

**2 – 4 FELLMONGERS YARD,
CROYDON, SURREY CR0 1RG**

**A PROACTIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
OBSERVATION AND RECORDING
EXERCISE**

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

**PLANNING APPLICATION NO.:
12/02854/P**

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SITE CODE: FMS13

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Site Code: FMS13

Central NGR: TQ32186549

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Croydon

Planning Application No.: 12/02854/P

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological investigation undertaken during groundworks necessitated by the development of 2-4 Fellmongers Yard, Croydon, Surrey CR0 1RG, within the London Borough of Croydon. The work was commissioned by RWF International and was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between 4th and 7th February 2013.
- 1.2 The work was undertaken in response to a condition attached to full planning permission for the redevelopment of the site. The site lies in an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined in the London Borough of Croydon's Replacement Unitary Development Plan 2006.
- 1.3 A scheme of works was recommended by the Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Croydon, Mark Stevenson of English Heritage. The works comprised a programme of proactive observation and recording, whereby the site was stripped by machine under archaeological control to expose any archaeological remains and allow their systematic investigation and recording. The work proceeded until no further archaeological horizons were present.
- 1.4 A deposit of natural Taplow Gravel was revealed across the site which is part of the terrace system of the River Wandle; it was sealed by a layer of agricultural soil of post-medieval date. A large sub-rectangular cut was observed towards the south of the site which contained what is believed to be liming pits associated with a localised fellongery/tanning industry that was present in the area during the post-medieval period. The remaining features, datable to the late 18th – 19th centuries, comprise of two substantial brick wall foundations which likely represent the northern and eastern edges of two buildings that may have once bounded the site on the western and southern sides, a cess pit/converted lavatory block, a cellar and four rubbish pits.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited undertook a proactive archaeological observation and recording exercise at 2-4 Fellmongers Yard, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 1RG between the 4th-7th February 2013. The work was commissioned by Ruslan Aliyev of RWF International in response to an archaeological condition attached to full planning permission received from the London Borough of Croydon (Planning Application Number 12/02854/P).
- 2.2 The site lies in an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined in the London Borough of Croydon's Replacement Unitary Development Plan 2006.
- 2.3 Mr Mark Stevenson, Archaeology Advisor to the LB Croydon, recommended that the archaeological condition should be dealt with by means of a proactive observation and recording exercise. As a result of this Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological works (Mayo 2012), which was approved by Mr Stevenson.
- 2.4 The site is located to the southern side of Fellmongers Yard and occupies an area measuring 171m². The site previously contained 5 brick built single-storey garages used for fruit and vegetable storage, and an area of hard-standing.
- 2.5 The proposed development comprises the demolition of existing garages and the erection of a three storey building with basement area comprising market trader's storage, cycle and refuse storage at basement and part ground floor level and 4 one bedroom and 1 studio flats in the remainder of the building. In the extreme southeastern corner of the site a small area (approximately 3.5m by 3.5m) is excluded from the proposed basement and will not be subject to impact; this area was thus left untouched during the investigation.
- 2.6 In 2012 PCA undertook a watching brief on the site immediately adjacent at 1 Fellmonger's Yard during redevelopment groundworks (see Figure 2, site code FMY12). The investigation recorded natural gravels sealed by post-medieval ploughsoil, beneath 19th century structural remains (Bates 2012).
- 2.7 The groundworks at the site necessitated by the new development consisted of excavations for the proposed basement structure, which extends across the entire footprint of the new build and requires an excavation in excess of 3.0m deep. The archaeological works comprised a programme of proactive observation and recording, whereby the site was stripped by machine under archaeological control to expose any archaeological remains and allow their systematic investigation and recording. The work proceeded until no further archaeological horizons were present.
- 2.8 The site was assigned the code FMS13. Following completion and approval the entire site archive will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

3.2.1 The proposed development is subject to the considerations of policy 7.8 from The London Plan (2011).

3.3 Archaeology in Croydon and the UDP

3.3.1 The London Borough of Croydon adopted policies concerning the preservation of archaeological remains in its Replacement Unitary Development Plan of 2006. These policies and their justifications are contained within Chapter 5 of the document. See: http://www.croydon.gov.uk/contents/departments/planningandregeneration/pdf/Chapter_5_Urban_conservation1.pdf

3.4 Site Specific Planning Background

3.4.1 The site lies in an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined in the London Borough of Croydon's Replacement Unitary Development Plan 2006. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within or near the development site.

3.4.2 The proposed development has been granted planning permission (Planning Application No: 12/02854/P). The permission included a planning condition as follows:

5. No development including excavations for drainage and foundation work shall take place within the site 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 be carried out in accordance with the agreed programme

Reason: To safeguard the heritage of the Borough by providing an adequate opportunity to investigate and excavate archaeological remains on the site before development is carried out, in accordance with Policy UC11 of the Croydon Replacement Unitary Development Plan (The Croydon Plan) 2006 Saved Policies

3.4.3 In accordance with this condition, PCA liaised with the Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Croydon, Mark Stevenson of English Heritage, who directed that a proactive observation and recording exercise would be an appropriate mitigation strategy for the site. PCA prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2012) for the work which was approved by Mr Stevenson (ref LAG/8/820-4, dated 12th November 2012).

4 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

4.1 Croydon is located on outcrops of solid rock (Upper Chalk) which form the hills of the North Downs and date to approximately 80 million years ago when a shallow sea covered the region. The upper geological sequence consists of sandy sediments (Thanet Beds), shelly, sandy clays (Woolwich and Reading Beds), rounded pebbly shores (Blackheath Beds) and dark grey silty

4.2 Croydon is built on one of the lowest and youngest of the sand and gravel terraces (Taplow Gravel) which were formed during the last quarter of the Pleistocene by the River Wandle. The site itself is located on the eastern side of the terrace which slopes westwards towards the River Wandle.

