

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AT LAND
BETWEEN CREEK ROAD AND
BARDSLEY LANE, SE10 9SW**

**ROYAL BOROUGH OF
GREENWICH**

REPORT NO: R11828

AUGUST 2014



**PRE-CONSTRUCT
ARCHAEOLOGY**

An Archaeological Evaluation at Land Between Creek Road and Bardsley Lane, Royal Borough of Greenwich, SE10 9SW

Site Code: CRK 13

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 38119 77680

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August 2014

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name
Creek Road and Bardsley Lane, Royal Borough of Greenwich,
SE10 9SW

Type of project

Archaeological Evaluation

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K3266
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
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Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at land between Creek Road and Bardsley Lane, Royal Borough of Greenwich, SE10 9SW, between 4th and 8th August 2014. The site lies within an area classed as being of 'high archaeological potential' by the Royal Borough of Greenwich Unitary Development Plan and it also forms part of the 'Gateway' to the maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site. The eastern part of the site also lies within the West Greenwich Conservation Area.
- 1.2 The archaeological evaluation consisted of three trial trenches; the original methodology included a fourth trench but its proposed location could not to be accessed at this time. Trench 1 was positioned to the north of Bardsley Lane and consisted of a deep stepped trench due to the presence of an extensive sequence of modern made ground and earlier alluvial deposits. Trenches 3 and 4 were located to the south of Bardsley Lane, within the area of the previous cemetery of St Alfege's Church, for the main purpose of quantifying if any human remains are still extant within the cemetery area.
- 1.3 Trench 1 recorded an extensive sequence of sterile and homogenous alluvial clays which yielded no material culture. The underlying natural gravel could not be reached due to on site constraints. Undated post-medieval made ground sealed the alluvial sequence which was then overlain by extensive modern deposits. Remnants of 19th century brick and concrete foundations associated with the Victorian terraced buildings previously extant in that location were also encountered.
- 1.4 Trench 3 recorded natural terrace gravels of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation, sealed by a subsoil. This was cut by a possible ditch of late 18th century date. Further deposits of made ground and levelling were cut by a series of 19th century brick and concrete foundations, of which potentially two phases were recorded. Cartographic evidence for the mid to late 19th century suggests that these foundations relate to the Central Sunday School associated with St Alfege's Church in that location. No human remains or graves associated with the cemetery were encountered within the trench.
- 1.5 Trench 4 again recorded natural terrace gravels of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation, sealed by a subsoil. This was again cut by features of a post-medieval, early 18th century date. One particular feature yielded a ceramic assemblage of some note including a stove tile with the moulded design of the royal Stuart coat-of-arms of James I of England dating it to AD 1603-25. Such items are associated with wealthy and merchant-class households and would have formed part of a free-standing tower above a wood burning stove base. The same feature provided a small group of locally made clay tobacco pipes. A series of 19th century and modern deposits completed the archaeological sequence of this trench. Again no human remains or graves associated with the cemetery of St Alfege's Church were encountered within the trench.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at land between Creek Road and Bardsley Lane, Royal Borough of Greenwich, SE10 9SW, between 4th and 8th August 2014. The evaluation consisted of three evaluation trenches, two located south of Bardsley Lane and the third located to the north. A fourth trench was originally scheduled to be undertaken but access could not be gained to its location.
- 2.2 The site is centred on the National Grid Reference of TQ 3811 7768 and is approximately 0.23ha in area. The site comprises two sub-rectangular parcels of land separated by Bardsley Lane which runs east-west through the site. The northern part of the site is bounded to the north by Creek Road, to the west by 260 Creek Road, to the south by Bardsley Lane and to the east by a small unnamed road. The southern part of the site is bounded to the north by Bardsley Lane, to the west by a playground and to the south and east by St Alfege Recreation ground.
- 2.3 The site was given the unique Museum of London site code CRK 13.
- 2.4 The project was monitored on behalf of the Royal Borough of Greenwich by Mark Stevenson and Gill King of English Heritage, Archaeological Advisors to the Local Planning Authority. The evaluation was project managed by Helen Hawkins of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and supervised by the author.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4

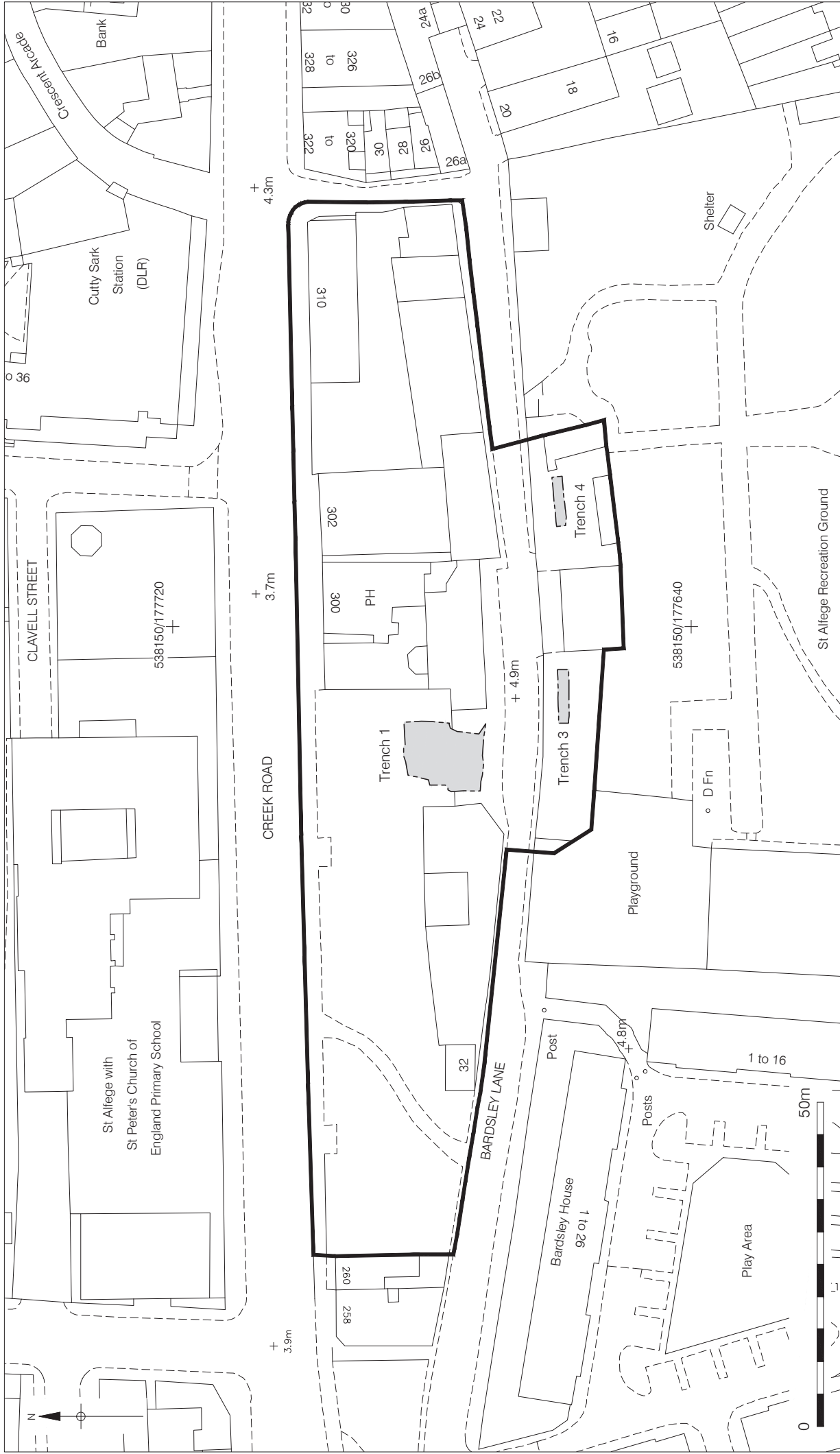


Figure 2
Trench Location
1:800 at A4

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3 Planning Background

3.1 National Guidance

3.1.1 The Departments of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) issued a new series of planning guidelines, the National Planning Policy Framework, in March 2012. This document superseded the previous guidance contained in Planning Policy Statement 5. The policies regarding archaeology set out in the NPPF are contained in **Section 12 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment**. These state:

126. Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment¹, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

127. When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.

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

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

130. Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.

