

EV: ~~L0855~~ L0833 1989
L0856 L0838 1992

LAG/23/194

SO: ~~L076443~~
L076443

EXCAVATIONS ON DEPTFORD BROADWAY 1989 and 1992

A RE-ASSESSMENT OF THE ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

By David and Märít Gaimster

A report commissioned by the Creekside Renewal Project Office on
behalf of the London Borough of Lewisham

August 1997

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Introduction

Small-scale rescue excavations were conducted in 1989 and 1992 behind the Dover Castle Public House (NGR.TQ 372.770) on the North side of Deptford Broadway by the South East London Archaeological Unit (now the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit). The investigations produced a continuous sequence of human activity - settlement and burial - spanning the late Iron Age to Industrial periods. Summary results of these investigations were recorded in an archive report by Brian Philp and Maurice Chenery of SELAU lodged with the Lewisham Local History Centre. Other than a basic listing of contexts the report contained no inventory or analysis of the artefacts. The finds assemblages were deposited on behalf of the developers with the Lewisham Local History Centre, Lewisham Arts and Libraries. They were examined both at the Local History Centre in Lewisham and at the Centre's storage facilities on New Cross Road.

The 1989 work covered two areas immediately behind the Dover Caste which were expanded to the west and north in 1992 during trenching for pipelines (Fig.1). The site-codes for these two operations are DCPD-89 and DGDL-92. The two excavations produced a total of sixty archaeological features in an area roughly 40 x 20m. Observation immediately outside this area suggested that the concentration of archaeological features was localised. During excavation it became clear that the cultural deposits flanking the excavation on the south and west sides were removed during the sinking of deep cellars for buildings fronting Deptford Broadway and Deptford High Street during the 18th to 19th centuries. The archive report by Philp and Chenery contains a table with feature numbers and corresponding 'deposit numbers' for the finds. According to a copy of the hand-written site note-sheets also deposited with the Borough, these numbers relate to 'layers' in individual features. However, in many cases it has not been possible to link the finds to the reported contexts. The catalogue of finds presented here (Appendix I to III) has been made independently during the assessment process. The numbers listed here refer to 'deposit numbers' (layers) marked on the finds bags.

To date the 1989 and 1992 excavations on Deptford Broadway form the only archaeological study collection derived from controlled excavation within the historical boundaries of Deptford. Hitherto researchers have relied entirely on a limited

number of casual finds and the results of amateur investigations at Watergate Street, Bronze Street and at the Thames Water pumping station site along the Ravensbourne (finds now in the Lewisham Local History Society Collections). The results of the 1989 and 1992 SELAU excavations are central, therefore, to a comprehensive evaluation of Deptford's archaeological potential. This report on the physical examination of the finds from these investigations is intended to complement on-going desk-top assessments of the archaeology of Deptford Creekside in advance of major dedevelopment in the area.

All finds lodged with the Lewisham Local History Centre were examined physically and a summary catalogue made (Appendices I-III). During the course of this examination of the Deptford Broadway finds archive a selection of material, including the contents of the Anglo-Saxon graves (F126 and F137), was taken to the British Museum for expert analysis, laboratory examination and conservation assessment. Apart from the grave-goods, the majority of finds were ceramic. Examples from the ceramic type-series were shown to specialist colleagues in the BM Departments of Antiquities and the Museum of London Archaeology Service. All identifications correspond to reference samples in the BM and MOL reference collections of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery. In view of the sparsity of Anglo-Saxon remains in the inner London area, the discovery of the two Anglo-Saxon graves was recognised immediately as being of regional and national archaeological importance. As such these finds will form the focus of a further detailed study to be conducted by M.E. Gaimster and C.E. Haith, two specialists in the study of Anglo-Saxon cemetery material. Their findings will be published in the journal Medieval Archaeology.

THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD

Among the earliest features on the site was a small pit (F12) which contained a fragment of saddle-quern and a struck flint blade. The saddle-quern is probably a late Iron Age product and corresponds in date to the small scatter of coarse hand-made pottery found across the site during the 1989 season of excavation (e.g. DCPD-89 no.31). The finds emphasise the suitability of this area for human habitation in the centuries prior to Roman contact.

THE ROMAN PERIOD

The site of the Deptford Broadway excavations lies close to the conjectured alignment of Roman road of Watling Street linking Dover and the new Roman city of Londinium. Most writers have suggested that the road deviated to the south of Greenwich, thereby avoiding the marshy landscape of the Creek and crossed the Ravensbourne at Deptford Bridge and continued along New Cross Road towards the Old Kent Road and central London. In 1866

substantial Roman brick foundations along with a tessellated pavement were revealed during sewage-laying at the junction of Deptford High Street and the Broadway, an area which must lie extremely close to the Dover Castle site, the finds from which may be related.

The excavators reported two ditches (possible field boundaries) on the east side of the site in 1989 (F.118/F.3) and in the East trench of the 1992 season (F.141). The ditches and a small number of other features including rubbish pits produced examples of Roman pottery dating from the 2nd to 4th centuries. The high numbers of vessels represented in the pit DGDL-92 F30 (no.51) appear to have been deposited at about the same time and include a virtually complete London area (Verulamium-type) greyware flagon (Mid-2C) (Pl.1), Thames area grey coarse ware cooking pots (mid-2/mid-3C) and a Highgate-Wood type beaker and cooking pot (mid-2nd). Although mostly residual in the sequence, the Roman ceramic finds reflect the long continuity of occupation on the Deptford Broadway site. The terminal phase of Roman activity is represented by the base of a late 4th century Nene Valley colour-coated bottle in the ditch fill found in the 1989 season (DCPD-89 F3, no.18), while both seasons produced examples of 2nd century pottery imported from North-East Gaul including the base of a North-East Gaul greyware jug and the base of a 'Mortarium Ware' flagon (DCPD-89 no.15 and DGDL-92 no.25 respectively).

