

**SOUTH OF BARDSLEY
LANE
LONDON SE10
ROYAL BOROUGH OF
GREENWICH**

**ASSESSMENT OF AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EXCAVATION**

CRK 14

MARCH 2015



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

LAND SOUTH OF BARDSLEY LANE
LONDON SE10
LONDON BOROUGH OF GREENWICH

EXCAVATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			K3266
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Peter Boyer		March 2015
Graphics Prepared by:	Jennifer Simonson		March 2015
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown	<i>J. Simonson</i>	March 2015
Project Manager Sign-off:	Jon Butler	<i>J. Butler</i>	March 2015

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

**An Assessment of Archaeological Investigations on Land South of
Bardsley Lane, Royal Borough of Greenwich, London SE10 9SW**

Local Planning Authority: Royal Borough of Greenwich

Planning Ref: 13/0364/F & 13/0365/C

Site Code: CRK14

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 38165 77656

Written by Peter Boyer

Project Manager: Helen Hawkins

Post-Excavation Manager: Jon Butler

Commissioning Client: Bouygues UK

Contractor:

**Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London
SE4 2PD**

Tel: 020 7639 9091

Fax: 020 7733 7896

E-mail: hhawkins@pre-construct.com

Web: www.pre-construct.com

**© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
March 2015**

The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

1	Abstract	4
2	Introduction	5
3	Planning Background	8
4	Geology and Topography	13
5	Archaeological and Historical Background	14
6	Archaeological Methodology	19
7	Archaeological Sequence	20
8	Research Questions	38
9	Importance of the Results, Further Work and Publication Outline	42
10	Contents of the Archive	45
11	Acknowledgements	46
12	Bibliography	47

Appendices

Appendix 1	Context Index	49
Appendix 2	Pottery Assessment by Chris Jarrett	54
Appendix 3	Building Material Assessment by Kevin Hayward	63
Appendix 4	Clay Tobacco Pipe Assessment by Chris Jarrett	73
Appendix 5	Glass Assessment by Chris Jarrett	78
Appendix 6	Metal and Small finds Assessment by Märit Gaimster	83
Appendix 7	Animal Bone Assessment by Kevin Rielly	87
Appendix 8	Slag Assessment by Lynne Keys	91
Appendix 9	OASIS Data Collection Form	92

Illustrations

Figures

Figure 1	Site Location	6
Figure 2	Detailed Site and Excavation Area Location	7
Figure 3	Phase 2: Late Medieval/Early Post-Medieval	28
Figure 4	Phase 3: Late 17 th – Early 18 th century	29
Figure 5	Phase 4: Mid – Late 18 th century	30
Figure 6	Phase 5: 19 th – Early 20 th century	31

