

**BATAVIA ROAD, NEW CROSS, LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM, SE1 6BQ
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Site Code: BTV13

Central NGR: TQ 36358 77069

Local Planning Authority: LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

Commissioning Client: GALLIFORD TRY

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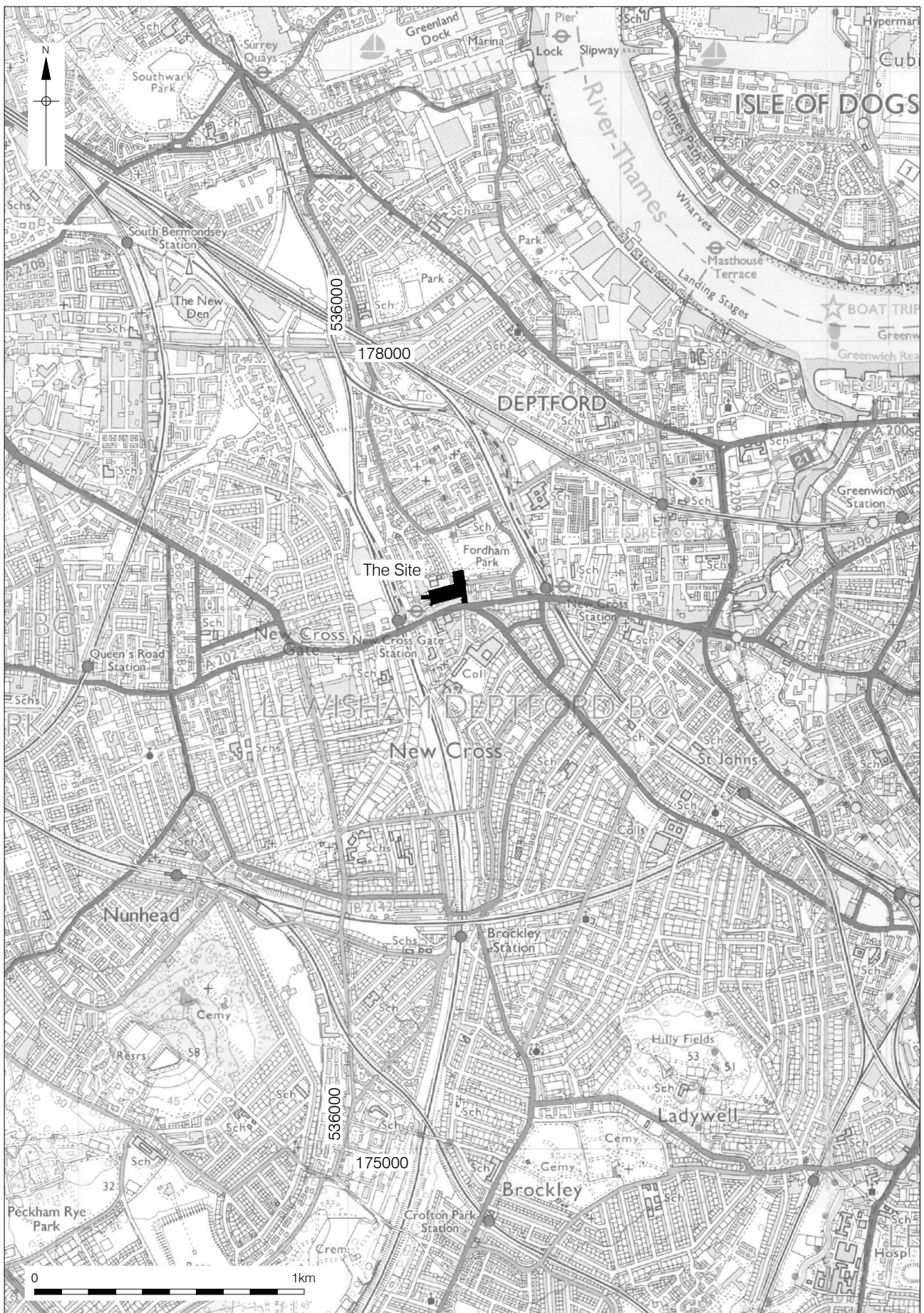
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological investigation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Galliford Try at Batavia Road, London SE1 6BQ (Figure 1). The archaeological investigation was conducted between 19th and 22nd July 2013.
- 1.2 The area of the site lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Lewisham's Local Development Framework. The site has been the subject of a desk-top archaeological assessment (Francis 2008). This concluded that based on the archaeological evidence of the study area the archaeological potential for finding remains dating to the prehistoric, Roman and Saxon periods were low. For most of its history the proposed development site lay in open fields and cultivated land in the form of market gardens or nurseries.
- 1.3 Of particular note within the cartographic evidence were the boundaries visible between the land of the poor of Croydon and the sub-divided fields associated with the Manor of Hatcham (apparent in the 1665 Haberdasher's Company estate map). It is these historic features, together with the open area at the north of the site, which were targeted during the evaluation exercise.
- 1.4 The archaeological investigation comprised three evaluation trenches (Trenches 1 to 3). Trenches 1 and 2 were located in the northwest corner of the site to target historic field boundaries, Trench 3 in the northwest corner of the site.
- 1.5 The archaeological evaluation recorded natural brickearth in all three evaluation trenches. In Trenches 1 and 2 natural brickearth was recorded at 7.38m OD and 7.64m OD respectively. In Trench 3 natural brickearth was recorded at 5.22m OD.
- 1.6 Archaeological evidence of Roman activity was recorded in Trench 2 where the base of the cut for a keyhole-shaped feature was observed. Pottery dating to the Roman period was recovered from the fill of this feature.
- 1.7 Archaeological evidence of post-medieval horticultural deposits were recorded in all three evaluation trenches. Pottery dating to the late post-medieval period was recovered.
- 1.8 Masonry foundations were observed in Trenches 2 and 3. These were associated with the later development of the site when it became increasingly developed with terrace housing.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation commissioned by Galliford Try was undertaken at Batavia Road, London Borough of Lewisham, London SE1 6BQ between 19th and 22nd July 2013. The site was a rectangular area of land, c. 0.70ha in extent and was centred at TQ 36358 77069.
- 2.2 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2013) detailed the methodology by which the archaeological investigation was undertaken. The WSI followed the English Heritage guidelines (GLAAS 2009) and the Institute of Field Archaeologist (IFA, 1993). The evaluation was supervised by Ireneo Grosso, project managed by Tim Bradley for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and monitored by Mark Stevenson of English Heritage on behalf of London Borough of Lewisham.
- 2.3 The site of the proposed development measures c.140m east/west by 50m north/south with an area of c.0.7ha and lies 50m south west of Fordham Park and 100m north east of New Cross Gate railway station. It is bounded by Clifton Rise to the east and New Cross Road to the south (Figure 1). The site is divided in its east-west axis by Batavia Road.
- 2.4 The proposed scheme includes the demolition of the existing buildings and redevelopment of the site for mixed-use development. The Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service recommended that the following condition be attached to planning permission:
- 2.5 Condition '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 Authority. 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.'
- 2.6 Informative The development of this site is likely to damage archaeological remains. The applicant should therefore submit detailed proposals in the form of an archaeological project design. The design should be in accordance with appropriate English Heritage guidelines.
- 2.7 The site was given the Museum of London site code BTV13. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited within the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4