This small but not insignificant sequence of Roman pottery serves to underline the long continuity of Roman activity in the Deptford Broadway area, an obvious site of human habitation with its dry topography and proximity to the Watling Street highway, the mouth of the Creek and the Thames waterfront.

POST-ROMAN PERIOD

It is not untypical that physical traces of Anglo-Saxon activity are to be located close to former Roman settlements or lines of communication. Nevertheless there are few such known traces of evidence for post-Roman settlement or funerary activity in the area immediately outside the Middle Saxon nucleus of west-central London in the Strand/Westminster area (see Fig.2). Apart from traces of settlement at Clapham, within a 5-mile radius of London Bridge the only significant site of Anglo-Saxon activity is the 7th century cemetery of around fifty tumuli located in 1784 within Greenwich Park, close to the Watling Street alignment. Hence the discovery in 1992 of two inhumation graves at Deptford Broadway is now regarded as being of the utmost importance for the study of post-Roman settlement in the inner London area. The proximity of the graves and their parallel alignment suggest they represent the remains of an unknown Middle-Saxon cemetery. The discovery highlights the topographical importance of the Deptford Broadway/Bridge area as the focus of human activity in post-Roman times, the site being the first stretch of dry land in from the mouth of the Creek. It also provides evidence for the continuity

of occupation in this area from the Roman period.

During the 1992 season two inhumation graves were uncovered in the east trench on a similar N.E.-S.W. axis some 6m apart. Grave 1 (F.126) was 2.64 m long, 1.25m wide and 1.34m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Evidence for a coffin was shown in dark outline about 2.17m long and between 43 and 63cm wide. The fill produced a series of coffin nails on two horizontal levels, the upper level containing eight nails, the lower 13 nails. Three small fragments of coarse, hand-made pottery were recovered. It is uncertain at this stage whether the sherds are of Anglo-Saxon or Roman date. Precise dating awaits further laboratory testing, but preliminary indications are that at least two of the fragments might be Roman. Of the adult skeleton, only part of the left arm and parts of both legs survived.

Just to the North was a grave-cut 2.38m long, 1.00m wide and a minimum of 36cm deep with sloping sides and a flat base (Grave 2: F.37). There was no evidence for a coffin apart from a small number of possible iron nails which will require further confirmatory analysis. Similarly, the skeletal remains were poorly preserved, with only parts of the left arm, parts of the legs and two other small bones surviving. Despite the poor organic preservation, the grave contained a rich selection of grave-goods characteristic of an aristocratic female burial (Plate 2). The finds included a large number of iron wooden casket-fittings, Roman vessel and window glass, a perforated shale disc and possible spindle-whorl (found just outside the grave-cut), iron and copper-alloy dress-buckles, a necklace of eleven glass beads and a gold-wire ring, fragments of twisted copper-alloy armlet or bracelet and a well-preserved gilt-bronze pendant cast with animal-style interlace ornament and set with a small garnet on gold-foil in the centre (Plate 3).

The contents of Grave 2 have parallels in a series of excavated cemeteries in East Kent, including Finglesham, Sibertswold, Kingston Down and Buckland, Dover, as well as at Polhill, Dunton Green, near Bromley in West Kent. The Polhill cemetery dates from the mid-7th to 8th centuries. The Deptford Broadway finds correspond closely to the contents of aristocratic female graves found at these late Middle-Saxon cemetery sites. They include high-class metalwork such as garnet-work jewellery and mounts, glass-bead necklaces with precious-metal wire rings, and casket-fittings in which the richer women of the period stored trinkets and personal possessions. However, these are unknown before the 7th century and the presence of casket-fittings here helps to confirm the date of the interment. The bronze pendant with inset garnet belongs to Kentish Style II widely found across Scandinavia and Merovingian Europe and dated to the 7th century AD. In this case the suspension loop is secondary and it may be deduced that the disc was formerly a mount for a wooden box or hanging-bowl. Finally, it is not uncommon to find fragments of Roman glass in Middle-Saxon graves. Such artefacts were collected at this time and may have had a personal amuletic purpose. These examples may well have been stored in the wooden casket.

THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD

Recent research by Chris Phillpotts (Deptford Creek Archaeological Desk-Top Assessment for The Creekside Project, Borough of Lewisham, 1997) indicates that by the 12/13th century the settlement at Deptford Broadway had developed quite separately from the river-front occupation of the river near the mouth of the Creek. The ford over the Ravensbourne at Deptford Bridge provided a raison d'être for its existence.

Mostly derived from pit-fills and midden-layers the 1989 season of excavation (DCPD-89) produced a substantial assemblage of diagnostic pottery dating from the 11th to 15th centuries. Sherds of Saxo-Norman (11/12C) cooking pot with sand, shell and chalk tempering indicate occupation in the area since at least the time of the Norman Conquest (e.g. Appendix I nos. 15, 35, 37 and 26). These pots may have come a considerable distance, South Hertfordshire and Surrey being the principal production sources during this phase.

A number of pits and middens were located containing pottery dating to the High Middle Ages, the variety of wares indicative of regional and international commercial connections. By far the majority of diagnostic vessels found can be attributed to the Surrey Whiteware industry based around Kingston and Cheam. The fabrics divide into Kingston Ware of the mid-13th to 14th centuries, Coarse Border Ware of the 14th to 15th centuries and Cheam Whiteware of the mid-14th to 15th centuries. The dominance of Surrey Whitewares corresponds to the composition of the central London pottery market of the period in which Kingston Ware forms the most common ceramic found on sites of the mid-13th century. In Deptford, as in the City of London, London Ware (probably made in Metropolitan Essex) plays a supporting role during the 13th century. Mill Green Ware, a white-slipped green- or polychrome-glazed redware from Metropolitan Essex, formed a more modest proportion of the Deptford finds of 13th to 14th century date. Polychrome-slipped and glazed fine whiteware pottery from Saintonge near Bordeaux in western France account for the imported Continental ceramics found on the site (no.23).