Plates

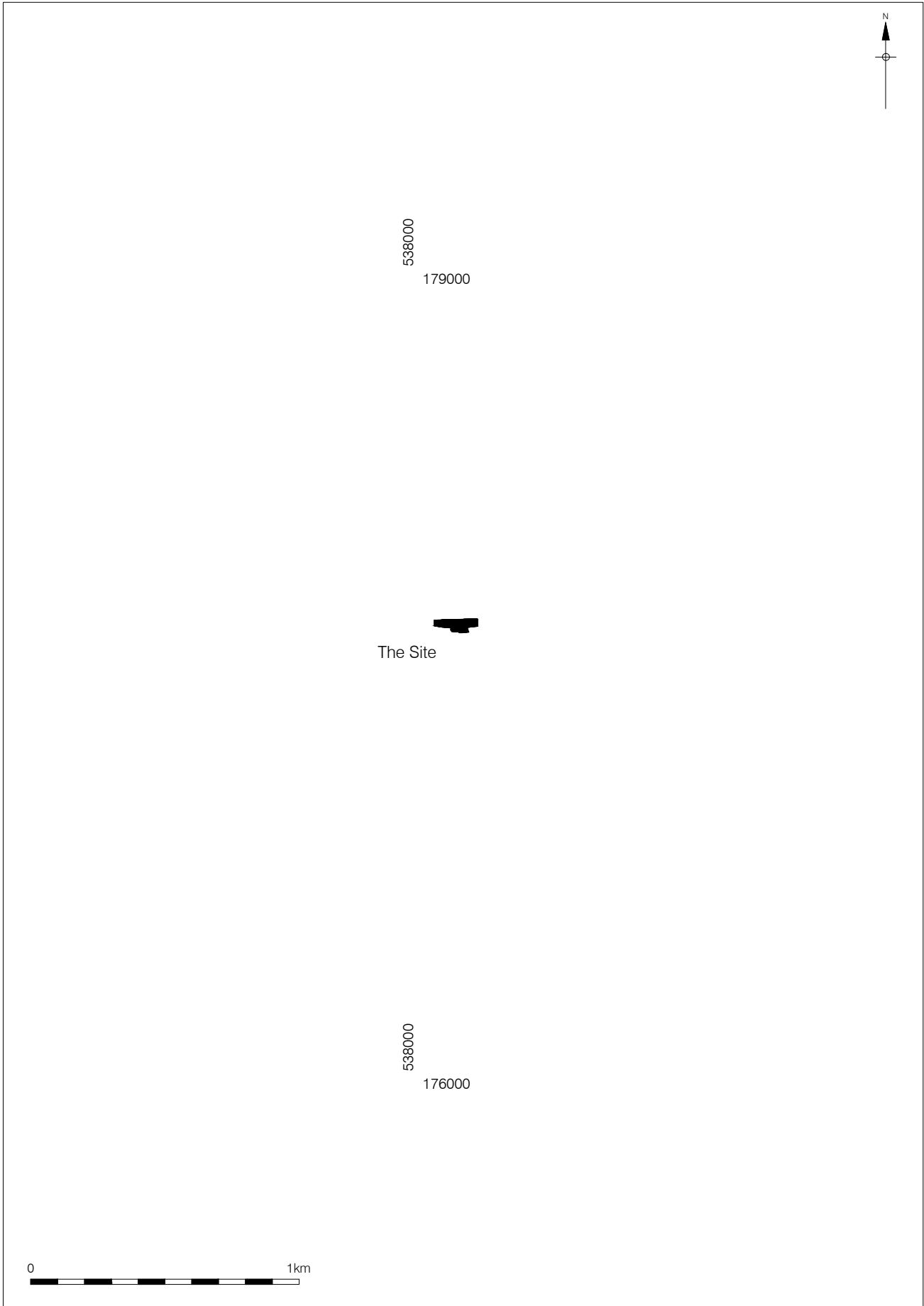
Plate 1	The Excavation Area, Looking North	32
Plate 2	The Excavation Area, Looking East	33
Plate 3	The Excavation Area, Looking East	33
Plate 4	Tree Throw [107], Looking South (Scale: 0.5m)	33
Plate 5	Posthole [99], Looking North (Scale: 0.5m)	34
Plate 6	Early 17 th -Century Stove Tile from Pit [121]	34
Plate 7	Pit [68], Looking East (Scale: 0.5m)	35
Plate 8	Pit [63], Looking North (Scale: 1m)	35
Plate 9	Pit [48], Looking East (Scale: 0.5m)	35
Plate 10	Pit [52], Looking West (Scale: 1m)	36
Plate 11	Dog Burial [77], Looking East (Scale: 0.5m)	36
Plate 12	Pit [92], Looking South (Scale: 0.5m)	36
Plate 13	Pit [74], Looking East (Scale: 0.5m)	37
Plate 14	Soakaway [100], Looking North (Scale: 0.5m)	37

