

**THE HORSESHOE PUBLIC HOUSE
745 LONDON ROAD, THORNTON HEATH
LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON CR7 6AW**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

August 2018



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Site Code: HPH18

Planning references: 16/05856/FUL

Second application pending

Approx. Site Centre NGR: TQ 31240 67750

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Abstract

An Archaeological evaluation was carried out on 30th-31st July 2018 at the site of the Horseshoe Public House (745 London Road) in the London Borough of Croydon, CR7 6AW (TQ 31240 67750).

The work was undertaken as part of a pre-commencement condition attached to an approved application to redevelop the site (ref. 16/05856/FUL; Condition 17). Planning permission was granted in May 2017 for a development involving the demolition of existing structures and the erection of a stepped, part four, part five-storey block, incorporating ground floor commercial units, twenty apartments, ground floor parking and a raised amenity garden.

The archaeological evaluation also sought to address the archaeological mitigation of a new updated application that maintains the designs of the original, which it is understood is to be submitted in the near future.

*The fieldwork involved the excavation of three rectangular trial trenches (**Trenches 1, 2 & 3**). Trench 1 measured 7.50m x 1.80m (NW-SE), Trench 2 measured 3m x 1.8m (NW-SE) and Trench 3 was recorded at 10m x 1.8m (NE-SW).*

The recorded stratigraphy in each trench presents a relatively straightforward example of a mid-late 19th century ‘backyard’ domestic sequence, comprising the truncation of a buried land surface (103), (202), (303) by a series of mid-late 19th century brick wall footings ,  and drainage features ,  associated with either the original pub build or the structures immediately adjacent to it. These were eventually sealed by a single modern layer of dumped demolition rubble (102), (201), (302). The pottery, glass and clay pipe can all be dated to the mid-late 19th century, providing an approximate date for the deposits excavated in Trenches 1, 2 and 3. There were no earlier remains, with the exception of two small fragments of possible Roman building material that were recovered from modern contexts.

The geology was exposed in all three trenches (104), (204), (311) and consisted of a compact mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional flint gravels and sandy patches. This was encountered at 1.10m below ground surface (43.38mOD) in Trench 1, 1.10m below ground surface (43.49mOD) in Trench 2, and 0.74m below ground surface (43.68mOD) in Trench 3.

In view of the widespread mid-late 19th century deposits truncating most of the study site it is not considered that any further archaeological mitigation needs to be undertaken on this site, in relation to either the existing Consent or the forthcoming application.

CONTENTS

1 Introduction	1
2 Acknowledgements	2
3 Site Location and Geology	3
4 Archaeological and Historical Background	5
5 Planning and Objectives	12
6 Methodology	17
7 Results	21
8 Conclusions	37
9 Bibliography	40
Appendix I Context List	41
Appendix II Site Levels	44
Appendix III Pottery Analysis (<i>Paul Blinkhorn</i>)	46
Appendix IV Building Material Analysis (<i>Sue Pringle</i>)	49
Appendix V Glass Analysis (<i>Alex Kerr</i>)	53
Appendix VI Clay Tobacco Pipe Analysis (<i>Alex Kerr</i>)	54
Appendix VII Animal Bone Analysis (<i>Miranda Fulbright</i>)	56
Appendix VIII OASIS Data Collection Form	57

LIST OF FIGURES








Fig. 1	Location of the site	1
Fig. 2	Area of proposed development, marked in red	3
Fig. 3	Extract from the British Geological Survey Sheet 270	4
Fig. 4	Extract from Rocque's 1798 Map of Surrey	7
Fig. 5	Extract from Bainbridge's 1800, 'Plan of the Parish of Croydon: shewing the allotments in the common and the common fields as divided by Act of Parliament in the year 1800'	8
Fig. 6	1895 Ordnance Survey Map	9
Fig. 7	1912 Ordnance Survey Map, revised 1910-11	10
Fig. 8	1953 Ordnance Survey Map	11
Fig. 9	Map of Archaeological Priority Areas in London Borough of Croydon	15
Fig. 10	Location of evaluation trenches in relation to current ground floor	19
Fig. 11	Location of evaluation trenches in relation development proposal	19
Fig. 12	Plan view of Trench 1, looking SE	22
Fig. 13	Detail of NE-facing section of Trench 1	23
Fig. 14	Drawing of NE-facing section of Trench 1	23
Fig. 15	Drawing of Trench 1 plan	24
Fig. 16	Close up of NW wall footings  and truncating brick drain  , looking SE	26
Fig. 17	Detail of L-shaped wall footings and foundations  , looking NW	27
Fig. 18	Detail of L-shaped wall footings and foundations  , looking SW	27
Fig. 19	Close up of unknown rectilinear feature [115], looking NW	29
Fig. 20	View of Trench 2 in plan, looking SE	30
Fig. 21	View of Trench 2 in section (SW-facing), looking NE	30
Fig. 22	Drawing of Trench 2 SW-facing section	31
Fig. 23	View of Trench 3 in plan, looking SW	33
Fig. 24	Detail of Trench 3, looking S	33

Fig. 25	Drawing of Trench 3 NW-facing section and plan	34
Fig. 26	Close up of wall  , looking SE	35
Fig. 27	Close up of soakaway  , looking SE	36
Fig. 28	A comparison of the brick structure  discovered in Trench 1, facing SW, and the layout of the building fronting Thornton Road, as recorded in the 1898 drainage plan	38
Fig. 29	English Stoneware, context (114), 100mm scale	47
Fig. 30	Transfer-printed whiteware, context (203)	48
Fig. 31	Curved ceramic pipe fragment – possibly Roman date – context (114)	52
Fig. 32	Codd-neck vessel fragment, context (116), scale 100mm	53
Fig. 33	Partial bowl and stem, decorated with leaf pattern along front seam, context (102)	55

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document summarizes the result of an archaeological evaluation carried out between 30th-31st July 2018 at the site of the Horseshoe Public House (745 London Road), in the London Borough of Croydon, CR7 6AW (Fig. 1). The work broadly conformed to a written scheme of investigation (WSI) composed by Compass Archaeology (July 2018), although with some changes undertaken in consultation with Historic England to avoid existing drains and services.

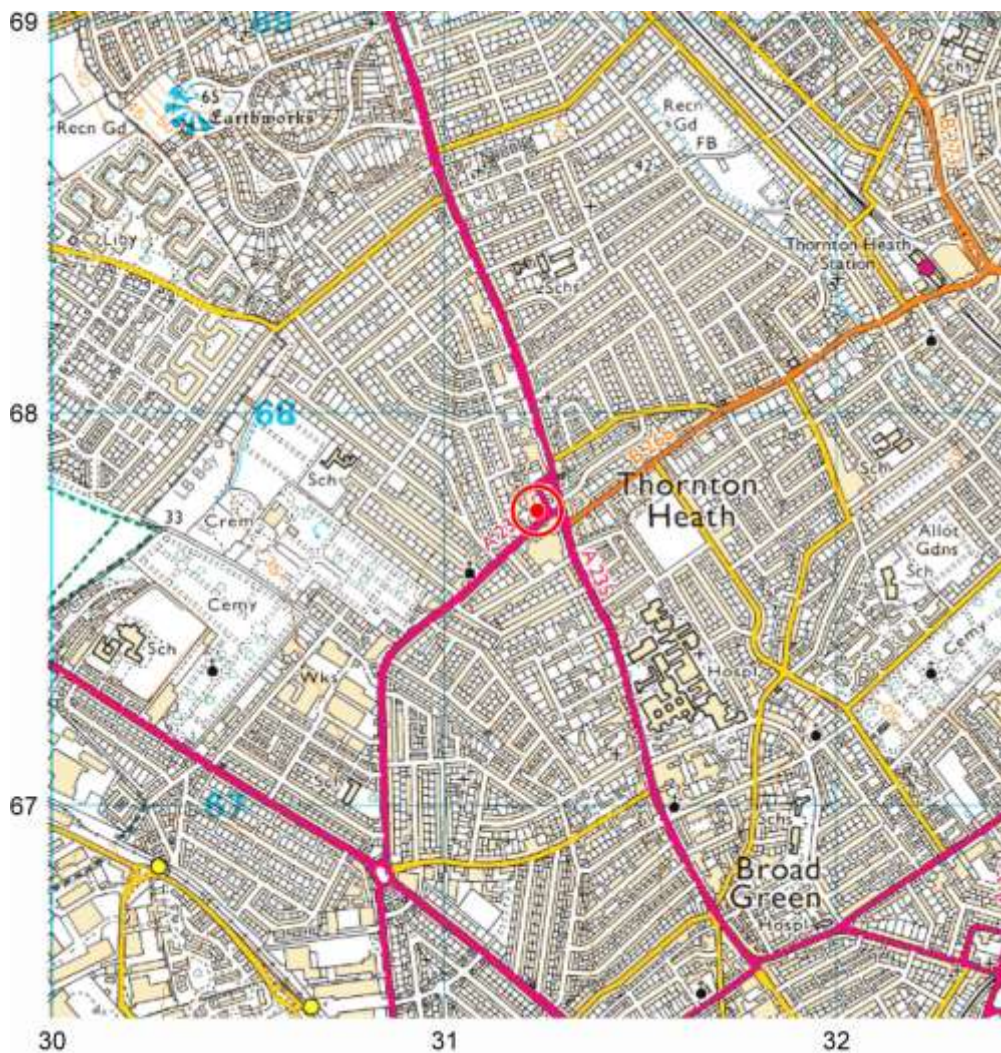


Fig. 1: General site location - (Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital data with permission of the HMSO. ©Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Compass Archaeology Ltd., London SE1 1RQ, licence no. AL 100031317)

1.2 The trial works were commissioned by Denmark & White Ltd on behalf of Hexagon Housing Association.

1.3 The work was undertaken as part of a pre-commencement condition attached to an approved application to redevelop the site (ref. 16/05856/FUL; Condition 17). Planning permission was granted in May 2017 for a development involving the demolition of existing structures and the erection of a stepped, part four, part five-storey block, incorporating ground floor commercial units, twenty apartments, ground floor parking and a raised amenity garden. This consent also includes provision for a single basement level, but it is understood that if proceeded with this element will not form part of the scheme.

The archaeological evaluation also sought to address the archaeological mitigation of a new updated application which is yet to be submitted: it is understood that this proposal will maintain the designs of the original, as described above, but without the basement (drawing number: DW366.103).

The following evaluation report will therefore be submitted both in response to the existing planning Condition 17, and in support of the revised planning application which is to be made.

1.4 The fieldwork took the form of a trial investigation: three trenches were excavated, Trenches 1 and 2 were aligned northwest-southeast, while Trench 3 was aligned northeast-southwest. Trench 1 measured 7.50m x 1.80m, Trench 2 measured 3m x 1.80m, Trench 3 measured 10m x 1.80m. The fieldwork occurred prior to the commencement of demolition or any groundworks, as detailed above.

2. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Compass Archaeology would like to thank Denmark & White Ltd for their assistance on site and provision of plant during the excavation.

3. SITE LOCATION & GEOLOGY

3.1 The site lies on the north side of Thornton Road, with the Thornton Heath Pond roundabout immediately to the east (Fig. 2). The main London Road is located approximately 70m to the northeast of the development site. The site is bound by fairly new developments to the west (7 Willett Road & 2-12 Thornton Road) and by a tool hire company to the north.



Fig. 2: Area of proposed development, marked in red

3.2 The site is currently occupied by the Horseshoe Pub in the southwest corner of the development site, while a wraparound car park delineates the site to the north and west. The site is roughly square-shaped and covers approximately 690m².

3.3 According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 270, 1998) the site sits within an area of Lynch Hill Gravel, surrounded by a large expanse of London clay (Fig. 3). The site is relatively level throughout, at approximately 44m OD.

