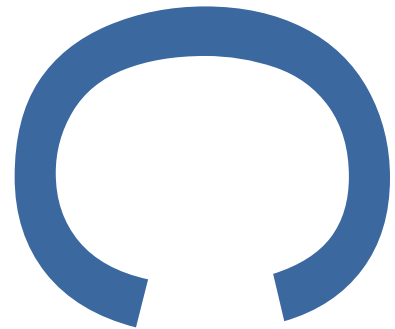


**167 HANDCROFT ROAD, CROYDON  
CR0 3LF:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

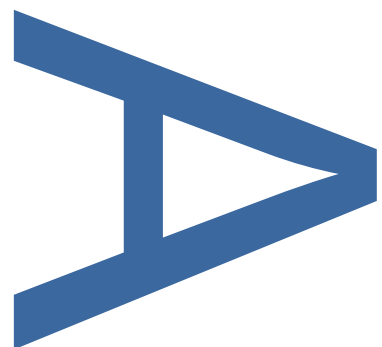


**SITE CODE: HOF17**



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

**DECEMBER 2017**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**167 HANDCROFT ROAD, CROYDON, LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON CR0  
3LF  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**Site Code:** HOF17

**Central NGR:** TQ 316 665

**Local Planning Authority:** LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON

**Planning Reference:** 15/03248/P

**Other reference if any:**

**Commissioning Client:** Haslemere Building Services

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**December 2017**

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**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

**167 HANDCROFT ROAD, CROYDON CR0 3LF**

**Type of project**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**Quality Control**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K4833
	Name	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	T Jones		8.12.17
Graphics Prepared by:	M Steel		30.11.2017
Graphics Checked by:	J Brown		1.12.2017
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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 167 Handcroft Road, Croydon CR0 3LF. The site was located within the London Borough of Croydon and was centred at National Grid Reference TQ 316 665.
- 1.2 Following the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (Hawkins 2017), an archaeological evaluation was conducted on 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> December 2017 in advance of the construction of one three storey building and one four storey building. The investigation comprised of two archaeological trial trenches.
- 1.3 The top of the natural clay and gravel was recorded at 45.76m OD in Trench 1 and 44.77m OD in Trench 2.
- 1.4 The natural deposits were overlain by 19<sup>th</sup> century made ground associated with the development and use of the site from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. In Trench 2 there was a small pit which had been used to deposit broken fragments of pottery which were dated to the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 1.5 No archaeology pre-dating the later post medieval period was found.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 167 Handcroft Road, Croydon, CR0 3LF between 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> December 2017. The site was located in the London Borough of Croydon and was centred at grid reference TQ 316 665 (Figure 1).

2.2 The site was roughly triangular in shape and measured 834 square metres. The site was bounded to the east by Handcroft Road, to the north by a building fronting on to Bishop's Road and to the west and south by gardens.

2.3 The following planning condition was attached to the site's planning permission:

A) No development other than demolition to existing ground level shall take place until the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing and a report on that evaluation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing.

B) Under Part A, the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) shall implement a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation.

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A), and the provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured

2.4 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Tanya Jones and the project management of Helen Hawkins. The archaeological work was commissioned by Haslemere Building Services, and was monitored on behalf of the London Borough of Croydon by Joanna Taylor of Historic England..

2.5 The evaluation comprised two trenches (Figure 2); measuring 7m by 2.4m and 9m by 2.4m in plan, the trenches were located to avoid services situated along the centre of site.

The site was assigned the unique site code HOF17, issued by the Museum of London. The complete archive comprising written drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under that code.

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

- 3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27 March 2012, and superseded 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 now be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.

#### **3.2 The London Plan**

- 3.2.1 The London Plan, first published July 2011, updated March 2015, includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in central London, which should be implemented through the Local Development Framework (LDF) being compiled at the Borough level:

##### **Policy 7.8 Heritage assets and archaeology**

###### **Strategic**

- A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.
- B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

###### **Planning decisions**

- C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.
- D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.
- E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

###### **LDF preparation**

- F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.
- G Boroughs, in consultation with English heritage, natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment

and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

### **3.3 Archaeology in the London Borough of Croydon**

3.3.1 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the Croydon Local Plan (CLP) adopted April 2013. The Plan contains the following policies which provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features:

#### **POLICY SP4: URBAN DESIGN & LOCAL CHARACTER**

##### **CHARACTER, CONSERVATION AND HERITAGE**

SP4.11 THE COUNCIL AND ITS PARTNERS WILL PROMOTE THE USE OF HERITAGE ASSETS AND LOCAL CHARACTER AS A CATALYST FOR REGENERATION AND COHESION AND TO STRENGTHEN THE SENSE OF PLACE.