4.3 This topography is attested by the variation in natural heights recorded in studies undertaken in the wider vicinity of the site:

- At Park Lane and Park Street (site code PKE99, TQ32506560) to the east of the site, terrace deposits were recorded at between 56.55m OD and 56.17m OD (Wooldridge 1999)
- At land adjacent to 17 St Andrews Road (site code LCS05, TQ32266488) to the south of the site, terrace deposits were recorded at 45.66m OD (Taylor 2005)
- At Overtons Yard (site code OY02, TQ32216546) immediately to the southeast of the site, terrace deposits were recorded at between 44.94m OD and 45.61m OD (internet source 2)
- At 100 Church Street (site code CYO02, TQ32016559) to the northwest of the site, terrace deposits were recorded at between 42.40m OD and 43.40m OD (internet source 1)

These heights demonstrate a marked topographic fall at the surface of the terrace deposits from east to west.

4.4 The current ground surface of the site rests at 46.00m OD (heights based upon a topographic survey for the neighbouring site, Drawing Ref M476_007.PL1, dated September 2009).

4.5 PCAs work in 2012 at 1 Fellmonger's Yard recorded natural Taplow Gravels at heights ranging between 45.60m OD and 45.46m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

What follows is a summary of the relevant historical and archaeological data relevant to the site. This chapter is divided into four specific archaeological and historic periods.

5.1 Prehistoric

5.1.1 Mesolithic and Neolithic finds are recorded in the Croydon area, and settlement activity dating from the Bronze Age period is known of as well. The Wandle valley, in which the site is located, is known to have been an attractive place to prehistoric populations with the higher and drier gravel terraces providing ideal locations for hunting and gathering, and (later on) a more settled agricultural lifestyle. There has been less recorded evidence of Iron Age activity but it is attested from findspots, such as late Iron Age pottery from 3-7 Park Street.

5.2 Roman

5.2.1 The Roman London to Portslade Way is known to have passed through the area of modern Croydon, and Roman archaeology has been excavated on the current Brighton Road (A235), some distance to the south of the site. It is generally considered that a well-established settlement existed in Croydon in the Roman period, and evidence has been found in the areas around George Street, Surrey Street, Park Street and Whitgift Street (Askew 2003). A short distance to the east of the site, at the junction of Park Lane and Park Street, however, revealed no evidence for Roman occupation (Wooldridge 1999).

5.2.2 It is suggested that as Croydon lies approximately ten miles south of central London it may have been used as the site of a posting station or mutatio. Had there been a posting station at this point a settlement would have inevitably developed and the discovery of deposits dated to the 2nd to 4th centuries at 14 Whitgift Street may suggest a possible period for the development of the site (Askew 2003)

5.3 Saxon and Early Medieval

5.3.1 A 5th/6th century Saxon cemetery was discovered in the 1890's, c. 500 metres from the site at Edridge Road and additional evidence of Saxon occupation in Croydon is known from excavations at 82-86 Park Lane (Askew 2003). It is thought that the late Saxon settlement may have been in the vicinity of the parish church which itself is thought to be built on the site of a Saxon predecessor (Askew 2003).

5.3.2 The earliest documentary reference to Croydon dates to the 9th century when Archbishop Aethered exchanged land in 'Crogedene' for land belonging to Aelfred at Chartham in Kent (Askew 2003). By the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 the Manor of Croydon, 'Croindene', belonged to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

5.3.3 The extent of the medieval settlement at Croydon is not known, but was likely to have been focussed around the Roman road not far to the east of the site. A watching brief undertaken at 100 Church Street (site code CYO02) to the northwest of the site recorded medieval

ploughsoil horizons (Internet source 1).

5.4 Tudor and Post-Medieval

- 5.4.1 Croydon continued to develop through the later medieval period and by the 16th century it had become a large market town at the centre of a the nearby charcoal burning industry of the 'Great North Wood' (Askew 2003).
- 5.4.2 The area of the site was developed throughout the post-medieval period, and archaeological investigations have shown both structural and garden development. For example, at 100 Church Street post-medieval dumped layers were sealed by 19th century structures, and at the junction of Tamworth Place and Drummond Road (site code TMW99, TQ32106560) c.200m to the northwest of the site, post-medieval ploughsoil was seen below a possible well, cesspit and garden wall (Internet source 3).
- 5.4.3 Of relevance to the site is the archaeological work which has previously been undertaken at Overtons Yard (site code OVY02, TQ32216546), just under 40m to the southeast of the site. An evaluation undertaken at this adjacent site (Internet source 2) recorded a layer between 1.5 and 1.7m thick of mixed levelling dumps of post-medieval date, beneath modern horizons. Evidence for the remains of 19th century stables was also found at this site.
- 5.4.4 17th and 19th century stables, associated with the archbishop's palace, were also found at nearby Old Palace Road, to the northeast of the site (Maloney 1999).

