

**LIBERTY PRINTERS SITE, 7
WILLETT ROAD AND 2-12
THORNTON ROAD,
THORNTON HEATH,
CROYDON. CR7 6AA**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

SITE CODE: WLT13

REPORT NO: R11932

DECEMBER 2014



**PRE-CONSTRUCT
ARCHAEOLOGY**

**LIBERTY PRINTERS SITE, 7 WILLETT ROAD AND 2-12 THORNTON ROAD,
THORNTON HEATH, CROYDON. CR7 6AA
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Site Code: WLT 13

Central NGR: TQ 31189 67752

Local Planning Authority: LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON

Planning Reference: 12/02749/P

English Heritage (GLASS) Ref: LAG/8/691-8

Commissioning Client: J. OLLIF & SON

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

LIBERTY PRINTERS SITE, 7 WILLETT ROAD AND 2-12 THORNTON ROAD, THORNTON HEATH, CROYDON. CR7 6AA

**Type of project
Archaeological Evaluation**

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K3281
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by J Ollif & Son to conduct an archaeological evaluation on land at the Liberty Printers Site, 7 Willett Road and 2-12 Thornton Road, Thornton Heath, Croydon, CR7 6AA in the London Borough of Croydon.
- 1.2 The archaeological evaluation was necessary in order to comply with a condition attached to the planning consent granted in advance of the proposed redevelopment of the site into two four storey blocks of flats.
- 1.3 A total of three trenches were excavated each measuring 10m long by 1.8m wide.
- 1.4 The evaluation revealed a sequence of natural deposits overlain by later post medieval deposits likely to be 19th – 20th Century in date.
- 1.5 The entire site was sealed by modern made ground likely to have been deposited during the demolition of the buildings that previously occupied the site.
- 1.6 No features or deposits of earlier date than the later post medieval period were revealed.
- 1.7 There was no evidence revealed to show survival of archaeological remains for the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods.
- 1.8 In places, the site had been heavily truncated by the construction of the industrial buildings that previously occupied the site.
- 1.9 The completed archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) using the unique site code WLT 14.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by J Ollif & Son to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at the former Liberty Printers, 7 Willett Road and 2-12 Thornton Road, Thornton Heath, Croydon, CR7 6AA in the London Borough of Croydon (Figure 1.). The site is centered on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TQ 31189 67752.
- 2.2 Planning permission (App. No 12/02749/P) was granted for the 'Demolition of existing buildings; erection of 2 four storey buildings, comprising a total of 14 one bedroom, 29 two bedroom and 7 three bedroom flats, alterations to existing vehicular access and provision of 31 associated parking spaces. A planning condition for archaeological work was imposed upon the consented scheme:
- 'No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme for investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authorities. The development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme pursuant to this condition. The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified investigating body acceptable to the Local Planning Authority.'*
- Reason: To ensure that any archaeological interest is assessed and properly mitigated in accordance with Policies UC11 and UC13 of the Croydon Replacement Unitary Development Plan (The Croydon Plan) 2006 Saved Policies'*
- 2.3 Mark Stevenson, the English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Croydon, recommended that a trial trench evaluation be carried out on the site, given the proximity of an intersection of two former Roman roads. Historic building recording work was also required on the site, and carried out pre-demolition of the former Liberty Printers buildings (PCA 2013).
- 2.4 The works were carried out between 28th November and 1st December 2014 and were supervised by the author and project managed by Helen Hawkins, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Mark Stevenson monitored the works on behalf of the London Borough of Croydon.
- 2.5 The site is a sub rectangular parcel of land bordered to the north by Willett Road, to the east and west by buildings and to the south by Thornton Road. It was formerly occupied by a number of industrial buildings, car parking and waste ground. The site measures 0.28ha.
- 2.6 A total of three trenches were excavated, each being 10m in length and 1.80m wide (Figure 2).
- 2.7 A sequence of natural deposits, overlain by late post-medieval deposits, and sealed by modern deposits was revealed. No archaeological features or deposits of an earlier date than the late post-medieval period were noted.
- 2.8 The completed archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) using the unique site code WLT 14.
- 2.9 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the WSI (Hawkins 2014), the *Standards for Archaeological Work* (English Heritage 2014) and the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Codes, Standards and Guidelines Papers (IfA 2009).