In contrast to the more fragmentary Surrey and London Wares, a number of layers produced almost complete examples of highly decorative Mill Green pots. One such vessel, the body of an elaborate polychrome-slipped 'Rouen-style' baluster jug of the early 14th century (no. 35: Plate 4), was found in a dump of similarly dated Surrey Whiteware and other pottery beneath the remains of a horseshoe-shaped oven or furnace constructed of peg-tile set on edge (F.13). The oven contained sherds of greyware cooking pot of the same date and must represent the remains of some kind of industrial production on the site. The remains of a near-complete green-glazed Mill Green pitcher with incised decoration (no.45) was found in the fill of a rubbish pit (F.10). The vessel is dated to the 15th century on general typological grounds. One pit (F.11) contained an entire, but shortlived, sequence of medieval deposits dating from the Surrey Whiteware and London Ware of the 13th century found in its lowest fills

(no.48) to the Surrey-type Coarse Border Wares of the 15th century found in its middle and upper levels (nos. 47 & 48). Imports

The 1992 excavations produced a much smaller quantity of medieval ceramics and other objects. As in 1989 Surrey Whiteware products predominate the 13th to 15th century sequence with Kingston declining in favour of the Coarse Border Wares towards the end of this period.

Overall the medieval ceramic sequence confirms the continuity and intensity of settlement in the Deptford Broadway area for the duration of the Middle Ages, a period poorly documented in the historical record. Of the other artefacts connected with domestic occupation on the site during the late Middle Ages the stone mortar (DCPD-89 no.34) and the copper-alloy penannular brooch (DCPD-89 no.14) are of particular note.

THE POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD

During the 16th century, as in central London, the pottery market on its edge continued to be dominated by competition between the Surrey Whiteware industry now relocated to the border between Surrey and Hampshire (hence 'Border Ware') and the redware industry situated on both sides of the Thames downstream from London. In fact the kiln excavated during the 1970s at Woolwich still represents the only excavated kiln-site of this substantial regional industry, although recent evaluations at Deptford Creekside indicate that the Deptford waterfront was also the scene of large scale redware production during the 17th century. Both redwares and the white-firing Border Wares dominate the 16th to 17th century levels at the Deptford Broadway settlement. A full range of kitchen, storage, sanitary and table ware is represented among the vessels supplied by both industries.

Of the Continental ceramics found on the site dating to the 16th and 17th centuries salt-glazed stoneware from Frechen in the Rhineland is the most common high-quality import. First developed in the Rhineland at the end of the 13th century, stoneware of the region is a hard, non-porous ceramic, ideal for domestic use. Its success can be measured in its widespread distribution across Europe and beyond to the New World and the Far East over the course of the early modern period. Frechen stoneware predominates the imported pottery sequence of the City of London for the same period. The most common finds are the bearded face-mask (Bartmann) jug, bottle and tankard, the majority of which were almost certainly intended for the tavern trade. By the mid-17th century the first stoneware kiln was established in England, notably at Woolwich just downstream from Deptford. Among the Frechen stonewares recovered from the site was a large pitcher with cylindrical neck applied with portrait roundels of Renaissance type dating to c.1595-1600. The vessel was found in the lower fills of pit F.2 (DGDL-92 no.21: Plate 5) along with a wide range of contemporary London area redwares and Surrey-

Hampshire Border Wares.

Of the other pre-industrial imports found on the Deptford Broadway sites only a few sherds of pottery were selected for individual comment. Of particular interest was the foot of a tin-glazed earthenware (maiolica) dish made at Montelupo, Tuscany, during the early 17th century. The interior is richly painted with polychrome flowers (DGDL-92 no.25: Plate 5). Further evidence of long-distance trade is indicated by the recovery of the rim of a Spanish olive oil amphora of 17th century date (DGDL-92 no.13) and the neck of a stoneware flask made at Martincamp in Normandy during the same period (DGDL-92 no.20). The finds are indicative of the wide commercial and social connections of Deptford in the days both before and during the period the English East India Company was trading on the mouth of Deptford Creek. The enhanced social status of the occupants of the site as reflected in the imported ceramic assemblage of the 16th century is also mirrored in the two glass beakers imported from the South Netherlands (DGDL-92 nos.22 and 23: plate 7). The highly decorated Frechen stoneware pitcher may well have been used to decant wine into the drinking glasses.

Finally, Deptford's commercial and economic status during the Tudor period is emphasised by the discovery of a circular lead 1lb weight during the 1992 season (DGDL-92 no.25: Plate 8). The weight is of the type introduced during the reign of Henry VII and continued for the duration of the 16th century. This example is stamped with a variety of marks: the royal cipher, the Sword of St Paul of the City of London and the Angel and Scales of the Plumbers' Company. Such weights are not uncommon finds along the Thames foreshore and probably relate to small-scale mercantile activity. They were used as standard weights to measure small quantities of goods unloaded from ships on to the London waterfront.

THE 18th AND 19th CENTURIES

Despite the fact that the 18th to 19th century levels on the site appear to have been heavily disturbed by contemporary and later development, the ceramic sequence can be reconstructed with little difficulty. Local wares - particularly redwares from the Thames estuary and delftware being made just upstream in Southwark dominate the market during the 18th century phase of industrialisation. Imports from other parts of the country, the Continent and from Britain's fast-developing colonial empire travelled come up the Creek and reflect on Deptford's continuing commercial and socio-economic importance. Most frequently represented among the imports are Chinese export porcelain (DGDL-92 no.14), Westerwald stoneware mineral water bottles and chamber pots (DCPD-89 nos.3 & 13) and a range of slipwares and industrially-produced finewares from Staffordshire (DCPD-92 nos.8,11; DGDL-92 nos.5,15,26 & 60).