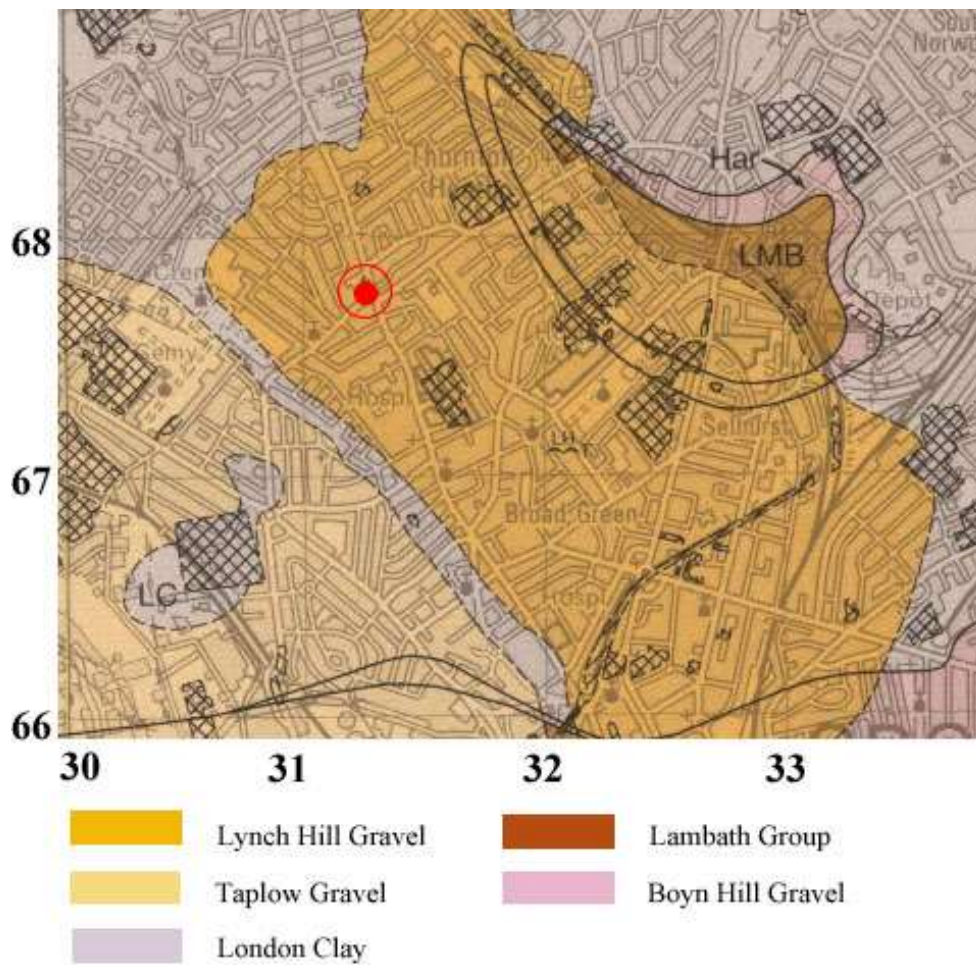


Fig. 3: Extract from the British Geological Survey Sheet 270, with site located marked in red

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The historical and archaeological background to the site has been described extensively within the Desk-Based Assessment (DBA), which preceded the commissioning of the archaeological fieldwork and accompanied the planning application (Compass Archaeology, September 2016). Only the most relevant points, therefore, will be repeated here.

The following section is largely lifted directly from the conclusions drawn from the DBA and based upon Compass Archaeology's own research and the results of a 750m radius search of the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) for TQ 31240 67750; dataset search ref. 12749.

4.2 Prehistoric

4.2.1 The GLHER results suggested probable, but very limited, pre-historic activity in the form of a palaeochannel, linear features and associated post holes on at least two sites. Significantly both sites are located on London Road and Thornton Road respectively, the corner of which the proposed site is located. Very few pre-historic finds were noted on the GLHER other than a tranchet axe at Thornton Heath, but this may be residual.

The denarius recorded by the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society is the only Iron Age result returned but the GLHER the area and therefore is likely the product of residual scatter, rather than evidence of Iron Age activity.

Therefore the likelihood of finding pre-historic remains is considered low to negligible.

4.3 Roman

4.3.1 The major Roman route running between the capital and Brighton runs N-S past the proposed development; this is the major consideration of Roman activity affecting this

site. Humphries (1962) noted multiple investigations to the north of the site (c 1.8km to 2.5km N) which recorded evidence of the road. Few other Roman settlements or sites along the road have been identified but should nevertheless be anticipated within the boundaries of the APA, in which the site is situated. Little to no evidence of Roman activity has been reported by GLHER close to the site. A silver denarius may again be evidence of residual activity, rather than Roman occupation of the area.

Therefore, the likelihood of finding Roman remains is considered to be low-medium, some evidence for the road itself (or associated roadside ditches) being most likely on the east side of the proposed site, where not otherwise truncated by the pub basement.

4.4 Saxon

4.4.1 No Anglo-Saxon remains have been found in the site's local area.

Thus it is deemed that the chance that Anglo-Saxon remains will be found is negligible.

4.5 Medieval

4.5.1 Very little evidence of medieval activity was returned, excluding residual finds.

For this reason, it is thought that the chance of finding medieval remains is low, and if at all most likely in the form of occasional residual pottery.

4.6 Post-Medieval

4.6.1 The majority of GLHER records consulted in relation to the site pertain to the post-medieval-modern period, therefore it is expected that any archaeological remains recovered will be of this nature. This is further supported by the fact that cartographic sources indicate the land on which the site is situated was partly occupied by buildings from at least c. 1800. The tenancy of the land by The Governors of Croydon Hospital indicates the earliest residential use of the site. It is extremely likely that remains of the

late 19th century terraced buildings and the large L-shaped unit located on Ordnance maps from 1890s will be encountered during development of the site, but are of no real archaeological significance.

It is also possible that evidence for ‘backyard activity’, e.g. rubbish pits, soakaways, *etc.*, will be encountered in the NW part of the site, and this may include evidence for earlier post-medieval occupation.

It is thought the likelihood of finding later (19th century+) post-medieval-modern remains is high on part of the site, except in the S-E corner due to the impact of the building of the Horseshoe’s basement. There is also moderate potential for earlier post-medieval remains.

4.6.2 The post-medieval development of the area and the site can be best illustrated using cartographic sources:



Fig. 4: Extract from Rocque's 1798 Map of Surrey. Site marked in red

4.6.3 This extract clearly illustrates the surrounding environs of the site in the late 18th century (Fig. 4). Thornton Heath is situated in a large expanse of agricultural land, and few areas of large development are notable other than Croydon to the south. Broad Green to the south appears to have been developed a small nucleus of activity in a ‘ribbon’ form along the side of the London Road.

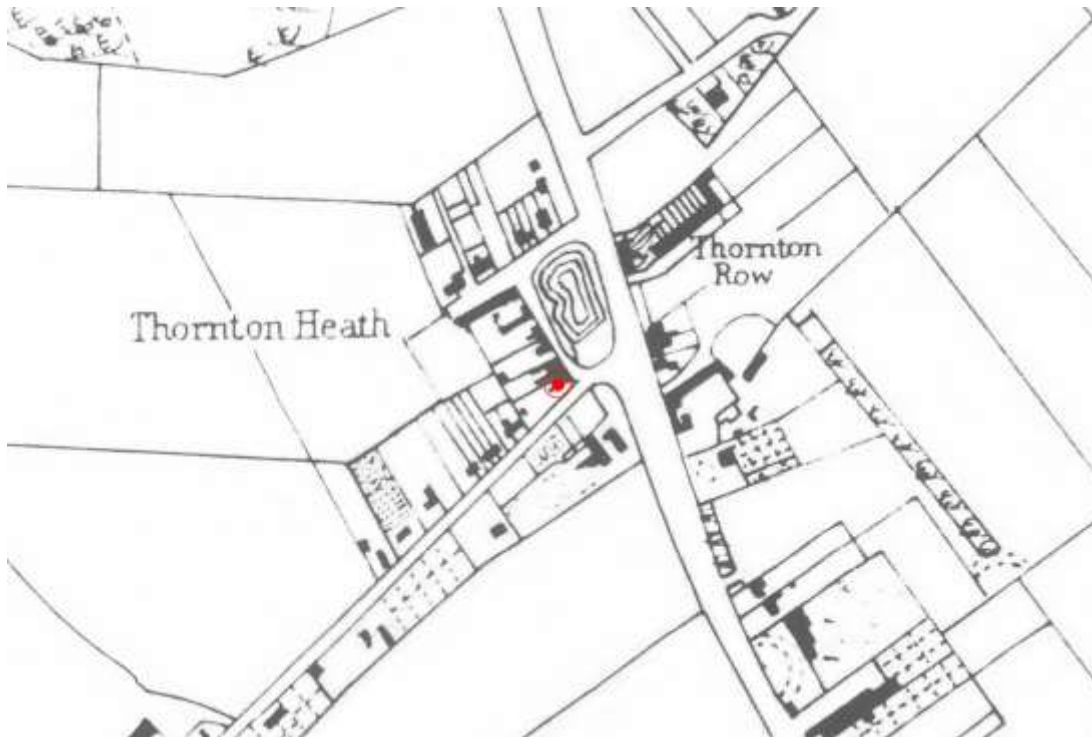


Fig. 5: Extract from Bainbridge's 1800, 'Plan of the Parish of Croydon: shewing the allotments in the common and the common fields as divided by Act of Parliament in the year 1800'. Site marked in red

4.6.4 This extract illustrates the change in developments around the site towards the middle of the 19th century (Fig. 5). A small nucleus of activity developed around the Heath Pond as more residential units appeared. The Commercial and General Directory of the town of Croydon (1851) notes the considerable residential developments around Thornton Row, including a post office and a Public House (the Wheatsheaf). The proposed site was occupied by (N to S) two residential units, the Thornton Heath School of Industry, an Infant School and another residential unit of a ‘Porkman’. The surrounding area is still largely dominated by open space, fields and woodland.



Fig. 6: 1895 Ordnance Survey Map. Site marked in red

4.6.5 Thornton Heath's residential and industrial expansion continued in the late 19th century with the introduction of the Croydon Tramways Depot and the building of more terraced and semi-detached housing around the Heath Pond (Fig. 6). The London-to-Brighton Road became a considerable thoroughfare for the tram line.

This extract shows that the position of the Horseshoe, opened 1869, now dominated the proposed site, having incorporated the two southernmost plots seen in the previous map into one large commercial unit. It is not totally clear if the large L-shaped building to the southwest was also included in the contemporary unit, but both buildings occupy the site.

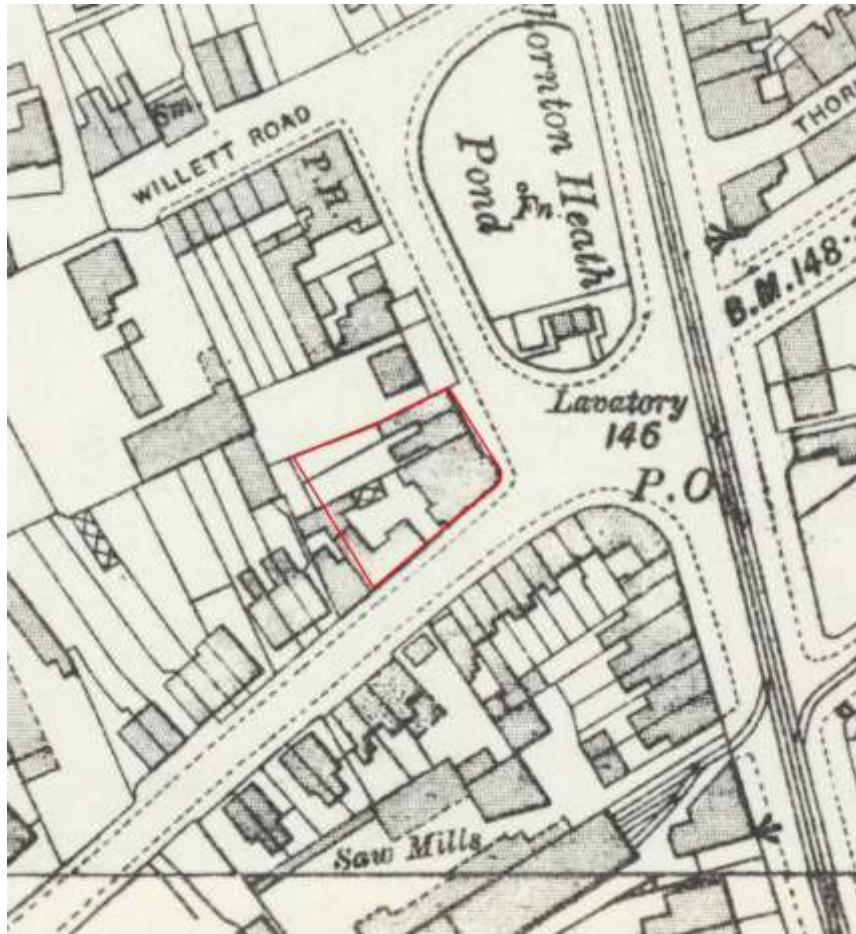


Fig. 7: 1912 Ordnance Survey Map, revised 1910-11. Side marked in red

4.6.6 Residential and industrial developments continued into the 20th century as illustrated by this extract (Fig. 7). The Tramways Depot appears to have grown considerably in the prior two decades and the effect on London Road is marked by the considerable extension of the tramlines. As we have seen previously, Thornton Heath Pond was an epicentre for development with multiple new large units occupying the area to the west of the proposed site. To the south industrial and residential areas are intermingled, the area notably appears to have been becoming more densely occupied.

