

Archaeological  
Deskbased  
Assessment

Of land at

17-21 Baildon Street,  
Deptford

For

BdR

Chaz Morse MA

L - P : Archaeology

# Archaeological Deskbased Assessment

Of land at

17-21 Baidon Street

Client: BdR

Local Authority: London Borough of  
Lewisham

Planning App: N/A

NGR: TQ369770

Author: C. Morse

Doc Ref: LP0421L-DBA-v1.2

Date: September 05

**L - P : Archaeology**

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## Abstract

*This report contains the results of documentary research undertaken regarding land at 17-21 Baidon Street, Deptford, SE8, in the London Borough of Lewisham which is being considered for redevelopment by BdR.*

*The study site of 17-21 Baidon Street is currently occupied by a disused single storey former GP's surgery which is set to be demolished. There was a moderate amount of prehistoric activity in the area, and the site lies 0.02km from the Roman road of Watling Street, now New Cross Road. The original occupation-site was divided into two settlements, one focused around the mouth of Deptford Creek, and one focused around the church of St. Nicholas. From the 18<sup>th</sup> Century until the mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century the area of the site was employed for market garden use, after which domestic and industrial buildings became predominant on the study site and the immediate surrounding area.*

*Overall the potential for archaeological remains on the site is moderate.*

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## 1. Introduction and Scope of Study

- 1.1. This archaeological desk based assessment has been written by Chaz Morse and is based on research undertaken by L – P : Archaeology. The report has been commissioned by BdR.
- 1.2. The report considers land at 17-21 Baildon Street, Deptford, SE8. The local authority is the London Borough of Lewisham. The National Grid reference is TQ369770 (Figure 1).
- 1.3. The site is within a designated Archaeological Priority Zone, as shown in the London Borough of Lewisham Environmental Constraints Map (Figure 3).
- 1.4. This assessment is based on the results of documentary and cartographic research, published and unpublished literature, and previous work including evaluation and desk based research. Aerial photographs have not been consulted during the research for this report.
- 1.5. This assessment comprises an examination of the London Borough of Lewisham Archaeology Service SMR (Sites and Monuments Record), local excavations, topographic information, published material and a map regression exercise.
- 1.6. The assessment seeks to address the following issues:
  - 1.6.1. To assess the potential archaeology on this site
  - 1.6.2. To assess the likely survival of potential archaeology

## 2. Planning Background

- 2.1. In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued PPG 16, “Archaeology and Planning”. This document provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains. PPG16 states the government's position, and recommends procedures by which local planning authorities can deal with planning applications which may affect areas of archaeological interest.
- 2.2. This document has been produced as a part of a planning application for a scheme in the area administered by the London Borough of Lewisham
- 2.3. In considering any planning application for development the local authority is guided by the policy framework set out by government and their own development plan. The relevant guidance in this instance is provided by Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, (PPG 16), “Archaeology and Planning” (November 1990) and the Policy URB 21 of the London Borough of Lewisham's Unitary Development Plan, which states:

*The Council will promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the Borough and its interpretation and presentation to the public by:*

*(a) requiring applicants to have properly assessed and planned for the archaeological implications where development proposals may affect the archaeological heritage of a site. This may involve preliminary archaeological site evaluations before proposals are determined;*

*(b) advising where planning applications should be accompanied by an evaluation within Archaeological Priority Areas as shown on the Proposals Map. This should be commissioned by the applicants from a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or archaeological consultant;*

*(c) encouraging early co-operation between landowners, developers and archaeological organisations, in accordance with the principles of the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice, and by attaching appropriate conditions to planning consents, and/or negotiating*

*appropriate agreements under S106;*

*(d) encouraging suitable development design, land use and management to safeguard archaeological sites and seeking to ensure that the most important archaeological remains and their settings are permanently preserved in situ with public access and display where possible and that where appropriate they are given statutory protection;*

*(e) In the case of sites of archaeological significance or potential where permanent preservation in situ is not justified, provision shall be made for an appropriate level of archaeological investigation and recording which should be undertaken by a recognised archaeological organisation before development begins. Such provision shall also include the subsequent publication of the results of the excavation;*

*(f) seeking to ensure their preservation or record in consultation with the developer In the event of significant remains unexpectedly coming to light during construction; and*

*(g) in the event of the Scheduling of any Ancient Monuments and Sites of National Importance, ensuring their protection and preservation in accordance with Government regulation, and to refuse planning permission which adversely affects their sites or settings.*

2.4. This report is prepared in accordance with the above policies and best practice.

### 3. Geology and Topography

#### 3.1. Geology

3.1.1. The natural drift geology for the area is alluvium and river terrace gravels, the bedrock is London Clay (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/index.htm>).

3.1.2. The data on the Geoscience Data Index is at relatively low resolution and it is inaccurate to state the geology only from this source. It may be possible to refine this picture if further geo-technical information becomes available,

#### 3.2. Topography

3.2.1. The region of Deptford in south-east London covers 1,563 acres and is bounded by the regions of Rotherhithe to the north, Lewisham to the south, Camberwell to the west, and Greenwich to the east.

3.2.2. The site lies on the south-west corner of Baildon Street, in a residential area of Deptford. To the immediate north and west the proposed site area fronts onto private parking spaces. To the east the study area fronts on to Baildon Street, and to the south is a rear courtyard area of buildings that front onto New Cross Road.

3.2.3. The site is currently occupied by a single storey building. This was formerly used as a General Practitioner's Surgery, which has now been closed and the building is set to be demolished.

3.2.4. The site is currently inaccessible to the public, and is boarded-up to restrict accessibility as the building occupying the site is prepared for demolition. The only access point to the site is through a door in the east, in the section boards that currently surround the study area.

3.2.5. The general topography is flat, with the majority of the site area around the building being overgrown. The site is predominantly a north-south oriented rectangle.

3.2.6. A site visit on 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2005 did not indicate any unusual or anomalous topographic features that may have a bearing on the archaeological potential of the study site.

## 4. Archaeological and Historical Background

### 4.1. Timescales used in this report.

Period	From	To
Prehistoric		
Palaeolithic	450,000	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800	600 BC
Iron Age	600	43 AD
Historic		
Roman	43	410 AD
Early Medieval	410	1066 AD
Medieval	1066	1485 AD
Post Medieval	1485	Present

4.2. Examination of data from cartographic records, the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), various published and unpublished sources suggest that the site lies in an area with low to moderate archaeological potential for the late Prehistoric periods. The archaeological potential for the Roman period is indicated as moderate, while the potential for Saxon archaeology is indicated to be lower. There is moderate-high potential for archaeological remains from the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods.