For the 19th century the London-area brown stonewares made for the tavern market are the most diagnostic ceramic find. The 1992 season produced fragments of storage jar stamped with the name of a the Dover Castle landlord 'IOHN MARTIN// [DOVER] CASTLE// DEPTFORD' (DGDL-92 no.28).

CONCLUSIONS

Re-assessment of the Deptford Broadway excavations and their artefactual collections has proved an invaluable exercise. Apart from recent evaluation work at the mouth of Deptford Creek, the excavations represent the only archaeologically controlled material sequence for the entire area. As such it was thought desirable to examine the resulting collections in detail in order to provide a physical calibration of on-going desk-top documentary surveys of the area. It is intended that the information generated by this investigation will assist in the evaluation of the archaeological potential of historic Deptford in advance of planned redevelopments in the locality.

The discovery of two inhumation burials of 7th century date - one being a rich female burial- in close alignment on the Deptford Broadway site is clearly of the utmost historical importance. This possible cemetery site transforms both our knowledge of the nature of Deptford's development in the post-Roman period and also our picture of Middle-Saxon settlement outside the nucleus of west-central London. These finds will form the basis of a separate research report to be conducted by M.E. Gaimster and C.E. Haith of the British Museum.

The medieval to early modern pottery sequence contains a wide range of regional and Continental imports. The composition of the assemblage emphasises the wide trading connections of the settlement based around Deptford Broadway: from pottery transported down the Thames from Surrey and Hampshire, to wares brought across the River from Essex to highly decorated luxury table ceramics imported from western France, the Rhineland and North Italy. Olive jars from Spain and Chinese export porcelain further stress the long-distance maritime connections. The South Netherlandish drinking glasses represent further evidence of the socio-economic standing of this community during the 16th century. The Tudor weight found on the site adds a further dimension to the physical evidence for the strong mercantile character of Deptford during the period immediately preceeding the establishment of the English East India Company at the Creek mouth.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Jean Wait and colleagues at the Lewisham Local History Centre, Borough of Lewisham, for providing access to this collection. Colleagues in various Antiquities Departments at the British Museum gave specialist advice on a number of the artefacts.

APPENDIX I

DEPTFORD DOVER CASTLE (1989) [DCPD-89]

CONTEXT (Deposit no.)

- 3 Post-med redware (black glaze) jug (17/18C)
dish (17/18C)
Westerwald stoneware mineral water bottle (18C)
clay-pipe bowls (19C)
Delftware floor-tile (18C)
- 5 Post-med redware basin (16C)
Border Ware dish (16C)
- 6 Frechen stoneware Bartmann jug (mid-late 16C)
tankard (mid-late 16C)
Border Ware jug (16C)
Post-med redware (16C)
London Delftware dish (18C)
- 8 Post-med redware, various (17-18C)
Border Ware, pipkins (16/17C)
Westerwald stoneware chamber pot (18C)
Staffordshire Basalt ware teapot (18C)
London stoneware bottles (19C)
Pearlware (late 18C)
Surrey Whiteware (Kingston) jug (13-14C)
- 11 Surrey whiteware (Cheam) jug
Rhenish stoneware mineral water bottles (19C)
London stoneware (19C)
Staffordshire slipware (18C)
Clay pipe bowls (17/18C)
- 12 London stoneware bottles (19C)
Post-med redware (18C)
London delftware (18C)
Copper ally brooch (19C)
- 13 Post-med redware storage jar (17C)
Border Ware, various (16/17C)
Westerwald stoneware chamber pot (18C)
London stoneware storage wares & bottles (17/18C)
London delftware (18C)
Staffordshire slipware dishes & cups (18C)
Shoe buckle (18C)
- 14 Copper-alloy penannular brooch (14/15C)
- 15 Roman (North-East Gaul) flagon base (2/3C)
Frechen stoneware Bartmann jug (mid-16C)
Surrey Whiteware (Tudor Green) dish (16C)
Medieval greyware cooking pot (13/14C)
Post-med redware, various (16/17C)
bronze pin (16/17C)

- 16 Frechen stoneware Bartmann jug (mid-16C)
Post-med redware, various inc. chamber pot (16/17C)
Border Ware dish (17C)
London delftware bowl (17/18C)
- 17 Post-med redware storage wares (17C)
dish (16C)
Border Ware pipkin (17C)
- 18 Late Nene Valley Colour-Coated ware bottle (late 4C)
- 19 Post-med redware pipkins (17C)
Border Ware bowls, jars (17C)
Roof tile (17/18C)
- 20 Border Ware [Tudor Green] (16C)
Border Ware (17C)
- 21 Post-med redware (17C)
London delftware (17C)
- 23 Surrey Whiteware (Kingston) jugs [handles] (mid-13C)
Coarse Border Ware (Surrey) cooking pots (14/15C)
Saintonge flask (14/15C)
Frechen stoneware Bartmann bottle (early 17C)
Post-med redware, various (16C)
- 24 Post-med redware, various (16C)
- 25 Post-med redware, various [inc. black-glazed] (16/17C)
- 26 Mill Green jug (13C)
Surrey Whiteware (Kingston) jug (mid-13C)
Coarse Border Ware (Surrey) jug (14/15C)
Redware cistern (Cheam) (15C)
Greyware cooking pots (13/14C)
- 27 Greyware cooking pot (13/14C)
- 28 Greyware cooking pot (14/15C)
- 30 Early medieval Chalky Ware cooking pots (11/12C)
Saxo-Norman greyware cooking pots (11/12C)
London ware jugs (13C)
Surrey Whiteware (Kingston) jugs (13/14C)
(Coarse Corder Ware) jugs 14/15C)
- 31 Prehistoric (Iron Age?) cooking pot
Greyware cooking pots (13/14C)
- 32 Surrey (Kingston) cooking pot (13/14C)
- 33 Greyware cooking pot (13/14C)
- 34 Stone mortar fragment (13/15C)