5.5 Relevant Work in the Vicinity

- 5.5.1 PCAs work in 2012 at the adjacent site, 1 Fellmonger's Yard, recorded natural Taplow Gravels to be overlain by a layer of agricultural soil of post-medieval date. No evidence for prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity was seen.
- 5.5.2 Above the ploughsoil was a sequence of 19th century ground-raising beneath several brick structures. In the northwest corner of the site was a brick wall which is thought to represent the property boundary identifiable on historic maps from at least 1869. A brick floor which abutted this wall is thought to relate to a building which is seen on a historic map from at least 1896.
- 5.5.3 In the east of the site a flint surface was built against a brick and chalk wall. The wall and surface can be reconciled on historic maps from at least 1869. The flint surface was replaced with a gravel surface either in the late 19th or early 20th century.
- 5.5.4 On the south side of the brick and chalk wall a brick soakaway was found, which yielded some notable pottery pieces from its fill. In the south-eastern corner of the site a brick fireplace was seen. These structures may relate to an open yard or outbuilding seen cartographically from at least 1869.
- 5.5.5 Maps from the middle of the 20th century show that a new property boundary was installed and a new building constructed on the site. Part of this new boundary wall was seen, along with a section of a paved surface. The basement which truncated the southwest of the site is presumably a part of the new building which is seen at this time.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The archaeological work at the site comprised a proactive observation and recording exercise. Following demolition and clearance of the site, the client's groundworkers lifted the slab and were directed by an archaeologist to grade through the underlying soils with a mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat bladed bucket, carefully and methodically to enable effective recording and investigation of the remains which were exposed. The on-site archaeological work ceased once natural gravels were exposed. The spoil was removed from the trench either by hand or mechanically.
- 6.2 Due to space constraints on site, it was deemed necessary to excavate three trench areas individually and sequentially. Each trench was immediately backfilled after archaeological recording had taken place and the next one commenced. Trench 3 was split into two areas (3a and 3b) due to concerns over the stability of the adjacent free standing wall.
- 6.3 A small area at the extreme southeastern corner of the site, measuring approximately 3.5m by 3.5m (see Figure 2) was left untouched as this will form an external yard area for the new build, and therefore no excavation in this position was necessitated.
- 6.4 All recording systems employed were fully compatible with those used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, presented in PCAs Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009).
- 6.5 Plans were drawn at appropriate scales and located the trenches within the surrounding topography/site boundaries. Sections were drawn at 1:10 and were located on the trench plans.
- 6.6 A detailed description of all archaeological strata exposed was recorded on pro-forma recording sheets.
- 6.7 Excavated spoil was inspected for finds and indications of archaeologically significant deposits where safe to do so.
- 6.8 Levels in this report have been measured from a topographic site survey provided by the client (see para 4.4).

7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

The following section provides a chronological account of the archaeological features and deposits encountered during the archaeological monitoring exercise.

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 The Taplow Gravels were the earliest deposit encountered, having formed during the Pleistocene period. They consisted of a compacted yellowish brown sandy gravel [11] with no inclusions, encountered at 44.83m OD across the site (Plate 4). Taplow Gravel forms part of the gravel terraces of the River Wandle. Comparing the height at which it was observed here with levels taken during the watching brief conducted at 1 Fellmongers Yard (which records it sloping from east to west between 45.60-45.40m OD) it is clear that they continue to reflect the natural gradient of the surrounding region as it drops to the west towards the River Wandle.

7.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval

7.2.1 A 0.10-0.20m thick layer of moderately compacted yellowish brown clayey sandy silt [10] was observed overlying the natural gravels. This layer contained moderate sub-rounded small to medium flint nodules, occasional fragments and flecks of chalk, charcoal and CBM. It also contained occasional fragments of peg tile and pan tile datable to between c. 1630-1850.

7.2.2 Seen at 45.00m OD, it seems likely that this forms a post-medieval agricultural soil horizon which has potentially seen horizontal truncation during construction activity in the late 18th – 19th centuries.

7.3 Phase 3: Late 18th – 19th Century

7.3.1 A number of features were observed on site which have been dated from the late 18th century into the 19th century on the basis of spot dates from finds recovered within the fills of features, or analysis of brick and mortar from masonry observed within the trenches.

7.3.2 A large sub-square/rectangular cut [12] was encountered towards the southern corner of the site in Trenches 2 and 3b, measuring 5.00m (N-S) by 4.50m (E-W), running into the LOE in both directions. The sides of the cut appear to be gradual where seen, however the feature was not fully excavated and as such its full depth and character of the base where unable to be established; however it was notable that they extended well into the natural gravels. Filling the cut was a firm sandy clayey silt [13] which contained moderate amounts of animal bone and a few small fragments of medieval and transitional peg tile. More substantially, however, were two large sub-rectangular pits containing what appeared to be lime/calcium hydroxide. They measured approximately 2.50m by 1.00-1.25m with an unknown depth. To the south of the pits were two buried barrels which also contained what is believed to be 'slacked lime'. Due to the uncertain nature of the substance, and potential risks posed, a thorough investigation of these features was not deemed appropriate for health and safety

concerns. However their approximate locations were noted and included on the trench plans (Figure 3). The features were recorded at approximately 45.00m OD (Plate 1).

7.3.3 Two substantial brick foundations were observed, one running E-W along the southern LOE/site boundary, the other running N-S along the western boundary. The E-W foundation [14], seen in Trench 2 (Plate 5), was constructed of unfrogged red fabric brick, measuring 230mm x 105mm x 70mm, the size, forming and pressure marks indicative of a late 18th – early 19th century date. They were bonded with a pale grey-brown soft shelly mortar in an English coursing. The lower portion of the foundation also included fragments of chalk, green sandstone and one worked sandstone block. The chalk fragments had an average size of 160mm x 140mm; the green sandstone 340mm x 170mm and the worked stone 480mm x 240mm. Where seen the foundation measured 0.70m (N-S), 5.50m (E-W into the LOE) with a total height of 1.05m (Plate 1). It was observed at 45.89m OD and had subsequently been used as a foundation of a later, modern freestanding wall. Although not observed due to its situation just beyond the southern site boundary and trench LOE, it is likely that this wall linked to the N-S running foundation [22] towards the west of the site, in Trenches 3a and 3b. This too had been subsequently built upon, however the original foundation was formed of the same fabrics as wall [14] although less instances of chalk and sandstone were seen to be included within the structure. It measured 10.00m (N-S) by 0.23m (E-W into the LOE) by 1.15m in height. It was recorded at 45.96m OD. No construction cuts were perceptible during the archaeological investigation suggesting that these foundations were trench dug.