4.3. It is not the aim of this assessment to present a complete history of the Deptford area from earliest times, nor is it the intention of this report to examine every artefact found in the local area. Rather, the aim of this assessment is to review the data available and to use this to construct a discursive model of the potential archaeology of the site.

4.4. The SMR for the area shows a low level of evidence in the immediate study area. However, this information should be treated cautiously as it may represent a lack of recorded finds rather than a lack of activity.

#### 4.5. Prehistoric

- 4.5.1. The SMR for the area notes low-moderate prehistoric finds from the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, or Neolithic periods in the Deptford area, and low finds in the immediate area of the study site.
- 4.5.2. The extensive peat and clay deposits across North Southwark and North Lewisham are up to 12m. thick and record the geological and environmental history of south-east England for the past 12,000 years. Environmental changes include the loss of the European land-bridge c. 7,000 BC and the clearance of the once extensive woodland (LBL 2004: 209).
- 4.5.3. The SMR states that a 'lithic implement' dated to the Palaeolithic was found c.30m from the study site on New Cross Road. However the SMR does not actually state what the implement is or give details of the context in which it was found. Nevertheless, the close proximity to the site should be noted (SMR 070047/00/00-MLO1882).
- 4.5.4. Excavations by South East London Archaeological Unit (SELAU) in 1989 and 1992 found flint flakes and tools of possible Neolithic date in a pit during work in Deptford Broadway c.450m from the study area (SMR Number 071482/00/00 – MLO69628; 071050, MLO071128-36).
- 4.5.5. The 1989 and 1992 SELAU excavations at Deptford Broadway also found an Iron Age pit (SMR LO76306 – MLO76306) which, contained a saddle quern (SMR 071483/00/00 – MLO69629) and a struck flint blade (SMR 071050/00/00– MLO8421). The excavators have argued that the presence of the pit and the saddle-quern suggest the existence of a hitherto unknown prehistoric settlement.

4.5.6. Evaluation work for the DLR Lewisham Extension undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS) in 1996 revealed a natural sequence of peats and alluvial clays in excavations at Broadway Fields, c.0.450m west of the study site, dated from the Middle Palaeolithic to Roman periods (SMR 071892; 071891/00/000 – MLO74216). This evaluation also yielded worked and burnt flints from above the surface of a peat deposit (SMR 071891), which were thought to be of Neolithic and Bronze Age date.

#### 4.6. Roman

4.6.1. The Roman Road 'Watling Street' and the 'Deep-ford' was probably first used in the 1st. century AD, and is still in use as modern day New Cross Road, c.30m from the Baildon Street site. The Roman road followed the southern limit of the local Thames gravel terrace and crossed the Ravensbourne via a ford. It is from this that the origin of Deptford's name, originally *Depeford*, comes, it having been a 'Deep Ford' (LBL 2004: 2009; Margary 1967: 35; Bingham 1915: 16). Although the name is of Saxon origin, as discussed below.

4.6.2. The London-Lewes Road was part of the Roman arterial system, connected London with the South Coast and is possibly preserved in surviving public rights of way and street alignments. Otherwise this road is absent from the modern topography of Lewisham, despite its significant role as the boundary between the modern boroughs of Croydon and Bromley and the historic counties of Kent and Surrey (LBL 2004: 209).

4.6.3. At Deptford Creek, c.0.7km west of the study site, the partial remains of a Roman road have been discovered, although the SMR does not detail the context in which it was found (SMR 070557/00/00 – MLO11490).

4.6.4. In Greenwich Park, Deptford, c.1.6km from Baildon Street, a rectangular enclosure of Romano-British origin is recorded (VCH 1908: 445).

- 4.6.5. A Roman settlement, possibly with Iron Age antecedents, was established close to this ford, on the banks of a creek which provided tidal wharfage (LBL 2004: 209).
- 4.6.6. During sewage work in 1866 in Deptford High Street, c.120m west of the study area, a Roman tessellated pavement with massive brickwork was found c.30 feet down (SMR 070033/00/00 – MLO11388).
- 4.6.7. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century a terminus or gateway of a Roman building was discovered along with a two-faced Janus statue at St Thomas Watering Place, c.200m west of Baildon Street, (SMR 090221/00/00 – MLO11472).
- 4.6.8. The Deptford Broadway excavations by SELAU in 1989 and 1992 recorded a number of Roman pits and ditches. Two Roman features were excavated including two ditch sections. One ditch runs roughly north-south and the other east-west and probably relate to small enclosures, perhaps connected. The fill of the north-south ditch contained potsherds, tile, decorated bone, flint flakes and fire cracked flints from the Roman period, the pottery dating to the 2nd century AD. The second ditch was filled with a dark brown sandy clay loam and contained sherds, fire cracked flint, the pottery dating to the 2nd century AD. This was cut by two pits and may represent a Roman settlement during the 2nd century, along the line of the arterial Roman road. The pits contained mottled dark grey-black and light brown sandy clay with a lot of carbon and produced 77 potsherds the majority of which were 2nd century in date (SMR 071128/00/00 – MLO59319; 071051; LO77163 - MLO77163).

4.6.9. In Vanguard Street, c.350m south-east of the study area, what has been thought to be a Roman burial was found in 1868. A stone coffin "with a cruciform lid" (probably a cruciform pattern on the lid) lay at a depth of 2.75m, and was thought at the time to be Roman. It was aligned E-W and contained a male skeleton with the head at the east end. The lid was smashed, but the body of the coffin was preserved upside down in a small railed enclosure at the west end of St Paul's, Deptford. However it has also been argued that the coffin could possibly have been of medieval date (SMR 071490/00/00 – MLO69636).

4.6.10. While the SMR details no Roman archaeology in the study site itself, significant amounts of Roman archaeology has been recorded in the broader area, and this is heavily influenced by the presence of Watling Street, now New Cross Road that lies 20m from the study site. Therefore it is considered that the potential for Roman archaeology within the study site is moderate to high.

#### 4.7. Early Medieval/Anglo-Saxon.

4.7.1. The place name Deptford is derived from the Anglo Saxon for "deep ford", relating to the crossing of the Ravensbourne in this period. The Deptford Broadway area may have been the focus of the settlement in the early to mid Saxon period and the St Nicholas church (SMR 071581/00/00–MLO71960) area as a focus of mid to late Saxon period. There is likely to have been some settlement shift during the course of the whole period.