Directly to the south and west of the proposed site was still largely residential, the site itself still being occupied by two large units and two residential units.

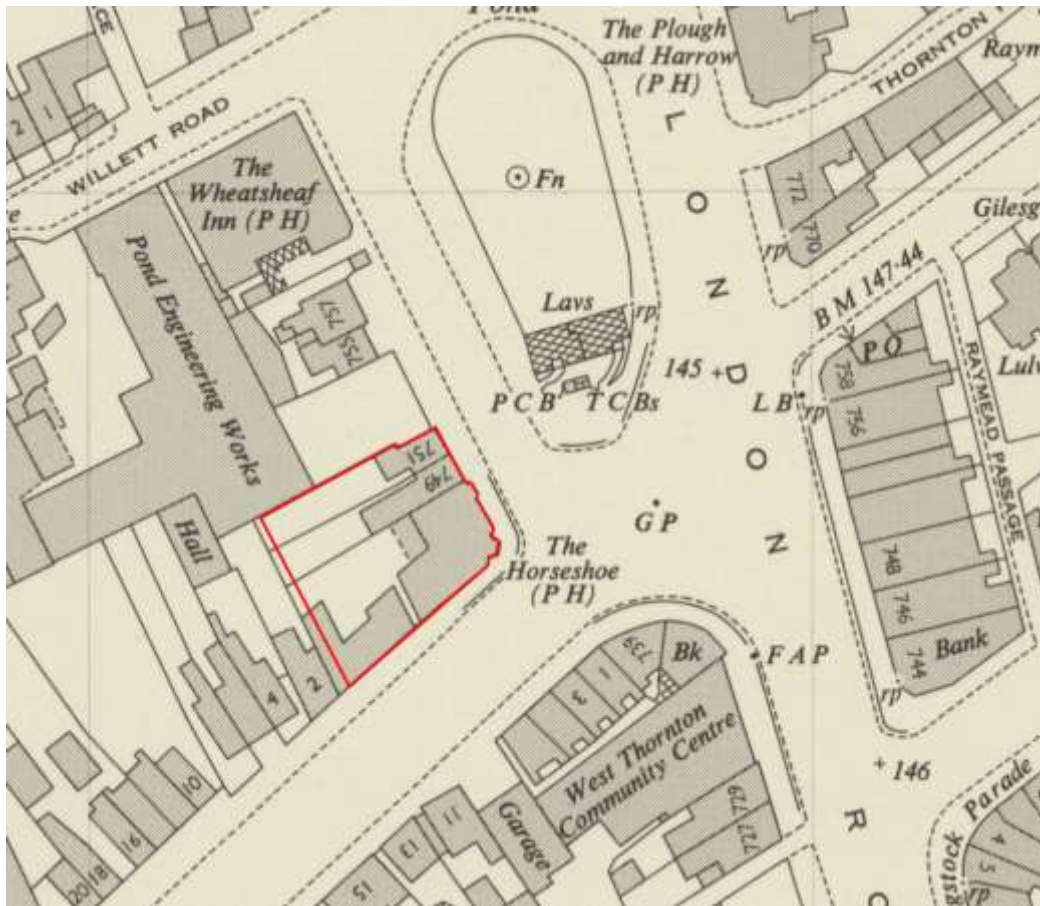


Fig. 8: 1953 Ordnance Survey Map. Site shown in red

4.6.7 Two residential units and a large L shaped building continue to occupy the site into the 1950s (Fig. 8). Major developments in the area include the termination of the tramways and the development of the Thornton Heath Garage Bus Depot on the site of the Tram Ways Depot. Developments continued at the Liberty Printers Site and the residential development of the area continued substantially throughout the period. In 1953 the Thornton Heath Pond was filled in and replaced by an ornamental garden with a small pond. This was subsequently filled in 1975, but remaining today as the Thornton Heath Pond Roundabout which is located to the east of the proposed site.

5. PLANNING & OBJECTIVES

5.1 National Policy

5.1.1 The evaluation represents one element in the archaeological planning process. The evaluation conforms to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework, (NPPF), adopted in March 2012 and reissued with revisions in July 2018, which replaces PPS 5 ‘*Planning for the Historic Environment*’ and policies HE6 and HE7.

*128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a **field evaluation**.*

5.2 Local Policy

5.2.1 The study is located in the London Borough of Croydon’s Thornton Heath district. Croydon Local Plan: Strategic Policy adopted in April 2013, outlining developments in the borough before 2031, focuses on the sustainability of the Local Centre of Thornton, with emphasis put on the ‘evening economy’, with opportunity for ‘moderate residential growth’.

CLP: SP-5.2: Croydon needs to ensure protection of its heritage assets and their settings, to retain local distinctiveness and character.

5.2.2 Policy UC11 of the Croydon Unitary Development Plan, retained in the Croydon Local Plan: Strategic Policy, adopted in April 2013, outlines the criteria for enabling developments in the borough which may affect known areas of archaeological importance.

UC11 5.39: 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.

UC11: Development will only be permitted if all the following criteria are met:

(i) Proposals have been properly assessed and planned for archaeological implications, where development may affect the archaeological heritage of a site. This may involve preliminary archaeological site evaluations, commissioned by the applicants from a professionally qualified archaeological practice or archaeological consultant.

(ii) Early co-operation regarding the proposals between landowners, developers and archaeological practices, in accordance with the principles of the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice, has been demonstrated.

(iii) The siting and design of the new development has regard to minimising the disturbance of archaeological remains, ensuring that those most important are permanently preserved in situ.

(iv) An appropriate level of archaeological investigation, excavation, recording, analysis and publication has been agreed with the Council, secured where appropriate by the use of planning conditions or agreements.

(v) The provision of access and facilities that interpret and explain archaeological sites to the public has been considered, secured where appropriate by the use of planning conditions or agreements.

5.3 Archaeological Priority Areas and Scheduled Ancient Monuments

5.3.1 The site lies within or close to several locally designated Archaeological Priority Areas, (APAs). An APA as defined in the London Borough of Croydon's 'Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal (2016)' is:

A defined area where, according to existing information, there is significant known archaeological interest or particular potential for new discoveries.

APAs highlight where important archaeological interest might be located based on the history of the area and previous archaeological investigations. They help local planning authorities to manage archaeological remains that might be affected by development by providing an evidence base for Local Plans..... APAs act as a trigger for consultation with the borough's archaeological adviser and are justified by a description of significance which will inform development management advice and decision making.

These have been divided into three tiers of significance, with the second being of relevance to this particular site. Tier 2 is described as thus:

***Tier 2** is a local area within which the GLHER holds specific evidence indicating the presence Tier 2 or likely presence of heritage assets of archaeological interest. Planning decisions are expected to make a balanced judgement for non-designated assets considered of less than national importance considering the scale of any harm and the significance of the asset. Tier 2 APAs will typically cover a larger area than a Tier 1 APA and may encompass a group of heritage assets.*

5.3.2 The site lies within the Tier 2 'London to Brighton Roman Road' (APA 2.19) (Fig. 9). The London to Brighton Roman road, sometimes referred to as the London to Portslade Roman road, is one of three major routes that led south from London along with the London to Lewes road and Stane Street. Together they linked London with the south coast and the iron producing and corn growing areas of Sussex. The London to Brighton Roman road was, therefore, one of the more important routes that radiated from London.

While there is conjecture over the precise route it is clear that several major and minor roads in Croydon still mirror its alignment thus demonstrating its continued importance and usage following the Roman period. Future archaeological investigations may uncover further sections of the road which would clarify its exact route and lead to the boundaries of the APA being altered accordingly.

5.3.3 The Tier 2 APA of ‘Ampere Way’ (APA 2.6) lies approximately 300m to the west of the site and comprises a flat area of the Wandle Valley between the borough boundaries with Sutton and Merton and Thornton Road/Purley Way, extending as far south as Commerce Way. A number of finds and features have been found in this area, including ditches, enclosures, pits, post holes, pottery fragments and flint flakes that date from the Mesolithic to the late Iron Age. The prehistoric remains that have been found within the APA have enhanced our knowledge of how prehistoric communities exploited the land and similar remains have been found throughout the Wandle Valley.

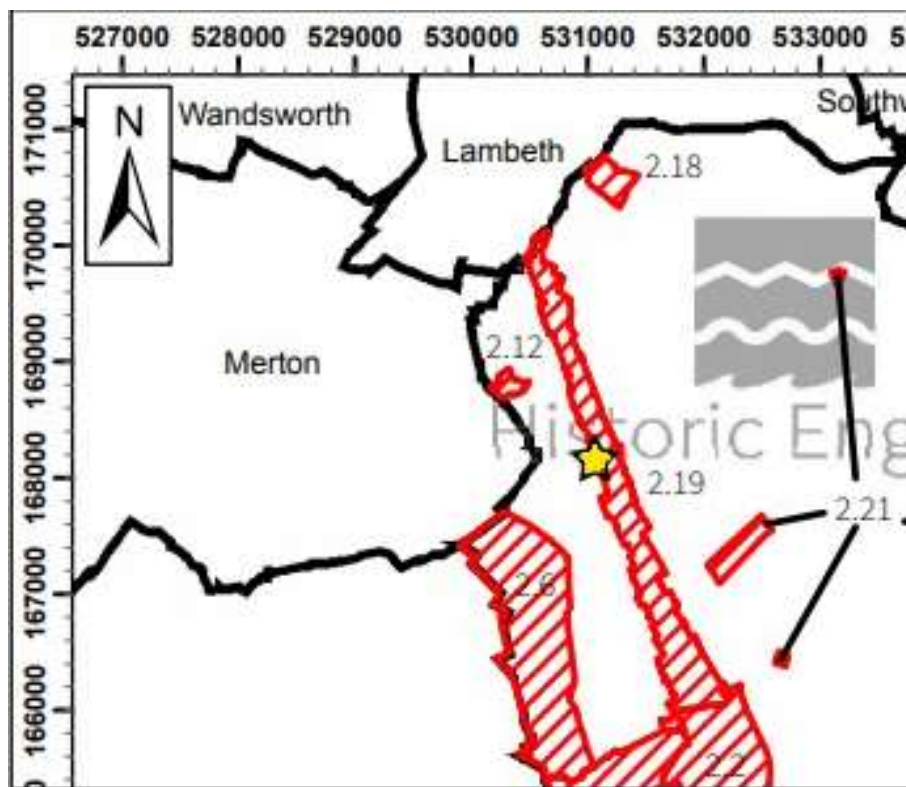


Fig. 9: Map of Archaeological Priority Areas in London Borough of Croydon. 745 London Road is situated inside APAs 2.19 ('London to Brighton Road') and 2.6 ('Ampere Way'). (Map: London Borough Croydon Council. 2016. Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal: pp18)

5.4 Archaeological Research Questions

5.4.1 The evaluation presents the chance to explore the following general and specific research questions:

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity on the site? Is this opportunistic/seasonal exploitation or a more formal sedentary occupation? What form does this take?
- Is there any evidence associated with roadside activity along the projected course of London Road during the Roman period? If so, is this domestic, agricultural, military, religious or industrial?
- Is there any evidence of medieval activity on the site? If so, what form does this take?
- Is there any early post-medieval evidence, for example of a small settlement or farmstead occupying the area around Thornton Heath pond, located just to the east of the site?
- Is there any surviving evidence of the urban development and associated ‘backyard’ activity around the pond as displayed on the 19th century maps?
- Is there any evidence of the later 19th to mid-20th century building on the Thornton Road frontage, and is there any indication of its’ function?
- At what level and to what extent do archaeological deposits survive across the site?
- What is the nature and depth of natural geology across the site?

