

**8-10 LONDON ROAD,
CRAYFORD, BEXLEY, DA1 4BH**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF BEXLEY**

**PLANNING REFERENCE:
13/01427/FULM**

PCA REPORT NO: 11858

SITE CODE: LOO14

SEPTEMBER 2014



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY


DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

8-10 LONDON ROAD, CRAYFORD,
BEXLEY, DA1 4BH

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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An Archaeological Evaluation

Site Code: LOO14

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 5136 7479

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Bexley

Planning Reference: 13/01427/FULM

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between the 8th and 11th of September 2014 at 8-10 London Rd, Crayford DA1 4BH in the London Borough of Bexley.
- 1.2 An archaeological evaluation trench was excavated within the footprint of the proposed building upon the site. The aim of the evaluation was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site, to determine the presence or absence of any surviving archaeology and how the proposed works would or would not affect those remains.
- 1.3 The evaluation witnessed that early 20th century terracing of the site had severely truncated the archaeological horizon; however a pit and a posthole dating to the post-medieval period were recorded within the base of the trench, the details of which are set out below. Both the features were underlain by the natural gravel deposits of the area.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between the 8th and 11th of September 2014 at 8-10 London Rd, Crayford DA1 4BH, (Figure 1). The project was designed and managed by Chris Mayo of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and was commissioned by Bonds Builders Ltd. The archaeological work was supervised by Guy Seddon.
- 2.2 The evaluation was conducted prior to the re-development of a former light industrial site to provide a new residential development.
- 2.3 The site is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TQ 5136 7479 and lies within an Archaeological Interest Area as defined by the London Borough of Bexley. The site comprises a sub rectangular parcel of land. The site is bounded to the north by Bexley Lane, to the west by gardens of houses, to the south by London Road and to the east by Crayford High Street (Figure 2). The site currently comprises open land with a concrete slab and trees, and measures c. 2,000 sq m.
- 2.4 An archaeological desk based assessment was previously prepared for the site (MoLAS 2006) to accompany a previous planning application.
- 2.5 The Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Bexley, Mark Stevenson of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) at English Heritage, monitored the project on behalf of the LPA.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications. Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.
- 3.1.2 In considering any proposal for development, including allocations in emerging development plans, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

- 3.2.1 Additional relevant planning strategy framework is provided by The London Plan, published January 2011. It includes the following policy of relevance to archaeology within central London:

Historic environments and landscapes

POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Strategic

- A London's heritage assets and historical 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 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 decision

- C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.
- D Development affecting heritage assets and their setting 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 assets or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that assets.

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 organizations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their setting where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Bexley

- 3.3.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Bexley, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which it is custodian. Relevant policy statements for the protection of the buried archaeological resource within the borough are contained within the Bexley Core Strategy, adopted February 2012.

Policy CS19 Heritage and archaeology

4.10 Heritage and archaeology

4.10.1 The historic environment forms part of Bexley's suburban identity and cultural heritage. It incorporates a wide variety of assets and can help support the borough's communities, particularly through tourism, leisure and recreation.

4.10.2 Archaeology, specifically the remains below the ground, provides evidence of the evolution of development and settlements in this area. All remains are unique and represent a finite and non-renewable resource.

4.10.3 Bexley's heritage and archaeological assets comprise historic parks and gardens, scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings and structures, buildings of local architectural and historic interest, conservation areas, and areas of archaeological search. All of these assets contribute to the heritage of our built environment and add to the attractiveness of the borough.

Policy CS19 Heritage and archaeology

The Council will manage its heritage and archaeological assets, whilst seeking opportunities to make the most of these assets, including adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change. This will enhance the local sense of place and underpin the revitalisation and development of the borough, including promoting the visitor economy.