4.7.2. The mid to late Saxon settlement and medieval village of Deptford Green, is located adjacent to the creek mouth. It historically formed one of the two early Deptford settlements, but is now part of the modern Borough of Greenwich. The western bank of the Creek within Lewisham, c.0.5km east from the study site, is associated with archaeological remains which detail the history of flood defence, water supply and secondary riverside industries. The earliest developments include the tide mill north of Deptford Bridge, which is known to have been operating from at least the 12th century (LBL 2004: 211).

- 4.7.3. Mid-Saxon burials have also been found close to the ford, on the banks of a creek, indicating the presence of a community which pre-dates the medieval village (LBL 2004: 209).
- 4.7.4. Two graves found at Deptford Broadway are argued to represent the Saxon period. One is an adult female burial, accompanied by grave goods that have been interpreted as 6th century AD in date. They include glass-beads, a gold-wire ring and pendant seemingly placed on the chest, and an arm bracelet placed near the knees. The other burial seemed to be a male adult, without any grave goods, but was noted to be much more deeply cut and placed in a substantial nailed wooden coffin (SMR LO77164 – MLO77164).
- 4.7.5. The potential for Anglo-Saxon archaeology in relation to this site is felt to be low-moderate, given the low-moderate levels within the Deptford area as indicated by the SMR.

#### 4.8. Medieval

- 4.8.1. In following the pilgrimage route to Canterbury from London, the pilgrims in Chaucer's (1342-1400) *Canterbury Tales*, cross the Ravensbourne at Deptford, and this is mentioned in the Prologue to the Reeve's Tale.
- 4.8.2. The Deptford Bridge (SMR 071593/00/00 – MLO72036) was known to have been wooden and to have existed here in this form from at least 1345-6, until it was stone built in 1570. In the late medieval period wooden wharves were built adjacent to the bridge, and at the east end of the bridge a hermitage (SMR 071595/00/00 – MLO72038) was built, although the date of its foundation is not known.
- 4.8.3. The 1989 and 1992 SELAU excavations at Deptford Broadway recorded several Medieval pits (SMR 071132/00/00 – MLO59323). One pit originally excavated in 1989 was re-excavated in 1992 and was pit was found to be larger than previously thought, while pottery finds in the fill confirmed it to be of Medieval age (SMR LO78031 – MLO78031).

- 4.8.4. These excavations also revealed a Medieval wall (SMR LO77166 – MLO77166). It measured 2.40m long, 58cms wide and 63cms high on a north-south axis. It was made of a six irregular courses of roughly shaped sandstone blocks and flint and chalk lumps in an off-white mortar. It is thought to represent part of the outbuildings or a boundary wall to the rear of the St Christopher' coaching inn
- 4.8.5. The 1989 and 1992 SELAU excavations at Deptford Broadway also revealed two Medieval ovens. One was tile-built, and was probably used for baking bread (SMR 071130/00/00 – MLO59321). The other was located at the extreme south limit of the excavation. It was roughly horseshoe shaped with a northward projecting, wall near the east end. It was constructed mainly out of peg tile bonded with a yellow clay. The tiles were badly fractured by heat and blackened with carbon. A possible demolition deposit sealing the oven consisted of a mottled yellow and red burnt clay and a single potsherd of 13th century date. It seems likely that the oven was used for making bread (SMR LO77165 – MLO77165).
- 4.8.6. The potential for Medieval archaeology in relation to the site at 17-21 Baidon Street is felt to be moderate, given the moderate levels within the Deptford area as indicated by the SMR.

#### 4.9. Post – Medieval

- 4.9.1. Deptford Bridge was a significant feature in the Battle of Deptford that took place on 22 June 1497. Rebels from Cornwall, led by Michael An Gof, had marched on London angered by the heavy taxes imposed on Cornwall by the crown in order to pay for its campaigns against the Scots. However the Cornish failed in their plan to gather more forces in Kent, and their limited forces were easily defeated by King Henry VII's army led by Lord Daubeney, the Earl of Oxford. A significant proportion of the battle took place on the eastern side of the Ravensbourne, on the hillside up to the plateau of Blackheath. As a result, it is sometimes called the 'Battle of Blackheath' and the site of the battle is now in a designated World Heritage site (Figure 3) (Bingham 1915: 17; LBL 2004: 213-214). Given that this event took place on the eastern side of Deptford Creek, and that the study site lies 2.5km away on the western side, it is unlikely that there will be any resulting impact on the Baildon Street site.
- 4.9.2. King Henry VIII is credited with founding the British Navy when he decided to site a naval dockyard and stores at Deptford in 1513. It remained in use until March 1869. At this time, 'The Kings Yard' as the dockyard was originally known, covered 30 acres and consisted of 2 wet docks, 3 slips, and many workshops (LBL 2004: 210).
- 4.9.3. The Trinity House of Deptford was established in 1514 by Henry VIII for the benefit of the seafaring community. It became the Trinity House Corporation, the principle lighthouse, seamark, and pilotage authority of the United Kingdom (Harris 1969: 9).
- 4.9.4. Sir Francis Drake docked his ship the Golden Hind in Deptford docks after his return to England in 1580 after circumnavigating the globe, and the ship remained here until it fell in to a state of disrepair (Bingham 1915: 18; MBD 1958: 29).

- 4.9.5. Other industries moved in to the area including the 17th century copper works and a variety of local 18th century potteries, pipe clay factories and tanneries. From the late 18th century the Deptford Creekside area was known as the 'City', representing a local cultural subdivision, socially separate from the rest of Deptford and subject to its own rules and customs. The archaeological evidence for this area includes buried evidence, but also the extant river wall (LBL 2004: 211).
- 4.9.6. The play write Kit Marlowe was killed in a knife fight in the house of widow Eleanor Bull on the Deptford Strand by his associate Ingram Frizer on 1<sup>st</sup> June 1593 (Trow 2001: 2). This event is recorded in the records of St Nicholas parish church and a plaque on the north wall of commemorates the murder (ibid: 4; MBD 1958: 22).
- 4.9.7. St Nicholas Church, the parish church, dates to the 14th century but the current building is 17th century in date. The entrance to the churchyard features a set of skull-and-bones on top of the posts (MBD 1958: 33-34).
- 4.9.8. Diarist John Evelyn lived in Deptford at Sayes Court from 1652, and the Russian Czar Peter the Great was a tenant there after Evelyn had moved to Surrey in 1694 (LBL 2004: 211).
- 4.9.9. It was at the Deptford dockyard that Russian Tsar Peter the Great studied shipbuilding for three months in 1698. He and some of his fellow Russians stayed at *Sayes Court*, the manor house of Deptford, where the absent owner was the diarist John Evelyn (ibid) .
- 4.9.10. Evelyn inherited the house when he married the daughter of Sir Richard Browne in 1652. On his return to England at the Restoration, Evelyn had laid out meticulously planned gardens in the French style or hedges and parterres. Both house and garden are now gone, but the site, still called "Sayes Court" and entered from Evelyn Street near Deptford High Street, is now a public park.