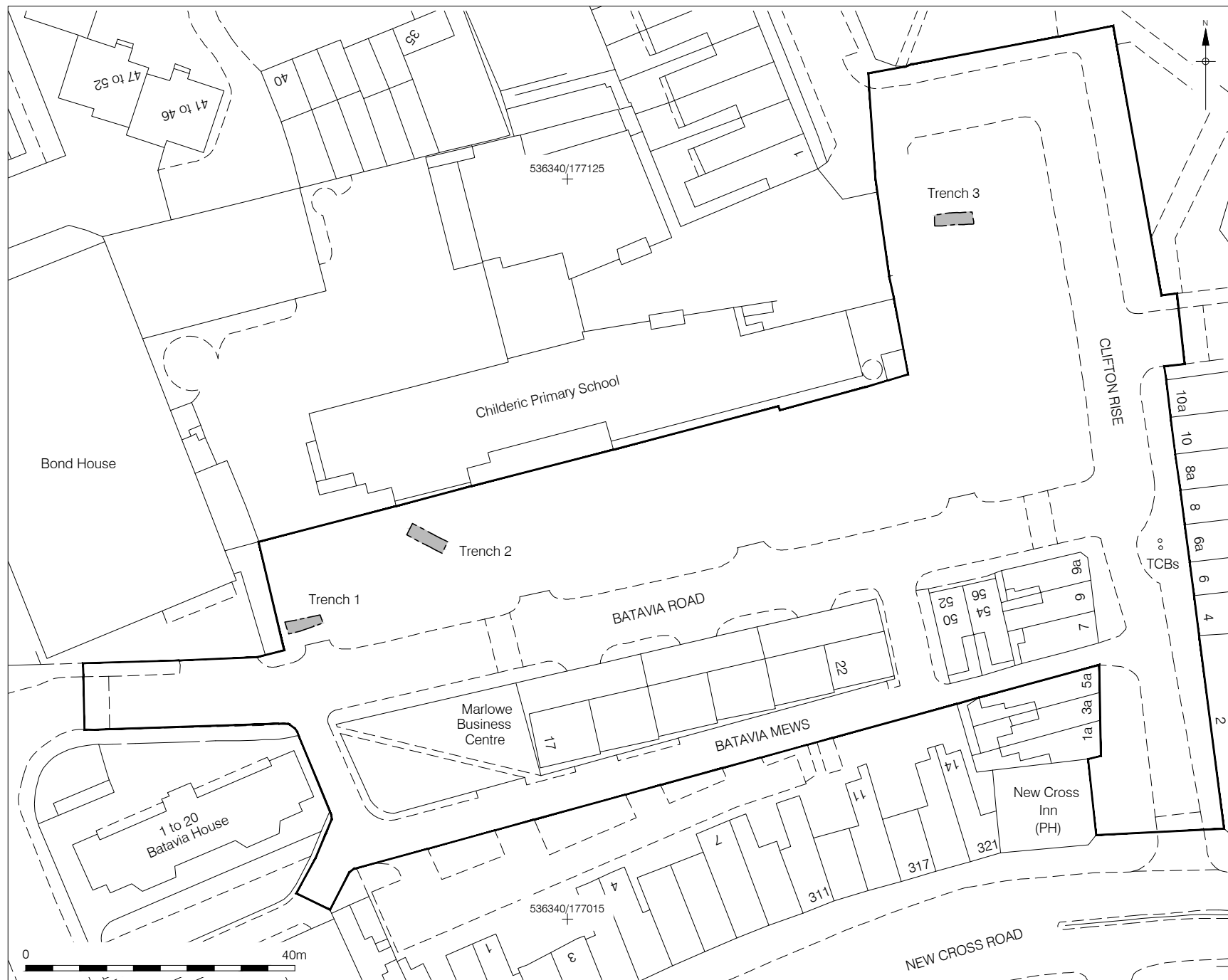


Figure 2
Trench Location
1:800 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), replacing Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment' which itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of heritage assets.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance the NPPF, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

3.2.1 The over-arching strategies and policies for the whole of the Greater London area are contained within the Greater London Authority's London Plan (July 2011) which includes the following statement relating to archaeology.

Policy 7.8

Heritage assets and archaeology

Strategic

A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 Archaeology in Lewisham and the Unitary Development Plan

3.3.1 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the Lewisham Unitary Development Plan (UDP) adopted July 2004. The Plan contains the following policy which provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features:

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, to ensure ensuring their protection and preservation in accordance with DOE government regulation, and to refuse planning permission which adversely affects their sites or settings.

3.3.2 The area of the site lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Lewisham's UDP.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Unless referenced otherwise, the geological and topographical background cited below was obtained from the desk-based assessment prepared by Isambard Archaeology (Francis 2008, 4).

4.2 Geology

- 4.2.1 According to the British Geological Society the southern half of the site lies on superficial Head deposits which are a mixture of silt, sand and clay with variable amounts of gravel while the northern part lies on Kempton Park Gravel. Both these deposits are underlain by the solid geology of the Upper Chalk which has been found to lie at depth (BGS, 1991 and Ground Engineering, 2008, 3).
- 4.2.2 An archaeological evaluation c.300m to the west of the proposed development site at New Cross Gate Station has confirmed that natural clay and gravel lies at 6.72m OD (Askew, 1995, 8).

4.3 Topography

- 4.3.1 The site lies at c.7m OD along Batavia Road and slopes down gently to the west. There is a marked change in elevation of c.6m from south to north which is consistent with the general topography of the area.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Unless referenced otherwise, the geological and topographical background cited below was obtained from the desk-based assessment prepared by Isambard Archaeology (Francis 2008, 4).

5.2 Roman

- 5.2.1 The present day A2 Old Kent Road/New Cross Road which is to the south of the study area follows the alignment of Roman Watling Street. Two residual pot sherds found in a post-medieval plough soil have been the only finds dating to the Roman period to be found within the study area.

5.3 Saxon

- 5.3.1 The area of New Cross has its origins in the Saxon period when it was known as Hacci's village or 'the village in the clearing of the woods'. There have been no recorded finds dating to the Saxon period to be found within the study area.

5.4 Medieval

- 5.4.1 The proposed development site lay within the Manor of Hatcham.
- 5.4.2 At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 the Manor of Hatcham was held by Gilbert de Magimot, Bishop of Lisieux from Odo, Bishop of Bayeux and was assessed at three hides, woodland worth three hogs and valued at 40s.
- 5.4.3 There has been one recorded find dating to the medieval period within the study area and that is mention of the manor house which was located approximately 450 m north west of the proposed redevelopment site.
- 5.4.4 For the next 530 years the Manor of Hatcham had various owners, including the Crown, until 1614 when it was sold to Sir John Garrard, Sir Thomas Lowe, Robert Offley and Martin Bond who were trustees for the Haberdasher's Company. They conveyed it to the estate to the Governors of the Free School of William Jones in Monmouth.