7.3.4 Attached to the eastern side of the N-S brick foundation [22], at the northern end fronting Fellmongers Yard within Trench 3a, was a square brick lined structure [21]. It was composed of the same unfrogged red fabric brick in an English Bond. The structure as a whole measured 3.00m (N-S) by 2.00m (E-W) by 0.35m in depth. The walls were approximately 0.22m wide, and it was recorded at 45.35m OD. The structure was located within what appears to be a construction cut [15] which was sub-square in shape with gradually sloping sides (where excavated) measuring as a whole 4.50m (N-S) by 3.50m (E-W). The cut was not fully excavated. It was filled with a firm yellowish brown clayey sandy silt [16] containing occasional glass (including a wine bottle fragment) and seven sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware forming a dinner plate with a moulded 'seed' border and a medium flared bowl, spot dated to 1720-1780. Within the structure itself the fill became more 'cessy' in nature suggesting that this masonry once formed a cess pit which may have later been converted into lavatories, accounting for the fact it appears to have been horizontally truncated (Plate 2).

7.4 Phase 4: 19th Century

7.4.1 A number of features were observed during the observation and recording exercise that could be securely dated to the 19th century. These features were all cut into a firm greyish brown sandy clayey silt [1] forming a 19th century made ground layer. It was recorded at 45.50m OD and contained moderate small rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles, moderate

fragments and flecks of CBM and occasional oyster shell, mortar, charcoal flecks and potsherds. The pottery assemblage from this context consisted of a sherd of Chinese blue and white porcelain spotted dated to 1580-1900, a sherd of English stoneware with Bristol glaze dated 1830-1900, two sherds of pearlware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration dated 1770-1830 and one sherd of miscellaneous factory made slipware datable to 1770-1840.

7.4.2 Towards the eastern side of the site, in Trench 1, a brick cellar [7] was encountered at 45.65m OD (Plate 3). It was constructed out of frogged red and yellow fabric brick, a number of fragments of which appeared to have been broken and reused. The average brick dimensions were 220mm x 100mm x 70mm and they were bonded with a mixture of a brown sandy mortar and a hard grey Portland cement, in a random coursing. Occasional instances of green sandstone were also observed with the fabric of the structure. The cellar measured 2.60m (N-S) by 3.25m (E-W) by 0.22m wide and approximately 0.96m in height. It was not possible during the course of the archaeological investigation to ascertain the full extent of the structure or whether it formed part of a larger building as it continued beyond the eastern LOE/site boundary. No construction cut was observed.

7.4.3 Four circular pits, interpreted as rubbish pits based on their contents, were observed in Trenches 1 and 2, the relevant data for which has been tabulated below:

Trench	Cut	Fill	Diameter	Depth	Cut Level
1	[2]	[3]	1.60m	NFE	45.50m OD
1	[4]	[5]	1.00m	NFE	45.50m OD
1	[17]	[18]	1.00m	NFE	45.50m OD
2	[19]	[20]	2.00m	0.40-0.50m	45.50m OD

Table 1: Data concerning 19th Century Rubbish Pits

7.4.4 Fills [3], [5] and [18] consisted of a loose mottled mixed light brown/grey and reddish brown sand and silt and rubble. The rubble comprised of brick, tile, occasional glass, metal, slate and pot. Fill [5] contained one sherd of English stoneware with Bristol glaze originally from a bottle or jar, which was dated to 1830-1900. It also contained a sherd of London-area post-medieval redware, datable to 1580-1900 which could possibly have derived from a deep bowl with an external horizontal line of roulette notch decoration. Fill [20] comprised mainly of moderate-loose yellowish brown sandy silt and brick rubble. The brick rubble comprised mainly of unfrogged red fabric brick of the type that has been dated to the late 18th – early 19th centuries.

7.5 Phase 5: 20th Century

7.5.1 Overlying the 19th century made ground was a layer of concrete [+] to the central and western sides of the site, forming a modern yard area. In addition a concrete foundation [+] was observed running N-S between Trenches 1 & 2, forming the foundation of a modern building that until recently occupied the eastern side of the site. Modern ground surface on

site prior to excavation was c. 46.00m OD.

8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The objectives of the archaeological work as outlined within the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2012) were as follows:

- What is the nature, depth, survival and date of any archaeological deposits on the site?
- Is there any evidence for prehistoric remains?
- Is there any evidence for Roman activity?
- Is there any evidence for medieval activity?
- Is there any evidence for post-medieval activity?
- Does the site show evidence for activity comparable to that recorded next door at 1 Fellmonger's Yard?
- What has been the impact on the site by previous development?

8.2 The Proactive Archaeological Observation and Recording Exercise undertaken at 2-4 Fellmongers Yard, Croydon demonstrated that archaeological remains survived on the site datable from the later post-medieval period onwards. They have undergone relatively little truncation from previous development – where seen it was localised in plan although extensive in depth (for example at cellar [7]).