3 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The site is located on River Terrace Deposits over Thames Group Clay Silt and Gravel.
- 3.2 The site is relatively flat.
- 3.3 There are no watercourses in close proximity to the site. Thornton Heath Pond is located to the east of the site (Hawkins, 2014).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The following background is taken from the evaluation report for a site at 21-27 Thornton Road, located directly opposite the current site (Humphrey 2009).

4.2 Prehistoric

- 4.2.1 A scatter of Mesolithic flints was found in Beddington, to the southwest of the study site. Closer to the site, a Mesolithic tranchet axe was found in the Thornton Heath area.
- 4.2.2 A Neolithic bowl and Bronze Age semi-circular structures were also found in Beddington. To the southeast of the site, a Bronze Age socketed axe was found at Broad Green.

4.3 Roman

- 4.3.1 The site lies at the intersection of two Roman roads. The London to Brighton Road represented a branch of Stane Street that turned left at Kennington Park on the course of Brixton Road and Hill, formerly Brixton Causeway. This was aligned on an approximate north to south axis and would have continued towards the south coast
- 4.3.2 Extending east to west and following the course of the current day Brigstock Road and Thornton Road is the postulated course of an unnamed Roman road.
- 4.3.3 A Roman villa existed to the southwest of the site in Beddington. A jar, possibly from a burial, was found in Thornton Heath as well as coin hoards at Whitehorse Road and at Norbury. An undated earthwork also found at Norbury may also date from this period.

4.4 Saxon

- 4.4.1 A Saxon settlement existed around Thornton Heath which later became part of the common land of the medieval Norbury manor.

4.5 Medieval

- 4.5.1 Norbury manor continued to dominate the Thornton Heath area during the medieval period.

4.6 Post Medieval

- 4.6.1 By the 16th century the medieval manor was named as the Heathland by Thornhill. Charcoal burning took place, commemorated in the name of Colliers Water Lane. The practice declined with the arrival of Newcastle coal although it continued into the 18th century when the heath was notorious for highwaymen and a gibbet existed at the junction of London and Thornton Roads. Buildings survive from the 18th and early 19th centuries survive in the area. Towards the end of the 19th century there was some residential development following the construction of Thornton Heath station in 1862, but the transformation of the rural area followed the introduction of an electrified train in 1911.
- 4.6.2 Documentary research and building recording on the site established that the earliest buildings on the site were built between 1868 and 1894-96 and comprised no. 2 Thornton Road, a detached house; nos 4 to 8 Thornton Road, a terrace of three houses and an ancillary building at the rear of no.4. The latter was originally built as a school for girls run by Mrs Sarah Farrow who lived at no.4. Later it was used as a church (1912), then by a sign and poster writer (1922), by Omnia Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (1925) and in the 1930s it was referred to as 'Pond Hall'. The Croydon trade directories show that no.2 Thornton Road was used as a laundry in 1886 and as a fishmongers in 1894-96.
- 4.6.3 A detached house (no. 7 Willett Road) and workshop (Building 4) were built on the northern part of the site between 1896 and 1913. The house had four bedrooms and all the rooms in

the house were heated by fireplaces although none of the fireplace surrounds survived at the time of the recording. The window openings in the workshop were in its north and west walls with characteristic segmental brick arches formed of three courses. Both the house and workshop had been extended to the south and east, respectively, by 1913. Arthur S. Legg of Pond Engineering Works and Bean's Express Ltd (General Carriers) are listed in the 1910 and 1912 Croydon Directories at the end of Willett Road.