5.5 Post-Medieval

- 5.5.1 The Manor of Hatcham comprised 320 acres. The north part of the manor was covered with fields and the southern part was occupied by woodland which largely disappeared by 1665. War with the Dutch required vast amount of timber and being located on the main road which was easily accessible to the nearby docks at Deptford the woodland in the south was an obvious source.
- 5.5.2 By the early 18th century the Manor was surveyed for the Haberdasher's Company by W Smith. During this period the road network which is still recognisable today was already developed. However, the study area was still predominantly open fields, market gardens and nurseries with a few buildings lining the main route.
- 5.5.3 On 22 October 1809 the Croydon Canal was opened. Running from the recently opened Surrey Canal to the north of the site, in the south it passed to the west of the proposed development site. The Canal was intended to extent to Portsmouth, serving the Royal Navy supply line but the defeat of Napoleon meant that it was never built and the land was sold to the London and Croydon Railway Company.
- 5.5.4 With the canals passing through the northern extremities of their estate the Haberdasher's Company soon realised the potential that building leases offered them rather than market gardening leases. As a result by 1833 development of the west of the subject site was well under way.
- 5.5.5 By the mid 19th century with the construction of a new railway station at New Cross the area changed in character from one which was predominantly rural with market gardens to one which was urban with residential terraced housing and industry.
- 5.5.6 The development of the area during the 19th century is reflected in the population statistics. In 1801 the population of the parish of St Paul's, Deptford was 734. This had risen to 17,168 by 1871.

- 5.5.7 During the Second World War the area to the north of the site suffered extensive bomb damage and the opportunity was taken to clear the terraced housing.
- 5.5.8 By the 1990s the residential element of the subject site has been replaced with industrial units except for a terrace on the corner of Clifton Rise and Batavia Road. The industrial units were renamed the Marlowe Estate.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The archaeological investigation consisted of three evaluation trenches (Trenches 1 to 3, Figure 2). Trenches 1 and 2 were located in the northeast corner of the site. Trench 1 was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 5.90m long by 1.90m wide by 1.47m deep; Trench 2 was aligned east to west and measured 5.38m long by 1.81 wide by 1.51m deep and Trench 3 was aligned east to west and measured 5.80m long by 1.80m wide by 0.95m deep. Trenches 1 and 2 were targeted to find historic boundaries and Trench 3 was located to provide coverage of the eastern end of the site.
- 6.2 All evaluation trenches were excavated using a JCB and driver which was sub-contracted by PCA. After the breaking of the existing concrete slab and its removal the mechanical excavator used a toothless ditching bucket (1.8m wide) to remove modern overburden under supervision of an archaeologist until archaeological deposits were exposed. All excavation of archaeological deposits was undertaken by archaeologists. The spoil was located away from the edges of the trenches.
- 6.3 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by English Heritage and the Institute of Field Archaeology.
- 6.4 The research design set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley, 2013) aimed to address the following objectives:
- To determine the natural topography of the site.
 - To establish whether there is any evidence for the presence of the post-medieval boundary between the poor of Croydon and the in-fields of Hatcham. If present, what is the nature and date of the boundary?
 - Is there any evidence of medieval or early post-medieval ribbon development along the line of modern Clifton Road extending from the cross-roads to the south?
 - To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
 - To establish the extent of all past-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 6.4.1 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in London that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS 1994). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.
- 6.4.2 All context, section and plans were recorded on pro-forma sheets. Plans were drawn at a 1:20 scale and sections were recorded at scale of 1:10 as applicable and fabric samples were taken from brickwork structures.
- 6.4.3 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation, comprising black and colour slide. A digital photographic archive was maintained during the course of the archaeological investigation.
- 6.4.4 The complete archive produced during the evaluation and watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the Museum of London site code BTV13.
- 6.4.5 Two temporary benchmarks (TBM) were established with a GPS. TBM1 was positioned between Trenches 1 and 2 at 9.06m OD in the west part of the site. TBM2 was located just to the west of Trench 3 at 5.84m OD in the north part of the site.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The following text is an overview of the archaeological sequence recorded during the evaluation. Full individual context description and Ordnance Datum levels are detailed in Appendix 1 and stratigraphic relationships are shown in Appendix 2. Figure 2 shows the evaluation Trench 1 to 3 locations, Figure 3 shows evaluation Trench 1 plan and section 1, Figure 4 shows evaluation Trench 2 plan and section 2, Figure 5 shows evaluation Trench 3 plan and section 3. Plates 1, 2 and 3 are photographic illustrations of Trenches 1 to 3.

7.2 Phase 1: Natural brickearth

- 7.2.1 Natural brickearth was exposed in all three evaluation trenches. It was recorded as layer [3] in Trench 1 at 7.38m OD, as layer [11] in Trench 2 at 7.64m OD and as layer [16] in Trench 3 at 5.22m OD.
- 7.2.2 The natural brickearth changes in elevation by c.2.40m from west to north which is consistent with the general topography of the area.