131. In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

¹ The principles and policies set out in this section apply to the heritage-related consent regimes for which local planning authorities are responsible under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as well as to plan-making and decision-taking.

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

132. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

133. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

134. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

135. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

136. Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

137. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.

138. Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 133 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 134, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

139. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

140. Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible². However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

3.1.2 The provisions set out in the new guidelines superseded the policy framework set out in previous government guidance namely Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS 5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment'. Planning Policy Statement 5 had itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, (PPG 16) which was issued in November 1990 by the Department of the Environment.

3.1.3 Although PPG 16 has been superseded, the Unitary Development Plans of most local authorities, or Local Development Frameworks where these have been adopted, still contain sections referring to it.

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

² Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant Historic Environment Record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository

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 The Greenwich Unitary Development Plan (Adopted 2006):

Archaeology

D30 The Council will expect applicants to properly assess and plan for the impact of proposed developments on archaeological remains where they fall within 'Areas of Archaeological Potential' as defined on the constraints Map 10. In certain instances preliminary archaeological site investigations may be required before proposals are considered. The Council will seek to secure the co operation of developers in the excavation, recording and publication of archaeological finds before development takes place by use of planning conditions/legal agreements as appropriate.

D31 At identified sites of known archaeological remains of national importance, including scheduled monuments, there will be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of the remains in situ and to allow for public access and display and to preserve their settings. For sites of lesser importance the Council will seek to preserve the remains in situ, but where this is not feasible the remains should either be investigated, excavated and removed from the site, or investigated, excavated and recorded before destruction. Appropriate conditions/legal agreements may be used to ensure this is satisfied.

Reason

6.50 Archaeological remains are a finite and fragile resource vulnerable to modern developments. PPG16 gives guidance on how archaeological remains should be preserved or recorded. It recommends that UDPs should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings, as well as a map defining where these policies apply. The Borough's archaeological heritage represents a local community asset that is desirable to preserve and utilise both as an educational and recreational resource. The objectives of new development can often conflict with the need to preserve, or to remove and record such remains. Potential developers should be alerted early on in the planning process of likely remains so as to secure their preservation. Early discussion with the Council and English Heritage is encouraged. The support of local archaeological groups is essential to this process. The potential for discovery of significant remains in large areas of the Borough is high, whilst the opportunity to record and preserve such finite resources is usually restricted to one occasion. The Greenwich Heritage Centre is a potential location for the retention of remains.

6.51 The Council will also:

- i. Pursue land use policies which are sensitive to the potential threat development can pose to archaeological remains and adopt a flexible approach to the design of new development in areas where the preservation of archaeological remains is paramount.

- ii. Encourage co-operation amongst landowners, developers and archaeological groups by promoting the principles laid down in the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.
 - iii. Encourage developers to allow an appropriate level of archaeological investigation where significant remains are unexpectedly discovered during construction, and if applicable make provision for the preservation or recording of such finds by a recognised archaeological organisation.
- 3.3.1 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or listed buildings within the development site.

3.4 Site Specific Background

- 3.4.1 The archaeological evaluation is a requirement of a condition attached to planning permission.
- 3.4.2 The implementation of the programme of archaeological works was preceded by the preparation of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which was submitted by PCA and approved by Mr Mark Stevenson of the greater London Archaeological Advisory Service at English Heritage, archaeological adviser to the Royal Borough of Greenwich.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The British Geological Survey records that the drift geology of the western and northern areas of the site consists of alluvial deposits related to the River Thames and particularly the Ravensbourne (Deptford Creek) to the west of the site. The eastern area of the site lies on solid geology of the Lambeth Group of the Woolwich and Reading beds, clay mottled in parts with beds of sand and shelly clay. This is overlain by drift geology of terrace gravels of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site is located to the southwest of the main centre of Greenwich. The modern riverside wall of the River Thames lies approximately 175m to the north of the site; while the tidal mouth of the River Ravensbourne at Deptford Creek lies approximately 177m to the west of the western edge of the Creek Road site.

4.2.2 The topography of the site demonstrates a visible trend falling gently from south to north towards the River Thames and also east to west towards the mouth of the River Ravensbourne at Deptford Creek. This trend almost certainly represents a response to the transition between the Woolwich and Reading Beds and the alluvial geology relating to the two rivers. However Creek Road itself, which forms the northern boundary of the site, runs counter to this natural trend rising slightly from east to west to form the eastern approach ramp to the modern bridge at the entrance to Deptford Creek.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 An archaeological and historical background has been compiled for the site (Brockman 2012) and is summarised below.

5.2 Prehistoric

- 5.2.1 The highest potential for archaeology relating to prehistory at the Creek Road/Bardsley Lane site is for the presence of riverside trackways dating to the Bronze Age. Such trackways have been noted on both banks of the River Thames including an example excavated at 72-88 Bellot Street, Greenwich to the east of the Creek Road site, where a Bronze Age trackway was found preserved in a peat deposit at -0.50m OD.
- 5.2.2 In 1875 a collection of Palaeolithic mammalian bones was recovered from Kempton Park Gravels in St Alfege's passage immediately south east of the site during Sewage Works. A date in the range of 130,000-115,000 BC [Marine Isotope Stage 5e] was suggested. The assemblage included Hippopotamus, Horse, Red Deer, Reindeer, Bison and large Bovids. Therefore the potential exists for further assemblages of similar material to be present in the area where the Kempton Park Gravels are present.

5.3 Roman

- 5.3.1 Roman pottery and coins were discovered at Westcombe Park Road c 1km from Creek Road to the east of Greenwich Park during 19th century works. Further evidence of Roman occupation was identified at Vanburgh Park also to the east of the Creek Road site in 1906.
- 5.3.2 A Roman Bronze bowl was found near to the Royal Observatory to the south east of Creek Road and Roman buildings identified at Romney Road and within the Royal Naval Hospital to the east of Creek Road on the same gravel terrace as the eastern half of the site

5.4 Saxon

- 5.4.1 The early medieval or Saxon period is associated with two significant local events. The construction, or possibly re-use, of a number of burial mounds on the high ground of Greenwich Park above the River Ravensbourne which predate the first recorded mentions of the name Greenwich [Grenawic] in the tenth century AD and secondly the presence of a Viking Army at Greenwich in the Spring of 1012 which saw the martyrdom of the Archbishop of Canterbury, St Ælfheah (the spelling is now usually modernised to Alfege).
- 5.4.2 The traditional site of the Martyrdom is St Alfege's Church to the south east of the Creek Road/Bardsley Lane site, while the Viking army's quarters are currently unlocated. However, it was customary for Viking expeditions to pull up their ships onto a landing place and defend the landing place with a landward ditch and or palisade and it is certainly possible some trace of the camp of 1012 will be found in the archaeological record of Greenwich, almost certainly aligned to either the River Thames, the River Ravensbourne, or both.