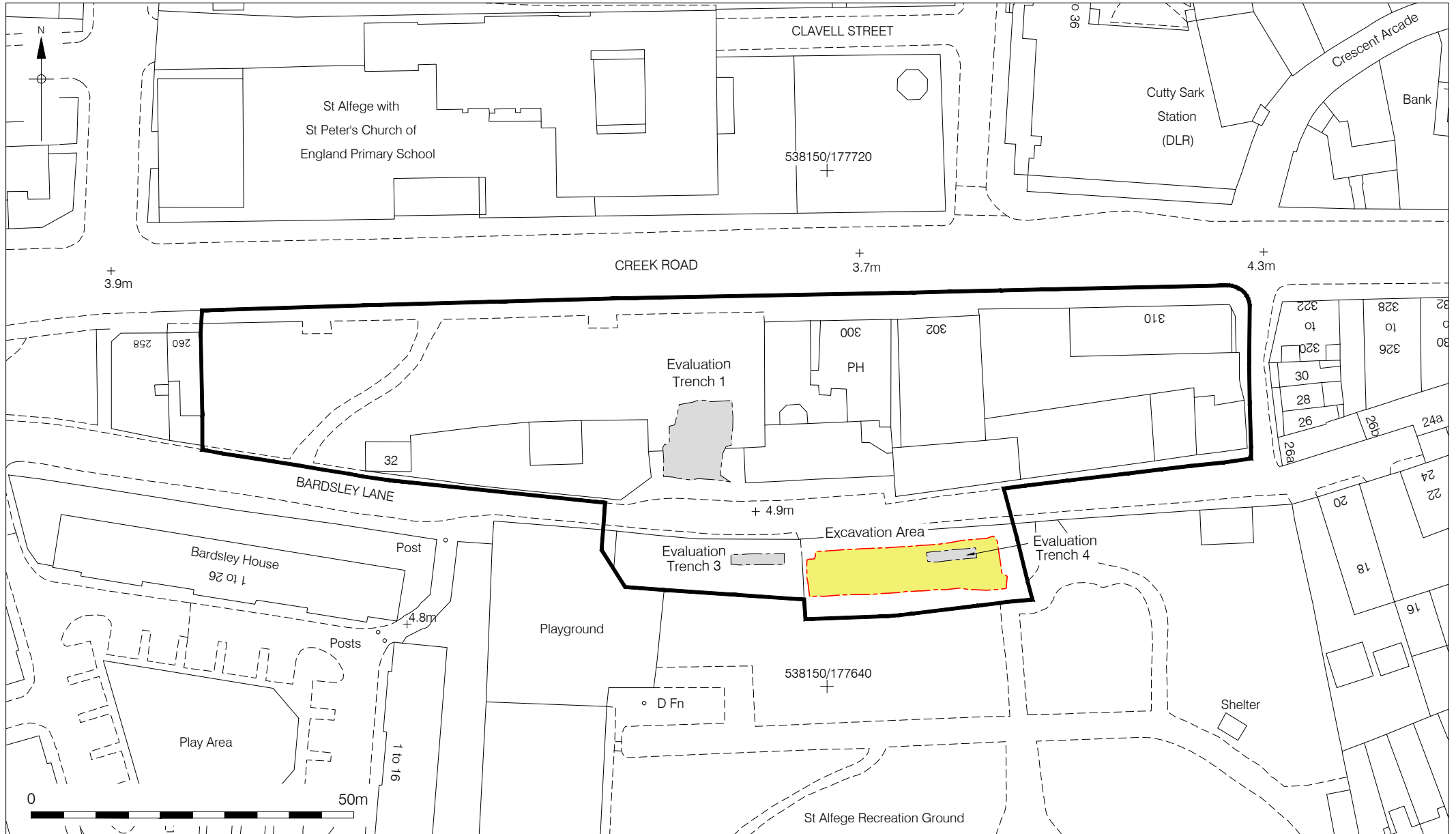
1 Abstract

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd carried out an archaeological excavation on land south of Bardsley Lane, Greenwich between 10th and 27th of November 2014. This followed an evaluation, which had indicated that archaeological deposits, predominantly of post-medieval date, survived on the site. The work was carried out prior to redevelopment of the site for residential and commercial purposes.
- 1.2 A small number of finds were recovered, which indicated a presence in the area in the Roman period, but these were all found residually and there does not appear to have been significant activity at this time. Residual medieval material was also recovered and activity on the site at this time appears to have been represented by two postholes located at the south of the excavation area, which may have been associated with a small timber structure.
- 1.3 Although residual artefactual material of early post-medieval date was recovered from a number of features, the first significant phase of occupation appears to have commenced in the late 17th or early 18th century. One or more timber structures, aligned approximately parallel with Bardsley Lane appear to have been located north of the excavation area, with a number of contemporary features to the south probably being associated with these. Finds from these features, which mostly saw secondary use as refuse depositories, indicated domestic activity of a generally low status, though some of the residual finds of slightly earlier date suggested higher status occupation in the area.
- 1.4 Occupation of the site continued throughout the 18th century and into the 19th century though far fewer features associated with these later phases of activity were extant in the area investigated, the latest finds recovered from excavated archaeological features dating to the early 20th century.
- 1.5 Little evidence of activity associated with a former cemetery, which had occupied the southern part of the site, was found during the investigation, apart from a few tombstone fragments recovered from 18th- and 19th-century pits. Buildings evident on early maps of the area appeared to have been completely destroyed, their remains probably being present in the extensive rubble overburden removed prior to the excavation.

2 Introduction

- 2.1 This assessment details the results and working methods an archaeological excavation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) at land between Creek Road and Bardsley Lane and south of Bardsley Lane in the Royal Borough of Greenwich (Figures 1 & 2). The archaeological work was commissioned by Bouygues UK and was undertaken between 10th and 27th of November 2014 to discharge conditions attached to planning permissions (Application Numbers 13/0364/F & 13/0365/C).
- 2.2 The site comprised two sub-rectangular parcels of land separated by Bardsley Lane, which runs east to west between the large northern parcel and the much smaller southern area. The site was previously the subject of a Desk Based Assessment (Ford 2005) and an Archaeological Report to Support Proposed Development (Brockman 2014). Two further archaeological investigations were undertaken by PCA, Historic Building Recording of the 'Up the Creek' Comedy Club and other buildings and structures (Garwood 2014) and the Archaeological Recording of Gravestones (Fairman and Brooks 2015). An archaeological evaluation of the site was carried out by PCA in August 2014 (N Hawkins 2014) but found no archaeological remains of note to the north of Bardsley Lane, where previous development had also extensively impacted upon earlier deposits. To the south of Bardsley Lane however, material of archaeological interest was recorded in Trench 4 of the evaluation. Consequently, Mark Stevenson, Archaeological Advisor to the Royal Borough of Greenwich, recommended that the area around Trench 4 be further archaeologically excavated in order to fulfil the archaeological planning condition for the site. The excavation and the report produced here form the final archaeological mitigation for the site.
- 2.3 The site is located at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 38165 77656 in an area classed as being of 'high archaeological potential' by the Royal Borough of Greenwich and it also forms part of the 'Gateway' to the Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site.
- 2.4 The archaeological site work was supervised by Neil Hawkins under the project management of Helen Hawkins and the progress of the archaeological investigations were monitored by Mark Stevenson (English Heritage GLAAS) on behalf of the Royal Borough of Greenwich.
- 2.5 The excavation was allocated the Museum of London site code CRK14.