This will be achieved by:

- a promoting the borough's heritage assets, such as Danson Mansion, Hall Place and Gardens, Crossness Beam Engine House and Red House;
- b reviewing the status of existing and identifying new heritage and archaeological assets;
- c conserving and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, their setting, and the wider historic environment, including statutorily listed buildings; locally listed buildings of architectural or historic interest, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, and archaeological sites;
- d protecting heritage assets from development that is likely to adversely impact on the

- e significance, integrity, character or appearance of an asset or its setting;
- e supporting historic restoration schemes through partnership working and seeking funding to enhance heritage and archaeological assets in an appropriate and sympathetic manner; and
- f retaining, in situ, archaeological evidence within sites, wherever possible.

Where archaeological evidence cannot be retained, the appropriate levels of archaeological investigation and recording should be undertaken prior to the redevelopment of the site.

Policy CS19 justification

- 4.10.4 This policy seeks to ensure that Bexley's heritage assets, including buildings, sites and locations of architectural and archaeological interest, are preserved and enhanced and their contribution to the borough's identity is recognised (Map 4.9).
- 4.10.5 Some of the most important assets are listed buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments, which the Council will protect in line with national requirements, including, where appropriate, helping to identify the optimum viable use that is compatible with conserving their historic structure, character and setting.
- 4.10.6 The borough has over one hundred entries for statutorily listed buildings and structures. These include the Grade 1 listed Danson Mansion, Hall Place and Gardens, Crossness Beam Engine House, and Red House and its well head.
- 4.10.7 Bexley has 23 conservation areas that it will seek to conserve and enhance. It has also identified over 400 buildings of local interest, which contribute to the character of the borough. Whilst these have no additional statutory protection, the Council recognises their importance and will seek their retention. Prior to adoption of the Core Strategy, Bexley reviewed all of its 23 conservation areas and its 'Local List' of buildings. No significant changes to designations are proposed.
- 4.10.8 The borough also has a wealth of archaeological remains, which represent a storehouse of historic information, including evidence of the evolution of development and settlements in the borough. Archaeological sites should be retained in situ wherever possible, and an appropriate level of archaeological investigation and documentation should be undertaken. This policy will also provide a mechanism to manage new archaeological evidence.
- 4.10.9 The Council supports regeneration and development schemes that make use of historic assets in an appropriate and sympathetic manner. It will also keep under review its heritage and archaeological assets. This includes its Conservation Area Appraisal Management Plans, locally listed buildings reviews and the Heritage at Risk Register. Research in this regard has indicated that Bexley's heritage faces various challenges, including small incremental changes to buildings, low quality maintenance and environmental impacts such as traffic congestion and graffiti.
- 4.10.10 The Council will seek opportunities to support the identification of heritage assets in the borough, as well as supporting restoration of historic assets, for example, through

grants from the Historic Building Fund and support of Bexley Heritage Trust and similar organisations. There are also a number of specific projects being undertaken in the borough to preserve and enhance our heritage and archaeology, including works to Crossness Pumping Station involving various partners to create a museum.

4.10.11 The policy will be further implemented through specific policies that will be set out in future policy documents, such as a development plan document that deals with detailed sites and policies, where appropriate and necessary.

3.4 Site Specific Planning Background

3.4.1 Planning consent has been approved for redevelopment on the site under application number 13/01427/FULM. The consent comprises the re-development of a former light industrial/commercial site to provide a new residential development of 30 units. The proposal includes parking for 25 cars at ground level with parking for 11 of the cars in the Undercroft level, access for a refuse vehicle, the provision of affordable housing units and appropriate planning obligations.

3.4.2 A planning condition (number 9) referring to archaeology has been attached to the planning consent. The condition is given below, along with its informatives:

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.”

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.

3.4.3 The Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Bexley, Mark Stevenson of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) at English Heritage, when consulted about the planning application, stated that:

I recommend that the archaeological interest can be progressed by the application of a limited programme of trial trench evaluation for which a suitable specification will need to be prepared by the developer appointed archaeological practice and for it to be approved before its implementation. The results to be presented as a report will enable judgement to be made as to whether there are continued archaeological implications and if so how it may be mitigated.