5.5 Medieval

- 5.5.1 Although the name Greenwich is recorded as early as AD918 the medieval period in Greenwich is poorly understood with little recorded development until the growth of the Palace complex from the mid-15th century onwards.
- 5.5.2 Perhaps the most significant entry in the Domesday account as far as the area around Creek Road is concerned is the presence of four water mills, albeit at unspecified locations. It should also be noted that a large 12th century tidal watermill was excavated at Greenwich Wharf to the east of the Creek Road site and further attempts at exploitation of the tidal rise and fall on the Thames and Ravensbourne remain possible.

5.5.3 An archaeological excavation on the Greenwich Reach peninsula to the northwest recorded an extensive late medieval clay bank river wall (Hawkins forthcoming).

5.6 Post-Medieval

5.6.1 King Henry VIII developed Greenwich as one of the most significant Royal Palaces downstream of the City of London and the principal Palace of Whitehall. Greenwich Palace, also known as Placentia, operated as a companion to the smaller Eltham Palace a few miles inland. Both Palaces offered excellent communications to the Kent Ports to the east along Watling Street and by both road and river to the City of London, Westminster and Whitehall and the two new Royal Dockyards of Deptford immediately to the west and Woolwich a few miles to the east.

5.6.2 There is little specific evidence about the development of Tudor Greenwich to the west of the Palace of Placentia.

5.6.3 The cartographic evidence suggests that the modern Creek Road developed in the Early Modern Period and saw its principle development in the 19th century when a north facing terrace of larger houses was built fronting onto Creek Road, then called Bridge Street, before 1867. These houses all had rear garden plots.

5.6.4 At the same time a second terrace of smaller houses was constructed facing south onto Bardsley Lane running east from approximately opposite the west boundary wall of St Alfege's Cemetery.

5.6.5 A large building was constructed between the two terraces. This appears in documents as the "Greenwich Working Lads Institute and Shaftsbury School". This building was subsequently extended to the north to front onto the south side of Creek Road.

5.6.6 The modern "Up the Creek" comedy club appears as St Peter's School with a public house present next door, the site of the current *Lord Hood* and known in the 19th century as the *Lord Hood Arms*.

5.6.7 On the south side of Bardsley Lane part of the north boundary of St Alfege's cemetery is taken up by a linear building described as the "Central Sunday School". This appears to occupy approximately the site of the current derelict van yard.

5.6.8 Significantly, as early as 1867 St Alfege's cemetery is described as "closed" and by the 1916 Ordnance Survey the cemetery is described as a Recreation Ground, thus providing an explanation for the relocation of gravestones to the margins of the park including against the perimeter of the Central Sunday School building. It is unknown if the cemetery extended into the development site boundary or not.

5.6.9 The entire housing stock of Blocks 1 and 2 and the Central Sunday School on Block 3 of the site was demolished in the latter half of the 20th century.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 A detailed methodology for the archaeological evaluation is set out in the site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2014). The evaluation consisted of three trenches, Trench 1 located to the north of Bardsley Lane and Trenches 3 and 4 to the south of Bardsley Lane. The original dimensions of Trench 1 were 15m x 11.4m at surface level to step down a maximum of 4m to a basal area of 5.4m x 1.8m. The original dimensions of Trench 3 were 12.4m x 4.2m at surface with the provision to step down to a basal area of 10m x 1.8m. The original dimensions of Trench 4 were 9.8m x 6.6m at surface level with the provision for two steps down to a basal area of 5m x 1.8m. The locations of these trenches were adjusted somewhat due to on site constraints. Neither Trenches 3 or 4 required stepping to a deeper level due to the presence of natural strata at a higher level than anticipated. A fourth evaluation trench was part of the original methodology being located in the eastern extreme of the site. This trench was not undertaken as that area of the site could not be accessed at this time.
- 6.2 A 360 degree mechanical excavator was utilised under archaeological supervision to initially break out the modern concrete and subsequently reduce the modern overburden until significant archaeological horizons, or the natural strata, was encountered. Following this all trenches and features were excavated and cleaned by hand by the archaeological contractor.
- 6.3 The fieldwork was carried out according to the relevant methodologies, as follows:
- Archaeology in the City of London: Archaeology Guidance: Planning Advice Note 3 (City of London 2004);
 - Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork In London (GLAAS 2014);
 - Archaeological Guidance Paper 4: Archaeological Reports (GLAAS 2014);
 - Archaeological Guidance Paper 5: Evaluations (GLAAS 2014);
- 6.4 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by Museum of London Archaeology (MoLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.
- 6.5 A photographic record of the investigations was made using the digital formats.
- 6.6 Two Temporary Bench Marks were installed on the site via GPS surveying equipment, the values of which were; 4.91m OD and 5.71m OD.
- 6.7 The archaeological works were visited and monitored by Gill King of English Heritage, Archaeological Advisor to the Royal Borough of Greenwich.
- 6.8 The complete site archive including site records, photographs and finds will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre, (LAARC) under the site code CRK 13.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 The trench locations are shown on Figure 2. A plan of Trench 1 is shown on Figure 3, a plan of Trench 3 is shown on Figure 4 and a plan of Trench 4 is shown on Figure 5. Sections are shown on Figure 6.

7.2 Phase 1: Natural

7.2.1 Natural deposits were recorded within all three of the evaluation trenches. The natural deposits however varied considerably between Trench 1 and Trenches 3 and 4, located to the south. Trench 1 recorded an extensive sequence of alluvial clay deposits, [32], [33] and [39]. These deposits comprised stiff homogenous and sterile clay, devoid of organic remains or material culture. This sequence of alluvial clay deposits was located at a highest level of 0.80m OD and had an overall thickness of at least 1.30m but however continued deeper beyond the excavation limit. The trench as a whole was excavated to a depth of c.4.6m below ground level. The boreholes for the site had previously suggested that natural gravel lay at 5.4m below ground level.

7.2.2 Evaluation Trenches 3 and 4 however both recorded a deposit of natural gravels. These gravels were recorded at 3.53m OD, context [38], in Trench 3 and at 3.8m OD, context [3], in Trench 4. These natural deposits of gravel and alluvium to the south are consistent with the known underlying geology as described by the British Geological Survey.

7.2.3 Trenches 3 and 4 both recorded a natural subsoil deposit sealing the natural gravel, contexts [10] and [2] respectively. This sterile and homogenous deposit was located at 3.90m OD in Trench 3 and 3.95m OD in Trench 4, being between 0.20m and 0.35m thick.

7.3 Phase 2: Post-Medieval

7.3.1 Sealing the alluvial clay deposits in Trench 1 was a sequence of made ground, contexts [31] and [30]. These two deposits were recorded at a highest level of 1.76m OD and had an overall thickness of 0.98m. Although both of these deposits were homogenous they had a very different composition; the earlier deposit [31], consisted of a greyish brown silty clay with frequent pebbles. This was sealed by deposit [30] which consisted of a dark brown clay sand silt which was reminiscent of a ploughsoil but had clearly been reworked as made ground. Recovered from deposit [30] was a single sherd of London tin-glazed ware with plain pale blue glaze (TGW BLUE) which provided a broad date range of 1630-1846 (Appendix 2).

7.3.2 Cutting the subsoil [10] in Trench 3 were two discreet features. Shallow feature [37] was only recorded in section, being 1m in length (east-west) by 0.25m deep. This feature was located at 3.89m OD and was filled with a homogenous and sterile deposit, [36], which yielded no dating material. Little can be interpreted about this feature but most pertinently with regard to the location of Trench 3 it seems highly unlikely that it represents a grave associated with the cemetery due to its dimensions and lack of human bone.