© Crown copyright 2015. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
 ©Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2015
 04/03/15 JS

Figure 2
 Detailed Site and Excavation Area Location
 1:800 at A4

3 Planning Background

3.1 The development of the site is subject to planning guidance and policies contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), The London Plan and policies of The Royal Borough of Greenwich, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which it is the custodian.

3.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaced existing national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment). In summary, current national policy provides a framework which protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets and their settings, in appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions regarding the historic environment and provides for the investigation by intrusive or non-intrusive means of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation. Relevant paragraphs within the NPPF include the following:

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.

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.*

3.3 The Glossary contained within the NPPF includes the following definitions:

Heritage asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because

of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Archaeological interest: There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

Historic environment: All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.

Historic environment record: Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.

- 3.4 It is Government policy to phase out current regional planning policies and replace these with the NPPF and revised local planning strategies. However, until the revised planning system is fully implemented, many policies contained within the regional plans are still relevant. The London Plan, published in July 2011, includes the following policy regarding the historic environment within the London Boroughs:

POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Strategic

- A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.
- B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

- C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.
- D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.
- E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

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

- 3.5 The local planning authority responsible for the study site is the Royal Borough of Greenwich whose Royal Greenwich Local Plan: Core Strategy with Detailed Policies, adopted on the 30th of July 2014 outlines planning policies for the Borough including that relating to the historic environment:

Policy DH(m) Archaeology

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 High Archaeological Potential (AHAPs)' as shown on the map below. In certain instances preliminary archaeological site investigations may be required before proposals are considered. Royal Greenwich 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.

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 Royal Greenwich 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.

Support

4.4.71 There are many heritage assets with archaeological interest in the Borough that are not currently designated as scheduled monuments, but which are demonstrably of equivalent significance. The absence of designation does not indicate lower significance so it is important that this policy is in place requiring investigations and excavations at sites where appropriate.

4.4.72 The 'Areas of High Archaeological Potential: Appraisal' by English Heritage (published by Royal Greenwich in February 2012) provides a detailed assessment, identifying the particular significance of the individual AHAPs. In the light of changes in Planning Guidance and emphasis placed upon local identity and local development framework strategies there is a clear need for the historic assets to be duly recognised and their significance and value quantified.

- 3.6 However, planning applications submitted and approved prior to adoption of the current Local Plan were subject to policies contained within the earlier Greenwich Unitary Development Plan (adopted in 2006). Relevant policy within that document is as follows:

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.

3.7 There are no Scheduled Monuments or other heritage assets, as defined by national, regional or local policies, within the development site, though the site lies within an 'Area of High Archaeological Potential' as defined by the Royal Borough of Greenwich.

3.8 It is now proposed to redevelop the site for residential and commercial purposes along with associated service provision and other works. Planning applications were submitted to the Royal Borough of Greenwich on 11th of February 2013 for the demolition of previous structures on the site and undertaking of the new development (Planning Refs: 13/0364/F and 13/0365/C).

3.9 The application to develop the site was conditionally approved on 16th of September 2013. Because of the archaeological potential of the area, information contained within a document supporting the application and following advice from English Heritage, one of the conditions of development was concerned with archaeological policy contained within the Unitary Development Plan, which was current at the time of submission and approval. The condition was worded as follows:

Condition 25

English Heritage – Archaeology

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.

Reason 25

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.

3.10 Subsequent to the conditional approval a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation of the site was prepared by PCA (H Hawkins 2014a) and approved by Mark Stevenson of the English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory (EHGLAAS), archaeological advisor to the Royal Borough of Greenwich. An archaeological evaluation of areas north and south of Bardsley Lane, though avoiding

the northern area heavily disturbed by previous development, was then carried out in August 2014 and sought to address a number of objectives outlined in the WSI:

- To determine the natural topography and geology of the site, and the height at which it survives.
- To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, its nature and (if possible) date.
- To establish the presence or absence of Roman and medieval activity.
- To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site, particularly relating to the cemetery of St Alfege.
- To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

3.11 No archaeological remains of note were recorded to the north of Bardsley Lane, but to the south, material of archaeological interest was recorded in Trench 4 of the evaluation, including a rare stove tile of 17th-century date (N Hawkins 2014). Consequently, Mark Stevenson recommended that the area around Trench 4 be further archaeologically excavated in order to fulfil the archaeological planning condition for the site. Consequently a second WSI for excavation was prepared by PCA (H Hawkins 2014b) and approved by English Heritage. The WSI included an updated set of research objectives:

- To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.
- To establish the presence or absence of burials and/or cemetery soil in the area.
- To establish the extent and nature of the 18th-century features found in the evaluation.
- To identify further material associated with the stove tile found in the evaluation.
- To identify any remains of the buildings shown on the earliest maps of the area and their nature.

3.12 The excavation, which is reported on here, was undertaken in accordance with the WSI and published national and regional standards for archaeological work (GLAAS 2014; English Heritage 2006).