- 4.9.11. Part of the estates around the house were purchased in 1742 for the building of the Admiralty Victualling Yard, later renamed the Royal Victoria Yard in 1858. This massive facility included warehouses, a bakery, a cattle yard and abattoir, and sugar stores. It closed in 1960.
- 4.9.12. When the naval dockyard at Deptford closed in March 1869, and the City Corporation spent £500,000 converting the facility in to an animal docking yard for the 'The Foreign Cattle Market', where livestock were shipped in from the continent (Bingham 1915: 16; LBL 2004: 211).
- 4.9.13. The name New Cross is derived from the sign of the Golden Cross carried by a well-known medieval coaching house on Watling Street. Recent excavation on New Cross Road has also revealed that sometime after purchasing the manor estate in 1614, the Haberdashers Company established a brickworks, possibly supplying the demand which followed the Fire of London. Counter Hill House built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century was a boarding school between 1792 and 1837 before making way for Goldsmiths College (Listed Grade II) (LBL 2004: 212-213). The site of the Cromacks nursery is evidence of the importance of local market gardens which supplied expanding populations of Deptford and Southwark during the 18<sup>th</sup> century (ibid).
- 4.9.14. A recent Royal Commission Historic Monuments in England survey (2000) has assessed the survival and character of pre-1800 houses. A type of urban vernacular housing, in which timber framed construction methods were employed, has been found to survive extensively within the area of Deptford High Street, with other examples occurring along Deptford Broadway and Tanners Hill. The design of these buildings provides significant evidence of the social development of Georgian London, which has implications for towns in England and in North America. In addition to the extant historic fabric of the buildings, excavation has revealed the survival of associated pits and wells to the rear of the properties and it has been found that cellars may survive even when all trace of the superstructure has been lost (LBL 2004: 215; RCHME 2000).

4.9.15. Deptford's railway station is one of the oldest suburban stations in the world, being built (c.1836-38) as part of the London and Greenwich Railway, first suburban service, which ran from between London Bridge and Greenwich (Bingham 1915: 19; LBL 2004: 214).

4.9.16. Close to Deptford Creek, to the east of the study site is a Victorian pumping station built in 1864, part of the massive London sewerage system designed by civil engineer Sir Joseph Bazalgette (LBL 2004: 214).

4.9.17. The potential for Post-Medieval archaeology in relation to this site is felt to be low, given the low levels within the Deptford area as indicated by the SMR.

#### 4.10. Undated Evidence

4.10.1. During the Evaluation on Broadway Fields undertaken by MoLAS in 1996 a hollow way over the lower peat surface was discovered (SMR 071891).

4.10.2. An archaeological evaluation undertaken by OAU in Deptford High Street, found deposits above the natural gravel consisted of made ground, specifically post-medieval dumping and levelling (SMR 071930/00/000 – MLO74826). No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were identified, and no further periods were recorded under this site code.

4.10.3. A watching brief was undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service on the site of a proposed development in the pumping station. The excavation found deposits of alluvium and peats, the upper-most being of post-medieval date but the lower layers, was not determined. Above this lay truncated deposits, probably caused by extensive 20th century works, including pipe trenching, reservoir construction and river alignment. (SMR LO75673 – MLO75673).

4.10.4. Excavations by SELAU in 1989 and 1992 in Deptford Broadway found a 17<sup>th</sup> century drain and the culvert that had been built in trenches dug through a grey sandy silt with a lens of oyster shell through hard packed pebbles and the culvert cut through a second grey silt deposit. These deposits are thought to be land-raising dumps and possibly the foundation of a path. They are of unknown date but earlier than the 17th century culvert (SMR LO76818 – MLO76818).

#### 4.11. Map Regression

4.11.1. The earliest recorded map of Deptford in detail is from 1653 (Trow 2001: 5). However this map focuses on the Deptford Strand, and the study area is not recorded. Therefore it has not been reproduced in this report.

4.11.2. The earliest map of Deptford held by the Lewisham Library Services Local Studies Centre dates from 1662 and was published by Jonas Moore (Figure 5). It shows the form of the settlement of Deptford at this time, although the area of the study site has no recorded features.

4.11.3. The John Rocque map from 1745 (Figure 6) shows the study site was used for market garden cultivation, and the surrounding area was agricultural land.

4.11.4. The map of Deptford published by Thomas Milne in 1800 (Figure 7) shows changes in the division of land in the surrounding area, but the land use is still essentially for market gardens.

4.11.5. The 1844 tithe map of Deptford (Figure 8) states that plots 391 and 392, which correspond to the area of study, were owned by Anne Williamson and let to tenant John Ensum, who cultivated the land as a 'garden'. Allotment 393, which comes into the western section of the area of study, was also owned by Anne Williamson, the tenant was John Howell, who also cultivated the land as a garden. Anne Williamson also owned allotment 390 to the north of the area of study, and let the plot to John Powell who cultivated the land for market garden use. Allotment 395 is adjacent to the west of 393, plot 394 is adjacent to the south and west of 393, and to the south of plot 392, the allotment central to the study site. Both 394 and 395 were owned by William Wickham Drake and let to tenant Samuel Shepherd, who also cultivated the land for market garden use. To the east the study area fronts onto a path that was the precursor to the modern day Baildon Street, and on the opposite side of this roadway are the rear gardens of domestic housing that front on to Waterloo Place.

4.11.6. The 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1873 shows considerable change to the study site and surrounding area (Figure 9). There has been significant building activity in the area, predominately of domestic structures, and the road system present in the area today was essentially established by this time. The study site is occupied by a section of terraced housing and the respective rear gardens. To the west of the study area are industrial buildings marked as 'Engineering Works'. To the east the study site fronts on to Moore Street, which is accessed via Waterloo Place to the east. The street was named Moore Street at this time after two builders named Moore who were active in Deptford in the 1840's.