6. METHODOLOGY

6.1 Standards

6.1.1 The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (*Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work, 2015*). Works conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation, 2014*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Chartered Institute.

6.1.2 Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team held valid CSCS (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme) cards, and were equipped with PPE including hi-vis jackets, hard-hats, and steel-toe-capped boots.

6.1.3 The Client and the GLAAS Archaeological Advisor for the London Borough of Croydon were kept informed of the progress of fieldwork, and in particular of any significant finds or remains that were exposed.

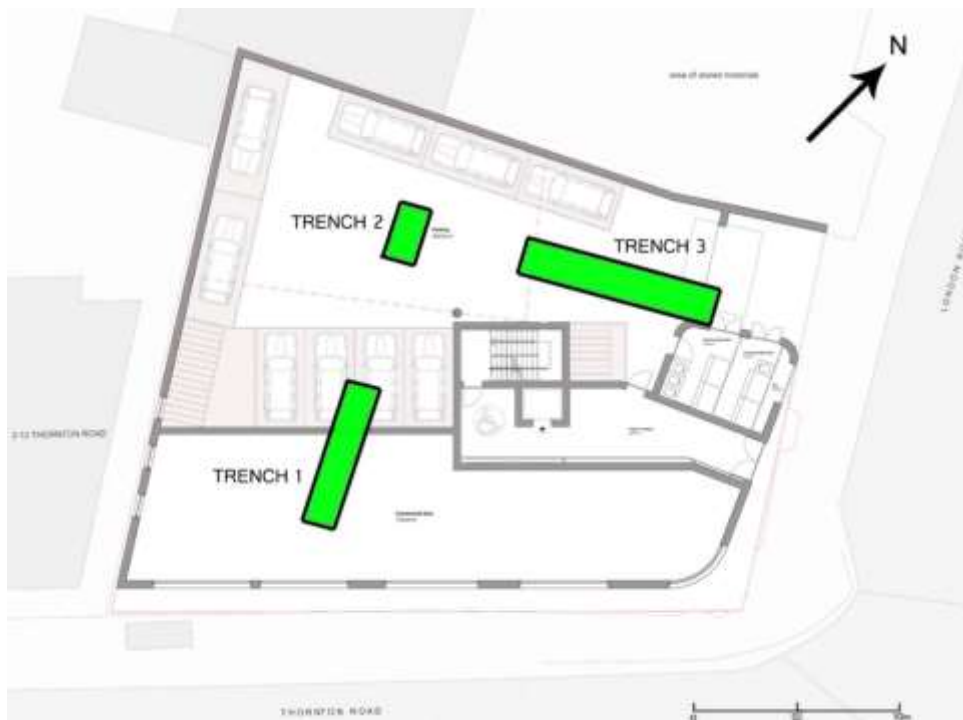
6.2 Fieldwork

6.2.1 The fieldwork took the form of a trial investigation prior to the commencement of any demolition or groundworks. This was originally characterised in the WSI as the excavation of two perpendicular 10 x 1.8m trenches sited to provide a representative coverage of the development footprint and also to extract the greatest amount of archaeological data possible.

The northwest-southeast aligned trench, however, was divided into two separate trenches in order to avoid a series of drain and utility trench disturbances in the area (Figs. 10 & 11). Three surface drainage pipes converged into an inspection chamber in the northern part of the original trench, in addition to the presence of some BT trench disturbance. Therefore, the plan was adapted to excavate two smaller trenches, both on the same northwest-southeast alignment, measuring 7.50 x 1.8m (Trench 1) and 3 x 1.8m (Trench 2). A third trench, aligned northeast-southwest, was excavated consistent with the original 10 x 1.8m measurements, although moved slightly (*c* 300mm) to the north following a preliminary CAT survey. All trenches were excavated by machine to a depth where either any existing archaeology could be seen, or the natural geology was encountered.

6.2.2 Archaeological deposits and features were investigated and recorded in stratigraphic sequence and finds dating evidence recovered. The archaeological contexts were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description, and/or drawn in plan or section, generally at scales of 1:10 or 1:20. The investigations were recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid.

Levels were taken on the top and bottom of any archaeological features or deposits, and transferred from the nearest Ordnance Datum Benchmark on the north-facing wall of No.758 London Road (the Greggs Bakery), junction with Raymead Avenue (CR7 7SB) – **44.94mOD** (TQ 31315 67783) (see **Appendix II**). The fieldwork record was supplemented by digital photography, in .jpeg and RAW formats.



Figs. 10 & 11: Location of evaluation trenches in relation to current ground floor plan (top) and development proposal (bottom) - Based on Proposed Ground-Floor Plan by Prime Building Consultants Ltd. Drawing no: DW366.103 Rev: P1

6.3 Post-excavation

6.3.1 The fieldwork was followed by off-site assessment and compilation of an evaluation report, and will be completed by ordering and deposition of the site archive.

6.3.2 Assessment of finds was undertaken by appropriately qualified staff (see Appendices). Finds and samples were treated in accordance with the appropriate guidelines, including the Museum of London's '*Standards for the Preparation of Finds to be permanently retained by the Museum of London*'. All identified finds and artefacts were retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the context record, although certain classes of material were discarded once an appropriate record had been made.

6.4 Report and Archive

6.4.1 Copies of the report were supplied to the Client and Historic England.

6.4.2 The report contains a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and an interpretation of the associated deposits. Illustrations are included as appropriate, including a site plan located to the OS grid, provided in both .pdf and .dwg shapefile formats. A short summary of the project was appended using the OASIS Data Collection Form, and will be prepared in paragraph form suitable for publication within the 'excavation round-up' of the *London Archaeologist*.

6.4.3 There is no provision for further analysis or publication of significant findings. Should these be made the requirements would need to be discussed and agreed with the Client.

6.4.4 An ordered indexed and internally consistent archive of the evaluation will be compiled in line with MoL Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives, and

deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained, and the landowner urged to donate any archaeological finds to the Museum.

7. RESULTS

7.1 The fieldwork involved the excavation of three rectangular trial trenches (**Trenches 1, 2 & 3**). Trench 1 measured *c* 7.50m x 1.80m (NW-SE), Trench 2 measured 3m x 1.8m (NW-SE) and Trench 3 was recorded at *c* 10m x 1.8m (NE-SW). Trench 1 was originally intended to parallel Trench 3 in size (10 x 1.8m), but was divided into two smaller trenches in order to avoid surface drain and utility disturbance in the area.

The trenches were machine excavated, under archaeological supervision, down to the natural geology, approximately 1.00m below the modern ground level. Trenches 1 & 2 were situated perpendicular to Trench 3; all trenches were located in the modern day car park to the north and west of the existing (and largely basemented) public house.

The following section is a written description of the stratigraphy observed within each trench. This is complemented by a photographic record of sections and plans. The context numbers used in this report will be numbered according to their trench allocation— 100, 101, 102, 103 *etc.* and 200, 201, 202, 203 *etc.* Fills and layers are shown in (rounded brackets), while cuts are shown in [square brackets]. A context list (**Table 1**) and a table for those levels included on the drawings (**Table 2**) have been appended to the report (see **Appendix I & II**).

7.2 Trench 1

7.2.1 Trench 1 was situated in the car park of the Horseshoe Pub, located W of the building, and measured approximately 7.50m long (NW-SE) by 1.8m wide (NE-SW). It was positioned approximately 6m from the western wall of the public house, and *c.* 6.50m from the western site boundary. Following the breaking and clearance of the tarmac car park, Trench 1 was excavated from a ground surface that varied from 44.42mOD (SE) to

44.48mOD (NW). The SE portion of Trench 1 was excavated to a depth of 0.62m (43.80mOD) which exposed the base of a series of brick foundations. The NW half of the trench, however, was dug to a maximum depth of 1.10m (43.38mOD), the approximate level of the natural geology.

The Trench 1 section drawing and accompanying photographs below should be consulted as a reference for the stratigraphic sequence.



Fig. 12: Plan view of Trench 1, looking SE



Fig. 13: Detail of NE-facing section of Trench 1 (1m scale)

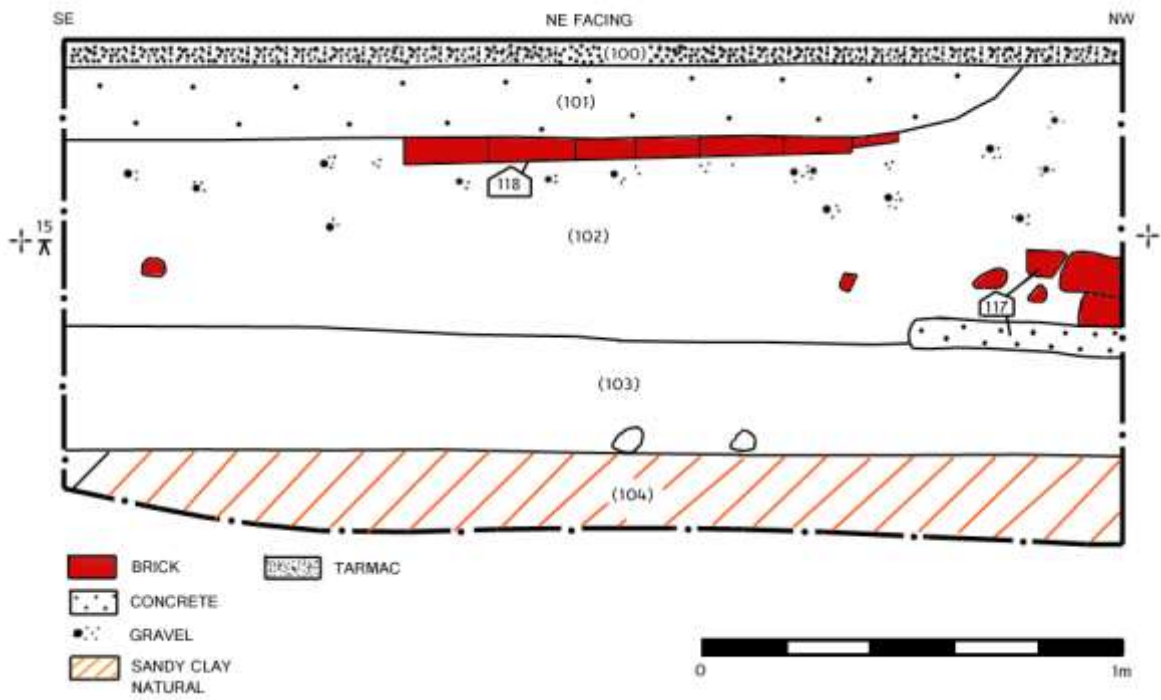


Fig. 14: Drawing of NE-facing section of Trench 1 (1m scale)