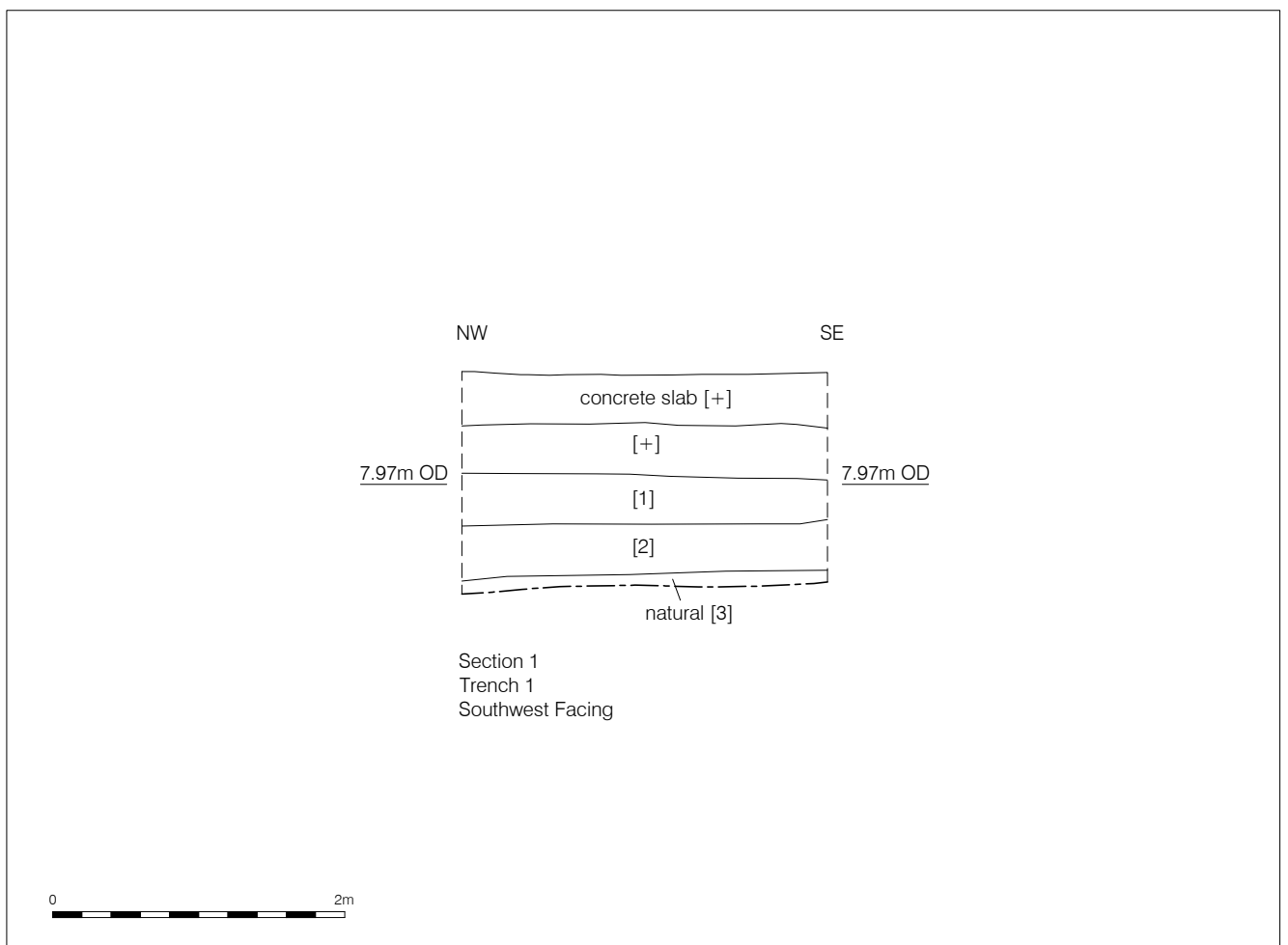
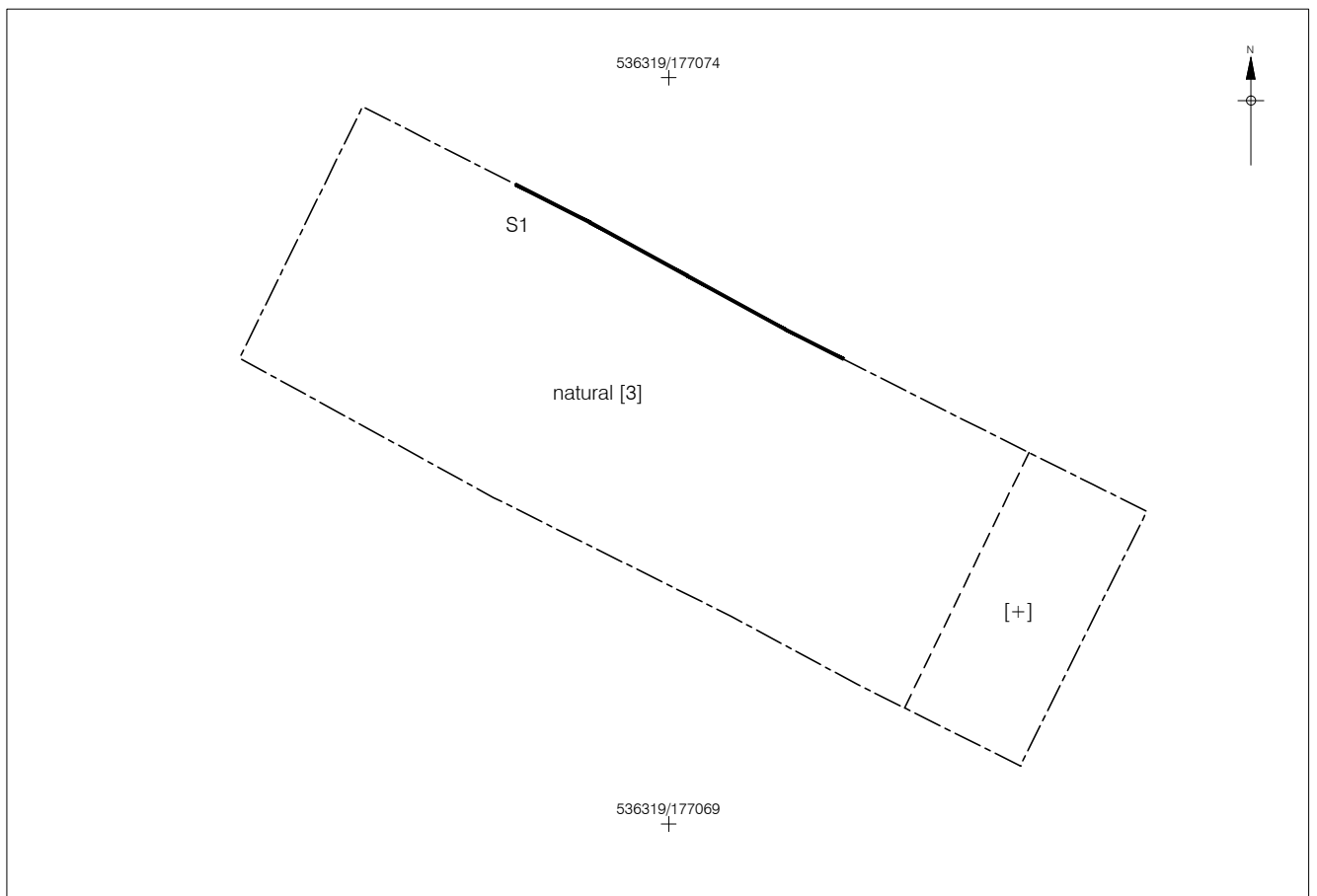
7.3 Phase 2: Roman