- 4.6.4 Further buildings were added to the northern part of the site between 1913 and 1932. These included another workshop (Building 3) attached to the west end of the earlier workshop (Building 4). The western room on the ground floor and the room above in the new workshop were each lit by four windows in the north elevation. These window openings all had semi-circular arches with metal-framed multi-paned windows. Arthur S. Legg of Pond Engineering Works remained in the northern part of the site until 1939, although Bean's Express Ltd had been replaced by Batey's Mineral Water Stores by 1915. By 1923 Batey's had been replaced by F.H. Willcocks (workshops). The 1954-55 Ordnance Survey map shows that by this date 'Pond Engineering Works' had expanded to the east of the site. The 1956 trade directory lists at no.7 Willett Road: Evelyn A.S. Legg; D.S. Love & Sons Ltd Surgical and veterinary instrument makers; G. S. Harris – Architectural Metal Works, C. C. James Bros. – Builders. Between 1968 and 1991 several buildings on the northern part of the site were replaced with a large workshop (PCA 2013).

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 Three evaluation trenches were carried out, each measuring 10m x 1.8m (Figure 2). The trenches were originally targeted outside areas of previous disturbance and also closer to the road in order to assess if deposits similar to those found at 21-27 Thornton Road were present on the site (Hawkins 2013).
- 5.2 However, the trenches were eventually carried out after the foundations for the new buildings were put in, and therefore, the trench locations were revised to be located in areas where the new buildings had not impacted the site.
- 5.3 The machining was undertaken using a HYMAC-excavator and driver which was provided to PCA by the Principal Contractor. The excavator used a breaker to break out the surface deposits. A toothless ditching bucket (1.8m wide) was used to remove modern overburden under the constant supervision of an archaeologist and spoil was mounded at least 3m from the edges of the trench.
- 5.4 Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until either significant archaeological strata was found or natural ground exposed. The trench edges were stepped to allow safe archaeological access to depth. The stepping was at a gradient of 1:1 and the steps were excavated to a depth of up to 1.2m before an equivalent width step was left. The 1.2m dimension was a maximum and was shortened if ground conditions necessitated it. Test pits were not stepped, but recorded from the top of the pit.
- 5.5 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. The majority of the investigation of archaeological levels was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 5.6 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Photographs were also taken as appropriate.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION BY TRENCH

6.1 Trench 1

- 6.1.1 Trench 1 was located towards the western side of the site in the centre and ran in an approximate northwest-southeast direction for 10m and was 1.8m wide.
- 6.1.2 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 1 was a layer [2] that consisted of mid yellow brown redeposited clay containing occasional inclusions of 19th-20th century brick and breeze block fragments. It was seen at a level of between 42.49m and 42.63m OD. The layer was between 0.62m and 0.78m thick.
- 6.1.3 Layer [2] was overlain across the entire trench by a layer [1] comprising of loose, dark grey slightly sandy silt with moderate inclusions of brick, tile and slate fragments and frequent inclusions of modern material such as plastic, cable ties and crisp packets. It was seen at heights of between 43.01m and 43.09m OD and had a thickness of between 0.36m and 0.40m. It is quite possible that this layer was deposited during the recent demolition of the buildings that occupied the site.
- 6.1.4 The entire trench was sealed by a layer of modern material (+).