- 35 Mill Green jugs [highly decorated 'Rouen-type] (13/14C)
Greyware cooking pots (13/14C)
Surrey Whiteware jugs (13/14C)
- 37 Greyware cooking pots (13/14C)
Surrey Whiteware jugs (13/14C)
medieval peg tile
- 38 Saintonge ware jugs (13/14C)
Early Surrey Ware cooking pots (12/13C)
Surrey Whiteware (Kingston) jugs (13/14C)
Surrey whitware (Cheam) jugs (14C)
London Ware jugs (13C)
Post-med redware (16C)
post-med redware (black-glazed (17C)
- 39 London Ware jugs (13/14C)
Surrey Ware (Kingston) cooking pots (13/14C)
Saxo-Norman cooking pots (11/12C)
- 42 Late med greyware storage jar (15C)
- 45 Mill Green-type jug, incised dec. (15C)
- 46 Surrey Whiteware (Coarse Border Ware) bowls/jugs (15C)
Early Surrey Ware (Kingston) cooking pots (13/14C)
- 47 Surrey Whiteware (Coarse Border Ware) 14/15C)
Surrey Ware (Kingston) cooking pots (13/14C)
London Ware jugs (13C)
London/Mill Green bowl (13/14C)
- 48 Surrey Whiteware (Coarse Border Ware) jug/bowl (15C)
Surrey Whiteware (Cheam) jug (14C)
London ware jug (13C)
Greyware cooking pot (13/14C)

APPENDIX II

DEPTFORD GATEWAY 1992 [DGDL-92]

CONTEXT (Deposit no.)

- 2 London stoneware bottles (19C)
Post-med redware (18C)
- 3 Frechen stoneware bottles (17C)
Post-med redware, various (17C)
- 4 Post-med redware storage vessels (17C)
- 5 Post-med redware, various (17C)
Border Ware, dishes (17C)
Staffordshire slipware dishes (18C)
London delftware dishes (18C)
- 6 Frechen stoneware Bartmann bottle (early 17C)
Post-med redware, various (17C)
- 8 Saxo-Norman cooking pots (11/12C)
Early medieval Chalky Ware (11/12C)
London Ware jugs (13C)
- 9 Surrey Whiteware (Kingston) bowl/ cooking pots (13/14C)
- 10 Surrey Whiteware (kingston) bowl (13/14C)
- 11 Post-med redware (17C)
- 13 Spanish amphora (17C)
Post-med redware (17C)
Border Ware (17C)
- 14 Post-med redware (17C)
Chinese export porcelain (18C)
Border Ware (17C)
- 15 Post-med redware dish (17C)
Early Surrey Ware cooking pot (11/12C)
Border Ware bowl (16C)
Surrey Whiteware (Coarse Border Ware) (15C)
Staffordshire salt-glazed stoneware bowl (18C)
clay pipe bowls (18C)
- 17 London delftware tankard (17C)
Staffordshire Butterpot (17C)
- 19 Surrey Whiteware (13/14C)

- 20 Post-med redware (17C)
Post-med blackware (17C)
Post-med slipware dish (17C)
Greyware cooking pot (13/14C)
Martincamp flask (17C)
Surrey Whiteware (Kingston) jug (13/14C)
Surrey Whiteware (Coarse Border Ware) jug (15C)
- 21 Frechen stoneware pitcher (c.1595-1600)
Post-med redware (16/17C)
Post-med blackware (17C)
Post-med redware (slipped) dish (16C)
Surrey Whiteware (Coarse Border Ware) (15C)
- 22 Mill Green jug (14/15C)
Surrey Whiteware (Coarse Border Ware) jug/bowl (15C)
Post-med redware (16C)
Post-med blackware (17C)
Border Ware (17C)
Frechen stoneware Bartmann bottles (17C)
Glass beaker, Low Countries (mid-late 16C)
- 23 Border Ware pipkin (16C)
Frechen stoneware tankard (mid-late 16C)
Surrey Whiteware jugs (13/14C)
Glass beaker, Low Countries (mid-late 16C)
Lead token (16C)
Clay pipe bowls (17C)
- 24 Post-med redware storage vessel (17C)
Post-med redware dish (16C)
Border Ware (17C)
Frechen Bartmann bottles (17C)
London delftware (18C)
- 25 N.E. Gaul 'Mortarium Ware' flagon base (2C)
Frechen stoneware Bartmann bottles (17C)
Post-med redware (17C)
Border Ware pipkins/jugs (17C)
Montelupo (Italy) maiolica dish (17C)
London delftware tankard (17C)
Circular lead 1 lb weight (16C)
- 26 London stoneware bottles (18/19C)
London delftware dishes/plates (18C)
Post-med redware (17/18C)
Staffordshire slipware (18C)
- 27 London brown stoneware (18/19C)
Post-med redware (18C)
Transfer-printed earthenware (19C)
- 28 London stoneware storage vessels (Deptford) (19C)
- 43 Post-med redware (17C)

- 48 Shell-tempered greyware cooking pot (11/12C)
- 51 Roman (Highgate Wood potteries) beaker (2C)
cooking pot (1C)
Roman (Thames area) greyware (mid-2/mid-3C)
Roman greyware flagon (Verulamium-type) (mid-2C)
Post-med bone knife-handle (17C)
- 55 Copper-alloy Belt-fitting (17C)
- 60 Post-med redware handled basin (16/17C)
Pearlware tankard (18C)
Staffordshire painted creamware (18C)

APPENDIX III

DEPTFORD GATEWAY 1992 [DGDL-92]

Contents of Anglo-Saxon grave-fills

Anglo-Saxon grave 1 (F126)

Two levels of coffin-nails

Three fragments coarse hand-made pottery, some possibly Roman.