- 4.11.7. The 1894 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 10) shows no significant changes to buildings on the study site. The only change to the surrounding area is that the industrial buildings to the west of the area of study have been extended north. However there are significant changes to street names. On 31<sup>st</sup> March 1876 Moore Street was renamed Baildon Street after 'Baildon Cottages' that were in Moore Street. Furthermore Waterloo Place was also renamed. It originally had this place-name in recognition of the Duke Wellington's participation in the Trinity House Corporation, the seafaring organisation that was active in the area. However, it became Watson Place on 19<sup>th</sup> January 1883, renamed after Mr. T. Watson, a prominent Deptford resident and timber merchant in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.11.8. The Ordnance Survey map of 1916 (Figure 11) records no significant changes to the study site, although the industrial buildings to the west are now noted as being an Iron Foundry, and not the Engineering Works that they were stated as being in the Ordnance Survey map of 1873. The only significant building change in the area has been the construction of the Empire Music Hall on the corner of Watson Street and New Cross Road.
- 4.11.9. The Ordnance Survey map of 1930 (Figure 12) shows that the study area has been cleared of the terraced housing that previously occupied the site. It is by this time that the area of the study site, 17-21 Baildon Street, becomes established although the use of the land is not stated at this time. The housing in the rest of the terrace has been left standing. The terraced housing at the corner of Baildon Street and Watson Place has also been cleared, while there are no other changes to buildings in rest of the surrounding area.
- 4.11.10. By the time of the 1963 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 13) the remaining terraced housing in Baildon Street has been removed and the only building standing in the north-south stretch of the street is the structure occupying the study site at 17-21 Baildon Street. However the use of the land is not stated.

- 4.11.11. The 1970 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 14) shows that there are no significant changes to the study site, although there has been the construction of a small building to the north of the site, and to the north of this new building a play ground has been constructed. An area of the industrial building to the west of the study site has also been cleared and seems to have become open ground.
- 4.11.12. There have been significant changes to the area by the time of the 1990 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 15). The immediate area of the study site has not been affected, and maintains the same area that was established by the time of the 1930 Ordnance Survey map. However the surrounding area has been subject to significant change. The industrial buildings to the west of the study site have been greatly reduced in size. The land to the west and north of the study site has seen considerable construction of eight blocks of flats.

## 5. Site Conditions and Proposed Redevelopment

### 5.1. Site Conditions

5.1.1. The site fronts onto Baildon Street to the east. To the west there is a parking area at the rear of the study area, and this is accessed through a drive way that lies directly to the north of the site. Immediately to the south lie the rear courtyards of buildings that front on to New Cross Road, and this area is separated from the study site by a brick wall.

5.1.2. The site is currently occupied by a single storey building, which is a disused General Practitioner's Surgery, and was constructed in the 20th century. The site is currently inaccessible to the public due to security boarding erected to restrict access as the building is prepared for demolition. There is a locked pedestrian access point to the site through a door in the east in the boards that currently surround the study area. In the northern section of the surrounding security boards is a wire fence that can be moved to allow vehicle access to the site. It has so far not been possible to determine to what extent the building is basemented. However it is safe to assume that it will have impacted on any archaeological deposits that lie within its footprint.

5.1.3. Furthermore, as the map regression shows, the study site and surrounding area has been subject to many construction processes throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Therefore there is particularly likely to have been serious disturbance of any underlying archaeological deposits given that there were building developments through out the stated period.

5.1.4. While the SMR indicates that there are limited signs of archaeology in the immediate site location, this should be treated cautiously as it may represent a lack of recorded finds rather than a lack of archaeological activity.

### 5.2. Proposed Redevelopment

5.2.1. The disused doctors surgery is set to be demolished and a four storey building erected on the site.

## 6. Summary and Conclusions

6.1. The area of land that is 17-21 Baildon Street has been proposed for redevelopment. This desk based assessment has been prepared in order to draw together available information about the site and assess the archaeological potential of the site, and the likely survival of any archaeological remains in this study area.

6.2. Examination of the available data indicates that the site does not contain any known archaeological deposits of national importance or any Scheduled Ancient Monuments. However it should be noted that the area is in an Archaeological Priority Zone.

6.3. The archaeological potential can be summarised as below:

Period	Potential
Palaeolithic	Low - Moderate (with potential for scattered finds and/or palaeo-ecological information)
Mesolithic	
Neolithic	
Bronze and Iron Age	
Roman	Moderate – High
Saxon/Early Medieval	Low
Medieval	Low
Post Medieval	Low

6.4. There is no evidence to suggest that there was prehistoric settlement or activity in the immediate study area during this period, as is indicated by the SMR. Furthermore, due to the limited evidence of this time frame in direct relation to the study area, the potential for prehistoric archaeology has been amalgamated in the above table.

6.5. The SMR indicates that Roman activity in the vicinity of the study area was significant. There was also increased activity in the Post-Medieval period.

6.6. It is likely that the foundations for the current residential building on the site will have impacted on any archaeology in its immediate footprint.

6.7. Overall the potential for archaeological remains on the site is moderate, with high a probability that post medieval agricultural activity and 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century building processes have disturbed any such remains. If the building has been basemented to any significant degree then it is unlikely that archaeology corresponding to this footprint would not have survived.