6.2 Trench 2

- 6.2.1 Trench 2 was located to the south of Trench 1 and also ran in an approximately northwest-southeast direction with dimensions of 10m long by 1.80m wide. The trench was truncated at the northwestern end by a modern rubbish pit.
- 6.2.2 The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a layer [5] of naturally deposited slightly sandy clay and gravels with very frequent inclusions of small round and sub angular pebbles. It was seen at a height of between 42.50m and 42.66m OD with a thickness of 0.29m at the limit of excavation.
- 6.2.3 The natural deposits [5] were overlain across the entire un-truncated part of the trench by a layer [4] of moderately compact mid yellow brown clayey silt with moderate inclusions of small round and sub angular pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal and fragments of early 20th century concrete. Pottery collected from this layer dated to the late 19th – early 20th century (C. Jarrett, pers.comm). This layer was seen at heights of between 42.78m and 42.94m OD and had a thickness of 0.25m.
- 6.2.4 Sealing layer [4] was a layer [3] comprising of moderately compact dark grey brown slightly sandy silt with occasional inclusions of small round and sub angular pebbles, fragments and flecks of charcoal, flecks of cbm and fragments of mortar. Pottery collected from this context dated to between 1740 and 1830 (C Jarrett, pers.comm). CBM collected comprised of a fragment of fine molded peg tile (type 2276-date 1799-1900), a fragment of pan tile (type 2586-dated 1630-1800+) and a fragment of Fletton brick dated to 1890 + (K. Hayward, pers. Comm.). This layer was seen at heights of between 43.05m and 43.20m OD with a thickness of between 0.34m and 0.44m. The suggested date for this layer is no earlier than 1890.
- 6.2.5 The entire trench was sealed by a layer of modern made ground (+).

6.3 Trench 3

- 6.3.1 This trench was also situated towards the centre of the site but this time as far to the east as was possible. It ran in a northeast-southwest direction, was 10m long and was 1.80m wide.
- 6.3.2 The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was naturally accumulated brickearth [9] comprising of firm mid yellow brown sandy clay with occasional inclusions of small round and sub angular pebbles. Apart from a modern truncation towards the centre of the area excavated, the brickearth was seen across the entire trench. It was located at levels of between 43.06m and 43.12m OD and had a thickness of between 0.30m and 0.36m at the limit of excavation.

- 6.3.3 Cut into the naturally deposited brickearth [9] was an early 20th century rubbish pit [8]. The pit appeared linear in nature with moderately sloping sides running in a north-south direction. It had dimensions of 2.85m east-west x 1.80m north-south and a depth of 0.59m at the limit of excavation with the base not being reached. The top of the pit was seen at levels of between 43.12m and 43.19m OD.
- 6.3.4 Pit [8] was filled by [7] comprising of a moderately soft and compact dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderate inclusions of brick and 1930s breeze block, mortar and small round and sub angular pebbles with lenses of ash. This fill had dimensions of 2.85m east-west x 1.80m north-south and was 0.59m deep at the limit of excavation. The fill was seen at levels of between 43.12m and 43.19m OD.
- 6.3.5 Sealing the natural brickearth [9] and pit [8] across the entire trench was a layer of 20th century made ground [6]. This comprised of moderately loose, mid grey-brown slightly clayey sandy silt with frequent inclusions of 19th and 20th century cbm fragments, moderate round and sub angular pebbles and occasional fragments of concrete and plastic. It was seen at heights of between 43.49m and 43.61m OD and had a thickness of between 0.40m and 0.50m.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The evaluation revealed a sequence of natural deposits overlain by a series of later post medieval (19th and 20th century) deposits. The entire site seems to be sealed by a layer of modern made ground that can be assumed to have been laid down during the demolition process of the buildings that formerly occupied the site.
- 7.2 The site has been heavily truncated by the industrial buildings that occupied the study site.
- 7.3 No archaeological features or deposits dating earlier than the late post medieval period were noted during the evaluation.
- 7.4 There was no evidence for archaeological material representing the prehistoric, Roman or medieval periods on the site, despite the presence of brickearth.