Remains of adult skeleton

Anglo-Saxon grave 2 (F137) (female burial)

Roman window glass

Roman vessel glass (x2)

Iron belt-buckle with copper-alloy pin

Iron ring (possibly part of belt-buckle)

Iron casket fittings

11 glass beads (necklace)

Gold-wire ring

Twisted copper-alloy wire bracelet(s)/ armlet(s)

Cast copper-alloy pendant with gold-foil and garnet
in the centre

Perforated shale disc

Shale (?) spindle whorl

Remains of adult skeleton

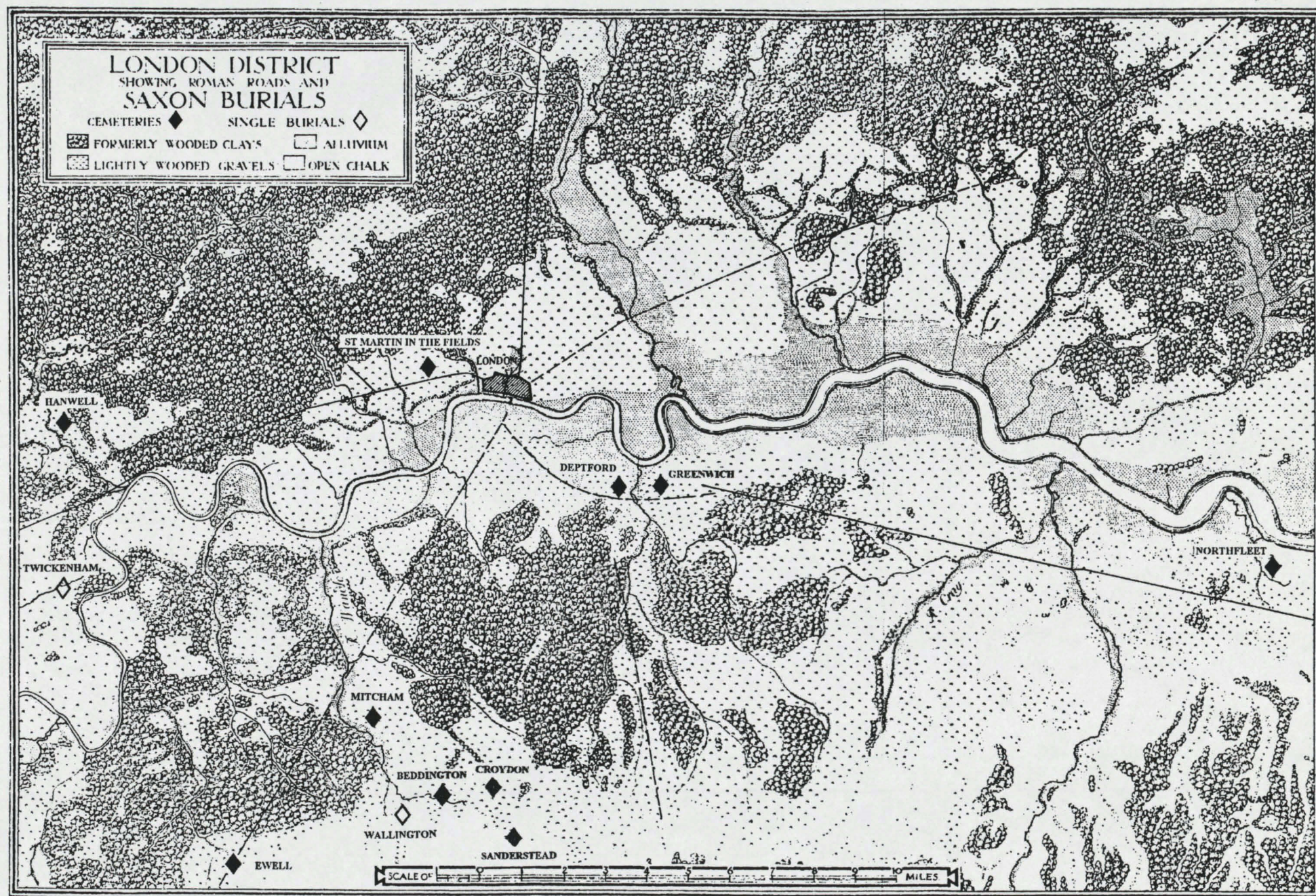


Figure 2 The distribution of Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in the London area



Plate 1 The neck of a London greyware flagon, Roman, mid-2nd century AD (DGDL-92 no.51)