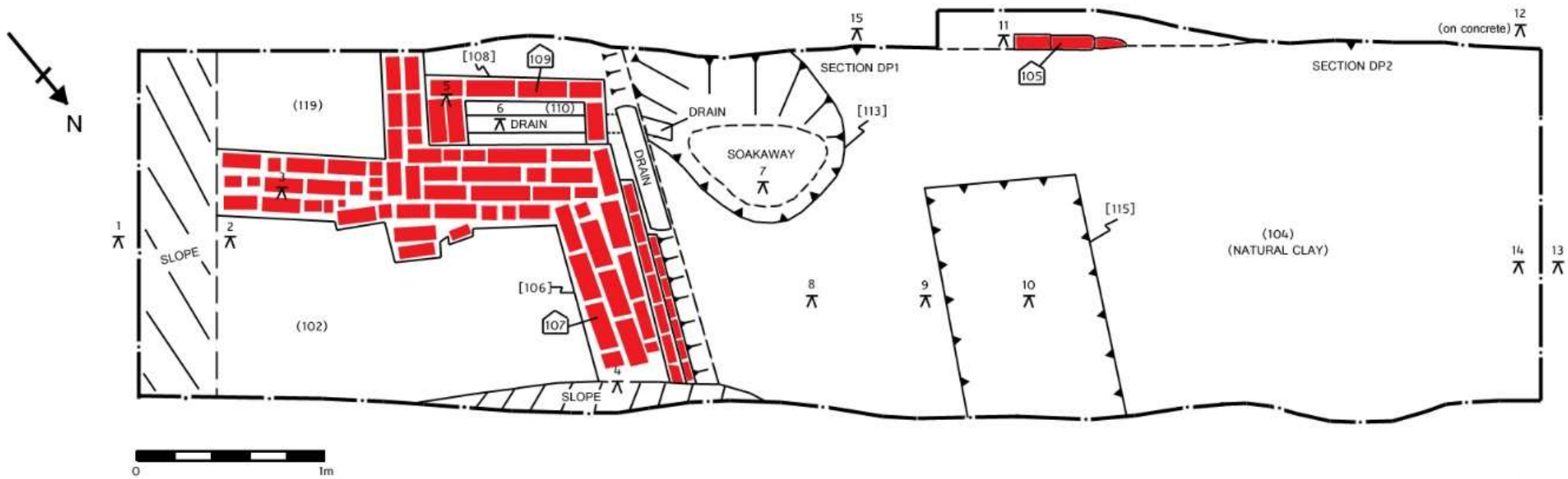





Fig. 15: Drawing of Trench 1 plan; ref. Table 2 for levels (*Appendix II*)

7.2.2 The uppermost layer (100) was the existing tarmac surface for the modern car park associated with the Horseshoe Pub, it was typically 60mm thick and capped the entire length of the trench. The tarmac was laid on top of a light grey-white concrete bedding layer (101), c. 150mm thick.

7.2.3 Directly below (101), in the SE half of the trench, was a layer of dark silt backfilling a small (0.90m x 0.30m) rectangular red brick drain . The structure was excavated to a depth of 43.89mOD in order to expose the ceramic pipe. The bricks were found to be abutting against the SW side of an earlier L-shaped brick structure , while the ceramic drain pipe itself was observed to be cutting through the upper part of the same structure. The drain was constructed a single course wide and preserved up to four courses in height. The bricks formed a row of stretchers, bonded with a gritty mortar, and appeared to use a combination of frogged and unfrogged red bricks, similar to the earlier brick structure .



The drain pipe ran approximately 0.80m NW before appearing to divide (Fig. 16); one pipe turned 90 degrees and continued NE, parallel with the base of the earlier wall footing of , while a second drain extended straight down to a depth of 43.11mOD and fed into a soakaway [113] less than 200mm to the SE. [113] was characterised by an oval cut, with steep/vertical sides, projecting from the NE-facing section. It contained a wet, sticky clay-silt containing clinker (c. 60mm diameter), a spread of fragmented roof tiles and frequent gravel inclusions. The feature is likely to have functioned as a soakaway for brick drain .



Fig. 16: Close up of NW wall footings ¹⁰⁷ and truncating brick drain ¹⁰⁹ (right), looking SE (1m scale)

7.2.4 Drain ¹⁰⁹ was cut into a layer of light brown silty soil (119) which was interpreted as the infill of structure ¹⁰⁷ (Figs. 17 & 18). This structure was first observed at a minimum depth of 0.67m below ground surface (44.75mOD) in the SE, and 0.19m (44.23mOD) below ground surface in the NE. The structure consisted of the lower courses and footings of an L-shaped brick wall, running SE-NW for 1.8m and SW-NE for 0.85m. A second contemporary wall was knitted to the structure halfway along its SE-NW extent and runs perpendicular SW-NE for 0.48m, before disappearing into the NE-facing section. The footing consisted of two stepped courses of bricks laid with the headers facing into the trench. This was followed by 1-6 lower courses, varying in levels of preservation; these were possibly laid out in rows of alternating headers and stretchers, although there was often not enough surviving brickwork to establish a clear pattern or bond. The bricks were a mixture of frogged and unfrogged, bonded with a pale, gritty mortar, and typically measured 230mm x 110mm x 45mm.















Fig. 17: Detail of L-shaped wall footings and foundations , looking NW (1m scale)



Fig. 18: Detail of L-shaped wall footings and foundations , looking SW (1m scale)

7.2.5 A small number of bricks were also observed in the NW half of Trench 1.  and  were recorded in the NE-facing section, at a depth of 44.23mOD (the same measurement as the bricks in the NE part of wall ). They both consisted of a single course of red bricks, laid flat, stretchers facing into trench. They were most likely a continuation of the same structure, possibly a yard or floor surface which may have been contemporary with the construction of the brick foundations -  - observed in the SE half of the trench.

7.2.6 The bricks observed in the NW half of the trench were laid on top of a loose silty layer, 0.45-0.50m thick, containing fragments of building material, stone and charcoal flecks (102). This was interpreted as a levelling layer of made ground, possibly associated with the construction of the brick foundations  and yard surface /. This layer was deposited over an unidentified yellow brick and concrete surface  visible in section in the NW corner of Trench 1 (43.73mOD).

7.2.7 The brick structure  in the SE and the levelling layer (102) present in the NW of the trench both overlay a layer (103) of homogenous, clean, brown-orange silty clay which extends the total length of Trench 1. It was recorded at a depth of 0.85m below ground surface (43.63mOD), between 0.25 – 0.30m thick, and overlies the natural geology (104). This layer was interpreted as a possible land surface or buried soil, which was subsequently truncated by a later brick structure . It is comparable with similar truncated layers observed in Trenches 2 and 3 – (203), (303).

7.2.8 The earliest feature [115] in Trench 1 was cut into the natural layer (104) in the NW half of Trench 1. [115] was a rectangular cut/linear (Fig. 19), discovered approximately 0.50m north of soakaway [113]. It projected from the SW-facing section and was characterised by vertical sides leading down to an irregular base, measured at 1.37m below ground surface (43.11mOD). The fill was compact and sticky, abundant with gravels and contained the occasional glass and pottery fragments. The feature was sealed by land surface/buried soil layer (103).

7.2.9 A natural deposit (104) was reached in the NW half of the trench and was recorded at a depth of 1.10m (43.38mOD) below ground surface. It comprised a compact orange-brown silty clay with occasional sandy patches and frequent gravel inclusions.



Fig. 19: Close up of unknown rectilinear feature [115], looking NW (1m Scale)

7.3 Trench 2

7.3.1 Trench 2 was excavated on the same SE-NW alignment as Trench 1. The trench measured *c* 3m long (NW-SE) by 1.8m wide (NE-SW), and was located 6.70m NW of Trench 1. The trench was approximately 3.4m from the western wall of the public house, and 7.50m from the western site boundary.

Following the breaking and clearing of the tarmac layer, Trench 2 was excavated from a ground surface of 44.49mOD, measured at its SE end. The trench was machine dug to a maximum depth of 1.18m below ground surface (43.31mOD). The stratigraphic sequence of Trench 2 was relatively straightforward and did not contain any features or structures. The section drawing and relevant photographs below should be consulted as a reference.



Fig. 20: View of Trench 2 in plan, looking SE (1m scale)



Fig. 21: View of Trench 2 in section (SW-facing), looking NE (1m scale)

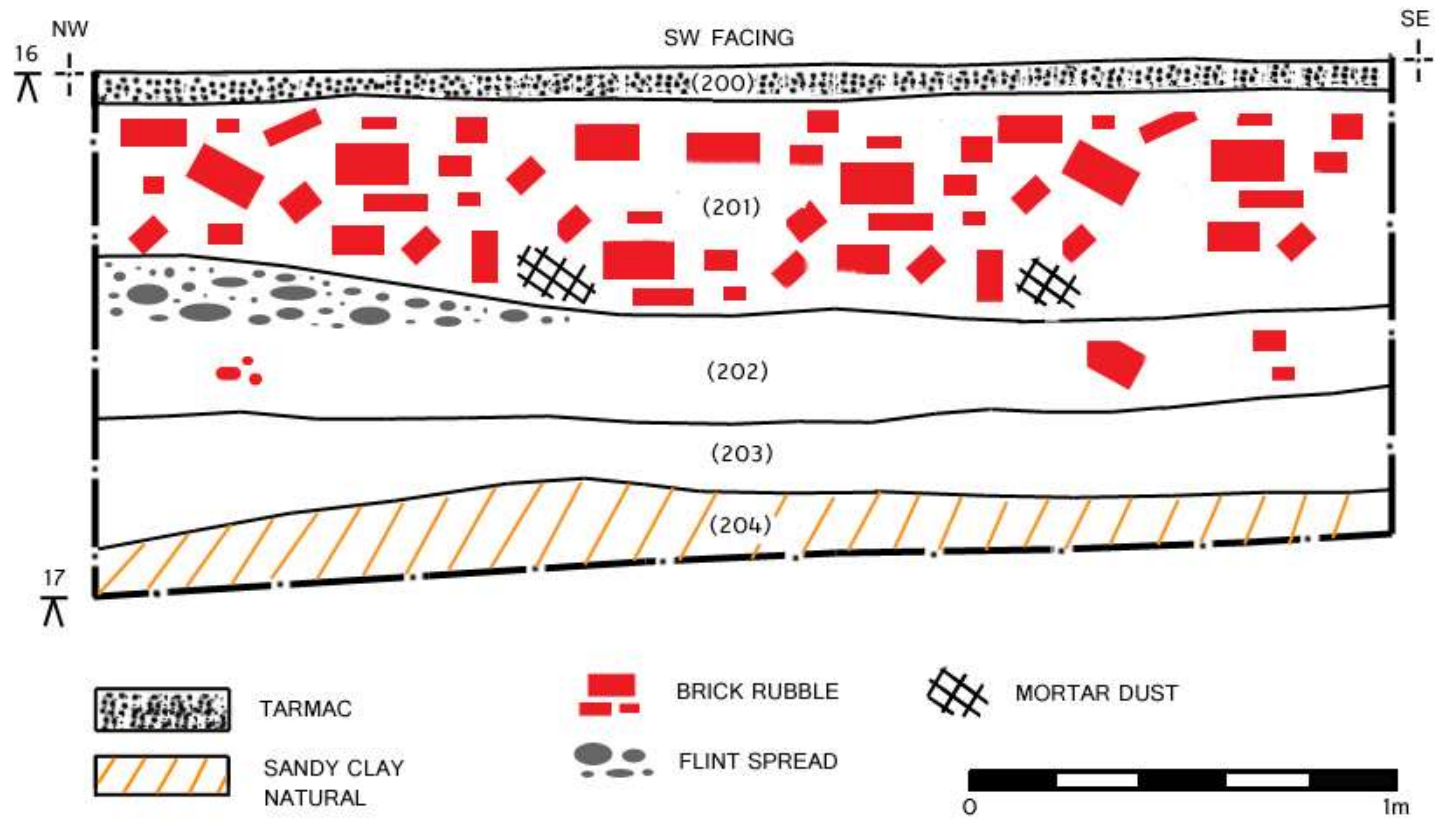


Fig. 22: Drawing of Trench 2 SW-facing section; ref. Table 2 for levels (*Appendix II*)

7.3.2 The uppermost layer (200) was the compact coarse black tarmac belonging to the modern surface of the pub's car park. Below this was a layer of loose, pale grey silt with very frequent brick rubble and mortar dust inclusions (201), 0.52m thick. This was identified as a demolition spread associated with the removal of an earlier building and the creation of the modern car park; it is comparable with layer (302) found in Trench 3.

