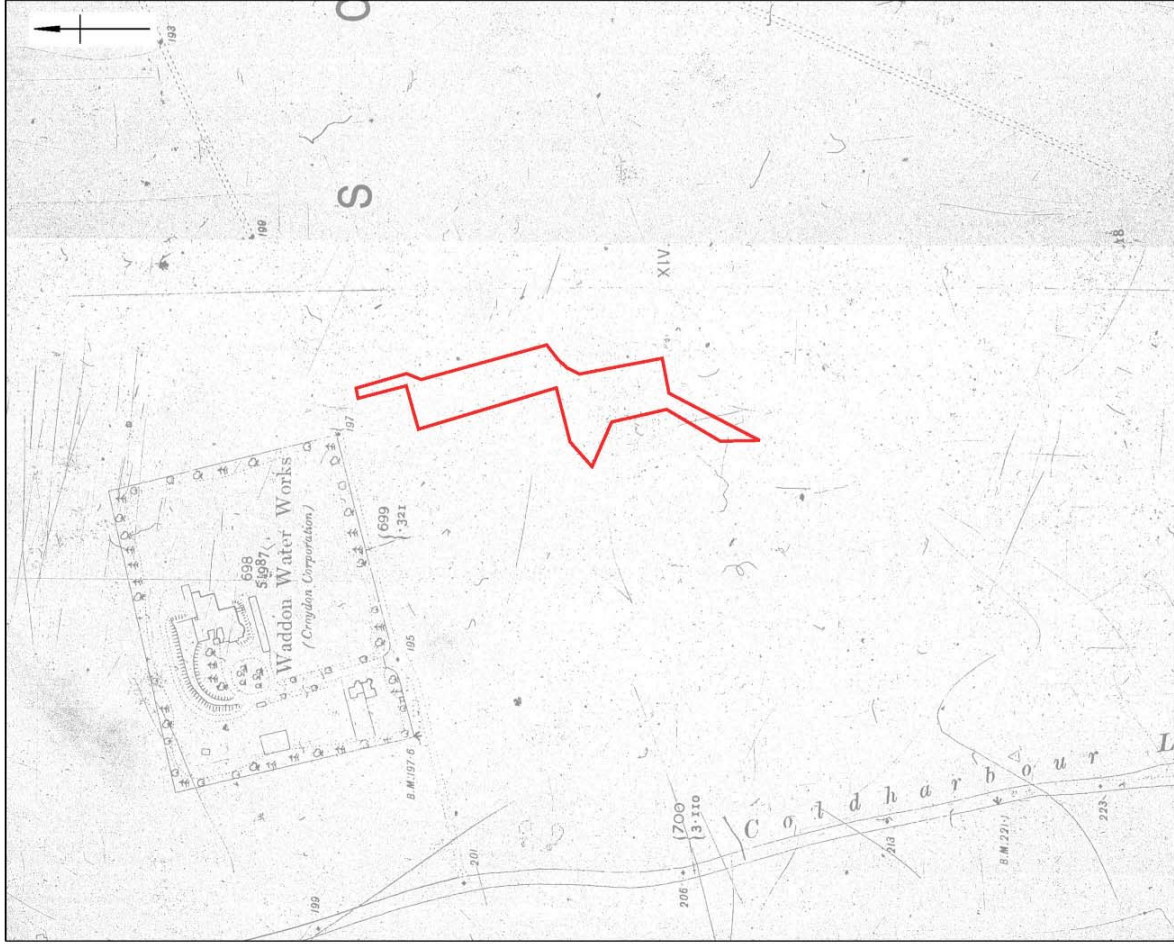
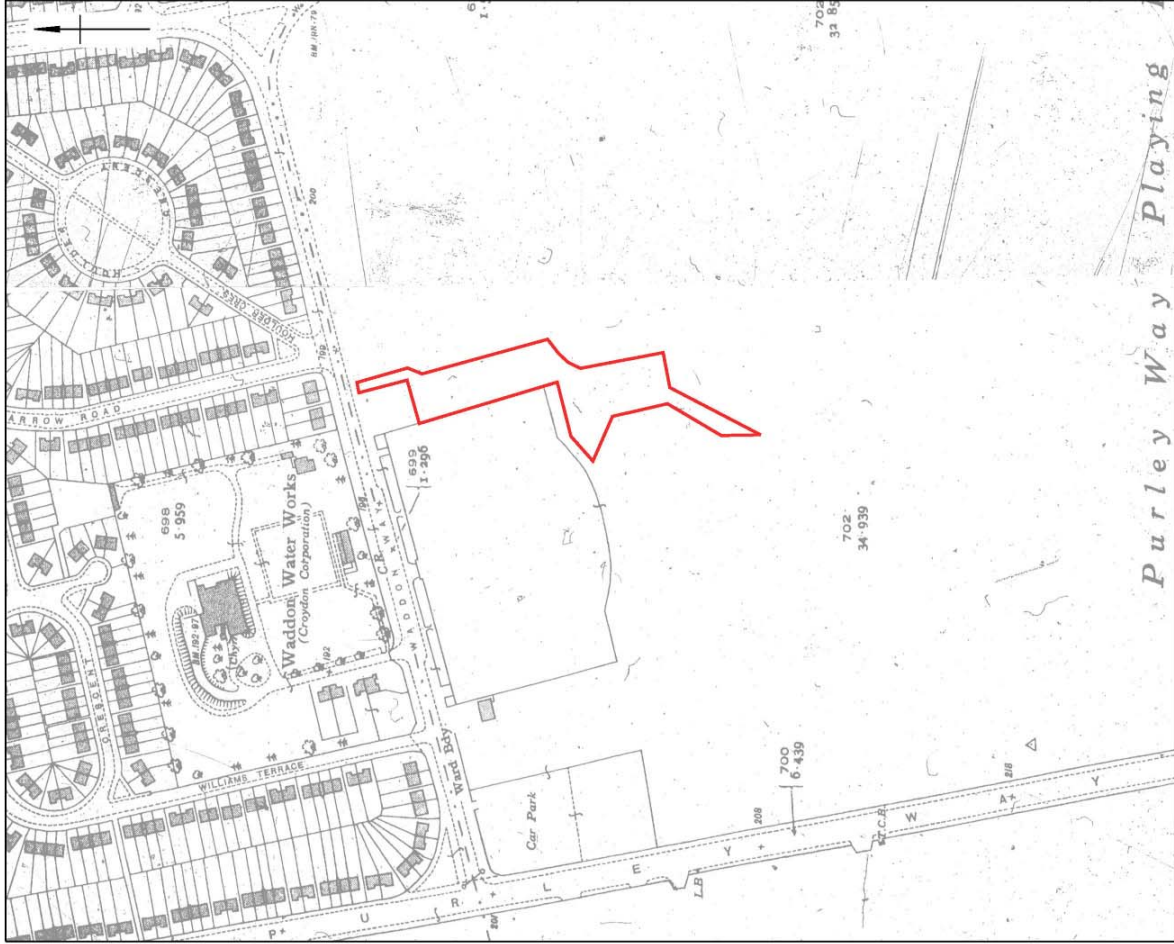


Figure 1






A. Third Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25" Series, 1913 showing Site boundary



B. Ordnance Survey Map, 1:2500 Series, 1941 showing Site boundary



C. Ordnance Survey Map, 1:2500 Series, 1955 showing Site boundary

 Site boundary

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Plate 1: View across Site including youth centre pitch, public playing field and rear of community centre. Looking south-west.




Plate 2: Rear view of the Waddon Way Youth Centre and games pitch. Looking north-west.



Plate 3: View of Brightsparks Day Nursery. Looking south-west.



Plate 4: View of eastern part of Site within playing field. Looking north.

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