Figures

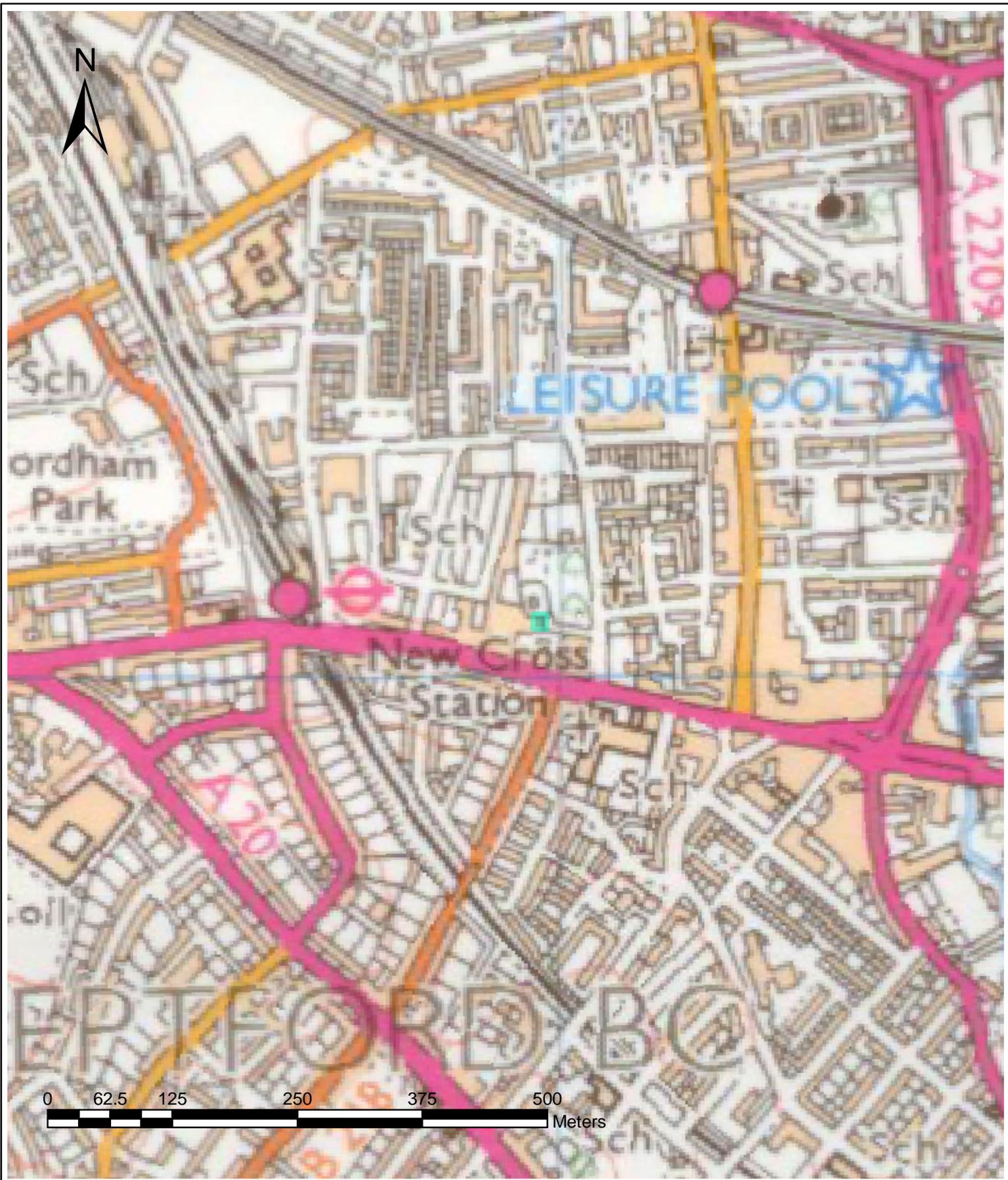


Figure 1 - Site Location General

 Site Area

**L - P : Archaeology**

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Figure 2 - Site Location Detail

 Site Area

**L - P : Archaeology**

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Figure 3 - Site within Area of Archaeological Priority

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Site Area



Area of Archaeological Priority

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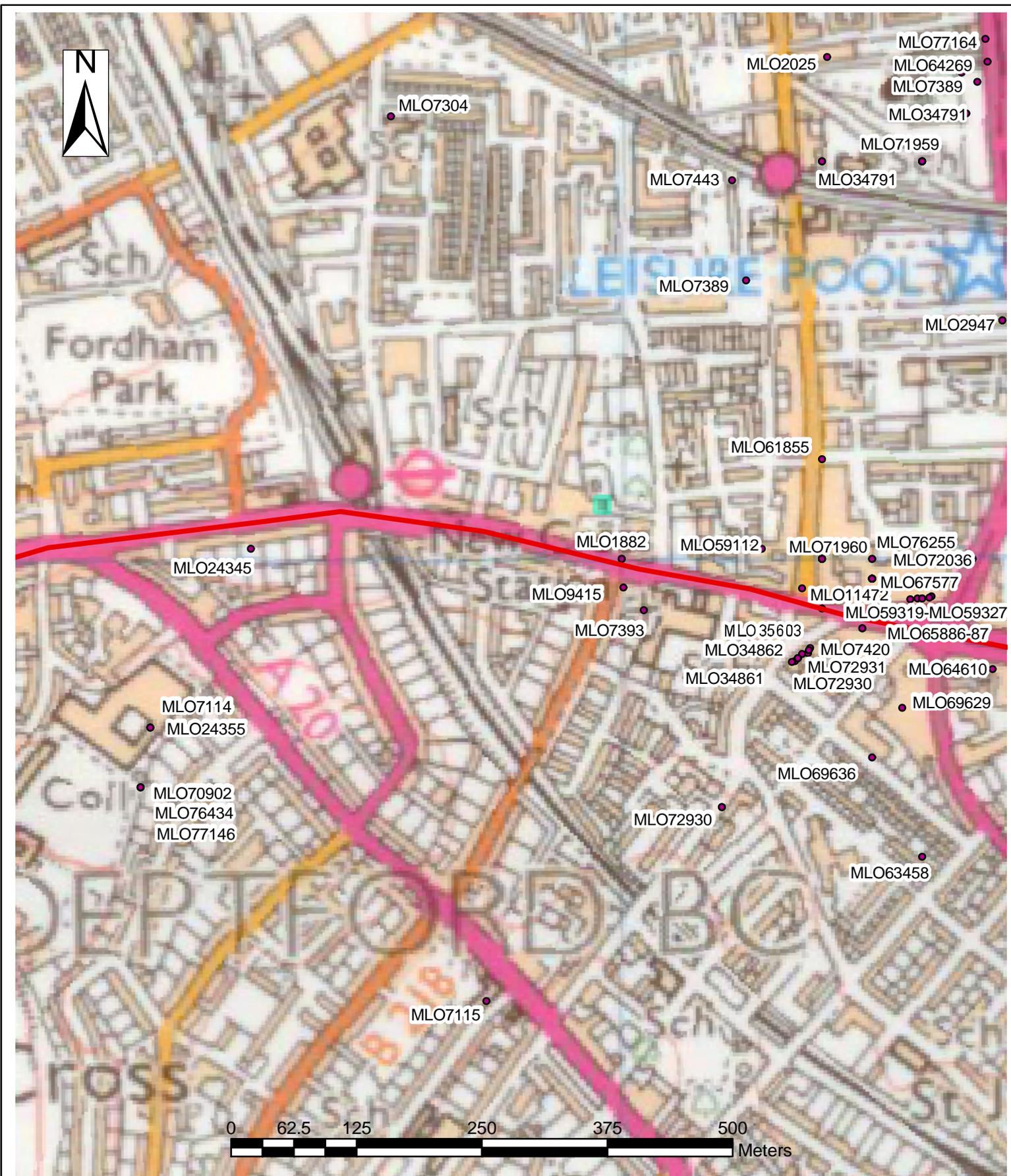


Figure 4 - SMR Points and Find Spots

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Site Area



smr\_data



Roman Road 'Watling Street'

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Figure 5 - A Prospect of London by Jonas Moore 1662.