Beneath the brick rubble, 0.60m below ground surface, was a dumped layer (202) of dark brown-black silty clay with frequent small fragments of brick and a horizontal spread of flint concentrated in the NW end of the trench. This was also interpreted as being associated with the preparation of the modern day car park.

7.3.3 The dumped layers of demolition rubble overlay a moderately compact deposit of brown-grey silty clay (203), 0.21m thick. Unlike the upper layers, this level was fairly clean and homogenous with only occasional mortar dust and charcoal flecks. It is considered to represent a possible land surface or buried soil which overlies the natural clay. (203) is comparable with layers found in Trenches 1 and 3 – (103), (303).

7.3.4 Natural geology (204) was reached across the entirety of the trench at a depth of 1.10m (43.49mOD) below ground surface. It comprised a compact orange-brown silty clay with occasional sandy patches and frequent gravel inclusions.

7.4 Trench 3

7.4.1 Trench 3 was excavated in the car park, to the N of the Horseshoe Pub. The trench measured 10m long (NE-SW) by 1.8m wide (NW-SE) and was situated on a perpendicular alignment to Trenches 1 and 2. Trench 3 was located approximately 3m from the northern wall of the public house, and 3m from the northern site boundary.

Following the breaking and clearing of the upper tarmac layer, Trench 3 was excavated from a ground surface of 44.41mOD. The trench was machine dug to the level of the natural deposits, a maximum depth of 1.02m below ground surface (43.39mOD). The stratigraphic sequence of Trench 3 comprised the truncation of the original land surface by two separate brick structures, sealed by dumped layers of demolition rubble. The

section drawing and relevant photographs below should be consulted as a reference for this.



Fig. 23: View of Trench 3 in plan, looking SW (1m scale)



Fig. 24: Detail of Trench 3, looking S (1m scale)

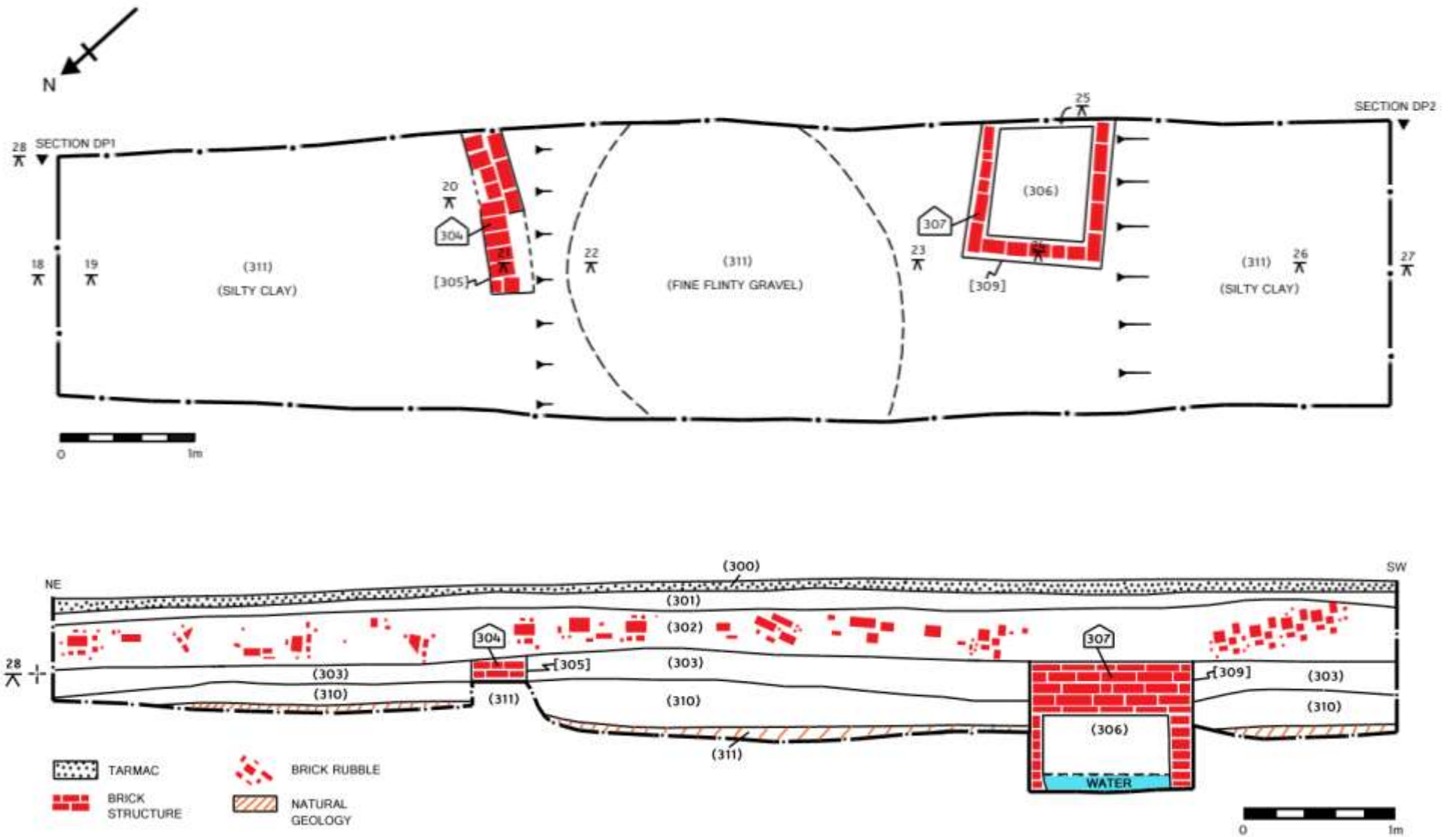


Fig. 25: Drawing of Trench 3 NW-facing section and plan; ref. Table 2 for levels (*Appendix II*)

7.4.2 The uppermost layer (300) was the compact coarse black tarmac belonging to the modern surface of the pub's car park. Below this was a layer of concrete bedding material for the extant tarmac surface (301). The surface and bedding material for the modern car park overlay a layer of loose, pale grey silt containing frequent brick rubble and mortar dust inclusions (302). It was recorded at approximately 0.42m below ground surface (43.99mOD) and was on average 0.42m thick. This was identified as a demolition spread associated with the removal of an earlier public house and the creation of the modern car park; it is comparable with layer (201) found in Trench 2.




7.4.3 Two brick structures -  and  - were cut into the original ground surface (303) and were found beneath the spread of demolition rubble (302), they were both heavily truncated by the redevelopment of the modern day pub car park. Structure  is a small wall footing located in the centre of the trench (Fig. 26), and which protrudes 1.16m out from the NW-facing section. It was characterised by a single course of frogged red bricks (230 x 100 x 70mm), arranged by alternating headers and stretchers, and bonded by coarse white sandy mortar. The top of the brickwork was recorded at a depth of 0.58m below ground surface (43.82mOD).



Fig. 26: Close up of wall , looking SE (200mm scale)

Structure ³⁰⁷ was excavated in the SW part of the trench and consists of overlapping red brick stretchers lining the edge of a square/rectangular pit [309], measuring 1.10m x 0.98m, and which extends out from the NW-facing section (Fig. 27). There were a total of twelve courses, extending c 1.40m below ground surface (43.02mOD) to the waterlogged base of the pit. The construction cut had been lined with a clay backfill (308) in order to waterproof the feature. Structure ³⁰⁷ has therefore been interpreted as a drainage pit or soakaway feature. Along with the wall footing ³⁰⁴, both are likely to have been associated with an earlier pub build.






Fig. 27: Close up of soakaway ³⁰⁷, looking SE (1m scale)

7.4.4 Both the brick structures were cut into a layer of moderately compact, mid brown-grey silty clay (303). It appeared fairly clean and homogenous, extending the entire length of the trench, overlying natural geology (310), (311). This deposit appeared at an average depth of 0.54m below ground surface (43.87mOD) and can be equated with similar layers (103) in Trench 1 and (203) in Trench 2. It is interpreted as a possible truncated land surface or buried soil.

7.4.5 A deposit of orange-brown silty clay was encountered 0.74m below ground surface (43.68mOD). This was comparable with the natural silty clay geology below

(43.44mOD), but characterised as dirtier, with occasional flint gravels, and is therefore considered a layer of re-worked natural, running the length of the trench.

7.5 The finds assemblage for 745 London Road is presented in **Appendix III-VII**; it is a typical representation of the mid/late C19th. The finds were largely recovered from the backfill of the L-shaped wall foundations and footings  observed in the SE of Trench 1; while a small collection of animal bone and pottery was discovered in the fill of a the unidentified rectangular cut (116) in the centre of Trench 1. A small number of pottery sherds were retrieved from the buried soil (203) in Trench 2. While Trench 3 provided a number of post-medieval brick and roof tile fragments sampled from structures  and .

8. CONCLUSIONS

In answer to the archaeological research questions proposed in the WSI (Compass Archaeology, February 2018), there was no evidence in the evaluation trenches of any activity having occurred pre 19th century. The recorded stratigraphy presents a relatively straightforward example of a mid-late 19th century ‘backyard’ domestic sequence, comprising the truncation of a buried land surface by a series of mid-late 19th century brick wall footings and drainage features associated with either the original pub build or the structures immediately adjacent to it. These were eventually sealed by a single modern layer of dumped demolition rubble.

The evidence for the post-medieval development at 745 London Road is as follows: the earliest context discovered at the site was the cut of a small, rectangular pit or linear terminus [115] observed in the centre of Trench 1. Its precise function is unknown, but can be dated to the mid/late 19th century based on a collection of mid-19th century pottery sherds, as well as a fragment of a *Codd* bottle, commonly used from 1872 up until the end of the 19th century. It was sealed by the layer of buried soil (103) observed extending across the study site; it is probably therefore related somehow to the original pub build (opened in 1869).

A layer of buried soil was observed in the sections of all three trenches (103), (203), (303) and overlay the natural deposits. The brick wall foundations excavated in Trench 1 (107) were cut into this layer. The form of the structure appears to reflect the footprint of the building fronting Thornton Road, shown on the 1898 drainage plan: the L-shape fits with the plan of the NW back wall (Fig. 28). Furthermore, the pottery recovered from the backfill (119), (112) has been given a late 19th century date (**Appendix III**). Afterwards, a brick drain (109) and soakaway pit [113] were added to the NW of the structure, which can also be observed on the 1898 plan. No evidence was found, however, which could provide an indication as to the function of the building.