8.3 Natural Taplow Gravels was seen at the base of all trenches at a height of 44.83m OD.

8.4 No evidence for prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity was seen, although a residual medieval pan tile was recovered from the fill of a cut feature, attesting to activity from that period in the vicinity. It is possible that later post-medieval activity has led to the horizontal truncation of earlier deposits and features across the site.

8.5 The earliest archaeological deposit was a layer of agricultural soil of post-medieval date, encountered within all trenches.

8.6 Cutting the agricultural soil were a number of features, most intriguing of all the large sub-square/rectangular cut located towards the south of the site in Trenches 2 & 3b. It is believed that the sub-rectangular cuts observed within this feature could have been liming pits, a feature associated with the process of fellmongery. Fellmongers purchased whole sheep skins from which they removed the wool and cleansed impurities from the resulting raw pelts (Walford 1878). As part of cleansing process, fellmongers would soak the skins in solutions containing sodium sulphide, ammonium sulphate, calcium oxide (quicklime) or calcium hydroxide (slacked lime). It is possibly the latter which was contained within the pits and barrels observed in the rectangular feature. Liming also relates to tanning practices a trade linked with that of fellmongery (Thomson & Mould 2011). Presumably the name of Fellmongers Yard can be attributed to the trade having once been based in this location during the post-medieval period, and as such this could represent evidence of this.

8.7 Two substantial brick wall foundations were observed at the boundaries of the site which likely represent the northern and eastern edges of two buildings that may have once

bounded the site on the western and southern sides; they are datable to the late 18th – 19th centuries. A cess pit/converted lavatory block, a cellar and four rubbish pits were also seen, and are dated to the same period.

- 8.8 Comparison has been between the site and historic maps of the area, and perhaps most interesting are the 1870-1887 Town Plans of Croydon, Surrey (at 1:500 scale) and the 1896 Town Plans of London (at 1:1,056 scale), which are not reproduced here but have been referred to on-line. The former shows that the site's western boundary was shared with the eastern wall of a substantial structure to the west of the site and it is certain that wall [22] reflects the eastern wall of that building. Indeed in the position where the cess pit/lavatories [21] were found a small external structure is shown ancillary to that building. The southern boundary of the site, manifested by wall [14] (Plate 5) is shared with a structure immediately to the south of the site; all of these buildings are un-labelled but have the non-domestic appearance of (light-) industrial premises.
- 8.9 The 1870-1887 map also shows in the southwestern corner of the site a polygonal structure which corresponds to the aforementioned features which are interpreted as being industrial in nature, for fellmongery.
- 8.10 This earlier map shows no division in property boundary at the eastern edge of this site where it borders to the neighbouring site at 1 Fellmonger's Yard (site code FMY12), although the later map of 1896 does. Even though, therefore, some continuity of remains from this site to the adjacent might be expected, the work at 1 Fellmonger's yard revealed the presence of a substantial localised basement (Bates 2012) which has unfortunately severed any physical connection between the archaeological horizons.
- 8.11 The results of the archaeological investigation will be published as an entry in the London Archaeologist 'Round Up'.
- 8.12 The entire site archive will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under site code FMS13, following approval of this report. PCA will provide a copy of this report to the local studies library, and it will be supplied to the Greater London Historic Environment Record by the Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Croydon.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Ruslan Aliyev and RWF International for commissioning the project and carrying out the site work. In particular thanks are extended to Linas and his team for their assistance and co-operation during the works.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Chris Mayo for his project management and the construction crew for their on-site co-operation. Illustrations were produced by Mark Roughley. The pottery was dated by Chris Jarrett and CBM by Berni Seddon and Kevin Hayward.

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<http://www.molas.org.uk/pages/siteSummariesDetails.asp?year=summaries1999&siteid=>
Old-Maps.co.uk: <http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html>

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date	Phase
FMS13	1	1,2,3	Tr1,2,3 Pre-Ex	S1 & S2	Layer	Made Ground	19th Century	4
FMS13	2	1	Tr1 Pre-Ex	n/a	Cut	Rubbish Pit	19th Century	4
FMS13	3	1	Tr1 Pre-Ex	n/a	Fill	Fill of [2]	19th Century	4
FMS13	4	1	Tr1 Pre-Ex	n/a	Cut	Rubbish Pit	19th Century	4
FMS13	5	1	Tr1 Pre-Ex	n/a	Fill	Fill of [4]	19th Century	4
FMS13	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	VOID	n/a	n/a
FMS13	7	1	Tr1 Pre-Ex	n/a	Masonry	Cellar/Baseament	19th Century	4
FMS13	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	VOID	n/a	n/a
FMS13	9	1	Tr1 Pre-Ex	n/a	Fill	Backfill of [7]	20th Century	5
FMS13	10	1,2,3	n/a	S1 & S2	Layer	Agricultural Soil	Post Medieval	2
FMS13	11	1,2,3	Tr1,2,3,Post-Ex	S1 & S2	Natural	Taplow Gravels	Natural	1
FMS13	12	2 & 3b	Tr2,3b Post-Ex	n/a	Cut	Cut containing 'Lime pits'	Late 18th- 19th Century	3
FMS13	13	2 & 3b	Tr2,3b Post-Ex	n/a	Fill	Fill of [12]	Late 18th- 19th Century	3
FMS13	14	2	Tr2 Pre-Ex	n/a	Masonry	E-W Brick Foundation	Late 18th- 19th Century	3
FMS13	15	2 & 3a	Tr2,3a Pre-Ex	S2	Cut	Construction cut for [21]	Late 18th- 19th Century	3
FMS13	16	2 & 3a	Tr2,3a Pre-Ex	S2	Fill	Fill of [15]	Late 18th- 19th Century	3
FMS13	17	1	Tr1 Pre-Ex	n/a	Cut	Rubbish Pit	19th Century	4
FMS13	18	1	Tr1 Pre-Ex	n/a	Fill	Fill of [17]	19th Century	4
FMS13	19	2	Tr2 Pre-Ex	n/a	Cut	Rubbish Pit	19th Century	4
FMS13	20	2	Tr2 Pre-Ex	n/a	Fill	Fill of [19]	19th Century	4
FMS13	21	3a	Tr3a Pre-Ex	n/a	Masonry	Cess pit/Toilets	Late 18th- 19th Century	3
FMS13	22	3a & 3b	Tr3a & 3b	n/a	Masonry	N-S Brick Foundation	Late 18th- 19th Century	3