3.4.4 The fieldwork herein reported has been preceded by the preparation of a desk-based assessment (MoLAS 2006) and has followed the methodology contained within an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2014).

4 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A detailed geological and topographical background has been compiled for the site (MoLAS 2006) and is summarised below.
- 4.2 The site of 8-10 London rd, Crayford (NGR 551328 174784) is situated on the north side of London Rd and is bounded by a public house car park to the east, by a Citroen dealership to the west and by garages to the north.
- 4.3 The site is situated c.200m to the north of the River Cray. Ground level of the southern area of the site is c.6.9m OD and rises to c.8.4m OD at the northern edge of the site.
- 4.4 The British Geological Survey map of the area (sheet 271) shows that the southern area of the site is situated on alluvium while the northern half of the site is on gravel. An archaeological evaluation at the Acorn Industrial Estate site c. 515m to the east recorded peat, forming part of the alluvial sequence, at 2.74m OD (0.75m below ground level), underlying alluvium was at 2.24m OD (1.25m below ground level) and the underlying gravel was at 2.14m OD (1.35m below ground level).
- 4.5 The evaluation revealed natural gravel across the site at a height of between 6.25m OD and 6.17m OD. This was overlain by c.1.20m of made ground and concrete.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A detailed archaeological and historical background has been compiled for the site (MoLAS 2006) and is summarised below.

5.2 Early Prehistoric

- 5.2.1 Palaeolithic animal bones, including mammoth and deer antler, a human skull and flints were found during gravel extraction to the south west of the site although the location of them is unclear. A number of other Palaeolithic finds have been recorded from the Crayford area. Neolithic and Bronze Age material was located c. 100m to the south-east of the site.

5.3 Iron Age and Roman

- 5.3.1 A possible ditched enclosure dating to the Iron Age is recorded at the Glebe Road Estate, 435m to the north-west of the site. Further Iron Age material was found 320m to the north-east of the site.
- 5.3.2 The site is adjacent to a Roman Road (Watling Street/London Road) and adjacent to a Roman settlement. It has been suggested that a Roman settlement was located at Crayford, possibly the road station known as *Noviomago*. A number of Roman buildings have been identified near the site, with the closest being the remains of a possible foundation on the edge of the River Cray, located c. 60m to the south of the site. A possible villa has also been found c. 505m to the south-west of the site. Roadside cemeteries are also a possibility. A high status burial was found 525m to the west of the site. A Roman chalk mine was found 600m north-east of the site.

5.4 Saxon and Medieval

- 5.4.1 The site was located adjacent to the main road out of London during the Saxon period, but may have lain in marshy ground. Approximately 400m to the north-west of the site was the assumed site of the battle of Crayford where the Jutes defeated the Britons in AD 450, establishing Kent as the first Saxon kingdom in Britain. An early medieval inhumation was found in the 19th century c. 190m to the south-east of the site.
- 5.4.2 No finds relating to the medieval period have been recorded in the area. The site probably lay in pasture land or woodland during this period. The site lay within the Manor of Erhede, the early medieval name for Crayford, which was held by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

5.5 Post Medieval

- 5.5.1 The Andrews, Drury and Herbert map of 1769 shows the site in an open area to the west of the main settlement of Crayford. The 1839 Tithe Map also shows the site as empty land.
- 5.5.2 The first substantial buildings on the site appear to have been built in the mid 19th century. The 1860s Ordnance Survey map shows a long narrow building on the western boundary, a small rectangular building in the north-western corner, two small square structures on the western boundary and a small square structure in the south-eastern corner. The rest of the site is shown as open land. The same layout is shown on the 1897 Ordnance Survey map. The 1909 Ordnance Survey map shows a public hall now known as the Crayford Centre, had been built in the south-eastern corner of the site and further buildings had been constructed

elsewhere in the site boundary.