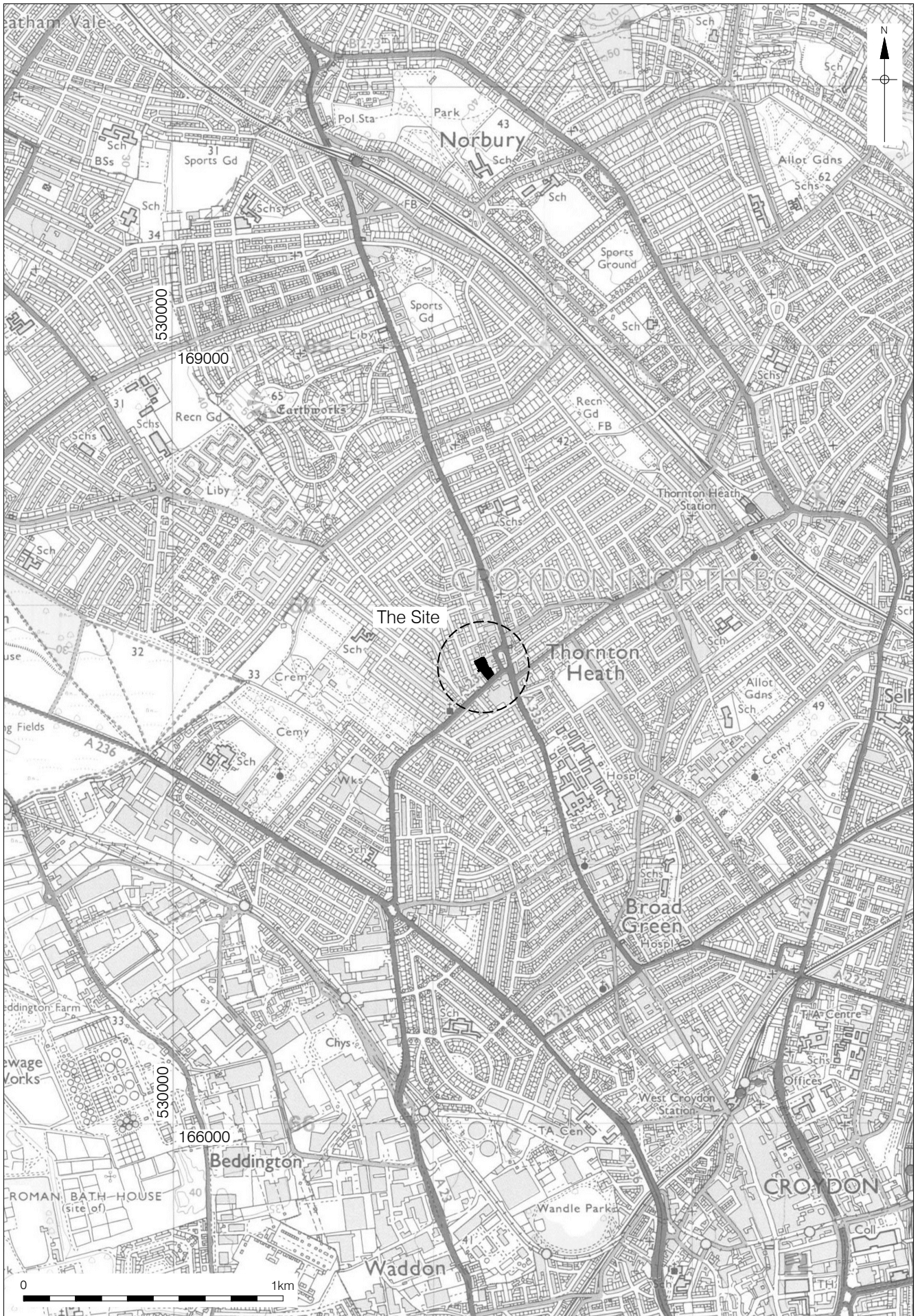
8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 The author would like to thank J Ollif & Son for commissioning Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd to carry out the archaeological evaluation and to Mark Stevenson, English Heritage Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Croydon, for his monitoring of the evaluation.
- 8.2 Thanks also go to Helen Hawkins for project managing the works and for editing this report, to Rik Archer for the surveying, to Jennifer Simonson for providing the drawings and lastly to Aaron Mohler for his work on site in sometimes particularly challenging circumstances.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