APPENDIX 2: POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Context [1], spot date: 1830-1900

- Bone China (BONE), 1794-1900, one sherd, form: saucer, moulded and decorated with a polychrome, enamelled geometrical and floral design.
- Chinese blue and white porcelain (CHPO BW), 1580-1900, one sherd, form: flat ware.
- English stoneware with Bristol glaze (ENGS BRST), 1830-1900, one sherd, form: bottle or jar.
- Pearlware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (PEAR TR), 1770-1830 (+), two sherds, form: dinner plate decorated with the Willow Pattern.
- Miscellaneous factory made slipware, c.1770-1840, one sherd, form: pedestal vessel. The fabric is interesting for being a sandy, white-firing clay and the form and decoration imitates Creamware with industrial slip decoration. The external decoration consists of a diced, grid pattern border around the simple rim and an orange and brown marbled slip, stopping above the footring base.

Context [5], spot date 1830-1900

- English stoneware with Bristol glaze (ENGS BRST), 1830-1900, one sherd, form: bottle or jar.
- London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, one sherd, form: possible deep bowl with external horizontal line of rouletted notch decoration and glazed inside and out.

Context [9], spot date: mid-late 19th century

- Refined white earthenware with industrial slip decoration (REFW SLIP), 1805-1900, one sherd, form: small pear shaped jug decorated with a sprigged floral design on a wide band of blue slip.
- Brown or black transfer-printed refined whiteware (type 3: TPW3) 1810-1900, one sherd, form: intact wide mouth jar with a black transfer of 'MOUTARDE de MAILLE/Vinaigrier – Distillateur/FOURNISSIEUR/des premières Cours/DE L'EUROPE/PARIS'. The underside of the base has a maker's mark of a crowned shield with 'DIGOIN & SARREGUEMINES' written around the shield and additionally the letter 'P'.

Context [16], spot date: 1720-1780

- White salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG), 1720-1780, seven sherds, form: dinner plate with moulded 'seed' border and a medium flared bowl.

APPENDIX 3: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

A small assemblage of tile and two brick samples were retrieved during the course of the observation and recording exercise. The details of these finds, along with their assessed spot dates can be found in the table below.

Context	Type	Description	Date
[10]	Tile	Pegtile/Pantile	c. 1630-1850
[13]	Tile	Pegtile	Medieval-Transitional
[14]	Brick Sample	Unfrogged Red fabric	Late 18th – Early 19th Century

APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-143982

Project details

Project name	2 - 4 FELLMONGERS YARD, CROYDON, SURREY, CR0 1RG
Short description of the project	An archaeological investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 2-4 Fellmongers Yard, Croydon, Surrey. CR0 1RG. The work formed part of a planning condition applied prior to redevelopment of the land on site. The earliest archaeological deposit was a layer of agricultural soil of post-medieval date, encountered within all trenches, and selaing natural Taplow Gravels. A large sub-rectangular cut was observed towards the south of the site which contained what is believed to be liming pits associated with a localised fellongery/tanning industry that was present in the area during the post-medieval period. The remaining features, datable to the late 18th - 19th centuries comprise of two substantial brick wall foundations which likely represent the northern and eastern edges of two buildings that may have once bounded the site on the western and southern sides, a cess pit/converted lavatory block, a cellar and four rubbish pits.
Project dates	Start: 04-02-2013 End: 07-02-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	FMS13 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	12/02854/P - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Monument type	CELLAR Post Medieval
Monument type	CESS PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	RUBBISH PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CROYDON CROYDON 2 – 4 Fellmongers Yard, Croydon, Surrey
Postcode	CR0 1RG
Study area	171.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3218 6549 51 0 51 22 21 N 000 06 02 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 45.00m Max: 45.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo

Project supervisor	Iain Bright
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	RWF International

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	FMS13
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	FMS13
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	FMS13
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	2 - 4 Fellmongers Yard, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 1RG: A Proactive Archaeological Observation and Recording Exercise
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bright, I.
Other bibliographic details	R11386
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	Brockley
Description	A4 spiral bound client document with blue covers

Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	25 February 2013

Plate 1: SE facing view showing E-W foundation [14] & sub-rectangular cut containing 'liming pits' [12]