SP4.12 THE COUNCIL AND ITS PARTNERS WILL RESPECT, AND OPTIMISE OPPORTUNITIES TO ENHANCE, CROYDON'S HERITAGE ASSETS, THEIR SETTING AND THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE, INCLUDING THROUGH HIGH QUALITY NEW DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC REALM THAT RESPECTS THE LOCAL CHARACTER AND IS WELL INTEGRATED.

SP4.13 THE COUNCIL AND ITS PARTNERS WILL STRENGTHEN THE PROTECTION OF AND PROMOTE IMPROVEMENTS TO THE FOLLOWING HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTINGS:

- A. STATUTORY LISTED BUILDINGS;
- B. CONSERVATION AREAS;
- C. HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS;
- D. SCHEDULED MONUMENTS;
- E. ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY ZONES;
- F. LOCAL LIST OF BUILDINGS;
- G. LOCAL LIST OF HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS;
- H. LOCAL AREAS OF SPECIAL CHARACTER
- I. LOCAL DESIGNATED VIEWS;
- J. CROYDON PANORAMAS; AND
- K. LANDMARKS

SP4.14 THE COUNCIL WILL MAINTAIN A REGULARLY UPDATED SCHEDULE OF CROYDON'S DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS AND LOCALLY LISTED HERITAGE ASSETS.

SP4.15 THE COUNCIL AND ITS PARTNERS WILL PROMOTE IMPROVEMENTS TO THE ACCESSIBILITY OF HERITAGE ASSETS TO ALLOW ENJOYMENT OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FOR ALL.

### **3.4 Site-Specific Planning Background**

3.4.1 The client has received planning permission from the London Borough of Croydon for the redevelopment of the site under application number 15/03248/P. The planning permission includes three pre-commencement archaeological conditions. This evaluation forms the first stage of the archaeological mitigation process.



3.4.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned to undertake work in accordance with Condition 11 and, in accordance with that condition, prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017) which was approved by Historic England.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 The following backgrounds are taken from the written scheme of investigation (Hawkins2017).
- 4.2 The drift geology of the site is river gravels (Lynch Hill Gravel) overlying London Clay as indicated on the British Geological Survey (1:50 000 Series) Solid and Drift Geology, South London, Sheet 270.
- 4.3 Geotechnical investigations on the site (Soils Limited 2016) indicated that Head deposits of clayey gravel are present between 1.50m and 0.40m below ground level. The Head deposits are sealed by between 0.40m and 1.50m of made ground.
- 4.4 The site lies close to the head waters of the River Wandle. The Wandle rises at the foot of the dip slope of the chalk where springs rise and feed streams that make their way across the London Clay to the River Thames. The river is fed by springs in Haling Park near South Croydon Station, which flow through Pitlake and Wandle Park. c. 750m to the south of the site. A second branch of the river rises in Carshalton and the two branches meet at Hackbridge. The River Wandle joins the River Thames near Wandsworth Bridge. Today for most of its length the River Wandle is heavily urbanised and its course submerged beneath the streets and buildings of south London.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The archaeological and historical background was taken from the site specific written scheme of investigation (Hawkins 2017).

### **5.1 Prehistoric**

5.1.1 Evidence of Palaeolithic occupation and environmental conditions have been recorded in Surrey of which Croydon was historically part of, principally in the form of stone artefacts and faunal remains. The major occurrences are on the terrace gravels of the River Wey near Farnham and surface finds on the North Downs around Banstead, Kingswood and Walton-on-the Hill. None of this material was recorded in a primary context and the gravels in which they occur are all abraided river sediments. These deposits are generally regarded as having been laid down under periglacial conditions. Closer to the site, woolly mammoth bones have been found on Waddon New Road.

5.1.2 In later prehistoric times the fertile river valley would have been exploited by nomadic groups of hunter-gathers. Evidence for Mesolithic and Neolithic activity has been found in the locality with an apparent concentration of activity at Waddon 750m to the southwest of the site. At Waddon numerous find spots have been reported cataloguing an array of worked flint including scrapers, knives, notched flakes, blades, burins, borers, points, trimming flakes and cores. Close by at Waddon Sewage Farm five flint scrapers and a borer were found. Also found in the same vicinity, at Waddon Marsh were Mesolithic flint flakes. Another concentration of thirty fragments of worked flint, a small pot sherd and three cut features has been reported c. 750m to the southeast of the site at the Drummond Centre. The GLHER search also lists a find spot c. 750m to the northwest of the site at Canterbury Road where six trimming flakes have been reported.