- 5.5.3 By the 1930s the site had been completely developed. By 1962, all these buildings had been demolished and a single building constructed in the centre of the site, labelled 'depot', with 'works' along the northern boundary.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The evaluation was conducted according to an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of archaeological remains.
- 6.2 A single trench was excavated across the footprint of the proposed development building (Figure 2). During the excavation the alignment of the trench was rotated slightly from the one proposed in the WSI due to the presence asbestos towards the north of the original area.
- 6.3 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide flat ditching bucket was used under archaeological supervision to remove non-archaeological soils down to the highest archaeological horizon or natural level. The trench as broken out measured 22m by 4m at ground level in case of the need to step it further down. Upon the initial machining it was discovered that this would not be necessary, and therefore the excavated trench measured 20m by 1.8m as designed within the WSI.
- 6.4 Following the opening of the trench it was cleaned and all features identified were investigated by hand. Investigation was intended to identifying the extent and nature of the deposits and to recover dating evidence. The deposits, fills, and features were assigned individual context numbers.
- 6.5 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 and presented in PCAs *Fieldwork Operations Manual 1* (Taylor 2007). 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.
- 6.6 A photographic record of the investigations was made using digital formats.
- 6.7 A Temporary Bench Marks was installed on the site via GPS surveying equipment; this equipment was also used to record the trench location to the OS grid.
- 6.8 Upon the completion of the archaeological work the trench was backfilled under archaeological supervision.
- 6.9 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 LOO14.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 1

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 The earliest horizon encountered within this trench was the natural gravels [5] that formed the basal limit of excavation. This was composed of loosely compacted mid yellow and brown gravel within a slightly sandy matrix and was located at a height of between 6.25m OD and 6.17m OD.

7.1.2 Numerous roots and rootlets were found and tested at the surface of the gravels.

7.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval

7.2.1 Cutting into the natural deposits, at a height of 6.22m OD, were posthole [2] and pit [4]. Posthole [2] measured 0.50m north-south by 0.45m east-west and had a depth of 0.30m. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides that broke sharply from the surface and also had a sharp break to a flat base. The single fill [1] comprised firmly compacted, dark grey silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. It contained a single small sherd of Mill Green pottery dating to 1270-1350 (*pers comm* C. Jarrett, PCA), which was residual in nature as the feature also contained peg tile dated to between 1600 and 1800 (*pers comm* K. Hayward, PCA) and disarticulated animal bones.

7.2.2 Pit [3] was ovoid in plan, measuring 0.90m north-south by 0.60m east-west and was 0.20m deep. Breaking sharply from the surface the steep sides became concaved as they went down creating a moderate break to the flat base. It contained a single fill [3], a firmly compacted, dark greyish brown silty sandy gravel from which disarticulated pig bones were recovered but no dating.

7.3 Phase 3: Modern

7.3.1 Sealing the features was a sequence of modern made ground, up to a thickness of c.1.20m. Glass and ceramic bottles associated with the bottling depot erected on the site in the early 20th century were recovered from the made ground, just above the natural horizon.

7.3.2 A small service trench was excavated during the course of the evaluation in order to connect the developers hut to a mains electricity supply (Figure 2). This was located to the south of the site, just inside the main gate. It was noted that there was 0.20m of concrete sealing >0.30m of hardcore rubble.

8 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

8.1 Phase 1: Natural

8.1.1 The natural gravel deposits [5] that underlay the site were exposed along the length of the trench with levels ranging from 6.25m OD in the north-east to 6.17m OD in the south-west which corresponds with data from the recent geotechnical investigation carried out by Southern Testing (data logs supplied to PCA).

8.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval

8.2.1 Although posthole [2] was found in isolation it corresponds to the location of a northeast-southwest property boundary that is first seen on the 1860s Ordnance Survey map (MoLAS 2006, Fig 5), located towards the east of the site. This boundary demarcates a small, square parcel of land that is still visible on the 1985 edition. It is possible that the possible is a relic of this land boundary.

8.2.2 Pit [4] contained no dating evidence and it has been tentatively placed within the post-medieval period. Cartographic sources help to place it to pre-1909, as this is when the first major development of the site took place transforming the area from open land.