Plate 2: SW facing view of cess pit/lavatories [16] as seen in Trench 3a



Plate 3: South facing view of 19th century cellar [7] in Trench 1



Plate 4: South facing view of Taplow Gravels [11] in Trench 2



Plate 5: South facing view of wall [14] in Trench 2



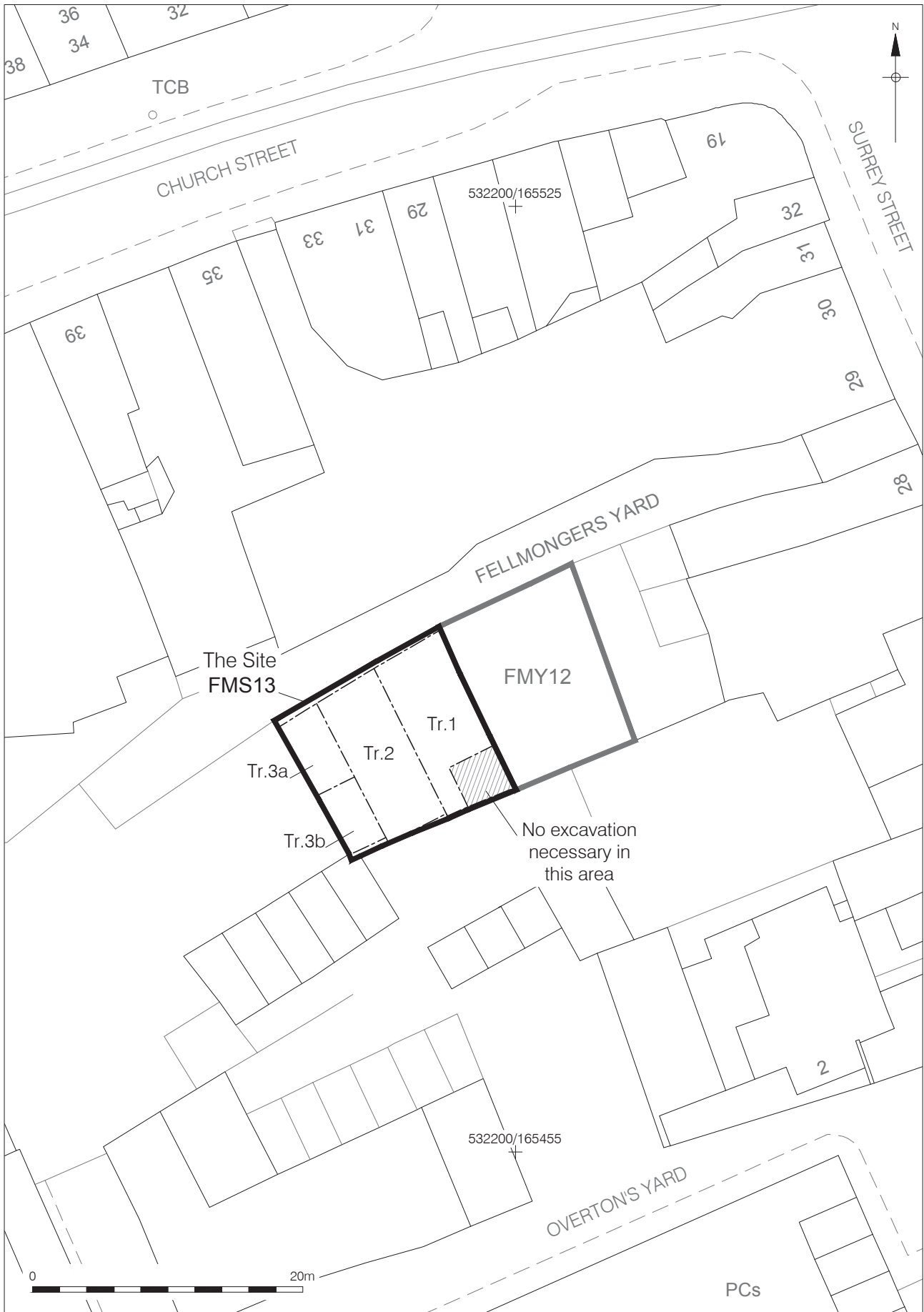


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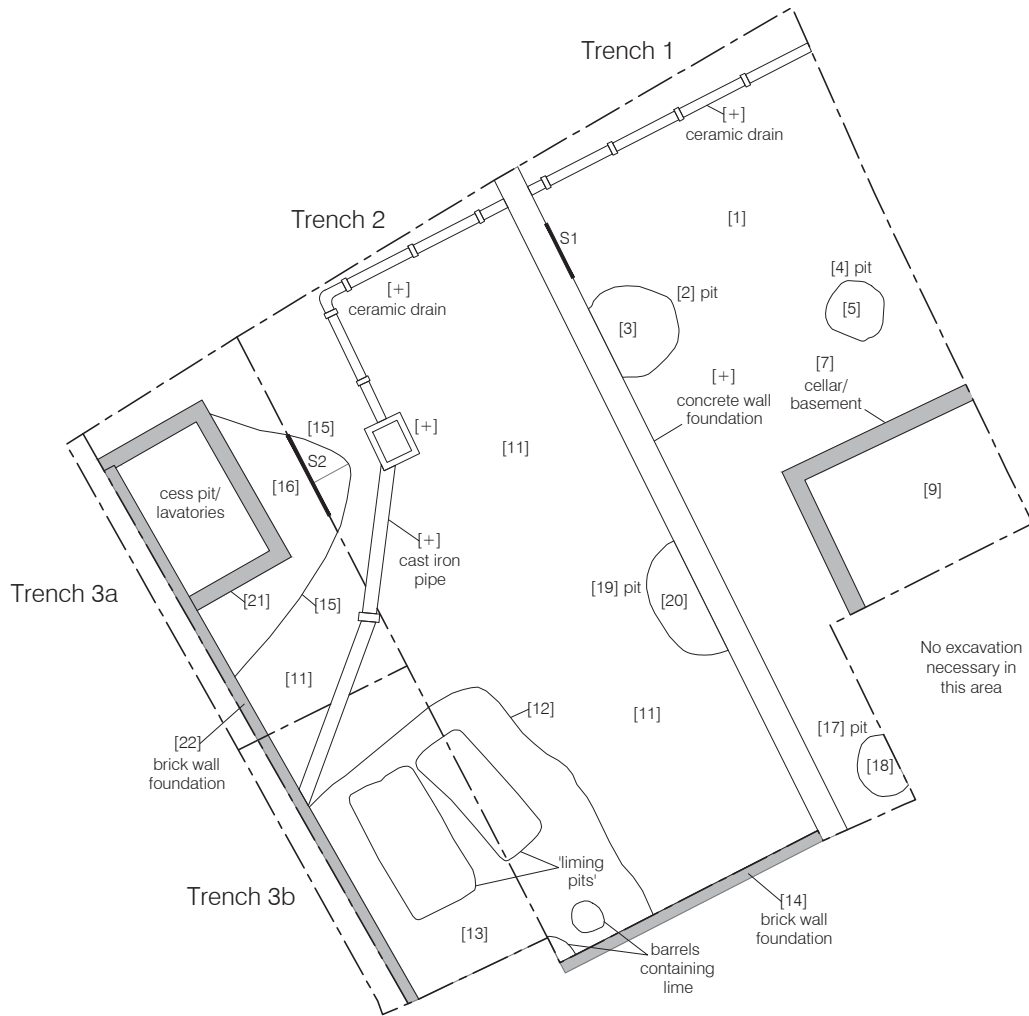
11/02/13 MR