7.3.3 Also cutting the subsoil [10] in Trench 3 was a large possible linear feature [35]. This feature was located at 3.90m OD with only a small area of it exposed, 0.75m north-south by 0.90m east-west. Within the exposed area of the feature only a single edge was recorded, this being the western edge of what appeared to be a linear cut aligned north-south. This edge had a very steep break of slope reminiscent of a ditch. As this feature had a straight linear edge which showed no sign of curving it seems most likely this feature was indeed a ditch. The feature was at least 0.90m deep but continued deeper beyond the excavation limit. This feature was filled with deposit [34], which was of a very similar composition to the ploughsoil deposit, [9], which sealed the feature, suggesting contemporaneous deposition. The fill of the feature, deposit [34], yielded a moderate sized assemblage of ceramics which provided a date range of AD 1770-1840. This assemblage included Blackware (BLACK), Creamware (CREA) chamber pot and plate, London stoneware (LONS), London-area post-medieval redware (PMR) flowerpot, Pearl ware with transfer-printed decoration (PEAR TR) tea cup, Pearl ware with under-glaze blue-painted decoration (PEAR BW)

bowl and Sunderland-type coarseware with mottled glaze (SUND MOT) bowl (Appendix 2). This apparent domestic assemblage suggests a late 18th/early 19th century date of deposition and disuse of the possible linear feature.

- 7.3.4 Sealing the two features in Trench 3 was a layer of undated ploughsoil/horticultural soil, [9]. This deposit was recorded at 4.31m OD and was 0.40m thick. This deposit provided no dating evidence but its position in the stratigraphic sequence sealing late 18th century features and being cut by 19th century foundations suggests it to be of a late 18th/early 19th century date.
- 7.3.5 Cutting the subsoil [2] in Trench 4 was an apparent rectangular feature, [5]. This feature appeared to be rectangular in plan, on a northeast-southwest alignment. Only a limited area of this feature was recorded within the evaluation trench, 3.10m in length by 1.15m wide. The feature did however continue south outside the evaluation trench and therefore its full dimensions were not recorded. This feature was recorded at 3.92m OD and was 0.45m deep. This feature was filled by deposit [4] from which was recovered an artefactual assemblage of note. The ceramic assemblage consisted of Dutch tin-glazed ware (DTGW), London-area post-medieval redware (PMR) cauldron/pipkin and chamber pot, English tin-glazed ware (TGW) charger and Westerwald stoneware with purple and blue decoration (WEST PURP) jug (Appendix 2). Also recovered were a number of fragments of a Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze (BORDG) stove and stove tile. This stove tile has the moulded design of the royal Stuart coat-of-arms and the 'IR' cypher ('Iacobus Rex') for King James VI of Scotland and I of England (1566-1625) and is therefore likely to date to AD 1603-25 (*ibid*). The full ceramic assemblage however provided a date range of AD 1665-1750 (*ibid*). Also recovered was a moderately sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes; eight bowls were all of OS10 type and provide the date range of AD 1700-1740 (Appendix 5). A number of the bowls had the initials H P on them; identified as Henry Prick, 1704, Crane Street, Greenwich, a local clay tobacco pipe maker (*ibid*). These clay tobacco pipes therefore suggest deposition within the backfill of the feature in the first half of the 18th century. A single fragment of soda glass beaker or goblet with thin horizontal white glass trails decorating it, dating to the 17th century, was also recovered from deposit [4] and is suggestive of a higher socio-economic status (Appendix 4).
- 7.3.6 Also cutting the subsoil [2] in Trench 4 was a circular feature [7]. This feature was sub-circular in shape with recorded dimensions 0.54m by 0.80m but continued south outside the trench limits. This possible posthole was recorded at 3.84m OD and was 0.55m deep. This feature was filled with a homogenous and sterile silt deposit, [6], which yielded no dateable material.
- 7.3.7 Sealing the features in Trench 4 was a layer of undated ploughsoil/horticultural soil [1]. This deposit was recorded at 4.30m OD and was 0.40m thick. This deposit was equal to layer [9] recorded within Trench 3, described above. This deposit provided no dating evidence but its position in the stratigraphic sequence sealing an 18th century feature and being cut by 19th century foundations suggests it to be of a late 18th/early 19th century date.

7.4 Phase 3: 19th Century

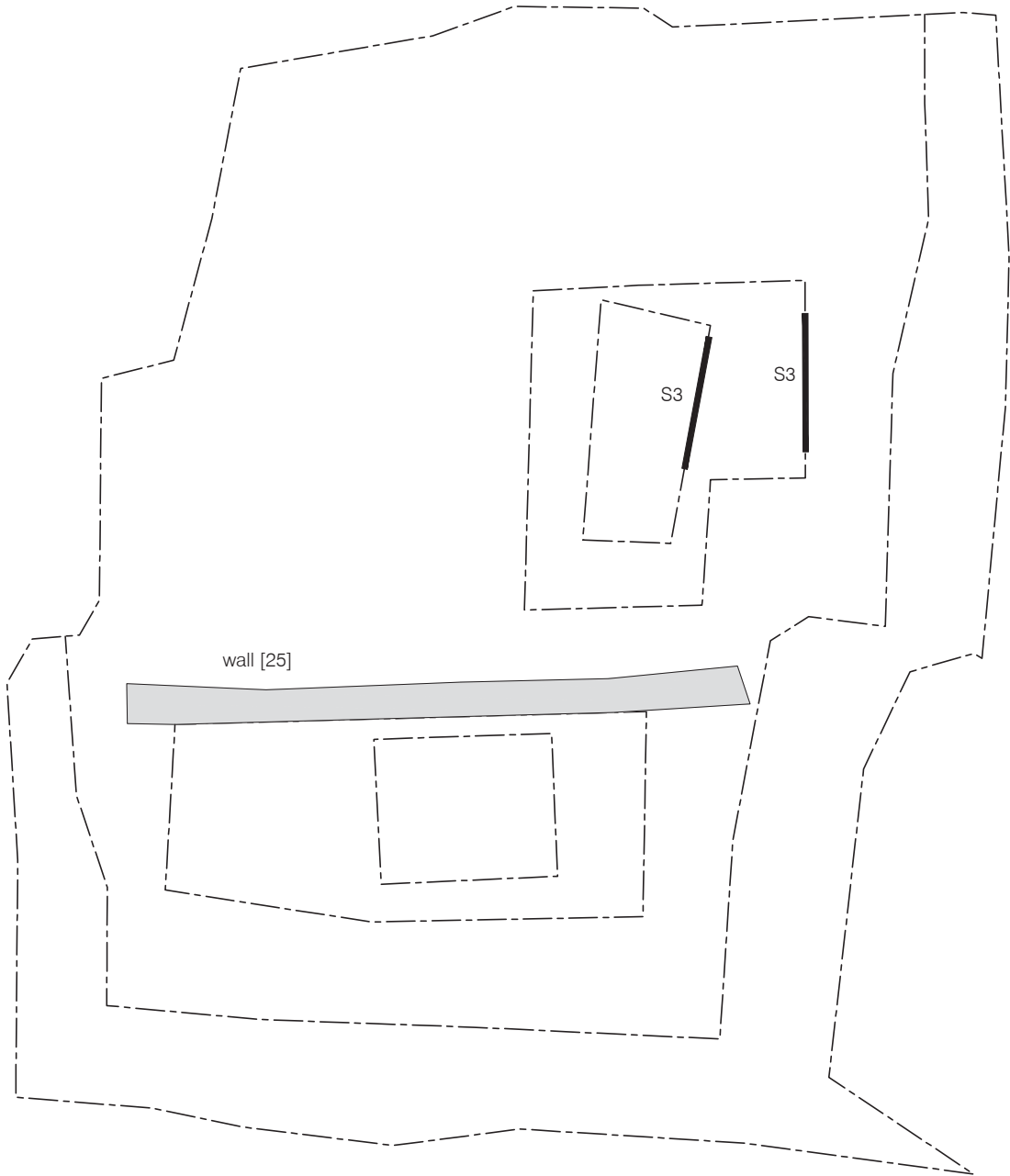
- 7.4.1 Cutting through the late post-medieval made ground within Trench 1 was an extensive 19th century brick wall, [25]. This wall ran east-west centrally through the entirety of the trench and was at least c. 11m long. The wall was recorded within the trench at 2.56m OD but however survived to the east to surface height, c. 4.90m OD. This wall was 0.52m wide being composed of frogged yellow London stock bricks bonded by a white concrete mortar. The lowest three courses of the brickwork stepped out and were set on a concrete foundation. This concrete foundation was at least 0.90m deep but continued deeper below the excavation limit. This wall relates to the 19th century terraced buildings which were previously extant on the site.
- 7.4.2 Also cutting through the late post-medieval made ground in Trench 1 were the disturbed remnants of an early 19th century wall, [27]. This wall was on an east-west alignment although only a small area of it was encountered within the trench, c. 0.20m in length. The wall did not