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 Site Area

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Figure 6 - John Rocque's Map of 1745.

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 Site Area

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Figure 7 - Map of Deptford published by Thomas Milne 1800.

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 Site Area

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Figure 8 - Deptford Tithe Map 1844.

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 Site Area

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Figure 9 - Ordnance Survey, First Edition 1873

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Scale - 1:1000

 Site Area

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Figure 10 - Ordnance Survey 1894

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Scale - 1:1500

 Site Area

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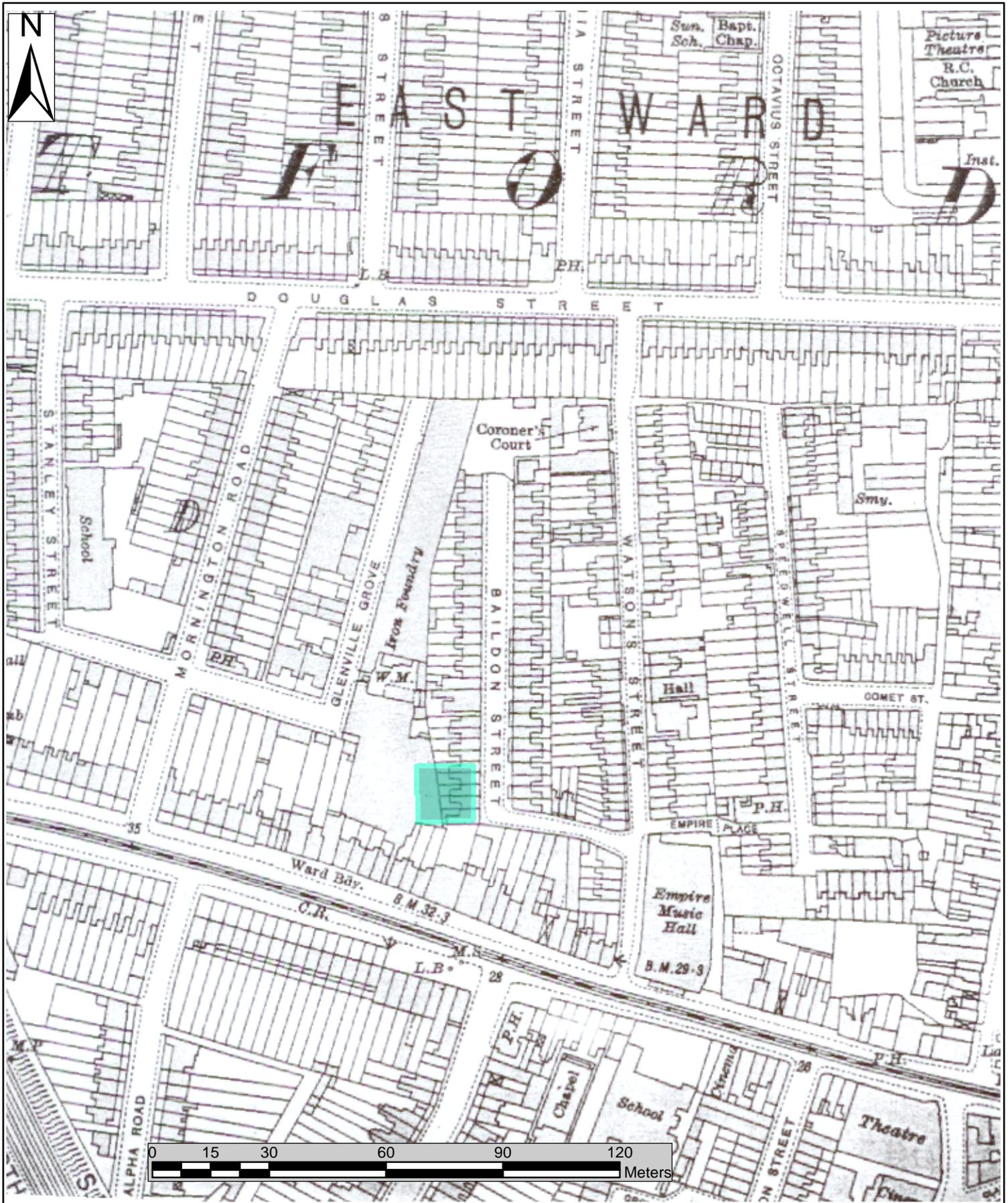


Figure 11 - Ordnance Survey 1916

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Scale - 1:1,300

 Site Area

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Figure 12 - Ordnance Survey 1930