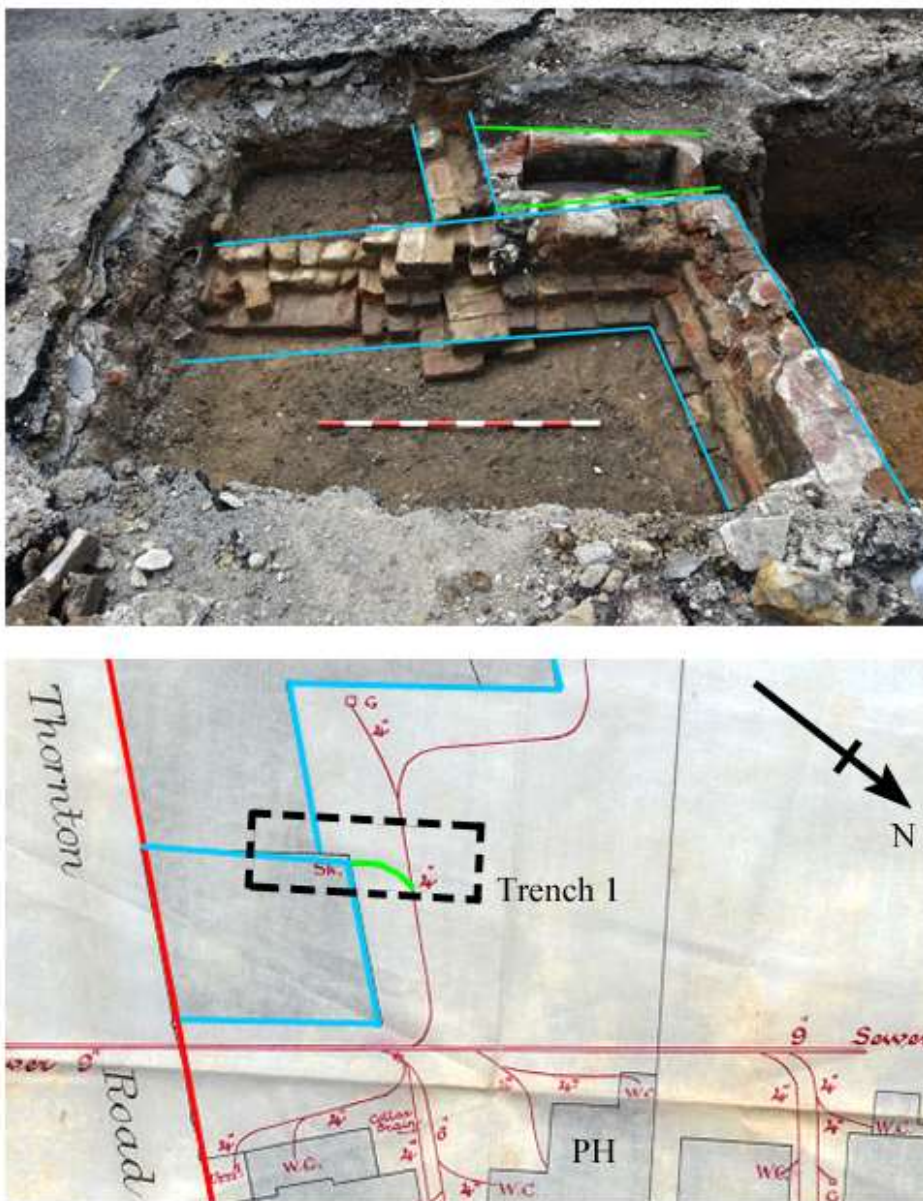




Fig. 28: A comparison of the brick structure 107 discovered in Trench 1, facing SW, and the layout of the building fronting Thornton Road, as recorded in the 1898 drainage plan

In Trench 3 the brick structures also appear to be cut into a buried soil layer (303). The brick wall  appears to be consistent with buildings adjacent to the Horseshoe Pub to the N, highlighted in late 19th century OS maps. While the soakaway  may be a feature associated with the original mid/late 19th century pub build.

A modern demolition spread then sealed the post-medieval layers across the extent of the study site (102), (201), (302). This is comprised of building material rubble associated with the removal of the 19th century structures situated N and W of the pub. It also served to function as a levelling layer for the creation of a modern-day tarmac car park for the Horseshoe Pub.

The geology was exposed in all three trenches (104), (204), (311) and consisted of a compact mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional flint gravels and sandy patches. This was encountered at 1.10m below ground surface (43.38mOD) in Trench 1, 1.10m below ground surface (43.49mOD) in Trench 2, and 0.74m below ground surface (43.68mOD) in Trench 3.

There were no earlier remains, with the exception of two small fragments of possible Roman ceramic building material that were recovered from quite recent (19th century+) contexts.

In view of this and the widespread mid-late 19th century deposits truncating most of the study site it is not considered that any further archaeological mitigation needs to be undertaken here, in relation to either the existing Consent or the forthcoming application.

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





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APPENDIX I. Context List (Table 1)

Trench 1

Context	Description	Interpretation
(100)	Compact, medium to coarse black tarmac	Existing modern tarmac car park surface
(101)	Compact, light grey-white concrete with frequent gravel inclusions	Bedding layer for tarmac (100)
(102)	Loose, dark brown-black silt with frequent small fragments of CBM, stone and charcoal flecks.	Levelling layer / made ground; post-medieval to modern
(103)	Moderately compact, mid brown-orange silty clay, fairly clean and homogenous with occasional mortar and charcoal flecks	Possible land surface/buried soil overlying natural, truncated by brick structure  in south of trench, comparable with (203) and (303) in other trenches
(104)	Compact, mid orange-brown silty clay with sandy patches	Natural geology
	8-9 red bricks observed in section, laid flat, stretchers facing into trench	Later post-medieval yard or floor surface, possibly contemporary with  ; same as 
[106]	Cut observable in section, rectangular in plan	Construction cut for brick structure  ; later post-medieval
	L-shaped red brick wall observed in south of trench. Survives to a height of one to six courses, including two stepped foundation courses. Mixture of frogged and unfrogged bricks - measuring on average 230 x 110 x 65 mm – and bonded with a pale, gritty mortar	Foundation and lower courses of a later post-medieval structure, possibly the large building identified on C19th OS maps
[108]	Cut observed on western side of trench, rectangular in plan, vertical sides	Construction cut for later post-medieval brick drain  , contemporary with [111]
	Rectangular red brick drain structure – measuring 0.92 x 0.34 x 0.35m – abuts earlier brick structure  . Ceramic pipe cuts E-W through upper part of 	Brick drain, later post-medieval or modern
(110)	Loose, dark grey silt with frequent stone inclusions	Fill of brick drain  ; later post-medieval to modern, contemporary with (112)
[111]	Linear cut observed on the northern side of  , at least 0.80m in length, vertical sides with horizontal base	Construction cut for later post-medieval brick drain  , contemporary with [108]







(112)	Moderately compact, mid grey-black silt, frequent small stones and occasional finds	Fill of brick drain  ; later post-medieval to modern, contemporary with (110)
[113]	Oval cut observed in plan towards centre of trench, projecting from west section, just north of  , steep/vertical sides, uneven base	Cut for later post-medieval to modern soakaway, associated with 
(114)	Mid-brown silty soil (c. 60mm) above black clinker (c. 60mm). Both overlie spread of CBM roof tiles, above mid-dark brown silt (140mm) with frequent gravel inclusions, wetter towards base	Fill of later post-medieval to modern soakaway [113]; associated with 
[115]	Rectangular cut observed in plan towards centre of trench, projecting from east section, vertical sides with irregular base	Part of a later post-medieval linear or rectangular trench
(116)	Compact, sticky mid brown-orange clay, abundant with gravels	Fill of rectangular cut [115] of unknown function
	Two courses of yellow stock brick, situated between two layers of light-coloured concrete, observed in section in NW corner of trench	Unidentified brick surface
	Single course of red bricks observed in section, laid flat, stretchers facing into trench	Later post-medieval yard or floor surface, possibly contemporary with  ; taken to be continuation of 
(119)	Moderately compact, light-mid brown silty soil, contains frequent fragments of mortar and angular stones	Backfill associated with later post-medieval structure 

Trench 2

Context	Description	Interpretation
(200)	Compact, medium to coarse black tarmac	Existing modern tarmac car park surface
(201)	Loose, pale grey silt with very frequent medium-large brick rubble and mortar dust	Demolition spread associated with removal of post-medieval pub building and preparation for creation of modern car park; comparable with (302) in Trench 3
(202)	Moderately compact, dark brown-black silty clay with flint spread in upper part of layer, frequent small CBM fragments	Dumped layer, possibly part of preparation for modern car park

(203)	Moderately compact, mid brown-grey silty clay, fairly clean and homogenous with occasional mortar and charcoal flecks	Possible land surface/buried soil overlying natural, comparable with (103) and (303) in other trenches
(204)	Compact, mid orange-brown silty clay with sandy patches	Natural geology


Trench 3


Context	Description	Interpretation
(300)	Compact, medium to coarse black tarmac	Existing modern tarmac car park surface
(301)	Compact, rubble layer, containing red and yellow frogged bricks and mortar material	Bedding material for extant tarmac surface
(302)	Compact, pale red and white rubble-filled layer, with large quantities of brick rubble and mortar dust, some as large blocks, others are partial, as well as other CBM (tile, slate)	Demolition spread associated with removal of earlier pub building and preparation for creation of car park; comparable with (201) in Trench 2
(303)	Moderately compact, mid brown-grey silty clay, fairly clean and homogenous with occasional mortar and charcoal flecks	Possible truncated land surface/buried soil overlying natural in places, comparable with (103) and (203) in other trenches
 304	Single course of red brick wall footing, alternating headers and stretchers, with coarse white sandy mortar	Footing heavily truncated by redevelopment of pub car park. Probably part of 19 th century original pub build
[305]	Linear cut running NW-SE, measuring 1.30 x 0.34 x 0.14m, vertical sides with flat base	Construction cut for later post-medieval wall footing 
(306)	Loose, mid grey silt with CBM inclusions and mortar dust	Infill of former drainage feature 
 307	Six visible courses of overlapping red brick stretchers in NW facing section, dry bonding	Square drainage pit/soakaway feature associated with original 19 th century pub building
(308)	Moderately compact, grey clay	Clay backfill of construction cut [309] in order to waterproof later post-medieval drainage feature 
[309]	Square cut, 1.08 x 1.08m, vertical sides and flat base	Construction cut for later post-medieval drainage feature 
(310)	Compact, orange-brown silty clay, occasional flint gravels	Layer of re-worked natural running length of trench
(311)	Compact, mid orange-brown silty clay with sandy patches	Natural geology

APPENDIX II. Site Levels (Table 2)

All values are given in metres above ordnance datum (mOD). Refer to drawings (Fig. 15), (Fig. 22), (Fig. 25)

OSBM: N-facing wall of No.758 London Road (the Greggs Bakery)/junction with Raymead Avenue (CR7 7SB) – **44.94mOD** (TQ 31315 67783)

Trench 1	
	mOD
1	44.42
2	43.80
3	43.75
4	44.23
5	44.19
6	43.85
7	43.11
8	43.41
9	43.33
10	42.89
11	44.23
12	44.03
13	44.48
14	43.38
15	44.02

Trench 2	
	mOD
16	44.49
17	43.31

Trench 3	
⌘	mOD
18	44.41
19	43.63
20	43.63
21	43.82
22	43.39
23	43.44
24	43.55
25	43.82
26	43.44
27	44.42
28	43.92

APPENDIX III. Pottery Analysis

Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 24 sherds with a total weight of 325g. It is all modern, and was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

- ENGS:** **English Stoneware**, 1700-1900. 1 sherd, 59g.
- PMR:** **Post-Medieval Redware**, 1580 – 1900. 1 sherd, 35g.
- REFW:** **Refined Whiteware**, 1800-1900. 5 sherds, 60g.
- TPW:** **Transfer-printed Whiteware**, 1830-1900. 9 sherds, 118g.
- YELL:** **Yellow Ware**, 1840-1900. 8 sherds, 53g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. The vessels were a combination of finer tablewares and utilitarian stonewares and earthenwares typical of the 19th – early 20th century.

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Context	PMR		ENGS		REFW		TPW		YELL		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
112					1	1	1	12			19thC
114			1	59	1	19	2	50	3	27	M19thC
116					2	34	3	9	3	24	M19thC
119	1	35					2	4	2	2	M19thC
203					1	6	1	43			19thC
Total	1	35	1	59	5	60	9	118	8	53	

Table 3: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type




Fig. 29: English Stoneware, context (114), 100mm scale



Fig. 30: Transfer-printed whiteware, context (203)

APPENDIX IV. Building Material Analysis

Sue Pringle

A total of 38 items from contexts in Trenches 1 and 3 were retained for assessment. The assemblage included 17 brick samples, 15 pantiles, two peg tiles, two roof tiles, a single roof slate and a single possible moulded pipe fragment. Almost all of the items were of later post-medieval date, underlining the existence of 19th century buildings located at the site. Two residual ceramic fragments of possible Roman origin were identified from the samples collected from the later post-medieval backfill (114) and the backfill (119) of the 19th century brick structure .

A standard record and quantification was undertaken and the results recorded in Excel. The results of the assessment are summarised in the table overleaf.