4 Geology and Topography

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The British Geological Survey 1:50,000 England and Wales Sheet 270 South London records that the drift geology of the western and northern areas of the proposed development area consists of alluvial deposits related to the River Thames and particularly the Ravensbourne (Deptford Creek) to the west of the site. The eastern part of the site, including the excavation area, 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. The latter was recorded at c. 1.00m below ground level (bgl) in Trenches 3 and 4 of the evaluation, to the south of Bardsley Lane. To the north of Bardsley Lane, the gravel terrace is much lower, and is overlain by extensive alluvial deposits and made ground as seen in Trench 1 of the evaluation.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site is located to the south-west of the main centre of Greenwich. The modern riverside wall of the River Thames lies approximately 175m to the north of the development area; while the tidal mouth of the River Ravensbourne at Deptford Creek lies approximately 177m to the west of the western edge of the 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 development area, 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 Before discussing the archaeological findings, it is important to consider the site within its wider archaeological and historical context. The archaeological and historical background to the site has been previously discussed in two archaeological desk-based assessments (Ford 2005; Brockman 2012) and is summarised here. Previous work has also been carried out on the site in relation to other aspects of the historic environment (Garwood 2014; Fairman and Brooks 2015).

5.2 PREHISTORIC

5.2.1 Riverside trackways dating to the Bronze Age 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 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.

5.3 ROMAN

5.3.1 A very important Roman road, Watling Street, probably ran along the ridge of high ground from Shooters Hill to Blackheath Hill, between the southern boundaries of Greenwich Park and Blackheath itself, although the line of the road has not been demonstrated archaeologically. A branch from the main Roman road is thought to have run northwest through the park and would have passed close to the subject site, before crossing Deptford Creek to the west, although archaeological evidence for this is again absent.

5.3.2 A high status Roman building, interpreted as a Roman temple, is located in Greenwich Park c. 1km to the southeast of the site. The building has been investigated on numerous occasions and appears to be very isolated or form part of a small religious compound, no evidence of even a modest settlement has been unearthed to date (Wallower 2002a; 2002b). However, nearly 400 Roman coins were recovered from the original excavations, along with fragments of inscriptions, carved column basis and pieces of stone statuary, all of which point to a high status establishment.

5.3.3 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.

- 5.3.4 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 EARLY MEDIEVAL

- 5.4.1 The early medieval 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 AD 918 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 north-west 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 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".
- 5.6.8 Significantly, as early as 1867 St Alfege's cemetery is described as "closed" and by the 1916 Ordnance Survey map 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.

5.7 PREVIOUS WORK ON THE SITE

- 5.7.1 The archaeological evaluation carried out in August 2014 comprised the excavation of three trial trenches (N. Hawkins 2014). Trench 1 was positioned to the north of Bardsley Lane and because of an extensive sequence of modern made ground and earlier alluvial deposits, was deeply excavated in steps. Trenches 3 and 4 were located to the south of Bardsley Lane, in the area of the former cemetery of St

Alfege's Church, and were excavated with the primary purpose of establishing whether any human remains were present in the cemetery area and the extent of their distribution.

- 5.7.2 In Trench 1 an extensive sequence of sterile and homogenous alluvial clays was recorded, which yielded no artefactual evidence of a human presence and due to on-site constraints the underlying natural gravel could not be reached. The alluvial sequence was sealed by made ground of post-medieval date, which was overlain by extensive modern deposits. Remnants of 19th-century brick and concrete foundations associated with former terraced buildings in this area were also recorded.
- 5.7.3 In Trench 3, natural Terrace Gravels of the Kempton Park Formation were recorded, sealed by a subsoil that was cut by a possible ditch of late 18th-century date. Further made ground and levelling deposits were cut by a series of 19th-century brick and concrete foundations, two possible phases of these being recorded. Mid to late 19th-century cartographic evidence suggests that these foundations related to the Central Sunday School associated with St Alfege's Church. No graves or human remains associated with the former cemetery were encountered within the trench.
- 5.7.4 Gravels of the Kempton Park Formation were again recorded in Trench 4, sealed by subsoil. This was also cut by features of 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 in this trench. Again, no graves or human remains associated with the former cemetery of St Alfege's Church were encountered within the trench.
- 5.7.5 One of the conditions on planning consent for the development of the site was for the recording of gravestones and burial markers associated with the former cemetery, prior to and during their relocation. These burial monuments had mostly been removed from their original locations to two broad areas; east and south of evaluation Trenches 3 and 4 and the excavation area, and to a position further to the west, on the south side of Bardsley Lane. A total of 80 gravestones were recorded during the survey. These were very roughly divided into seven categories comprising sinuous forms, including those with variant shoulders and detail (fourteen examples), triangular topped stones (seven examples) and flat topped stones (two examples). A single example of a gothic pointed top was recorded. Other unusual stones included a single concave pointed top and a group of seven stones classed as 'irregular' in design. A total of seven pairs of stones were identified as including a headstone and associated footstone.