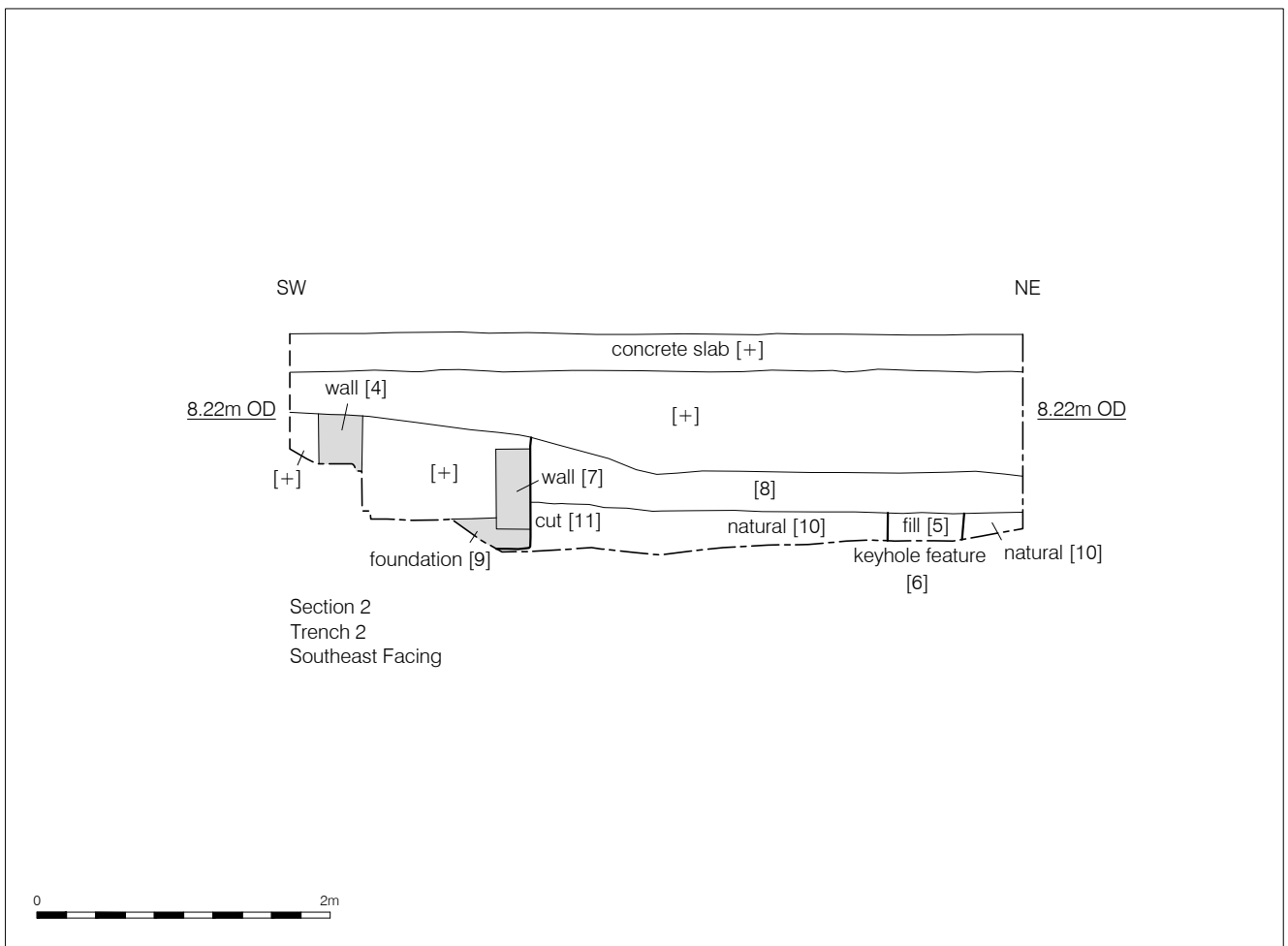
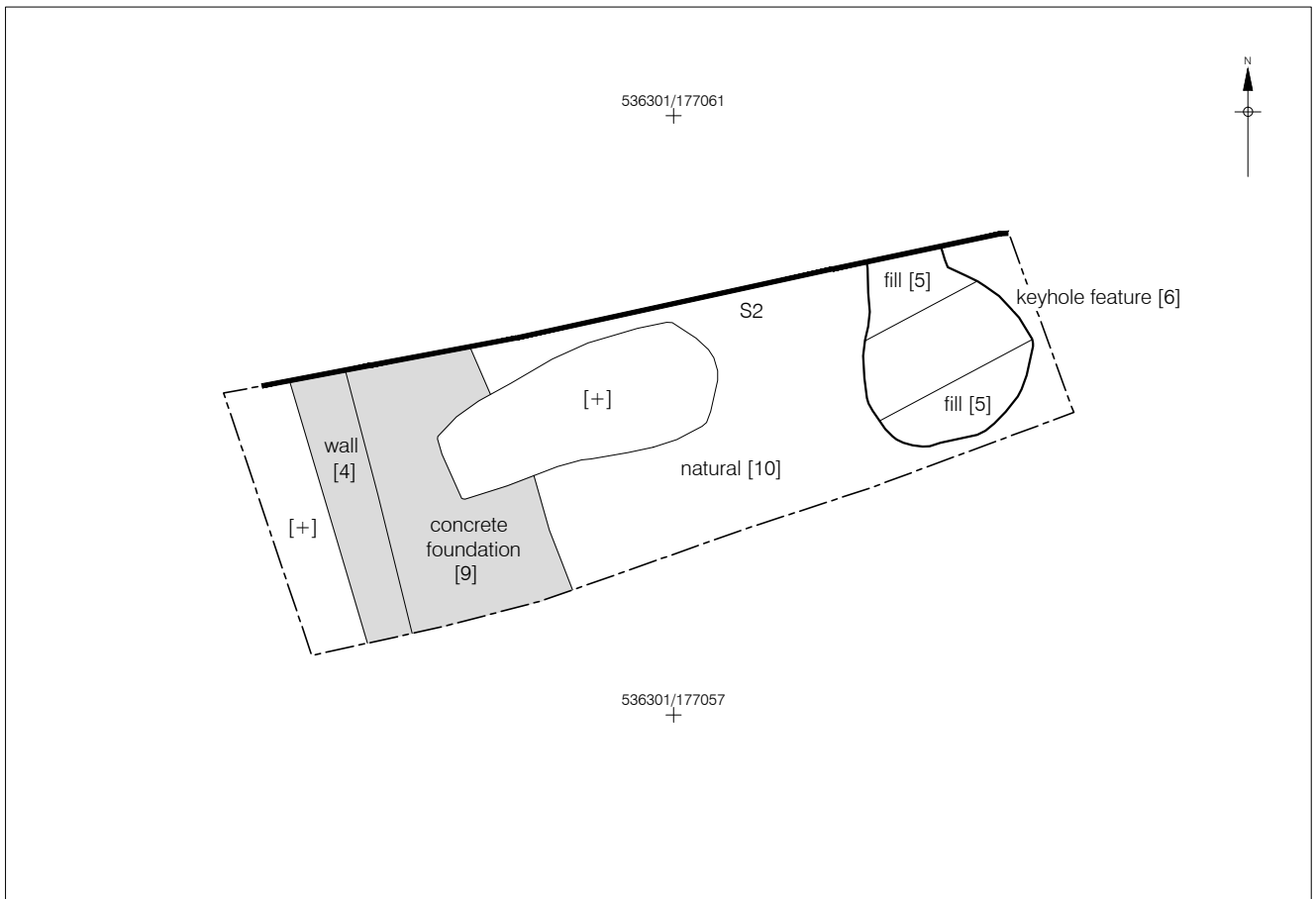
- 7.3.1 In Trench 2 the natural brickearth was truncated at 7.58m OD by keyhole-shaped cut feature [6] which extended to the north beyond the north limit of excavation. Cut [6] measured 1.16m east to west and 1.30m north to south. The upper part of cut [6] was truncated horizontally by later post-medieval horticultural activity (see Phase 3). The sides of this cut feature were very regular with nearly vertical sides and a concave base. Burnt brickearth was observed along the sides of the cut feature.
- 7.3.2 Cut feature [6] was filled by moderately firm dark greyish brown sandy silt [5] with occasional sub angular flint pebbles. Fill [5] was partially excavated with the insertion of a 0.5m wide slot orientated northeast to southwest. The three sherds of pottery were recovered from fill [5], comprising a sand tempered jar (275g) and two grog tempered body sherds, all of which dated to the early Roman period (c.AD40-100).
- 7.3.3 The evidence of burnt brickearth alongside the sides of this keyhole-shaped cut feature [6] and the Roman pottery recovered from fill [5] indicate that the this feature may represent the horizontally truncated remains of a hearth or oven of Roman date. Similar keyhole-shaped features were recorded during the excavation of Springhead Religious Complex in Kent (Andrews et al 2011, 35, 37, 55, 57) and interpreted as late Iron Age to early Roman ovens.

7.4 Phase 3: Post-Medieval

- 7.4.1 In Trench 1 the natural brickearth was sealed at 7.72m OD by moderately firm mid brown sandy silt layer [2] in turn overlaid by dark brown sandy silt [1] at 8.04m OD. Layer [1] and [2], observed across Trench 1, had a combined thickness of 0.73m and contained pottery sherds dating from the late 18th to the late 19th century. These layers were interpreted as horticultural layers.
- 7.4.2 In Trench 2, fill [5] (see Phase 2) was sealed by mid brown sandy silt layer [8] at 8.10m OD. This 0.44m thick layer, observed across Trench 2, was interpreted as a horticultural layer dating to the 19th century.
- 7.4.3 In Trench 3 natural brickearth [16] was sealed at 5.28m OD by moderately firm dark brown blackish sandy silt [12] with moderate CBM flecks and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. This layer was observed in the northwest corner of Trench 3 only as it was truncated to the south and east by post-medieval concrete foundation [17]. This layer was interpreted as a horticultural layer dating to the post-medieval period.