8.3 Phase 3: Modern

8.3.1 Overlying the archaeological horizon was a sequence of 20th century made ground associated with the bottling plant, which in turn was sealed by current day concrete and block paving yard surfaces.

9 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Original Research Objectives

9.1.1 The following research objectives were put forth in the Written Scheme of Investigation and these can now be addressed:

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

9.1.2 The natural topography of the site appears to have been terraced during the construction of the bottling plant in the 20th century. The initial indication of this is that although the study site is located upon the side of a steep hill, it is remarkably flat, while all the land that surrounds it rises visibly. The site survey carried out in 2005 (Acad Mapping) demonstrates that the southern two-thirds of the site notes a rise in level from 7.09m OD in the south to 7.36m OD in the north, a rise of 0.27m. This then steps up to a plateau at c.8.45m OD, which continues to the northern site boundary. Directly over this boundary the level steps up again to c. 9.48m OD, an immediate rise of 1.03m. Over a comparative distance the heights on Crayford High Street, located just to the east of the study area rise from 7.26m OD in the south to 9.27m OD in the north, a rise of 2.01m.

9.1.3 The topographic evidence therefore attests to 20th century terracing of the site for the construction of the industrial units.

To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric and Roman activity.

9.1.4 There was no evidence of such activity in the area of the site.

To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.

9.1.5 Apart from a single residual sherd of pottery within post-medieval posthole [2] there was no evidence of medieval activity in the area of the site.

To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.

9.1.6 Two features dating to the post-medieval period were discovered on the site, posthole [2] and pit [4]. These had been truncated horizontally by the aforementioned terracing of the site. The posthole possibly relates to northwest-southeast aligned property boundary first seen on the 1860s Ordnance Survey map, whilst the pit was probably for the deposition of waste when the area was open ground prior to the development of the site in the early 20th century.

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

9.1.7 The only archaeological period represented on the site was the late post-medieval. This had been horizontally truncated by early 20th century terracing of the study area, suggesting that only the bases of the deepest features could remain intact, with smaller and more ephemeral features disappearing altogether.

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

9.1.8 It is apparent from the work of the evaluation that the post-depositional impacts have had a severe, but not total, effect on the preservation of the archaeology. Not only are there deep concrete foundations but it is apparent from topographic data that terracing of the hillside upon which the site is located took place during its development in the early 20th century.

9.2 Conclusions and Recommendations

- 9.2.1 The evaluation has demonstrated a locally truncated natural horizon at the southern end of the site which has been impacted by modern terracing to create a level building platform. The natural slope of the site means that some, limited survival of deeper cut features is evident. This activity is probably limited to post-medieval land division and rubbish disposal. Furthermore, a small test-pit which was excavated near to the site entrance at the southern end by London Road to connect a site service demonstrated disturbed modern material to a depth of at least 0.5m, in an area where the proposal entails only shallow surface works for development access.
- 9.2.2 Given the paucity of the archaeological remains PCA does not recommend any further work for this development.

9.3 Publication and Archive

- 9.3.1 The results of the site investigation will be published by PCA as a summary in the annual 'Round-Up' of *London Archaeologist*.
- 9.3.2 Upon approval this report and with confirmation that the condition is discharged the complete archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre under the unique site code LOO14.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Bond Builders and Contractors Ltd for commissioning the work, and to the crew on site for their assistance. We would also like to thank Mark Stevenson of English Heritage for monitoring the project.
- 10.2 The author would like to thank Jim Heathcote for his help in the field, Richard Archer for the survey, Chris Cooper for organising the logistics, Kevin Hayward and Chris Jarrett for dating the finds, Josephine Brown for the illustrations and Chris Mayo for his project management and editing.