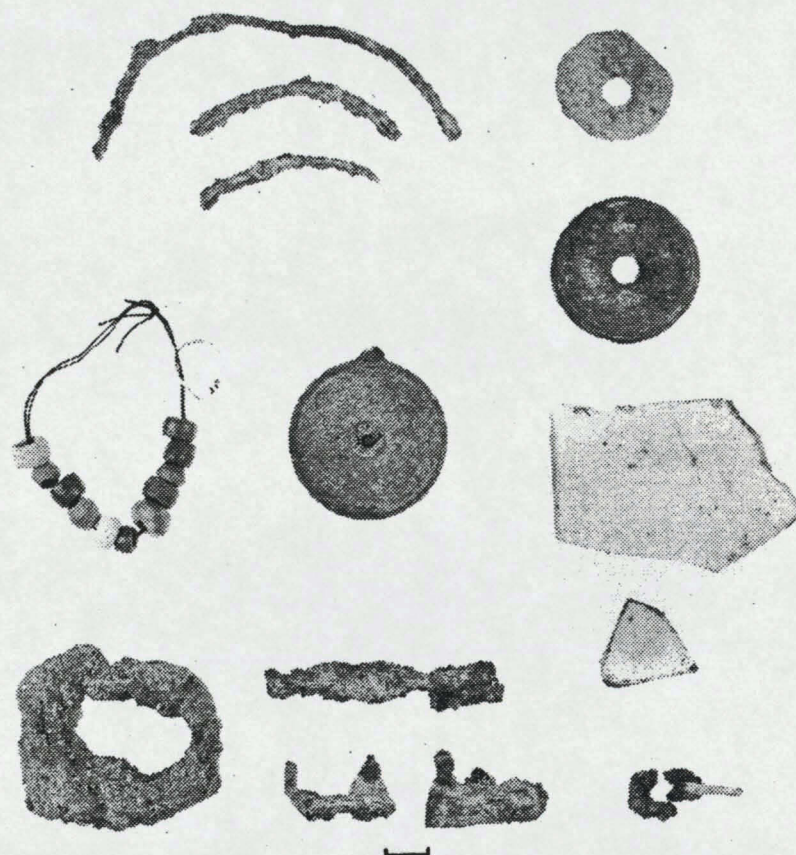


Plate 2 Selected contents of the female grave [2], 7th century AD (DGD L-92: F.137)

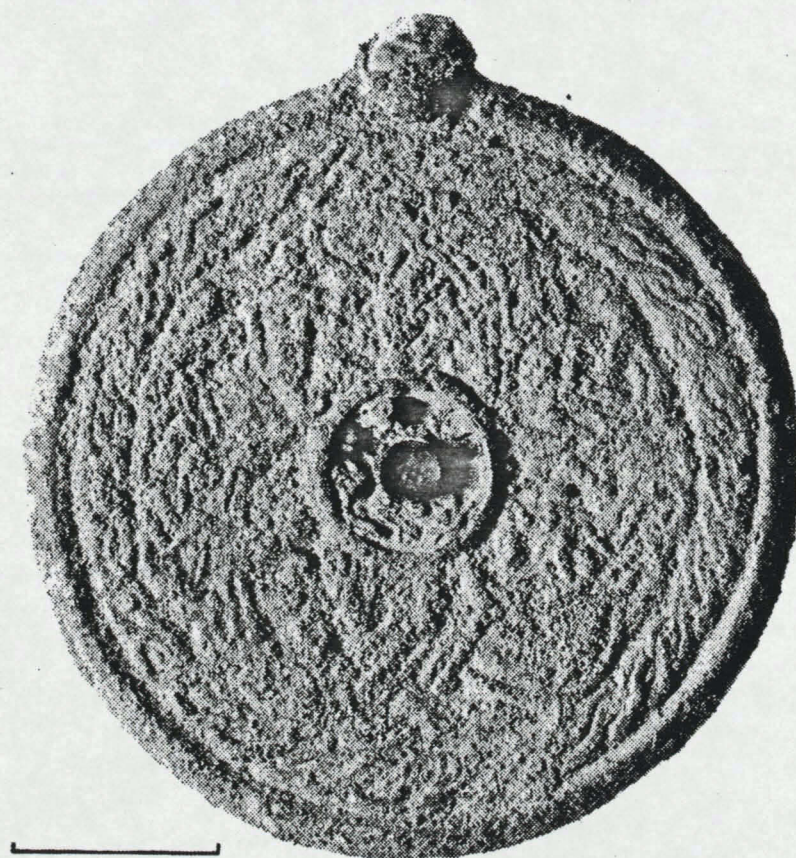


Plate 3 Cast circular pendant with Kentish-style II interlace and garnet setting in the centre, 7th century AD (from female grave [2] DGD L-92: F.137)

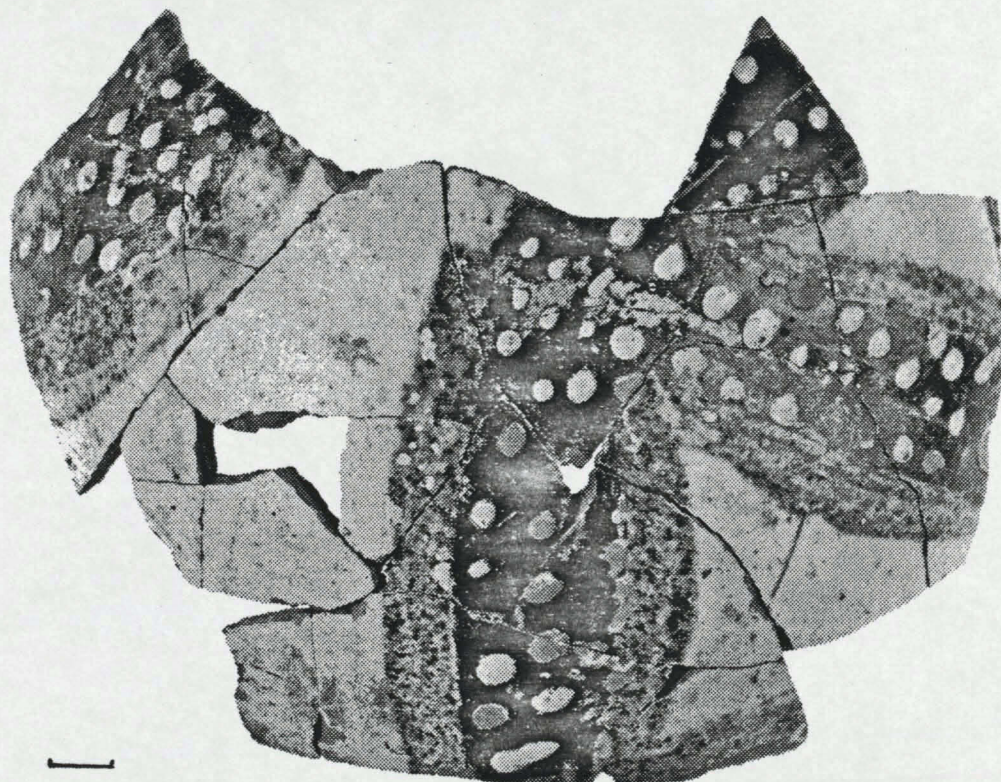


Plate 4 Mill Green polychrome-slipped baluster jug, early 14th century (DCPD-89 no.35)