- 7.4.4 Post-medieval horticultural layer [8] in Trench 2 was truncated to the west at 8.25m OD by construction cut [11] for north to south orientated concrete foundation [9] which extended beyond the north and south limit of excavation. Sitting above concrete foundation [9], found at 7.54m OD, were parallel north to south orientated brick walls [4] and [7] located to the west and east respectively. These two wall segments, with a approximate width of 0.25-0.30m each and set 0.90m apart, were recorded in south facing section 2 and were truncated at the top by modern activity. Masonry [4] was recorded at 8.25m OD, masonry [7] at 8.02m OD. Masonries [9], [7] and [4] were interpreted as part of one of the terrace house shown on the OS map of 1894-96.
- 7.4.5 In Trench 3 post-medieval horticultural layer [12] was truncated at 5.27m OD by east to west orientated construction cut [13] for S shaped concrete foundation [17] found at 4.97m OD. Located above [17] was brick wall [15] at 5.49m OD. Masonries [17] and [15] were interpreted as part of one of the post-medieval terrace houses which occupied this part of the site as shown on the OS map of 1894-96.
- 7.4.6 All evaluation trenches were overlaid by modern make up ground. In Trenches 1 and 2 the made ground was sealed by approximately 0.30m thick slab of reinforced concrete which represented the existing ground level in the west part of the site.





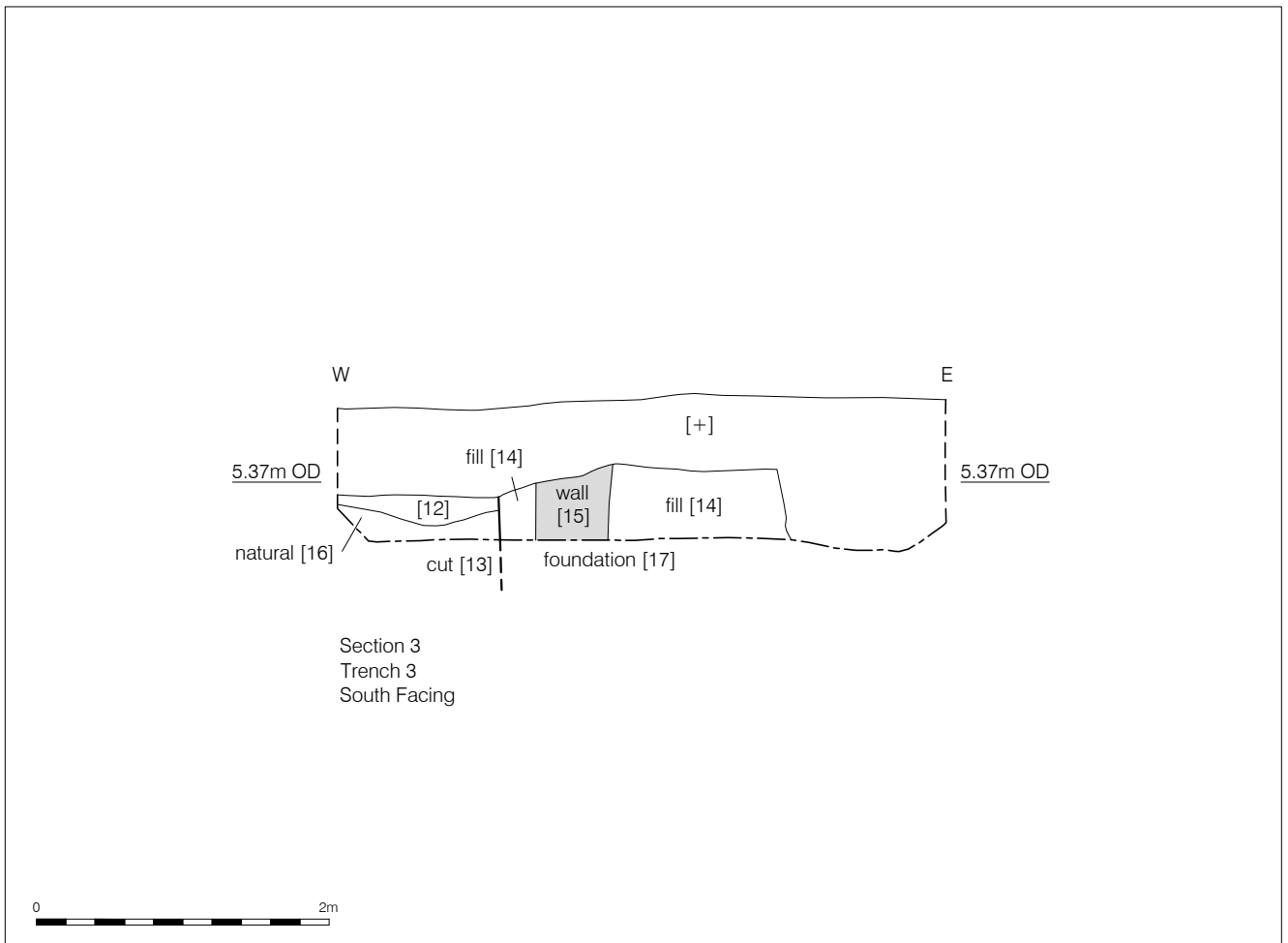
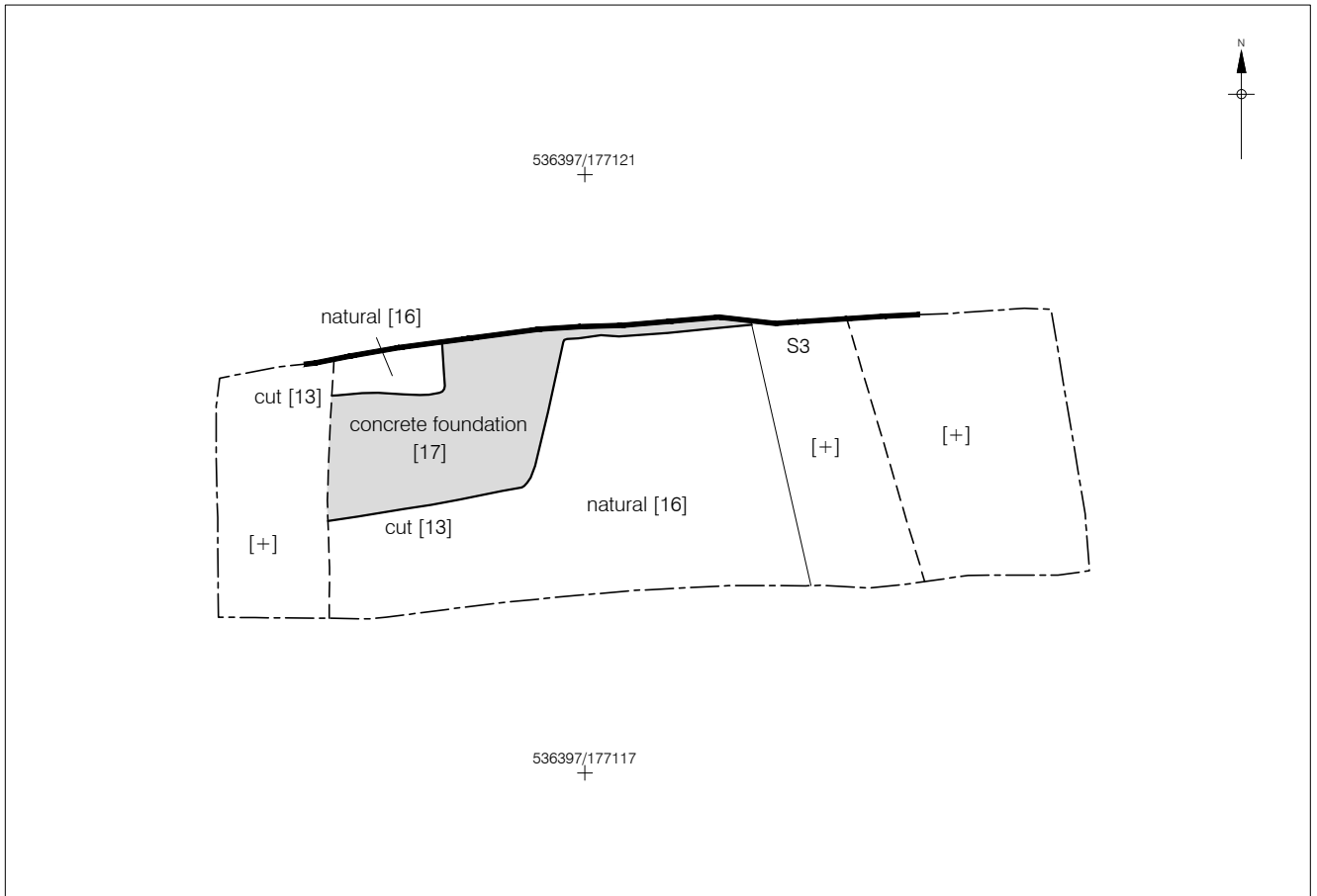