continue west. Located at 1.80m OD this disturbed wall had only three courses of brickwork surviving, being 0.44m high.

- 7.4.3 Sealing the ploughsoil/horticultural deposit [9] in Trench 3 were a series of 19th century brick and concrete foundations. These foundations were all composed of frogged yellow London stock bricks bonded by a white concrete mortar. It appeared that two phases of potential building were recorded within the trench; concrete foundation [12], which was unusual as it had a number of circular voids within it where the concrete had been poured around upright timber posts, was aligned east-south-east, being located at 3.84m OD. At its western end brick foundation [15] returned to the north-north-east. A narrow brick partition wall, [14], extended west-north-west from brick wall [15]. These two masonry walls were recorded at 4.51m OD.
- 7.4.4 The secondary phase of 19th century building consisted of two parallel north-south brick walls, [16] and [17], which were installed upon concrete foundation [18] which also ran east-west between the walls, connecting them. This east-west concrete foundation recorded remnants of brickwork upon it illustrating it would originally have also had brickwork upon it like foundations [16] and [17]. The two parallel walls were set 4.10m apart with the walls being located at 4.50m OD and the concrete foundation at 4.12m OD. These walls were again composed of yellow London stock bricks bonded by a white concrete mortar with the lowest three courses stepping out before being installed upon the concrete footing. The walls were interpreted as the remnants of the Sunday School building present on the site in the 19th century.

7.5 Phase 4: Modern

- 7.5.1 Sealing the 19th century foundations and associated deposits in Trench 1 was a considerable thickness of modern demolition material and made ground. This sequence was located at 4.98m OD, the modern ground level, and had an average thickness of 2.20m.
- 7.5.2 Sealing the 19th century foundations and associated deposits in Trench 3 was a layer of modern made ground. This deposit was located at 5.04m OD, the modern ground level, and had a thickness of 0.65m.
- 7.5.3 Sealing the ploughsoil/horticultural deposit [1] in Trench 4 was a layer of modern demolition material. This was located at 4.96m OD, the modern ground level, and had a thickness of 0.60m.

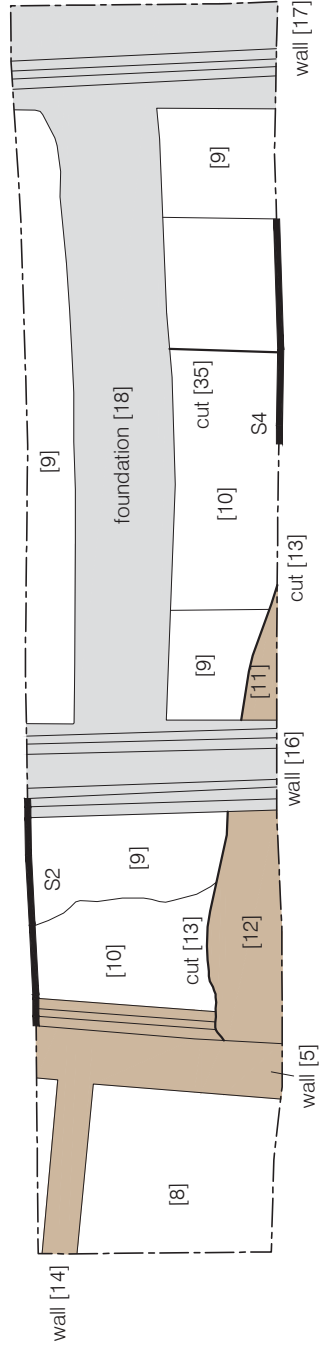


Later 19th Century

0 4m

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Figure 3
Trench 1
1:75 at A4

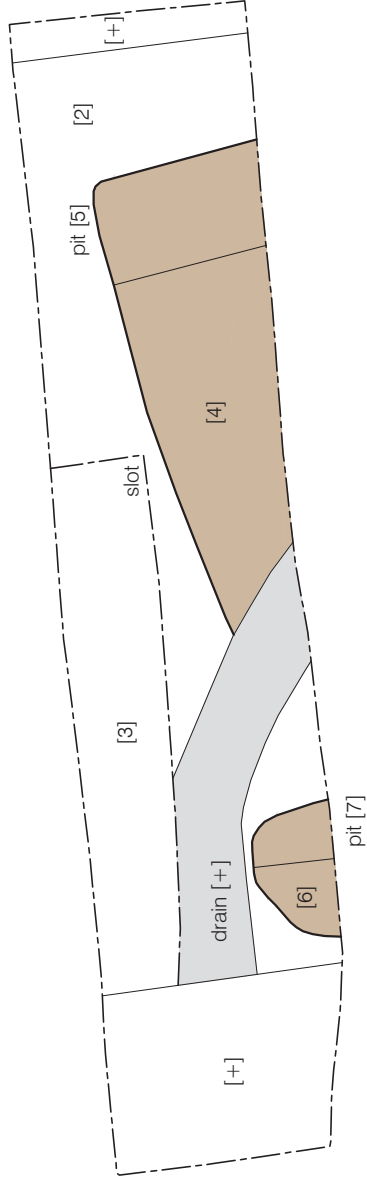


-  Earlier 19th Century
-  Later 19th Century



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Figure 4
Trench 3 Plan
1:50 at A4



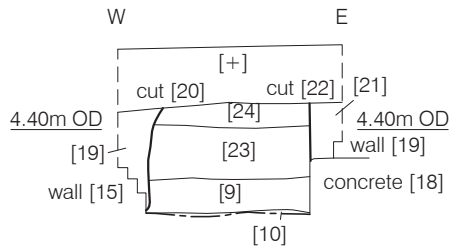
Legend:

- Earlier 19th Century (represented by a brown square)
- Later 19th Century (represented by a grey square)