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 Site Area

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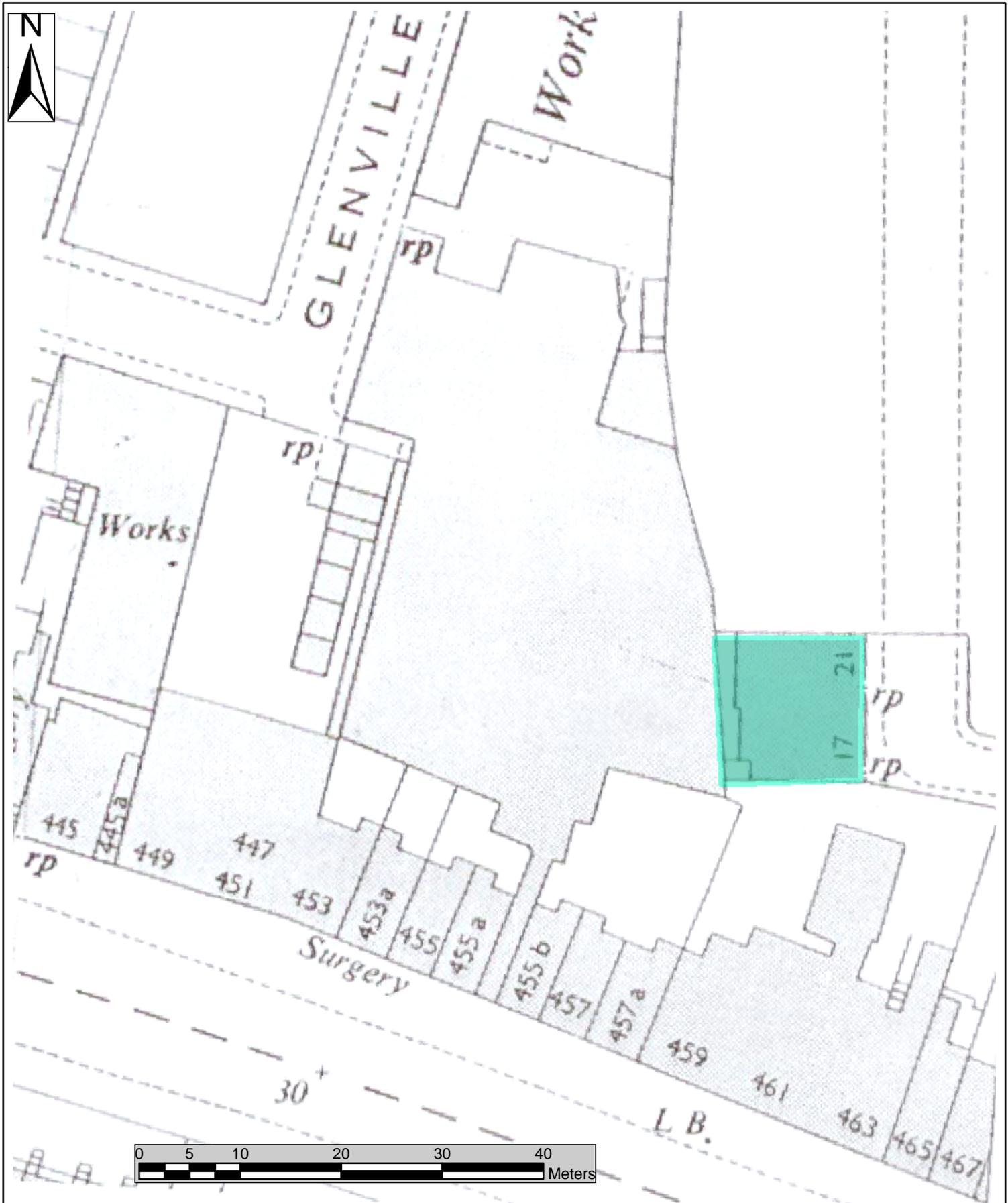


Figure 13 - Ordnance Survey 1963

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Figure 14 - Ordnance Survey 1970

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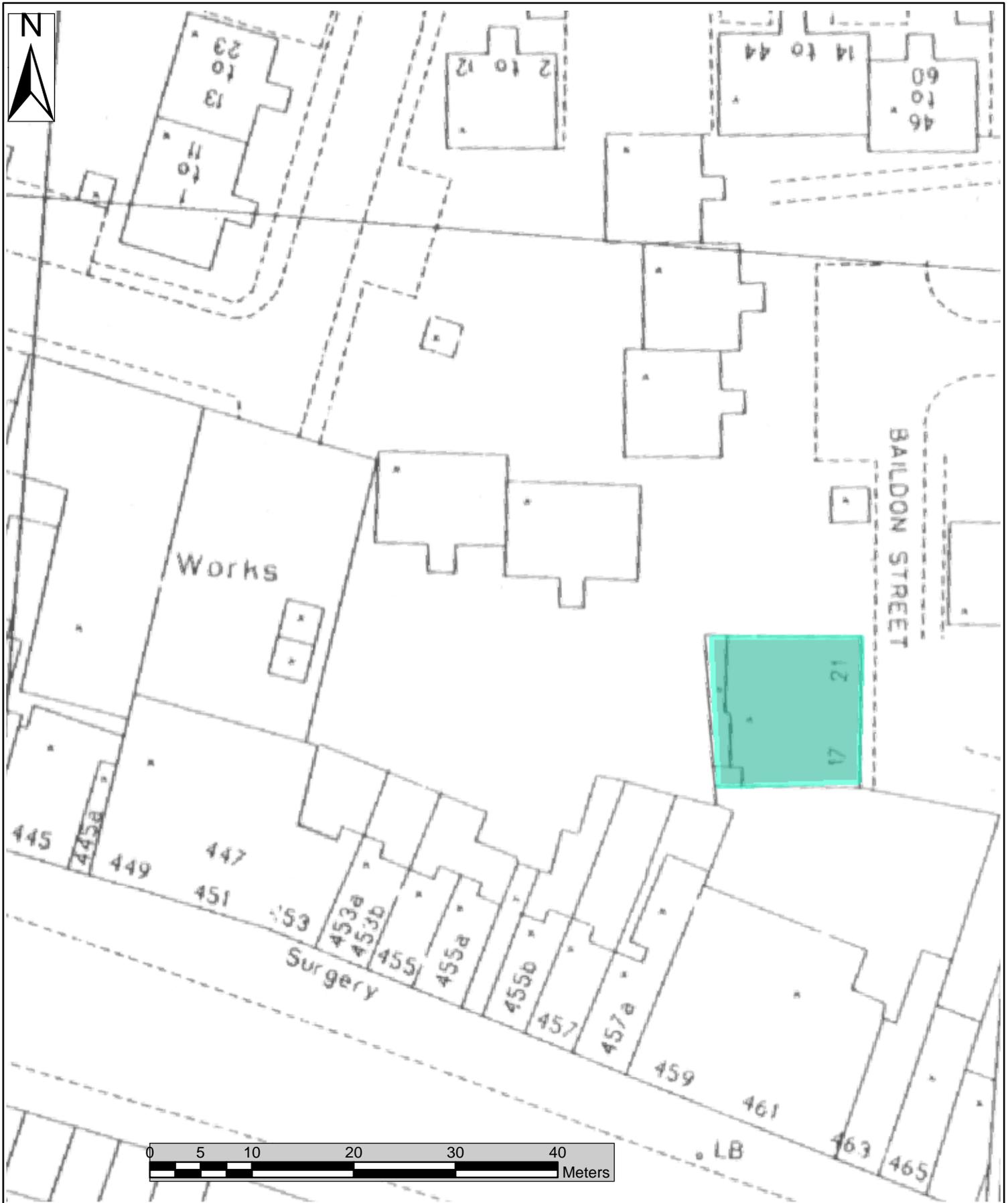


Figure 15 - Ordnance Survey 1990

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Scale - 1:500

 Site Area

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## Appendix 1 – Sources Consulted

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