Key: L = Length, B= Breadth, T = Thickness (measurements in mm)

Condition: A = Abraded, M = Mortar, Rd = Reduced, Ru = Re-used, S= Sooted, V = Vitrified

Context No.	Context CBM date	Period	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments	Fabric Notes
105	1700-1900	PM	Brick	1	2331	223	111	46	M, S, Ru?	Unfrogged thin brick. Flat finely sanded faces and sharp arrises. Fine, off-white, mortar on base covered with a black film - soot or other black deposit.	
105	1700-1900	PM	Brick	1	2277	224	109	46	M, Ru?	Unfrogged thin brick. Flat finely sanded faces and sharp arrises. Off-white lime mortar on base overlain with soot and another, yellow, mortar.	
107	1750-1900	PM	Brick	1	2668	240	103	72	A, M	Basal frog c. 170 x 50 x <14mm deep. Creased flat sides; sharp arrises. Deep strike marks on upper surface of tile. All surfaces look worn. Coarse dark yellow lime mortar on base, possibly overlying a paler mortar on stretcher.	Fine sandy orange fabric with iron-rich inclusions and flint flakes.
107	1750-1900	PM	Brick	1	2698	225	110	67	M, Rd, H	Basal frog, c. 160 x 55 x c. 12mm deep, flat bottomed. Lightly creased flat sides and sharp arrises; 1 stretcher has areas of cracking, probably over-heating. Cream lime mortar on top and some on base.	Fine orange fabric, burnt.
107	1750-1900	PM	Brick	1	3378	235	108	68	Rd, V, M, H	Unfrogged. Flat, lightly creased sides; sharp arrises. Vitrified 'glaze' on top and forming right-angled triangle on stretcher; possibly these areas were overfired in the kiln. Coarse dark yellow sandy lime mortar on top.	orange fabric with common fine to very coarse iron-rich, cream siltstone (< c. 20 mm) inclusions and moderate white sandstone < c. 4mm.
114	1880-2000	PM	Pantile	13	3873	0	0	0		3 conjoin, 2 conjoin. 2 differently shaped nibs; 60 x 20 x c. 15mm high; the other longer, c. 85 x 18 x <10mm high with sloping ends.	
114	1880-2000	PM	Tile	2	128	0	0	14		Both sides are smooth, machine-extruded tile or hollow brick.	Orange fabric with moderate poorly-sorted inclusions of dark red iron-rich material.
114	1880-2000	PM	Roofing Slate	1	107	0	0	6	M	Dark grey slate; traces of mortar	Welsh slate?
114	1880-2000	R	Pipe?	1	417	155+	100+	29		Curved, thick-walled tile; moulding sand on interior surface. Moulded pipe with external	

										diameter of approx. 200mm? Or heavy ridge tile? (Fig. 31)	
119	1660-1900	PM	Peg	2	230	0	0	12		Part angular nail-hole, probably square hole set diagonally. Probably early in date range.	
119	1660-1900	PM	Brick	1	64	0	0	0	A	Flake	
119	1660-1900	R	Brick	1	154	0	0	33		Thin brick; fine sanding on base and side. Reduced core. Probably Roman.	
304	1660-1900	PM	Brick	1	3020	0	0	0	M	Slight indentation in base, could be very shallow frog. Lightly creased flat sides and sharp arrises. Lime mortar on base and odd lump - orange clay?	Fine sandy orange fabric with sparse inclusions of flint flakes and pebble.
304	1660-1900	PM	Brick	1	2394	0	0	0	M, Rd	Misshapen - misfired? Slightly indented base - probably accidental. Sides creased but flat, except for 1 misshapen stretcher. Lime mortar on base.	
306	1700-1900	PM	Brick	1	2043	226	112	44	M	Unfrogged thin brick. Fine moulding sand. Lightly to moderately creased flat sides; sharp arrises. Trace white mortar on top at 1 end; trace darker mortar on base. Top slightly abraded - paviour?	
306	1700-1900	PM	Brick	1	2040	226	112	44	M	Unfrogged thin brick. Flat sides, lightly creased. Trace dark yellow mortar on base. Top slightly abraded - paviour?	
306	1700-1900	PM	Brick	1	2085	225	111	44	M, A	Unfrogged thin brick. Lightly creased flat faces. Coarse dark yellow lime mortar on base and stretcher. Top worn - paving brick?	
306	1700-1900	PM	Brick	1	1901	222	108	42	M, Ru	Unfrogged thin brick. Lightly creased flat sides and base. Light brown lime mortar on base (trace); larger quantity of coarse yellow lime mortar on top, which looks worn. Re-used paving brick?	
306	1700-1900	PM	Pantile	2	663	0	0	0	M	1 fragment with nib c. 55 x 21 x c.10mm high. Both same fabric - same tile?	Orange fabric, poorly mixed, with moderate to common, coarse to very coarse, yellow and red siltstone inclusions < c. 4mm, sparse flint and dark iron-rich inclusions.

307	1750-1900	PM	Brick	2	2176	220	103	64		Conjoin. Shallow frog in base, c. 138 x 54 x 11 mm deep. Fat creased sides; sharp arrises. Narrow indented margin.
307	1750-1900	PM	Brick	2	2126	225	106	65		Conjoin. Shallow frog in base, c. 140 x 59 x 11 mm deep. Lightly creased flat sides; sharp arrises.

Table 4: Building material from Trenches 1 & 3, sorted by date, form and weight, per context



Fig. 31: Curved ceramic pipe fragment – possible Roman date - context (114), 100mm scale

APPENDIX V. Glass Analysis

Alex Kerr

The glass assemblage was recovered from three contexts in Trench 1. Three colourless base and body fragments were discovered in the backfill of a modern brick drain (112). A single body sherd was found in the infill of a later post-medieval soakaway (112). Finally, three aquamarine sherds (probably from the same Codd-neck vessel) were located in the backfill of an unknown rectangular feature (116). The glass found at Thornton Heath appears typical of late 19th/early 20th century assemblages.

Context	Form	Weight (g)	Comments
(112)	Base	150	Colourless machine-made base
(112)	Base	44	Colourless machine-made flat base with valve mark
(112)	Body	12	Colourless non-diagnostic body sherd
(114)	Rim	12	Aquamarine bead rim fragment for jar
(116)	Neck	96	Aquamarine neck fragment of Codd bottle – distinctive pinched design, with “BOTLLE” embossed on side (Fig. 32)
(116)	Body	6	Small non-diagnostic body sherd
(116)	Body	4	Small non-diagnostic body sherd

Table 5: *Glass vessels discovered in Trench 1*

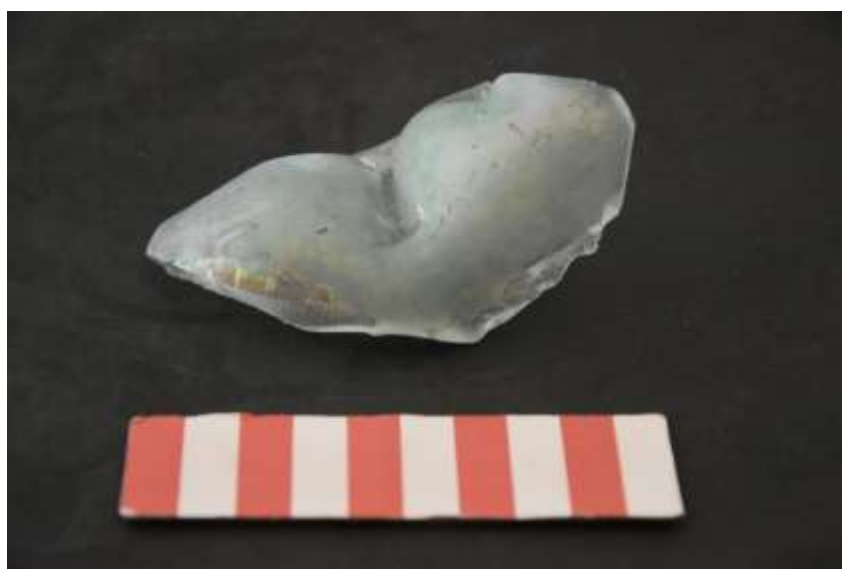


Fig. 32: Codd-neck vessel fragment, context (116), scale 100mm

APPENDIX VI. Clay Tobacco Pipe

Alex Kerr

The Clay Pipe assemblage from 745 London Road includes one partial bowl and five partial stems, all found within Trench 1. They were either recovered from a late post-medieval/modern levelling layer of made ground (102) or late post-medieval backfill of an unknown rectangular feature (116). The late 19th century date ascribed to the partial bowl fits with the phase of building work which occurred on the site.

Key:

BH = Bowl Height

BW = Bowl Width

SL = Stem Length

SW = Stem Width

BS = Bore size

All measurements given are in millimetres (mm)

Context	Form	Type	Date	BH	BW	SL	SW	BS	Comments
(102)	Partial Bowl & Partial Stem	33	Post-1840	34	-	54	8	2	Leaf decorated seam (front only), partial square spur (Fig. 33)
(102)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	35	7	2	-
(116)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	41	6	2	-
(116)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	47	6.5	2	-
(116)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	40	7	2	-
(116)	Partial Stem	-	-	-	-	22	6	2	-

Table 6: *Clay Tobacco Pipe occurrence in Trench 1*



Fig. 33: Partial bowl and stem, decorated with leaf pattern along front seam, context (102)

APPENDIX VII. Animal Bone

Miranda Fulbright

Ten fragments of bone were recovered from five contexts in Trench 1. All displayed levels of weathering from mild to severe.

Bos (cow), *Ovis* (sheep/goat) and domestic fowl were equally represented. Only two fragments showed evidence of butchery.

The assemblage is likely the result of domestic rubbish deposition, though the low frequency of bone inclusions in the contexts would imply the majority of waste was dumped elsewhere. The assemblage is so minimal that no further works are required.

Context	Species	Bone	Completeness	Comments
(102)	Ovis	Rib	Partial shaft	-
(112)	Domestic Fowl	Femur	Partial distal end and shaft	-
(112)	Domestic Fowl	Femur	Partial distal end and shaft	-
(112)	Domestic Fowl	UI	Fragment	-
(112)	Medium Mammal	Vertebra (unfused)	Partial disk	Cut in half horizontally
(114)	Bos	Rib	Fragment	Butchery mark – horizontal partial cut
(116)	Ovis	Rib	Shaft fragment	-
(116)	Ovis	Rib	Shaft fragment	-
(119)	Small Mammal	UI	Fragment	Long bone fragment, split in half, marrow extraction?
(119)	Canis	Tooth	Complete	-

Table 7: Animal Bone occurrence in Trench 1

APPENDIX VIII. OASIS Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: [compassa1-325975](#)

Project details

Project name	The Horseshoe Public House - 745 London Road, CR7 6AW
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation was carried out on 30th-31st July 2018 at the site of the Horseshoe Public House. The fieldwork involved the excavation of three rectangular trial trenches. The recorded stratigraphy in each trench presents a relatively straightforward example of a mid-late 19th century 'backyard' domestic sequence: A series of mid-late 19th century brick wall footings and drainage features associated with either the original pub build or the structures immediately adjacent to it. These were eventually sealed by a single modern layer of dumped demolition rubble. The geology was encountered at 1.10m below ground surface (43.38mOD) in Trench 1, 1.10m below ground surface (43.49mOD) in Trench 2, and 0.74m below ground surface (43.68mOD) in Trench 3. It is not considered that any further archaeological mitigation needs to be undertaken on this site.
Project dates	Start: 30-07-2018 End: 31-07-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	HPH18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	BRICK WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, 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 Horseshoe Public House, 745 London Road
Postcode	CR7 6AW
Study area	690 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 31240 67750 51.393079056663 -0.113433957119 51 23 35 N 000 06 48 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 43.44m Max: 44.38m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	Historic England
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	James Aaronson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London archaeological archive
Physical Archive ID	HPH18
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","other"

Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Archive ID	HPH18
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Archive ID	HPH18
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	THE HORSESHOE PUBLIC HOUSE, 745 LONDON ROAD, THORNTON HEATH LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON CR7 6AW - AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Kerr, A
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	250 York Road, London, SW11 3SJ
Description	In house report: 65pp, including 33 illustrations and photographs, and seven tables. Text includes historical background to the site, details of methodology used, description and interpretation of deposits/features investigated and separate finds reports.