Plate 5 Frechen salt-glazed stoneware flagon neck applied with Renaissance portrait heads, c.1595-1600 (DGD L-92 no.21)

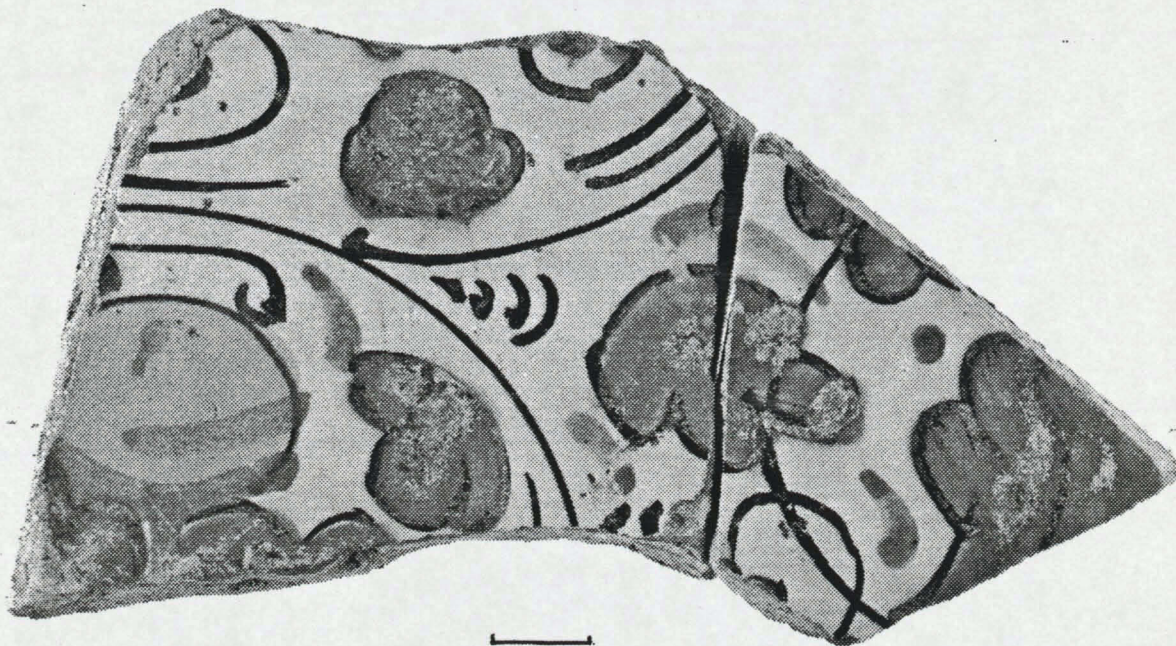


Plate 6 Montelupo maiolica dish painted in polychrome colours with flowers and blossom, early 17th century (DGD L-92 no.25)

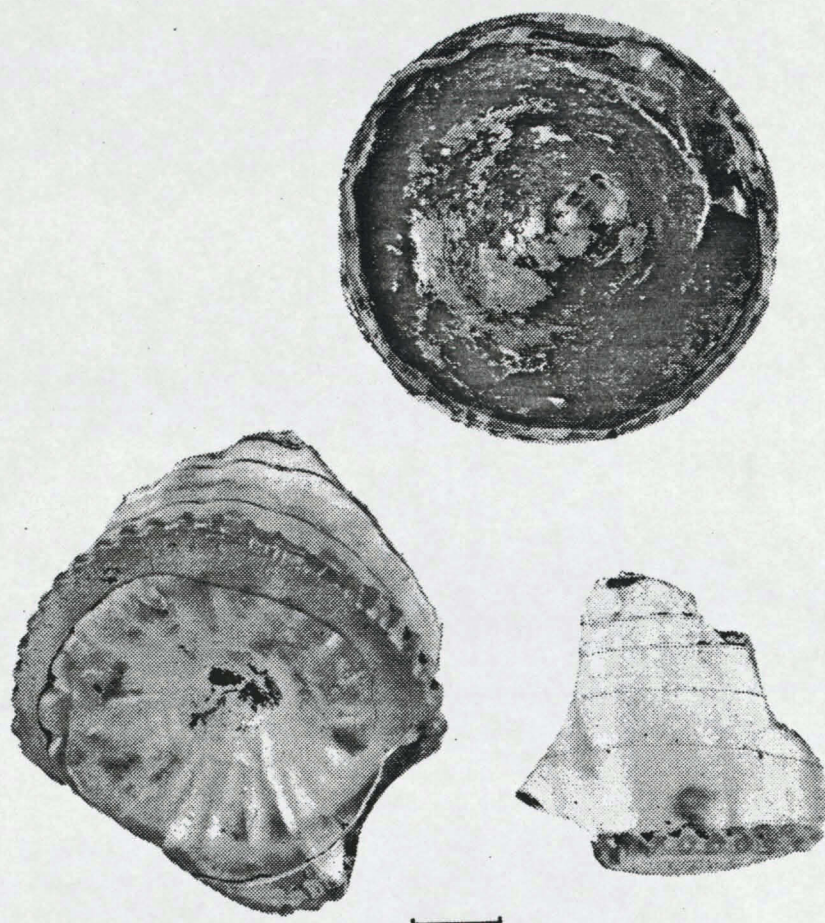


Plate 7 Bases of two glass beakers, South Netherlands (Antwerp) (DGD-92 nos.22/23)



Plate 8 Circular lead weight (1 lb), royal and City of London marks, 16th century (DGD-92 no.25)