5.1.3 Permanent colonisation of the Thames valley and its major tributaries probably began the early Bronze Age evidenced by a proliferation of field systems. Ditch elements that are likely to have formed part of field enclosures have been revealed around the headwaters of the Wandle at Beddington and Carshalton.

5.1.4 Evidence of Bronze Age activity has been found in the locality 700m to the northeast of the site at Broad Green where a socketed axe was found. Another Bronze Age find was a socketed spearhead found c. 700m to the south of the site in the vicinity of Cromwell Road. Late Bronze Age pottery and associated flint tools were found c. 750m to the southwest of the site at Waddon Marsh.

5.1.5 A late Iron Age settlement prior to the Roman conquest is thought to have been in existence in the Croydon area. Evidence of Iron Age activity was also evidenced by a few spot finds made in the locality of the subject site. These included a Gallo Belgic stater which was found c. 700m to the northeast of the site, and pottery sherds found to the southwest of the site. Further finds thought to be Iron Age were made c. 700m to the

southwest of the site at Waddon Gas Works, where pottery and a 'lance or arrowhead' were found.

## **5.2 Roman**

5.2.1 Croydon lies along the line of the Roman London to Portslade road, although the exact route of the road is poorly known. However, to the south of the site it may have followed the line of North End and the High Street. To the north of the site it has been suggested that Bensham Lane follows the line of the Roman road. In either eventuality the projected alignment of the road would pass close to the site. Chance finds of Roman coins have been found relatively close to the site, at Handcroft Road and further away, c. 750m to the south of the site at Pitlake. These coins find spots may be significant and indicate that the north-south alignment of the Roman London to Portslade road did pass close to the site.

5.2.2 Because of Croydon's geographic position close to a gap in the South Downs, being 10 miles south of London, and with fresh water springs, a roadside settlement developed. The main area of settlement was probably a kilometre or so to the south of the subject site.

## **5.3 Saxon**

5.3.1 The name Croydon is supposed to have originated from the Saxon Crogdæna, meaning 'valley where the wild saffron (crocus) grows. However, there is no evidence for Saxon activity in the locality of the site.

## **5.4 Medieval**

5.4.1 Croydon developed as a medieval town, centred in the Archbishop of Canterbury's palace. The site lies to north of the medieval centre, probably in an area of open land.

5.4.2 There are only two medieval find spots listed in the GLHER data and these are for a few sherds of medieval pottery. One find spot is to the north of the site on London Road and the other is to the south at St John the Baptist Church

## **5.5 Post-Medieval**

5.5.1 The area of the site was probably open ground until the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The GLHER data lists a windmill extant in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, approximately 350m to the north of the site. The Tithe map of 1838 shows the area of the site as part of the small hamlet of Broad Green. The site is divided into six plots, each with a building located on them.

5.5.2 The wider countryside was characterised by scattered farms and villas. The GLHER data lists the site of Woodland Villa at 386 London Road. Evidence of other possible foci of post-medieval settlement has been found at 399-403 London Road where a 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century pit and a 19<sup>th</sup> century cellar was found and at the Drummond Centre where a

cellar wall was found. The GLHER also list a couple of find spots where post-medieval pottery has been found including London Road and at Marmi Works.

5.5.3 The Ordnance Survey map of 1870 shows the site occupied by four larger semi-detached houses with ancillary buildings. To the west of the site is Christ Church, although there is no suggestion of the church grounds extending onto the site. to the north-west of the site is Christ Church School and playground. The same layout is shown on the map of 1870.

5.5.4 By 1896, a large building has replaced the houses and gardens, and covers most of the site. This is presumably industrial in nature and has the same layout as the buildings currently on the site. the same building layout is shown on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1913, 1934, 1954 (labelled 'warehouse') and 1967 (labelled 'egg packing warehouse').