- 5.7.6 Where possible details regarding the individuals that the gravestones belonged to were ascertained, either by on site transcription or later documentary research. However, the severity of erosion and surface damage to many of the gravestones has limited this research. Of the 80 gravestones recorded, only 30 contained partial or completely legible inscriptions. These revealed that the gravestones dated to between 1740 and 1855 with a wide age range of individuals from 17 to 90, although the majority were older than 56 when they died (Fairman and Brooks 2015).
- 5.7.7 Another planning condition was for a programme of built heritage recording of buildings and structures within the proposed development area. Possibly of most historic significance were the 'Up the Creek' Comedy Club building at 302 Creek Road along with the walls of the former West Greenwich Ragged Schools and Working Lads Institute and the former Central Sunday and Infant School (Garwood 2014). The Comedy Club building was first established on its present site as the Providence Baptist Chapel in 1827. Around 1869 the building changed hands and was used as St Peter's Boys School. This coincided with and must relate to the construction of St Peter's Church and Church School, built in 1865-6 on the north side of Bridge Street and diagonally opposite. The former chapel was then used as a hall serving the school buildings on the other side of the road and remained so until c. 1911 when it was sold off and converted to a cinema, run by South London Electric Theatres Ltd. This change of use broadly coincided with a replacement hall constructed for St Peter's School on the northern side of Bridge Street. It appears that the Electric Cinema was a short lived venture as it disappeared by 1919.
- 5.7.8 The West Greenwich Ragged School or the Greenwich Working Lads Institute and Shaftsbury School was located just to the west of the former Baptist Chapel. It is unclear when it was first established on this site but it is mentioned in the trade directory of 1869 and appears on the Ordnance Survey map of the same year. Whilst the Institute was demolished after 1952 its eastern flank wall was retained as the western property boundary wall to the Lord Hood public house. Evidence shows that the northern stretch of this wall was a later construction, built when the Institute was extended towards Creek Road. Two memorial plaques dating to 12th July 1887 within this stretch of wall provide an accurate date for this later extension. Less is known about the Central Sunday School as all that survived of the Sunday School was a memorial plaque, dating to 1835, inserted into a section of later boundary wall.
- 5.7.9 The remaining buildings within the survey were all post-war or recent construction of very little historic or architectural merit. An extension to the former Baptist Chapel (subsequently the 'Up the Creek' Comedy Club building) was modern in appearance but may have been earlier since its footprint was built upon after 1869 and its cement render may have covered earlier fabric.

6 Archaeological Methodology

- 6.1 After examination of the proposed construction techniques it was established that the development would have an impact on archaeological deposits identified in the evaluation south of Bardsley Lane, particularly those of significance in Trench 4. It was therefore recommended by Mark Stevenson, English Heritage GLAAS, archaeological advisor to the Royal Borough of Greenwich, that the area around Trench 4 should be stripped to the top of natural deposits or the top of the first archaeological horizon and investigated by full, open-area excavation. In order to avoid the risk of wall collapse, a 1.2m boundary offset from the northern, eastern and southern edges of the site was put in place, leaving an excavation area measuring c. 32m east to west by c. 10m north to south and covering approximately 550m² (Figure 2; Plates 1-3).
- 6.2 Machine excavation of the area took place after a shed-like building in the west of the area had been demolished, and all rubbish and vegetation present on the site had been removed by Bouygues UK. All machining was undertaken by a 360° tracked excavator using a toothless bucket, under archaeological supervision. Individual descriptions of all archaeological 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 drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10. A digital photographic record was made of the investigations as they progressed. Levels were calculated from a temporary benchmark (TBM) established on the site using GPS survey equipment (value: +4.92m OD).
- 6.3 The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the WSI (H Hawkins 2014b), and all aspects of the work followed national (English Heritage 2008) and local (GLAAS 2014) guidelines, and complied with PCA's own fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009).

7 The Archaeological Sequence

7.1 PHASE 1: NATURAL DEPOSITS

7.1.1 In common with evaluation Trenches 3 and 4, the natural geology comprised sands and gravels of the Pleistocene Kempton Park Gravel Formation [64] recorded at surface elevations between 3.62m OD and 3.98m OD. The gravel was truncated by one feature of apparent natural origin in the eastern half of the excavation area. This feature [107] was irregular in plan (Figure 3; Plate 4) with steeply sloping, irregular sides and a concave base. Recorded at an upper elevation of 3.83m OD, it measured up to 1.46m across, was 0.57m deep and was filled with a moderately firm, light bluish grey, sandy silt [106] that contained no cultural material. The feature was interpreted as a natural tree throw, the date of which was unclear, though it will have been significantly later than the deposition of natural gravel and probably preceded the first known occupation of the site. A single sherd of Roman pottery recovered from the same feature during the evaluation gives an indication of its likely earliest possible date.

7.2 PHASE 2: LATE MEDIEVAL/EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL

7.2.1 Although residual Roman material was recovered during the excavation, the earliest occupation is not likely to have been until the medieval period. Two postholes, located towards the south-east corner of the excavation area (Figure 3) at upper elevations of 3.98m OD and 3.91m OD, may have been associated with a late medieval or possibly early post-medieval timber structure that extended beyond the eastern and southern boundaries of the site. The western posthole [85] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring up to 0.40m across and surviving to a depth of just 0.12m. It was backfilled with a firm, mid greyish brown, sandy silt [84], which produced a very small assemblage of pottery dated 1270-1350 and two fragments of peg tile, broadly dated 1400-1800. Posthole [89] approximately 0.5m to the east was more irregular in plan, measuring up to 0.38m across and 0.16m deep. It was filled with similar material to the western feature but contained no dateable artefactual material. No further elements of the possible structure were evident within the excavation area and it is difficult to ascertain its form and function, though given the likely undeveloped nature of the area in the late medieval/early post-medieval, it may have been associated with an agricultural use.