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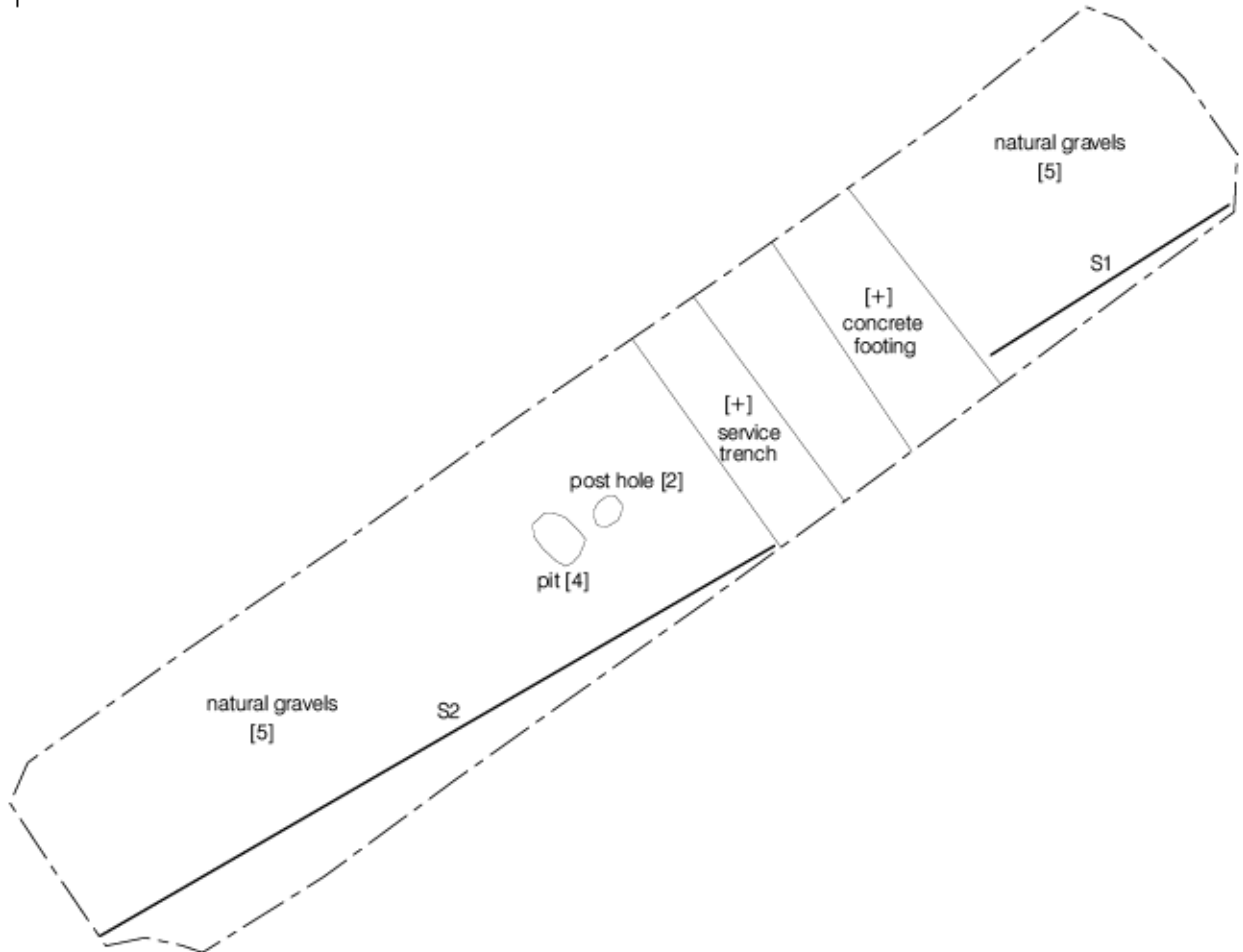


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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4