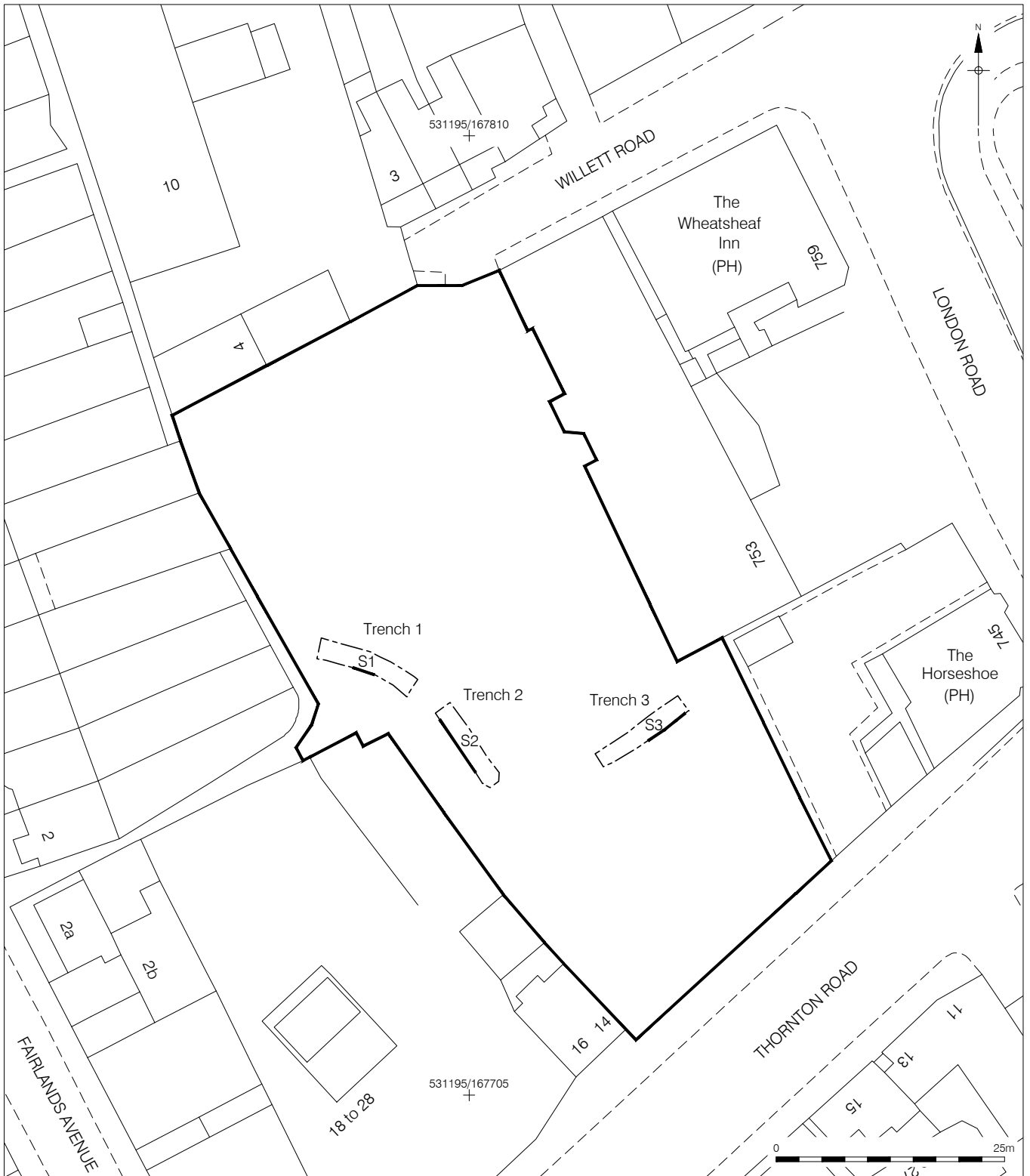
Hawkins H, 2014, *Liberty Printers Site, 7 Willett Road and 2-12 Thornton Road, Thornton Heath, Croydon, CR7 6AA: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd-unpublished client report