7.3 PHASE 3: LATE 17TH - EARLY 18TH CENTURY

7.3.1 There was negligible further evidence on the site for occupation in the 16th or earlier 17th centuries but the most significant phase of activity detected archaeologically was the period covering the late 17th and early 18th centuries, a number of features of this date being evident across the excavation area (Figure 4).

- 7.3.2 In the eastern half of the excavation area a series of apparent large, squarish postholes ([109], [99], [87] and [120]) along the northern edge and recorded at upper elevations between 3.67m OD and 3.89m OD, may indicate a significant timber structure or structures. The westernmost and smallest feature [109] was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring up to 0.57m across but surviving to a depth of just 0.11m. The soft, dark greyish brown fill [108] yielded just two finds; a small sherd of pottery of late 17th- to 18th-century date and a fragment of brick broadly dated to 1700-1800+. Posthole [99] (Plate 5) a little more than 2m to the east was far more substantial. Also sub-rectangular in plan, this measured up to 0.67m across and was 0.32m deep. Only daub was recovered from the soft, dark brownish grey, sandy silt primary fill [96], whilst no artefactual material at all was recovered from the intermediate fill [98]. However, the upper fill produced rather more dating material including a fragment of post-medieval glass, a single sherd of pottery, broadly dated 1580-1900 and an assemblage of building material fragments suggesting a date of deposition between c. 1700 and 1900. A further 2m or so to the east, posthole [87] was square in plan, measuring 0.65m across but surviving to a depth of just 0.11m. The friable, mid brownish grey, sandy silt fill [86] yielded only a large chunk of daub, which was of limited use as a dating tool. The easternmost posthole [120] was located some 8m east of [87]. This was sub-square in plan, measuring up to 0.72m across and 0.40m deep. An apparent postpipe [117] was also preserved within it. The firmly compacted, mid grey, silty sand fill [119] of the posthole produced a number of fragments of medieval and post-medieval peg tile, along with post-Great Fire brick, as well as a single, small sherd of pottery dated 1680-1800.
- 7.3.3 If these postholes together represented a single structure it would have measured at least 18m east to west, though its full dimensions were not clear as it appeared to have been located mostly to the north of the excavation area (assuming it was some type of building rather than a single row of posts). Interestingly the alignment ran parallel to Bardsley Lane, suggesting that a structure respected this alignment at a much earlier date than the known establishment of the thoroughfare.
- 7.3.4 Approximately 2m to the south of the posthole alignment, towards the eastern end of the excavation area was a large sub-rectangular pit [121] that had also been identified (as [5]) and partly excavated in Trench 4 of the evaluation. The pit, recorded at an upper elevation of 3.86m OD, measured 3.90m east to west by 2.76m north to south and was 0.40m deep, with generally straight and quite steep sides breaking to a flat and even base. The single fill [122] was a loose, very dark grey silt that yielded a moderate finds assemblage comprising a number of pottery sherds dated 1690-1730, clay tobacco pipe dated 1700-1740 and broadly dated brick and tile. Three fragments of glass dated after 1640 were also present, though a further three fragments of 19th-century glass were almost certainly intrusive. The dating of the finds assemblage accords well with that recovered during the evaluation, when residual

fragments of an early 17th-century stove tile were initially found. The original function of the feature was not clear during either the evaluation or the excavation but the finds recovered during the excavation suggest deposition of a domestic assemblage with only a small number of earlier, higher status pieces present, including further fragments of the stove tile (Plate 6).