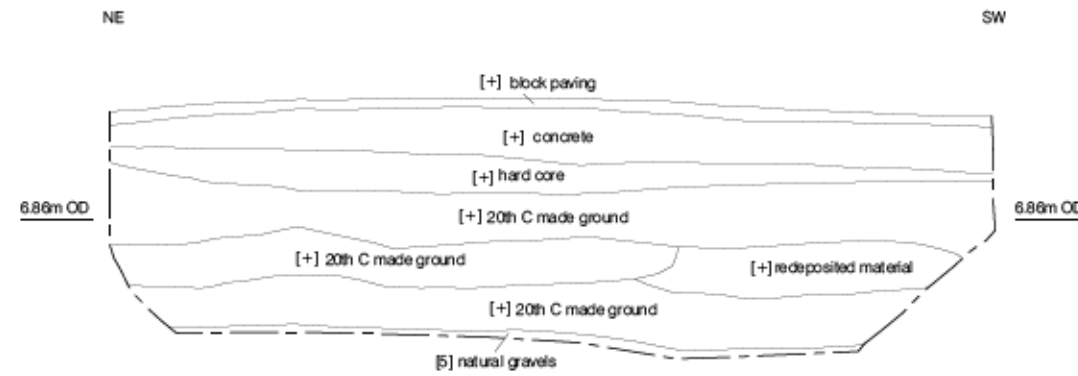


Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:625 at A4

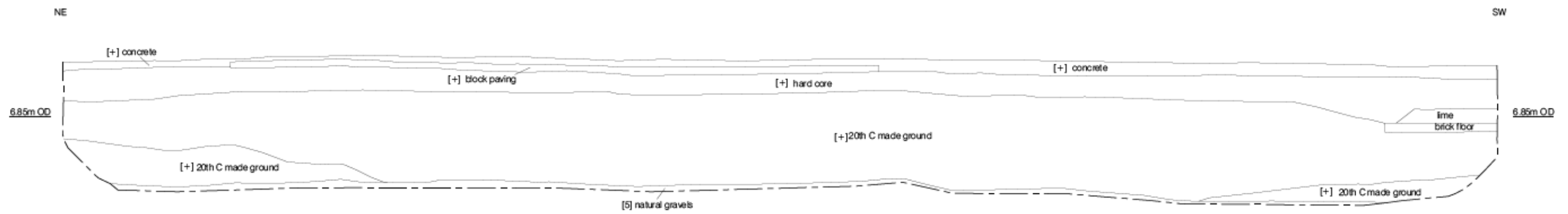


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Figure 3
Trench Plan
1:125 at A4



Section 1
North west facing



Section 2
North west facing



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Figure 4
Sections 1 and 2
1:40 at A3

Plate 1: Trench 1, looking NE



Plate 2: Trench 1, looking SW



Plate 3: Representative Section



Plate 4: Posthole [2] & Pit [4]



APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
LOO14	1	1	TR1	*	Fill	Fill of [2]	Post-med	2
LOO14	2	1	TR1	*	Cut	Posthole	Post-med	2
LOO14	3	1	TR1	*	Fill	Fill of [4]	Post-med	2
LOO14	4	1	TR1	*	Cut	Pit	Post-med	2
LOO14	5	1	TR1	1, 2	Layer	Natural Gravels	Natural	1

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-190143

Project details

Project name	8-10 London Road, Crayford, Bexley, DA1 4BH
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation trench was excavated within the footprint of the proposed building upon the site. The evaluation showed that early 20th century terracing of the site had severely truncated the archaeological horizon, however the base of a pit and posthole dating to the post-medieval period were recorded within the base of the trench. Both the features were underlain by the natural gravel deposits of the area.
Project dates	Start: 08-09-2014 End: 11-09-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LOO14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	13/01427/FULM - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	POSTHOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS BOTTLES Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BEXLEY CRAYFORD 8-10 London Road
Postcode	DA1 4BH
Study area	2000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 5136 7479 51.4513187832 0.178587670769 51 27 04 N 000 10 42 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6.17m Max: 6.25m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Guy Seddon
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bonds Builders and Contractors Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	LOO14
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	LOO14
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	LOO14
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	8-10 London Road, Crayford, Bexley, DA1 4BH; An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Seddon, G.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R11858
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Place of issue or publication	Brockley, London
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Entered on	17 September 2014

PCA

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