PLATE 1



NORTH FACING VIEW OF TRENCH 1

PLATE 2



EAST FACING VIEW OF TRENCH 2

PLATE 3



CLOSE UP OF KEYHOLE-SHAPED CUT FEATURE [6] IN TRENCH 2. LOOKING SOUTH



NORTH EAST FACING VIEW OF TRENCH 3

8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Interpretation

- 8.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation (Bradley 2013) Street highlighted specific research objectives to be addressed by the archaeological investigation.

8.1.2 What is the natural topography of the site?

The height of the natural brickearth encountered in the west and north part of the site is consistent with the general topography of the site.

8.1.3 Is there any evidence for the presence of the post-medieval boundary between the poor of Croydon and the in-fields of Hatcham. If present, what is the nature and date of the boundary?

No archaeological evidence of the post-medieval boundary between the poor of Croydon and the in-fields of Hatcham was found. The development of the site during the post-medieval period with the construction of extended terrace housing is likely to have impacted upon the early post-medieval archaeological deposits.

8.1.4 Is there any evidence of medieval or early post-medieval ribbon development along the line of modern Clifton Road extending from the cross-roads to the south?

No evidence of medieval or early post-medieval ribbon development along the line of modern Clifton road was observed during the archaeological evaluation.

8.1.5 What is the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site?

One single cut feature was observed across the site, containing pottery of Roman date. In the eastern half of Trench 2 a shallow keyhole-shaped cut feature was recorded. This was partially excavated and produced three sherds of Roman pottery. The sides of this feature, which was cut into the natural brickearth, were exposed to heat in the past. This feature was interpreted as the horizontally truncated remains of a possible keyhole-shaped Roman oven. Similar keyhole-shaped features were recorded during the excavation of Springhead Religious Complex in Kent (Andrews et al 2011, 35, 37, 55, 57) and interpreted as late Iron Age to early Roman ovens.

Cartographic evidence shows that for most of its history the proposed development site lay in open fields and cultivable land in the form of market gardens or nurseries. This is reflected by the archaeological evidence encountered during the evaluation. Horticultural layers dating to from the late 18th to the late 19th century were recorded in all evaluation Trenches.

Archaeological evidence of concrete foundation and brick walls were observed in Trenches 2 and 3. These were interpreted as part of the surviving extensive terrace housing developed since the first half of the 18th century on the proposed development site.

8.1.6 What is the extent of all past-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource?

The earliest archaeological deposit on site had been truncated by post-medieval activity. This is not surprising as the site lay for most of its history in open fields and cultivable land. In addition the later 18th century development of the site with the construction of extensive terrace housing affected all earlier archaeological deposits. However, the presence of a shallow possible Roman keyhole-shaped cut feature shows that potentially other deep cut feature can survive the later post-medieval truncation caused by the post-medieval activity.

8.2 Conclusions

The results of the archaeological evaluation have partially supported the conclusions reached by the desk based Archaeological Assessment (Francis 2008) in that the archaeological resource of the development site has been largely affected by past-depositional impacts (mostly dated to the post-medieval period). However, evidence of the base of a deep cut keyhole-shaped feature was recorded in Trench 2, indicating the presence of Roman occupation.

The archaeological evaluation failed to locate the position of the post-medieval boundary between the poor of Croydon and the in-fields of Hatcham. This is perhaps not surprising, considering the possible vagaries of the Haberdasher's Company estate map of 1665, together with the post-depositional impacts upon the archaeological resource of the development site.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Galliford Try for commissioning the archaeological work. Thanks also to the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority Mark Stevenson of English Heritage, who monitored the site on behalf of the London Borough of Lewisham.
- 9.2 Furthermore the author would also like to thank: Tim Bradley for project managing and editing this report; Jenny Simonson for the illustrations; Chris Jarrett for his assessment of the post-medieval pottery and Rick Archer for the surveying.