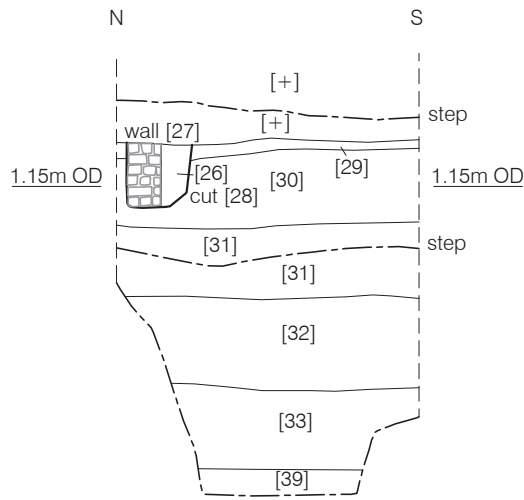
Scale bar: 0 to 2m

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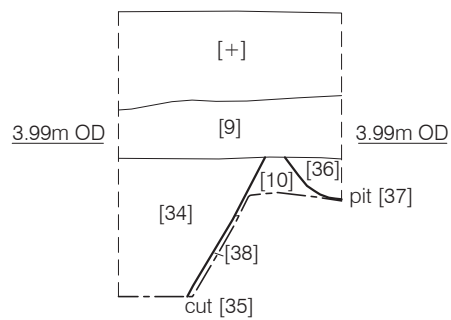
Figure 5
Trench 4 Plan
1:50 at A4



Section 2
Trench 3
South Facing



Section 3
Trench 1
West Facing



Section 4
Trench 3
North Facing

8 PLATES



Plate 1: West facing section 3 in Trench 1, 1m scale. Base of trench was subsequently sondaged by another 0.40m but gravel was still not reached.



Plate 2: Wall [25] in Trench 1 facing north, 1m scale



Plate 3: Trench 3 facing west with 19th century brick and concrete foundations of Central Sunday School, 2m scale



Plate 4: Possible linear feature [35] in Trench 3 facing south



Plate 5: Concrete foundation [13] in Trench 3 facing west, 1m scale



Plate 6: Trench 4 facing east, 2m scale. Large rectangular feature located partially beneath scale



Plate 7: Circular feature [7] in Trench 4 facing north



Plate 8: Rectangular feature [5] in Trench 4 facing north, 1m scale

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 Natural deposits were recorded within all three evaluation trenches. Trenches 3 and 4 recorded natural gravels between 3.53m OD and 3.80m OD. These gravels are consistent with the known underlying geology as described by the British Geological Survey as the Kempton Park Gravel Formation. Further to the south a considerable depth of alluvial clay deposits were recorded within Trench 1. This is again consistent with the known underlying geology as described by the British Geological Survey as Quaternary alluvium. This interface between the higher gravel to the south and the substantial sequence of alluvium is also illustrated by the British Geological Survey. Previous geotechnical investigations undertaken on the site, notably in close proximity to Trench 1, suggest that the natural gravel lies at c. 5.4m below ground level, below alluvial deposits and modern made ground. No natural gravel deposits were recorded in Trench 1 with alluvium being located to a depth of at least -0.50m OD. This illustrates a degree in localised variation of the natural topography of the gravel slope and therefore the thickness of the alluvial deposits.
- 9.2 The earliest human activity recorded during the evaluation dates to the post-medieval period. In Trench 1 this was represented by levelling deposits of made ground sealing the natural alluvium, an effort to stabilise and raise the ground level. In Trenches 3 and 4 however, cut features were encountered. A potential linear feature was recorded running north-south through Trench 3 and is dated to 1770-1840 by the ceramic assemblage recovered (Appendix 2). This clearly predates the extensive mid 19th century development of the area, notably being stratigraphically earlier than the construction of the Central Sunday School illustrated on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1867. The late 18th/early 19th century dating evidence recovered confirms this. Rectangular feature [5] within Trench 4 is somewhat more interesting due to the artefactual material recovered. The clay tobacco pipes recovered, many of which are made by a local pipe maker, Henry Prick, suggest an early to mid 18th century date for the disuse of this feature. However the ceramic assemblage was of a slightly earlier date which also included the remains of a stove tile and structure dating to AD 1603-25. Such stove tiles are associated with wealthy and merchant-class households and would have formed part of free-standing tower above a wood burning stove base. Indeed it is noted that this area of Greenwich was located on the periphery of an industrial zone with the higher status area located to the east towards the Palace (*ibid*). With the exception of the stove tile and a single sherd of high status glass the vast majority of the artefactual assemblage is however of a standard domestic nature and therefore this rectangular feature was probably the depository for a possible small house clearance.
- 9.3 Cartographic evidence, including Rocque's map of 1746 and Andrews, Drury and Herbert's Topographical Map of Kent 1769, illustrate the area of the site to be occupied within the limits of St Alfege's Church cemetery. Indeed the latter appears to illustrate small buildings and other features in the location of the site. It appears that these features may represent activity at the end of the post-medieval period before the considerable development of the area during the 19th century, including the construction of the Central Sunday School and the terraces to the north. These features may therefore be of particular interest as they represent a period of transition between the end of the post-medieval and the intense development of the Victorian period.
- 9.4 Trenches 3 and 4 were located south of Bardsley Lane within the grounds of the St Alfege's cemetery, which is described as 'closed' by at least 1867. These trenches were specifically for the purpose of determining whether any human remains relating to the cemetery were still extant. There was no evidence for graves, grave soil, charnel, and human bones recorded during the evaluation.
- 9.5 A number of 19th century structures were also recorded during the evaluation. Brick and concrete foundations were recorded within both evaluation Trenches 1 and 3. The presence of these 19th century structures is unsurprising giving the cartographic evidence which shows considerable development of the area in the 19th century. Indeed the 19th century structures recorded in both Trenches 1 and 3 most likely correlate to structures on the first edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1867. The Trench 1 walls most likely relate to the terraces fronting onto both Lamb Lane

(Bardsley Lane) and Bridge Street (Creek Road). The structural remains within Trench 3 however most likely relate to the Central Sunday School located on the northern limit of the cemetery of St Alfege's as illustrated on the first edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1867.

10 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

10.1 Original Research Questions

10.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2014) for the archaeological evaluation outlined a research design to address the following primary objectives:

- **To determine the natural topography and geology of the site, and the height at which it survives.**

The natural geology of the site as suggested by the British Geological Survey as being the Kempton Park Gravel Formation to the south, sloping down to the north, where considerable thickness of alluvium were present was confirmed by the evaluation. Trenches 3 and 4 to the south of Bardsley Lane recorded natural gravel deposits, the Kempton park Gravel Formation, at 3.53m OD and 3.80m OD respectively. Trench 1 then recorded an extensive sequence of sterile and homogenous alluvial clays at 0.80m OD and being at least 1.30m thick but continued deeper, to the north of Bardsley Lane. The alluvium extended to at least 4.6m below current ground level (-0.50m OD). The difference in the level of the gravel between Trenches 3 and 4 and its location beneath the alluvium in Trench 1 shows that there is a considerable slope down towards the river running along the line of Bardsley Lane, a drop of at least 3-4m.

- **To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, its nature and (if possible) date.**

No evidence for prehistoric activity was recorded during the evaluation.

- **To establish the presence or absence of Roman and medieval activity.**

No evidence for Roman or medieval activity was recorded during the evaluation.

- **To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site, particularly relating to the cemetery of St Alfege.**

Limited evidence for post-medieval activity was recorded on the site, consisting of external features such as a ditch, posthole and a pit. These features all related to the early and late 18th century. No graves, grave soil, charnel, or human bones which would have related to the cemetery of St Alfege was encountered during the evaluation.

- **To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.**

The evaluation recorded archaeological features dating to the later post-medieval period, external features such as ditches, a posthole and a pit. A number of 19th century masonry structures were also recorded relating to Victorian terraces and a Sunday school.