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The proposed methodology of the archaeological evaluation was detailed in the site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017).
- 6.2 The evaluation saw the excavation of two trenches, one measuring 9.0m x 2.4m x 0.9m deep and one measuring 7.0m x 2.4m x 0.7m deep. Both trenches were excavated to the top of the natural ground.
- 6.3 A Thames Water pipe 150mm wide ran through the site (Figure 2). A 1m standoff from this pipe was left on either side to avoid damage to the pipe.
- 6.4 The trenches were carried out post-demolition of the buildings that were previously on site as there was insufficient room on the site to carry them out before demolition.
- 6.5 Upon completion of work the trenches were back filled with the arisings.
- 6.6 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- This Written Scheme of Investigation (pending approval from the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority)
  - GLAAS Archaeological Guidance Papers: 3: *Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London* (GLAAS 2009)
  - *MoRPHE* (English Heritage, 2008).
- 6.7 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (number 23) with the Institute of Field Archaeologists and will operate within the Institute's 'Code of Practice'.
- 6.8 PCA has the following accreditations:
- ISO9001 registration
  - Construction Line registration
  - Achilles registration
  - CHAS registration

## 7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### 7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposits observed during the archaeological evaluation consisted of a mix of the river gravels (Lynch Hill Gravel) and London Clay. The natural was recorded as context [6] in Trench 1 and as context [4] in Trench 2. In Trench 1 the natural was recorded at a height of 45.76m OD and in Trench 2 at a height of 44.77m OD.



*Plate 1: Trench 2, south facing*

### 7.2 Phase 2: 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> Century

7.2.1 In Trench 2 was a pit [3] measuring 0.6m x 0.54m x 0.17m depth, containing a mid-yellowish-brown fill [2] with frequent flint and charcoal flecks. There were also several pottery sherds which were dated to 1680-1800 (Appendix 3).



*Plate 2: Pit [2] including fill [3], south facing*

- 7.2.2 The pit [3] and natural [4] in Trench 2 and natural [6] in Trench 1 were sealed by a mid-greyish brown layer [1] which included frequent charcoal flecks and flint, occasional ceramic building material and mortar flecks. The layer was 0.30m thick in Trench 1 and 0.20m thick in Trench 2. This layer was interpreted as a subsoil of 19<sup>th</sup> century date.





*Plate 3: Section 2 of Trench 1, west facing*

- 7.2.3 The whole site was overlain by the modern rubble [+] that was present on site from the demolition of the buildings that had previously occupied the site. This layer was 0.45m thick in Trench 1 and 0.25m thick in Trench 2.

## **8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **8.1 Research Objectives**

8.1.1 The following research objectives were contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation.

### **8.2 To determine the natural topography of the site.**

8.2.1 The natural geology of the site was seen at a height of 45.76m OD in Trench 1 and 44.77m OD in Trench 2, and this was seen to be the river gravel (Lynch Hill Gravel) and London Clay. This suggests that the natural topography of the site was originally sloping down towards the south.

### **8.3 To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, whether settled occupation or artefact scatters.**

8.3.1 There were no prehistoric remains found on site.

### **8.4 To establish the presence or absence of Roman and medieval activity.**

8.4.1 There were no Roman or medieval remains found on site

### **8.5 To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.**

8.5.1 The later post-medieval pit and subsoil comprised the earliest evidence for human utilization of the site.

### **8.6 To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.**

8.6.1 The site appears to have had very little use until the 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century at which time a pit was excavated on the site.

### **8.7 To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.**

8.7.1 The development of the site in the 19<sup>th</sup> century may have removed any earlier deposits, as there was no evidence for a subsoil predating the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **8.8 Conclusions**

8.8.1 The site appears to have been largely developed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with only one pit that pre-dates that. There is a possibility that if there were any earlier deposits they could have been lost during the development of the site, although there was no evidence of any redeposited materials.

8.8.2 There was one pit that had a deposit of pottery that was dated to 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century and likely shows that there was very little use of the site before this period.

- 8.8.3 Upon approval this of report and with confirmation that the work is complete, the archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre under the unique site code HOF17.
- 8.8.4 The results of the site investigation will be published by PCA as a summary in the annual 'Round-up' of *London Archaeologist*.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