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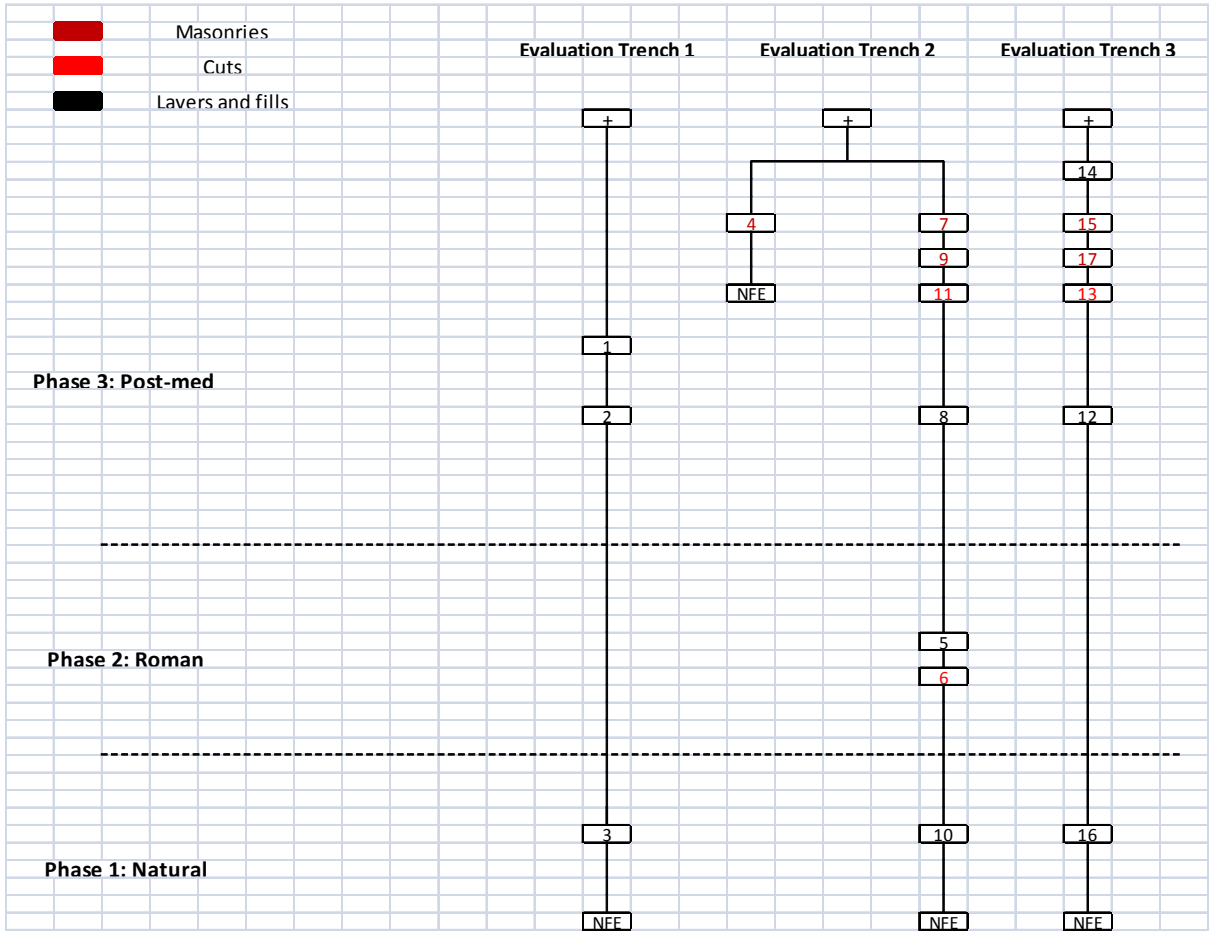
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

| Context No | Trench No | Phase | Plan | Section | Type | Description | Highest Level | Lowest Level |
|------------|-----------|-------|----------|---------|---------|---|---------------|--------------|
| 1 | Trench 1 | 3 | | 1 | Layer | Dark brown sandy sily | 8.04m OD | 8.00m OD |
| 2 | Trench 1 | 3 | | 1 | Layer | Mid brown sandy silt | 7.72m OD | 7.67m OD |
| 3 | Trench 1 | 1 | Trench 1 | 1 | Layer | Natural brickearth | 7.38m OD | 7.32m OD |
| 4 | Trench 2 | 3 | Trench 2 | 2 | Masonry | Late post-med wall | 8.25m OD | 7.54m OD |
| 5 | Trench 2 | 2 | Trench 2 | 2 | Fill | Fill of cut [6] | 7.40m OD | 7.36m OD |
| 6 | Trench 2 | 2 | Trench 2 | 2 | Cut | Medieval furnace | 7.40m OD | 7.16m OD |
| 7 | Trench 2 | 3 | | 2 | Masonry | Late post-med wall | 8.02m OD | 7.47m OD |
| 8 | Trench 2 | 3 | | 2 | Layer | Post-med dump leveling | 8.10m OD | 7.84m OD |
| 9 | Trench 2 | 3 | Trench 2 | 2 | Masonry | Concrete foundation | 7.54m OD | |
| 10 | Trench 2 | 1 | Trench 2 | 2 | Layer | Natural brickearth | 7.64m OD | 7.59m OD |
| 11 | Trench 2 | 3 | Trench 2 | 2 | Cut | Construction cut for wall [7] | 8.25m OD | 7.33m OD |
| 12 | Trench 3 | 3 | | 3 | Layer | Post-med layer | 5.28m OD | 5.27m OD |
| 13 | Trench 3 | 3 | Trench 3 | 3 | Cut | Construction cut for wall [15] | 5.27m OD | 4.98m OD |
| 14 | Trench 3 | 3 | | 3 | Fill | Construction cut backfill for wall [15] | 5.50m OD | 5.27m OD |
| 15 | Trench 3 | 3 | | 3 | Masonry | Late post-medieval wall | 5.49m OD | 5.37m OD |
| 16 | Trench 3 | 1 | Trench 3 | 3 | Layer | Natural brickearth | 5.22m OD | 4.93m OD |
| 17 | Trench 3 | 3 | Trench 3 | | Masonry | Concrete foundation for wall [15] | 4.97m OD | 4.95m OD |

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



10.1

APPENDIX 3: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-156147

Project details

Project name BATAVIA ROAD, NEW CROSS, LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM, SE1 6BQ

Short description of the project The archaeological investigation comprised three evaluation trenches (Trench 1 to 3). Trenches 1 and 2 were located in the northwest corner of the site, Trench 3 in the northwest corner of the site. The archaeological evaluation recorded natural brickearth in all 3 evaluation Trenches. In Trench 1 and 2 natural brickearth was recorded at 7.38m OD and 7.64m OD respectively. In Trench 3 natural brickearth was recorded at 5.22m OD. Archaeological evidence of Roman activity was recorded in Trench 2 where the base of the cut for a keyhole-shaped feature was observed. Pottery dating to the Roman period was recovered from the fill of this feature. Archaeological evidence of post-medieval horticultural deposits were recorded in all three evaluation Trenches. Pottery dating to the post-medieval period was recovered. Masonry foundations were observed in Trenches 2 and 3. These are associated with the later development of the site when it became increasingly developed with terrace housing.

Project dates Start: 19-07-2013 End: 22-07-2013

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes BTV13 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status (other) Archaeological Priority Zone

Current Land use Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed

Monument type KEYHOLE-SHAPED OVEN Roman

Monument type HORTICULTURAL LAYERS Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Roman

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Methods & ""Targeted Trenches""

techniques

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the After full determination (eg. As a condition)
planning process

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON LEWISHAM DEPTFORD AND NEWCROSS Batavia
Road, New Cross

Postcode SE14 6BQ

Study area 7000.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 36358 77069 51 0 51 28 32 N 000 02 10 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 5.00m Max: 8.00m

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Organisation

Project brief Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
originator

Project design Tim Bradley
originator

Project Tim Bradley
director/manager

Project supervisor Ireneo Grosso

Type of Construction/housing
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Galliford Try
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive LAARC
recipient

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Contents "none"

Digital available Media "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"

Paper available Media "Context sheet", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title BATAVIA ROAD, NEW CROSS, LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM,
SE1 6BQ AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Author(s)/Editor(s) Grosso, I.

Date 2013

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Place of issue or London
publication

Description Unpublish client report, A4 spiral bound with blue cover

Entered by Ireneo Grosso (nenne1967@hotmail.com)

Entered on 31 July 2013