- **To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.**

Very little past post-depositional impacts were recorded on the site. The 19th century foundations truncated the natural gravel and alluvium but only in localised positions and so therefore elsewhere around them survived. Although a considerable amount of made ground was recorded in the northern area of the site, identified in Trench 1, this did not impact beyond the upper levels of the alluvial sequence.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Malcolm Eastwood and Martin Mewett of Bouygues UK, for commissioning the project.
- 11.2 Thanks also to Mark Stevenson and Gill King of English Heritage for monitoring the site on behalf of the Royal Borough of Greenwich.
- 11.3 The author would like to thank:
- Helen Hawkins for project managing the evaluation and editing this report
 - Phil Frickers and Ireneo Grosso for their hard work during the evaluation
 - Jennifer Simonson for the CAD illustrations
 - Chris Jarrett for reporting on the post-Roman pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe
 - Kevin Rielly for reporting on the animal bone
 - Paw Jorgensen for the site survey
 - Chris Cooper for help with logistics
 - Sophie White and her team who processed the finds

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No	Phase	Type	Description	Trench	High (m OD)	Low (m OD)
1	2	Layer	Ploughsoil/Horticultural soil	Trench 4	4.32	4.28
2	1	Layer	Natural subsoil	Trench 4	3.96	
3	1	Layer	Natural gravel	Trench 4	3.80	3.76
4	2	Fill	Fill of [5]	Trench 4	3.83	
5	2	Cut	Rectangular feature	Trench 4	3.83	3.49
6	2	Fill	Fill of [7]	Trench 4	3.84	
7	2	Cut	Circular feature	Trench 4	3.84	3.27
8	3	Layer	19 th century levelling layer	Trench 3	4.48	
9	2	Layer	Poughsoil/Horticultural soil	Trench 3	4.31	
10	1	Layer	Natural subsoil	Trench 3	3.90	
11	3	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [13] for concrete foundation [12]	Trench 3	4.48	
12	3	Masonry	19 th century concrete foundation	Trench 3	4.10	3.71
13	3	Cut	Construction cut for foundation [12]	Trench 3	4.48	
14	3	Masonry	19 th century brick foundation aligned E-W	Trench 3	4.51	
15	3	Masonry	19 th century brick foundation aligned N-S	Trench 3	4.37	

Context No	Phase	Type	Description	Trench	High (m OD)	Low (m OD)
16	3	Masonry	19 th century brick foundation aligned N-S	Trench 3	4.48	
17	3	Masonry	19 th century brick foundation aligned N-S	Trench 3	4.50	
18	3	Masonry	19 th century concrete foundation aligned E-W	Trench 3	4.12	
19	3	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [20]	Trench 3	4.50	
20	3	Cut	Construction cut for wall [15]	Trench 3	4.50	
21	3	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [22]	Trench 3	4.50	
22	3	Cut	Construction cut for foundations [16], [17] and [18]	Trench 3	4.50	
23	3	Layer	19 th century made ground	Trench 3	4.42	
24	3	Layer	19 th century made ground	Trench 3	4.57	
25	3	Masonry	19 th century brick and concrete foundation aligned E-W	Trench 1	4.90	
26	3	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [28] for brick wall [27]	Trench 1	1.80	
27	3	Masonry	Brick wall only recorded in section	Trench 1	1.80	
28	3	Cut	Construction cut for brick wall [27]	Trench 1	1.80	1.38
29	3	Layer	19 th century levelling layer	Trench 1	1.83	
30	2	Layer	Post-medieval made ground	Trench 1	1.76	1.68
31	2	Layer	Post-medieval made ground	Trench 1	1.28	
32	1	Layer	Natural alluvial clay	Trench 1	0.80	
33	1	Layer	Natural alluvial clay	Trench 1	0.24	

Context No	Phase	Type	Description	Trench	High (m OD)	Low (m OD)
34	2	Fill	Fill of feature [35]	Trench 3	3.90	
35	2	Cut	Possible linear feature, NFE	Trench 3	3.90	3
36	2	Fill	Fill of [37]	Trench 3	3.90	
37	2	Cut	Shallow feature	Trench 3	3.90	3.65
38	1	Layer	Natural gravel	Trench 3	3.53	
39	1	Layer	Natural alluvial clay	Trench 1	-0.37	

APPENDIX 2: POST-ROMAN POTTTERY

Post-Roman pottery spot dating index (CRK13)

Introduction

The post-Roman pottery assemblage consists of 45 sherds, representing 19 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 3.768kg. The pottery dates to the post-medieval period. The condition of the pottery is good and comprises sherd material, while vessels with near or complete profiles are present. No abraded material was recorded indicating that the assemblage was deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. The pottery was recovered from three contexts as small (30 sherds or less) sized groups.

Spot dating index

Context [4], spot date: 1665-1750

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Forms
Surrey-Hampshire whiteware with green glaze	border BORDG	1550	1700	10	1	2057	Stove tile
Dutch tin-glazed ware	DTGW	1512	1800	1	1	19	Unidentified
London-area redware	post-medieval PMR	1580	1900	10	3	437	Cauldron/pipkin, chamber pot
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570	1846	1	1	32	Charger
Westerwald stoneware purple and blue decoration	with WEST PURP	1665	1750	1	1	4	Jug

Total: 23 sherds/7 ENV/2.549kg

Context [30], spot date: 1630-1846

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Form
London tin-glazed ware with plain pale blue glaze	TGW BLUE	1630	1846	1	1	2	Unidentified

Context [34], spot date: 1770-1840

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Form
Blackware	BLACK	1600	1900	1	1	16	Unidentified
Creamware	CREA	1740	1830	7	4	298	Chamber pot,

PCA Report Number: R11828

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Form
London stoneware	LONS	1670	1926	1	1	17	Unidentified plate
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580	1900	2	2	603	Flower pot, Unidentified
Pearl ware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770	1840	1	1	7	Tea cup
Pearl ware with under-glaze blue-painted decoration	PEAR BW	1770	1820	1	1	5	bowl
Sunderland-type coarseware with mottled glaze	SUND MOT	1775	1850	8	1	271	Bowl; rounded

Total: 21 sherds/11 ENV/1.217kg

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery has some significance at a local level. The most interesting ceramic is a Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze (BORDG) stove tile (context [4]) with total dimensions surviving of 337mm in length x 246mm wide x 177mm high. The stove tile has the moulded design of the royal Stuart coat-of-arms and the 'IR' cypher ('Iacobus Rex') for King James VI of Scotland and I of England (1566-1625). The item is therefore likely to be dated AD 1603-25. Stove tiles are associated with wealthy and merchant-class households and would have formed part of a free-standing tower above a wood burning stove base. The rest of the pottery recovered from context [4] is largely mundane, although a fragment of a high quality Dutch tin-glazed earthenware vessel is also recorded. One other vessel of interest consist of an uncertain form made in London-area post-medieval redware (context [34]) and this has the appearance of an upended deep flared bowl, the open base being splayed with pronounced thumbing. The vessel is only glazed externally with little attempt made to finish the interior. This item could have been made in either Greenwich or Deptford, although there is a remote possibility that it originates from the kilns at Woolwich. The form has not been identified amongst pottery wasters recovered from Deptford or Woolwich (Jarrett 2004; Pryor and Blockley 1978).

The pottery has the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from and the stove tile indicates that it was derived from a high-status or merchant-class household. Further archaeological investigation of the site could be of interest as the site is located on the periphery of an industrial area of Greenwich (clay tobacco pipe makers are known to have been working on Roan Street to the south of the site from the end of the 17th century onwards: Bowsher 2007). It is therefore interesting that the high status stove tile occurs away from the higher status area of Greenwich to the east and is present in a lower socio-economic area of the town. There are no recommendations for further work at this stage although the importance of the assemblage should be reviewed in the event of further work on the study area.