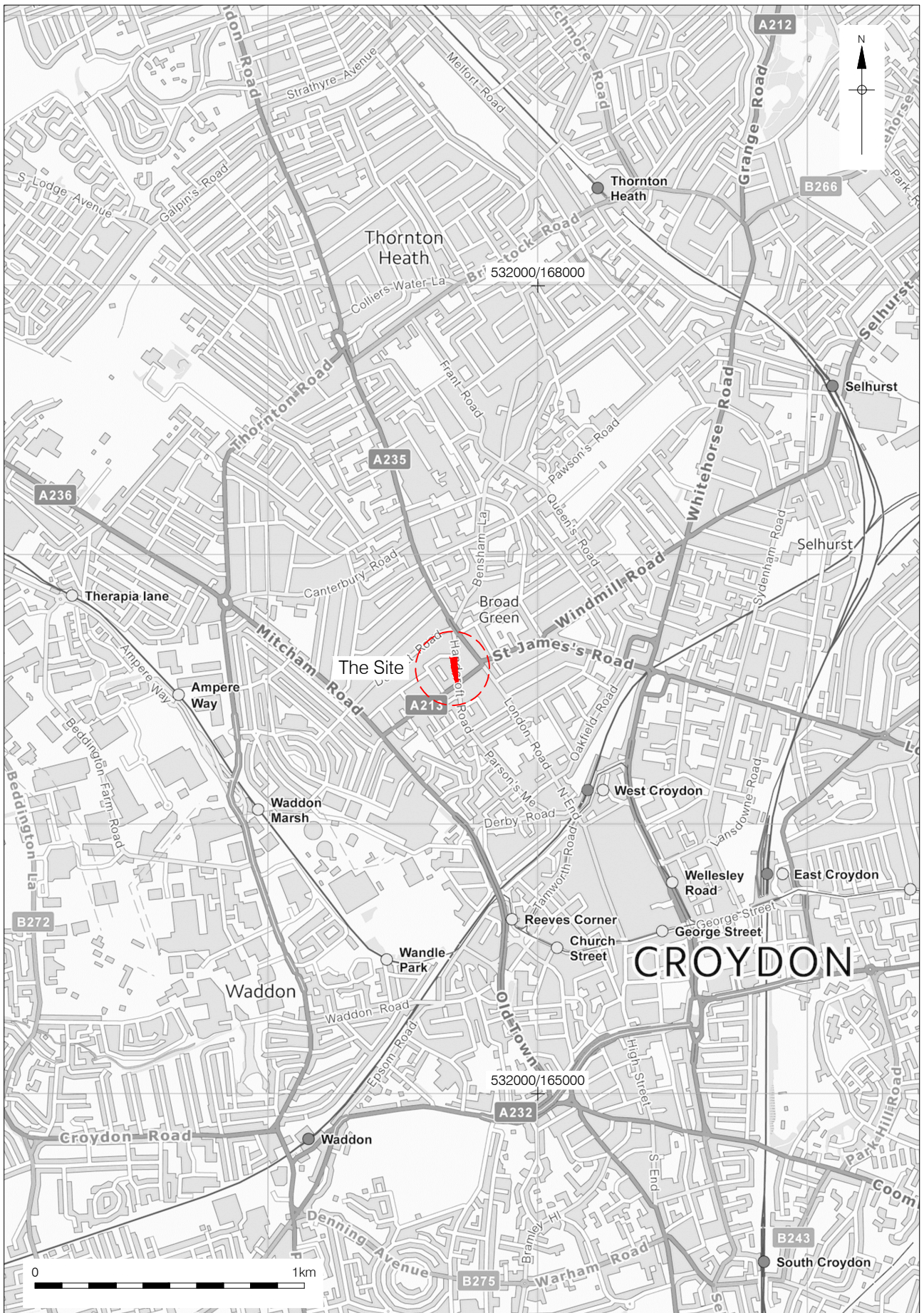
- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Haslemere Building Services for commissioning the work, and Joanna Taylor of Historic England, the archaeological adviser to the London Borough of Croydon, for monitoring the project.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins for her project managing and editing, Ray Murphy for the illustrations, Richard Archer for the survey and Amparo Valcarcel for her hard work on site.