Humphrey, R. 2009 *An Archaeological Evaluation at 21-27 Thornton Road, London Borough of Croydon, CR7* Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd unpublished client report



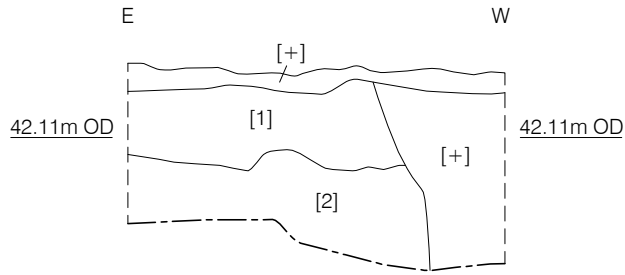
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4

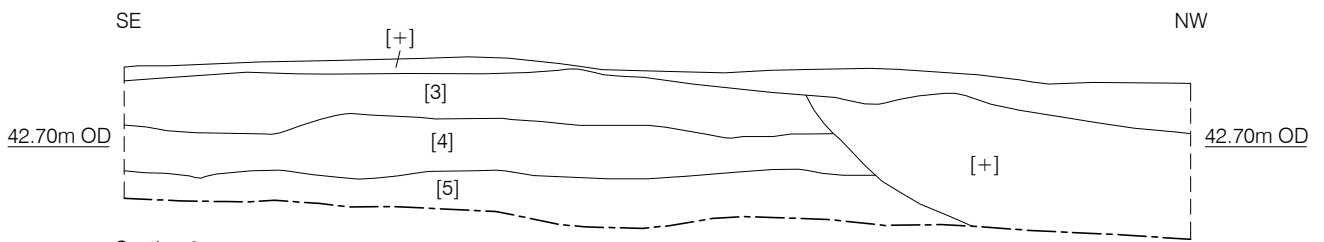


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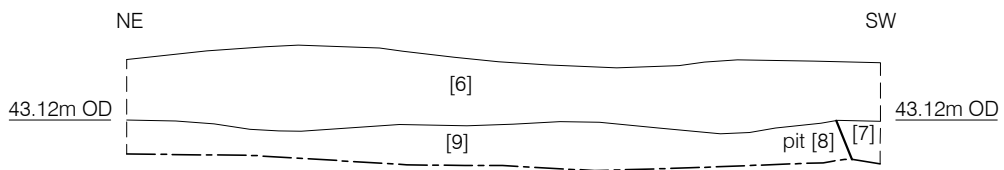
Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:625 at A4



Section 1
Trench 1
North Facing



Section 2
Trench 2
Northeast Facing



Section 3
Trench 3
Northwest Facing



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Figure 3
Sections 1 - 3
1:50 at A4

APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1: Trench 1 - View Northwest