Plate 1: Stove Tile from Creek Road

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APPENDIX 3: ANIMAL BONE

Evaluation of animal bone recovered from Creek Road, Greenwich, London SE10 9SW (CRK14)

Kevin Rielly, August 2014

Introduction

The site was located just west of Greenwich Market and the Cutty Sark DLR station, sandwiched between Creek Road and Bardsley Lane. Excavations provided a selection of layers and cut features dating from the 17th to the 19th centuries. Animal bones were recovered from two deposits [4] dated between 1665 and 1750, and [34] dated 1770 to 1820.

Description of faunal assemblage by phase

The site assemblage amounted to just 10 fragments, 9 from [4] and one from [34], all of which were well preserved and at least 25% complete. The larger collection, from [4] consisted of 4 cattle bones (2 humeri, a tibia and a calcaneus), 4 sheep/goat (a scapula, pelvis, femur and a metatarsus) and one sheep-size fragment (a rib); while the single bone from [34] is a pig mandible. There is a notable 1st year component amongst these bones, with three out of the four cattle bones (all but one humerus) probably from the same calf, in addition to the sheep/goat pelvis which clearly derives from a lamb aged between 3 and 6 months. One of the cattle bones (the tibia) has been extensively butchered with several heavy chop marks to the lateral and medial shaft just proximal to the distal end. Finally, the pig mandible from [34] clearly represents an adult boar, with butchery marks demonstrating that this bone had been severed from its pair by an axial chop from a posterior direction. These collections suggest the deposition of mixed consumer and processing (butchers) waste incorporating a limited though typical array of post-medieval London food species, here including the calf bones, no doubt representing several veal cuts or possibly a major part of just one veal carcass.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

This rather small bone collection is well preserved and well dated. The quantity is undoubtedly too small to warrant any conclusions regarding the use of animal products in this area at this time. However there is clearly some potential regarding the attainment of a suitably sized assemblage, here assuming similar levels of deposition, preservation and dating amongst the remaining portions of this excavation area. Comparisons can best be made with the substantial 18th and 19th century collections found at 4-19 Stockwell Street (Rielly 2012 and Rielly in prep), this site situated some 250-300m to the south-east.

References

Rielly, K, 2012 *Assessment of animal bone recovered from 4-19 Stockwell Street, Greenwich, London, SE10 9BD (SKQ10)*, unpub PCA report

Rielly, K, in prep 'The animal bones', in J, Taylor *Excavations at 4-19 Stockwell Street, Greenwich, London, SE10 9BD*, unpub PCA monograph

APPENDIX 4: GLASS

Glass spot dating index (CLW14)

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

The glass recovered from the archaeological investigation consists of one fragment. The glass dates to the post-medieval period. The condition of the glass is good, although in a fragmentary condition. The material appears to have been deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. The glass was recovered from one context.

Spot dating index

Context [4], spot date: early 16th- early 17th century

Beaker or goblet: one fragment made in amber coloured soda glass with eleven thin horizontal white glass trails, simple rim finish, 70mm in diameter. The soda glass body is slightly weathered. Beakers decorated in this style are dated to the early 17th century, while pedestal goblets with horizontal trails are earlier and date to the early 16th century (Wilmot 2002).

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass has some significance at a local level and indicates a form that was likely to be the material culture derived from a middle or high socio-economic household or one belonging to a merchant class. The main potential of the glass is to date the contexts it was recovered from in addition to informing upon the socio-economic status of the household it was derived from. The fragment of glass merits publication and illustration as recommendations for further work.

Reference

Willmott, H. 2002, Early post-medieval vessel glass in England, c. 1500-1670. Council for British Archaeology Research Report 132.

APPENDIX 5: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

Clay tobacco pipes spot dating index (CRK13)

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (one box). All of the fragments are in a good condition, indicating fairly rapid deposition after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur in one context as a small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. All of the clay tobacco pipes (twelve fragments, comprised of eight bowls and four stems, none of which are unstratified) were classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) and 18th-century bowls are according to Oswald (1975).

SPOT DATING INDEX

Context [4], spot date: 1700-1740

Part	Bowl type	Earliest date	Latest date	First name initial	Last name initial	No. of bowls/ Stem fragments
Bowl	OS10	1700	1740			1
Bowl	OS10	1700	1740	?	?	2
Bowl	OS10	1700	1740	H	?P	1
Bowl	OS10	1700	1740	H	P	3
Bowl	OS10	1700		E	S	1
Stem		1580	1910			4

Total: eight bowls, four stems

Clay tobacco pipe makers

H P: Henry Prick, 1704, Crane Street, Greenwich

E S: possibly Edward Sheereman, 1696 (London area) (Oswald 1975, 145), however eight OS10 bowls initialled ES were recovered from an excavation at Borthwick and Paynes Wharf, Deptford (BPZ06: Jarrett 2008) and indicates that he was a local clay tobacco pipe maker.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The assemblage has some significance at a local level as local clay tobacco pipe makers are represented in the material. Further to this clay tobacco pipe makers are documented as working to the south of the site on Roan Road Street from the end of the 17th century until the 19th century (Bowsher 2007). The main potential of the clay tobacco pipes is to date the contexts it was recovered from in addition to a better understanding of the local clay tobacco pipe industry. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage, however if further work is undertaken on the site then the significance of the material should be reviewed.

Reference

Atkinson D. and Oswald. A., 1969, 'London clay tobacco pipes'. *Journal of British Archaeology Association*, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171-227.

Bowsher, J. 2007, Greenwich tobacco pipes, *Soc Clay Pipe Res Newsletter* 72, 35-46.

Jarrett, C. 2008 'Assessment of the Clay Tobacco Pipe' In: A. Haslam, Payne's & Borthwick Wharf Borthwick Street, Deptford, London Borough of Greenwich: Archaeological excavation. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd unpublished report

Oswald, A. 1975, Clay pipes for the Archaeologist, *British Archaeological Reports*, British series, No.14.

APPENDIX 6: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-187623

Project details

Project name An Archaeological evaluation at Land between Creek Road and Bardsley Lane, Royal Borough of Greenwich

Short description of the project An Archaeological evaluation at land between Creek Road and Bardsley Lane, Royal Borough of Greenwich, SE10 9SW. Three evaluation trenches recorded natural terrace gravels to the south of the site and an extensive sequence of alluvium to the north and the River Thames. Late post-medieval features were recorded including a large pit, ditch and posthole. Also recorded were late 19th century foundations relating to the Central Sunday School known to be extant on the site from at least 1867. Modern deposits completed the sequence.

Project dates Start: 04-08-2014 End: 08-08-2014

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes CRK13 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)

Monument type PITS Post Medieval

Monument type DITCH Post Medieval

Monument type MASONRY FOUNDATIONS Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"

PCA Report Number: R11828

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

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

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

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON GREENWICH GREENWICH Creek Road and Bardsley Lane

Postcode SE10 9SW

Study area 0.23 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 3811 7768 51.4806874077 -0.0108664395935 51 28 50 N 000 00 39 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 3.53m Max: 3.80m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

Project originator brief Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service

Project originator design Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project director/manager Helen Hawkins

Project supervisor Neil Hawkins

Type of sponsor/funding body of Developer

Project archives

PCA Report Number: R11828

Physical Archive LAARC
recipient

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Media "Text","Database","Survey"
available

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological evaluation at Land between Creek Road and Bardsley
Lane, Royal Borough of Greenwich

Author(s)/Editor(s) Hawkins, N.

Date 2014

Issuer or Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
publisher

Place of issue or London
publication

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