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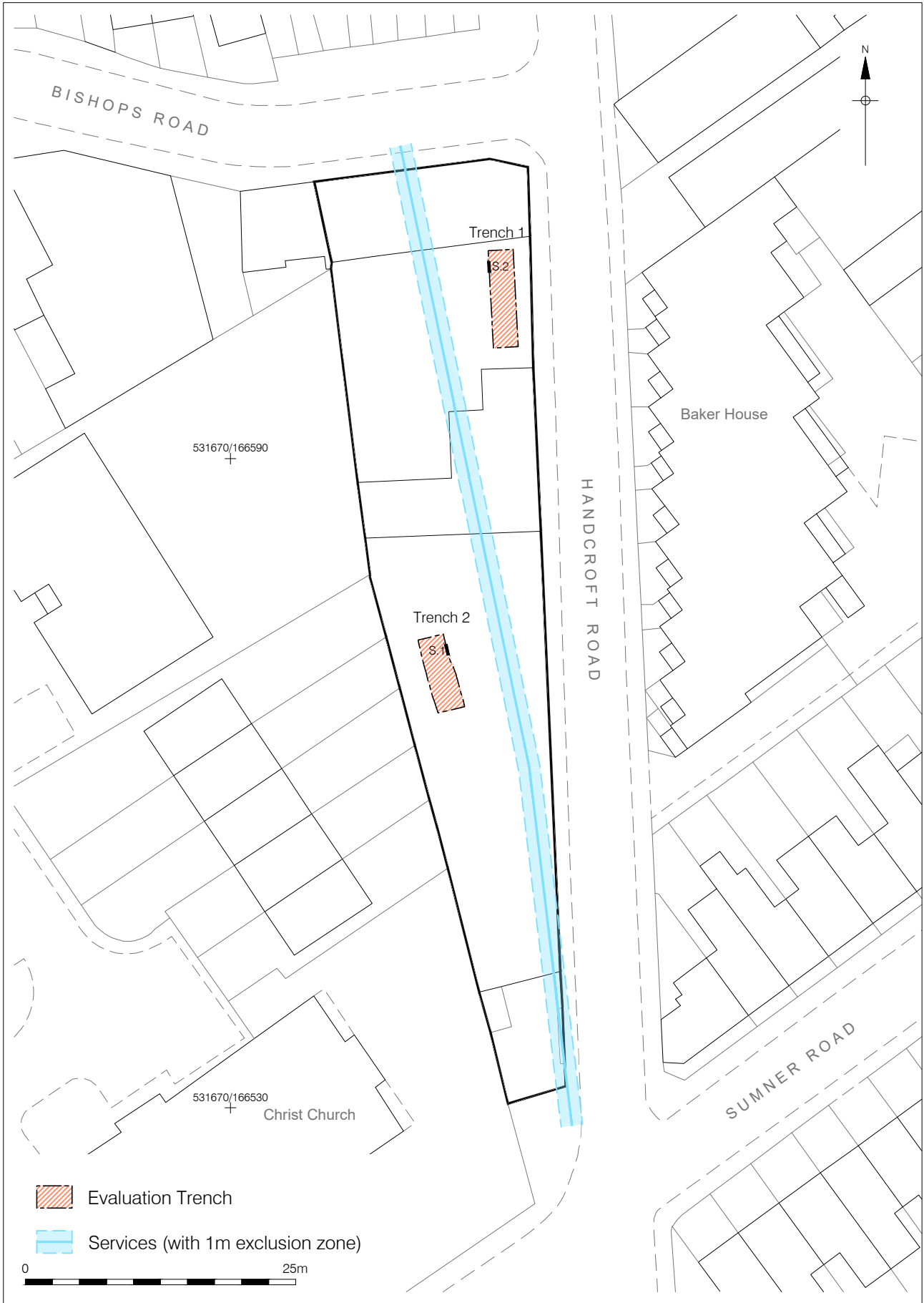


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Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:20,000 at A4