Plate 2: Trench 2 - View Northwest



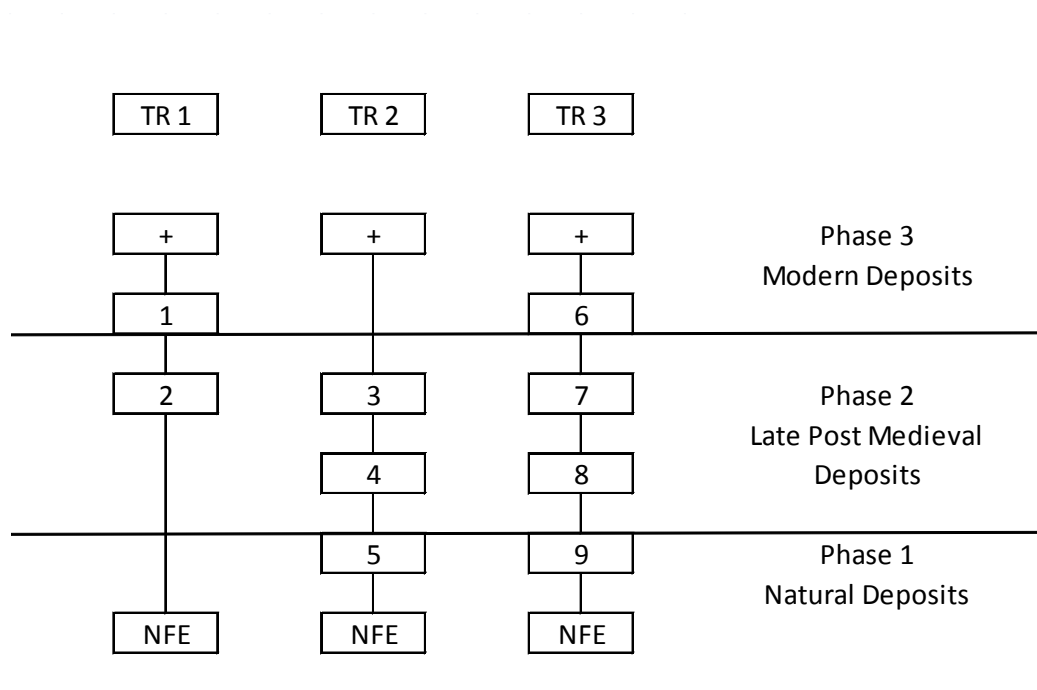
Plate 3: Trench 3 - View East



APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No.	Trench No.	Type	Section No.	Level Hi	Level Lo	Comments
1	TR 1	Layer	S. 1	43.09	43.01	Modern made ground
2	TR 1	Layer	S. 1	42.63	42.49	Redeposited clay
3	TR 2	Layer	S. 2	43.20	43.05	Post Medieval Made Ground
4	TR 2	Layer	S. 2	42.94	42.78	Subsoil
5	TR 2	Layer	S. 2	42.66	42.50	Natural Gravels
6	TR 3	Layer	S. 3	43.16	43.49	20th C Made Ground
7	TR 3	Fill	S. 3	43.12	43.12	Fill of [8]
8	TR 3	Cut	S. 3	43.12	43.12	Early 20th C Rubbish Pit
9	TR 3	Layer	S. 3	43.12	43.06	Natural Brickearth

APPENDIX 3: MATRIX



APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-198275

Project details

Project name	Liberty Printers Site, 7 Willett Road and 2-12 Thornton Road, Thornton Heath, Croydon, CR7 6AA: An Archaeological Evalua
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site in order to fulfil a condition attached to the planning consent for the site in advance of the construction of two four storey blocks of flats. The evaluation consisted of three trenches each measuring 10m x 1.8m. The site was formerly occupied by late post medieval industrial buildings. Brickearth was found on the site, overlain by 19th and 20th century made ground.
Project dates	Start: 28-11-2014 End: 01-12-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	WLT 13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	LAYERS Post Medieval
Monument type	LAYERS Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CROYDON CROYDON Liberty Printers Site, 7 Willett

Road and 2-12 Thornton Road, Thornton Heath, Croydon, CR7 6AA

Postcode CR7 6AA

Study area 0.28 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 31189 67752 51.3931088519 -0.114165913036 51 23 35 N 000 06 51
W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 42.50m Max: 43.12m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project brief originator unknown

Project design originator Helen Hawkins

Project director/manager Helen Hawkins

Project supervisor Ian Cipin

Name of sponsor/funding body J Ollif & Sons

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Archive ID WLT13

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive ID WLT13

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Archive ID WLT13
Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media "Context
available sheet", "Drawing", "Matrices", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project

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