Figure 1
Site Location
1:12,500 at A4



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 11/02/13 MR

Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:400 at A4



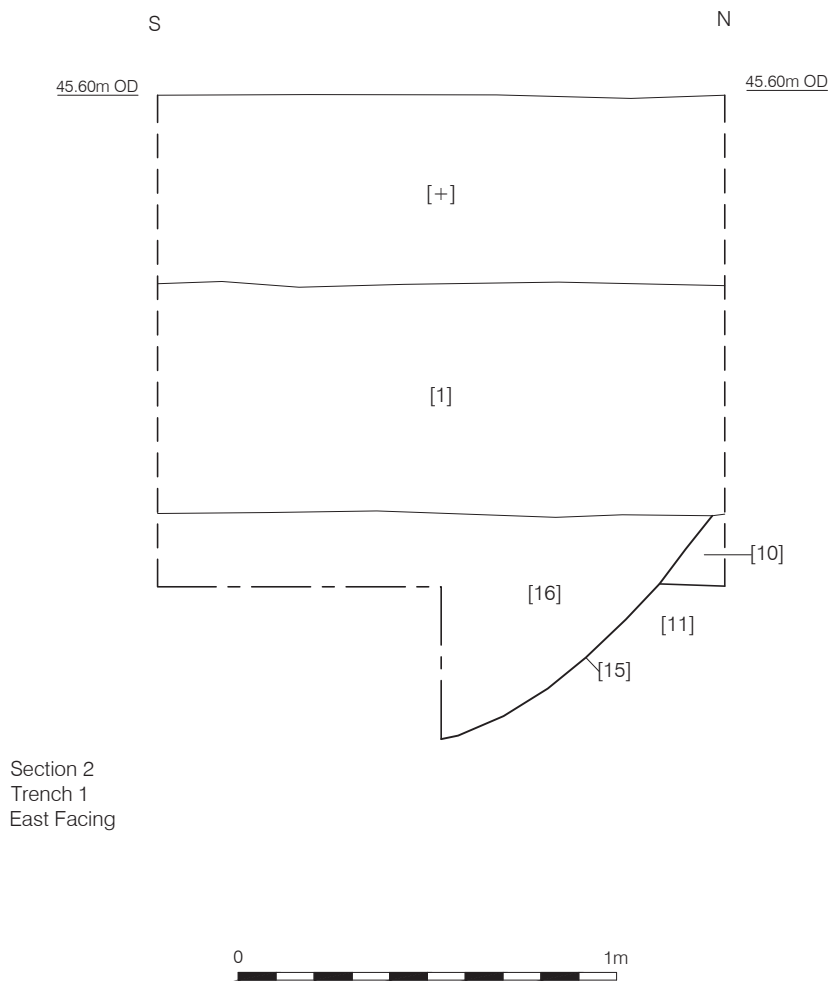
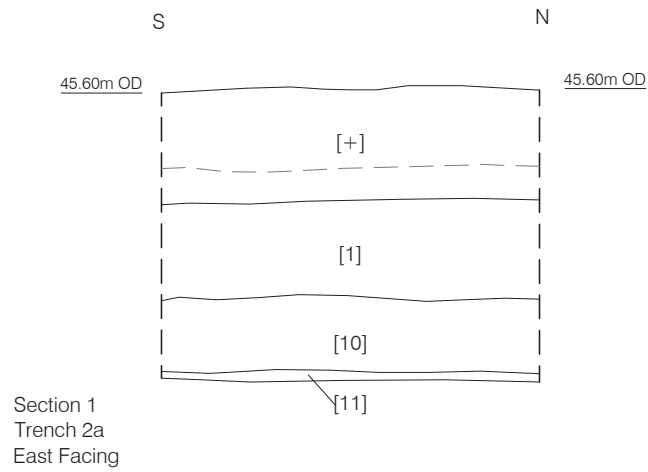


Figure 4
Sections 1 and 2
1:20 at A4

PCA

PCA SOUTH

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