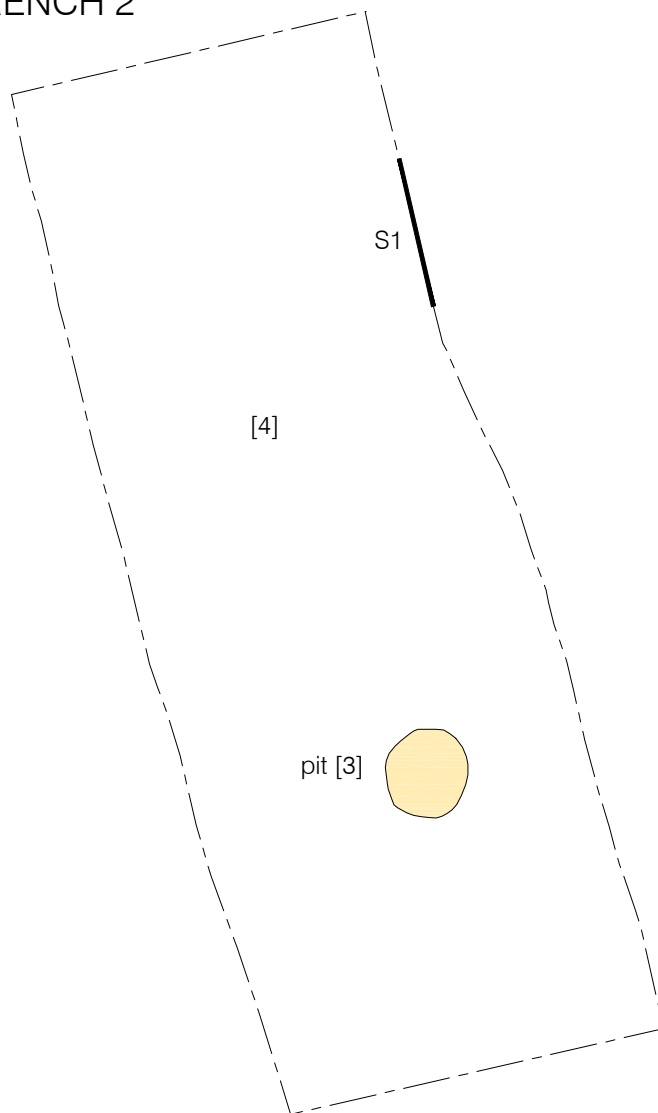


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Figure 2  
 Trench Location  
 1:500 at A4



TRENCH 2

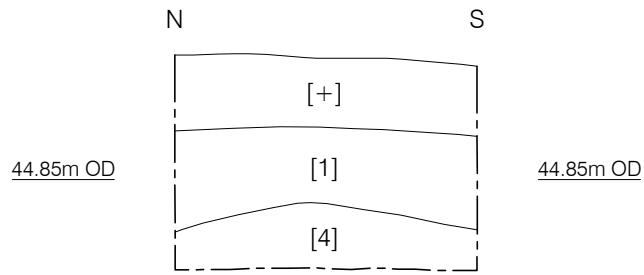


[4]

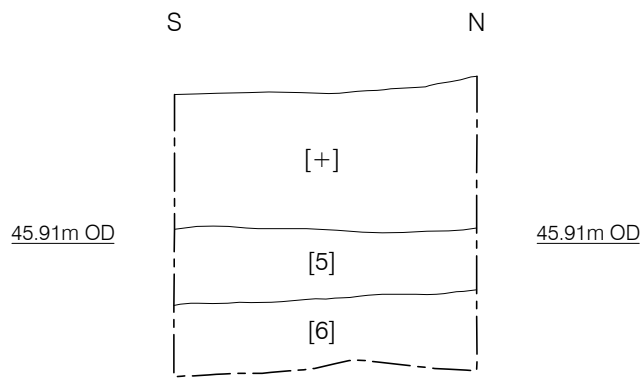
S1

pit [3]





Section 1  
West Facing  
Trench 2



Section 2  
East Facing  
Trench 1



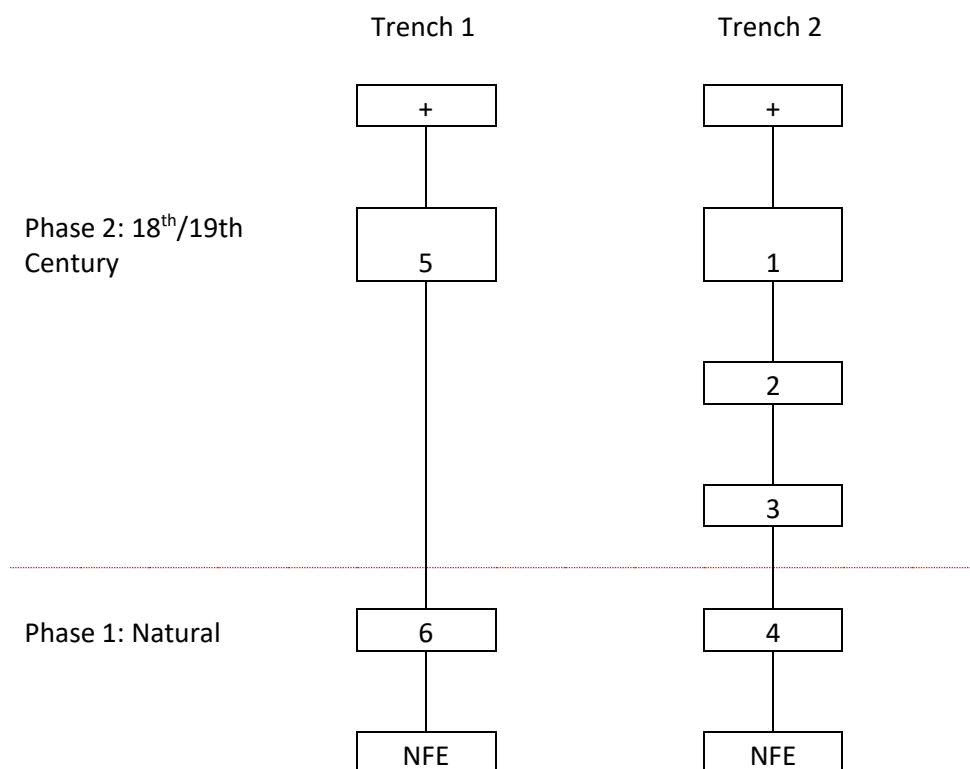
Figure 4  
Sections 1 and 2  
1:20 at A4



## APPEDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site_id	Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	Trench	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
1	HOF17	1	Layer		2	19th century made ground	Make-up	7	2.4	0.18	44.68		HOF17-PH02
1	HOF17	2	Fill	3	2	Fill of Pit [3]	Backfill	0.6	0.54	0.17	44.5		HOF17-PH02
1	HOF17	3	Cut		2	Cut of Pit	Pit	0.6	0.54	0.17	44.5	44.33	HOF17-PH02
1	HOF17	4	Natural		2	Natural Clay and Gravel	Natural	7	2.4	0.44	44.77	44.33	HOF17-PH01
1	HOF17	5	Layer		1	19th century made ground	Make-up	9	2.3	0.25	45.96		HOF17-PH02
1	HOF17	6	Natural		1	Natural clay and gravel	Natural	9	2.3	0.3	45.76	45.54	HOF17-PH01

## APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



## **APPENDIX 3: POTTERY**

### **Pottery Assessment (HOF17)**

Chris Jarrett

#### **Introduction**

The pottery assemblage consists of nine sherds, representing six estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 1.191kg. The pottery dates solely to the post-medieval period. The condition of the pottery is good and although represented mostly by sherd material, the majority of the assemblage could be assigned to a form: only one vessel has a complete profile. It is most likely that the pottery was subjected to secondary deposition processes. The pottery was recovered from two contexts as small (30 sherds or less) sized groups. The ceramics were recorded in detail in a database format and defined using Museum of London Archaeology (2014) coding systems. It is discussed as an index.

#### **Index**

Context [1], spot date: 1789–1900

Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 7g, form: plate. Rim sherd decorated with the Willow pattern, date from c. 1789.

Context [2], spot date: 1680–1800

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 6g, form: unidentified.

Shoulder, incised horizontal lines, internal and external glaze

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 4 sherds, 1 ENV, 1.067Kg, form: two-

handled rounded jar. Rim sherd, collared and external lid-seated, incised horizontal lines on the body, horizontal loop strap handle, internally glazed

Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR), 1550–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 6g, form: unidentified. Small body sherd with a combed horizontal band, internally glazed

Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR), 1550–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 6g, form: small handled rounded jar. Complete profile, narrow, rounded collared rim, horizontal loop strap handle pushed against the wall, internally glazed

English tin-glazed ware (TGW), 1570–1846, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 2g, form: plate, ?simple shape. Base sherd. The internal surface has laminated and the blue external glaze (more common from c. 1680) only survives

### **Significance, potential and recommendations for further work**

The pottery has little significance at a local level and consists of largely fragmentary material and found as pottery types and forms frequently recorded in the London area. The only potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from and to demonstrate late 17th-19th century activity on the site. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

### **Reference**

Museum of London Archaeology 2014, Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes, <http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>. Accessed August 2nd, 2017.

## APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

### OASIS ID: preconst1-303281

#### Project details

Project name	167 Handcroft Road, Croydon CR0 3LF: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation of two trenches was carried out at 167 Handcroft Road by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Natural clay and gravel was identified at 45.76m OD in Trench 1 and 44.77m OD in Trench 2. The earliest deposit found during the work on site which can be associated with human activity was a pit in Trench 2 which contain pottery fragments. The site appeared to have a made ground layer which appeared in both trenches from the 19th century development of the site. No significant archaeology pre-dating the late post medieval period was found during the work.
Project dates	Start: 04-12-2017 End: 05-12-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HOF17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CROYDON CROYDON 167 Handcroft Road, Croydon
Postcode	CR0 3LF
Study area	834 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 316 665 51.381760791944 -0.108725361414 51 22 54 N 000 06 31 W Point

Height OD / Depth    Min: 44.77m Max: 45.76m

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### **Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Mark Stevenson
Project design originator	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Tanya Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

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### **Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	HOF17
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	HOF17
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	HOF17
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

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### **Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	167 Handcroft Road, Croydon CR0 3LF
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jones, T.

Date 2017

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology

Place of issue or publication London

Description A4 grey literature report with PCA covers

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