- 7.3.5 A short distance to the west of the large pit, three small pits or postholes ([115], [103] and [105]) recorded at upper elevations between 3.75m OD and 3.81m OD may have been associated with one or more small timber structures in this area. The easternmost feature [115] was sub-rectangular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. It was up to 0.41m across and 0.25m deep, though the firmly compacted, dark brownish grey, silty sand fill [114] contained no dateable finds. Posthole [105], a little more than 5m to the west, was sub-square, also with near vertical sides and a flat base. It measured up to 0.30m across and was 0.15m deep. The backfill [104] comprised a soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt and yielded a single fragment of post-medieval glass. Feature [103], immediately to the south-east, was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring up to 0.48m across. This also had steeply sloping sides with a flat base but was just 0.11m deep. The soft, dark greyish brown, sandy silt fill [102] contained a single fragment of thin and abraded, probably medieval, peg tile. The latter two features were probably associated with a single timber structure, though its full form and function were not clear, whilst the posthole to the east may have been associated with this or something altogether different.
- 7.3.6 Immediately south of the two closely located features was a large, sub-circular pit [68] (Plate 7), which had near vertical sides breaking to a slightly concave base. It measured up to 1.50m across and was 0.44m deep, having been recorded at an upper elevation of 3.79m OD. The single fill [67] comprised a friable, light greyish brown sandy silt, which yielded small assemblages of glass and pottery, both of which suggested a late 17th- to 18th-century date of deposition. The original function of the pit was unclear but had obviously been subsequently utilised for rubbish deposition.
- 7.3.7 A little more than 6m to the west of pit [68] was another large, sub-rectangular feature [63] (Plate 8), which measured up to 2.18m across and was 1.59m deep. It was recorded at an upper elevation of 3.74m OD and had very steeply sloping sides and where exposed, an apparently flat base. Four backfilling deposits were recorded within the pit, each producing a moderate assemblage of dateable finds. The basal fill [72] was a soft, dark greyish brown, silty sand, just 90mm thick, which yielded fragments of broadly dated pottery, tile and clay tobacco pipe, though the latter probably dated no later than 1740. This deposit was overlain by fill [65], a 0.67m thick layer of loose, mid orangey brown, gravelly silty sand, which comprised a significant proportion of redeposited natural gravel. A moderate pottery assemblage was dated 1630-1680 with clay tobacco pipe suggesting a broadly contemporary deposition,

though brick, tile and glass from the deposit provided rather broader post-medieval dates. Several large pieces of iron sheet were also recovered. Fill [65] was overlain by up to 0.53m of soft, dark greyish brown, sandy silt [62], the recovered pottery from which provided an identical date range to the deposit below. A single fragment of glass was of late 17th- to 18th-century date and clay tobacco pipe recovered from the deposit was of early 18th-century date, though a large quantity of building materials also recovered, suggested a later date. Fragments of a possible pewter tankard and fragments of eight iron nails were also found. The upper fill of the feature [61] was soft, dark greyish brown, sandy silt, up to 0.68m thick. The pottery assemblage from this was dated 1710-1760, a clay tobacco pipe assemblage was dated 1680-1710 and four fragments of glass suggested a late 17th-century date. Recovered building materials again suggested a later date and further iron nails, along with an iron fitting were also recovered. The depth of the feature suggested that it had not been excavated simply for rubbish disposal and it may have served as a possible soakaway prior to being backfilled with refuse. Such a feature, along with its finds assemblages again suggests domestic activity in the near vicinity in the late 17th to early 18th century.

- 7.3.8 A short distance to the west and recorded at an upper elevation of 3.81m OD, was pit [48], a circular feature, 1.26m across and 0.54m deep, with straight, vertical sides and a somewhat uneven base (Plate 9). This again contained multiple fills, the primary deposit [46] comprising very compact, mid yellowish orange sand with occasional charcoal flecking. It was up to 0.19m thick and was overlain by 0.15m of soft, mid yellowish brown, silt [41] that produced a small pottery assemblage dated 1630-1700 and a single clay tobacco pipe fragment dated 1700-1740, along with fragments of medieval and post-medieval peg tile. Three iron nail fragments were also recovered. Backfilling of the feature was completed by deposit [40], a 0.20m thick, friable, dark brownish grey sandy silt, which produced a small pottery assemblage broadly dated 1680-1800, along with later assemblages of clay tobacco pipe and building materials, suggesting final backfilling of the feature had occurred at a significantly later date, possibly following bedding down of lower deposits. It may have been a tree planter rather than being a simple rubbish pit due to its relative lack of finds.
- 7.3.9 Immediately to the west of the possible tree planter were two small pits or postholes that may have been associated elements of a timber structure. The most northerly of these features [43] was sub-rectangular in plan with variably sloping sides and a regular concave base. It was recorded at an upper elevation of 3.74m OD, measured up to 0.40m across, was 0.15m deep and had been filled with a friable, mid brownish grey, sandy silt [42]. A small pottery assemblage was dated to the first decade of the 18th century, whilst glass and buildings materials also recovered, gave much broader post-medieval date ranges. Approximately 3m to the south was posthole [45], a sub-rectangular feature recorded at an upper elevation of 3.80m OD, up to 0.34m across

and 0.14m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with friable, mid brownish grey, sandy silt [44] that contained a single, small pottery sherd broadly dated 1550-1700 and a fragment of late medieval/early medieval peg tile. An abraded fragment of early Roman tile was also recovered from this deposit. If these two features were associated with a single timber structure, it is likely that it extended beyond the southern limit of the excavation area.

- 7.3.10 To the west of the two possible postholes was another large pit [52], an oval feature measuring 2.00m north to south by 1.40m east to west and 0.77m deep (Plate 10). It had near vertical sides cut from an observable elevation of 3.80m OD and a gently concave base. The primary fill was a 0.55m thick deposit of friable, mid orangey brown, silty sand [118] that contained occasional charcoal flecks but no dateable artefactual material. Laid upon the primary fill were the remains of a dog skeleton [177] (Plate 11), the animal having apparently been deliberately buried within the feature after initial backfilling. The skeleton was covered by a 0.30m thick layer of friable, mid orangey grey, silty sand [50] that contained small pottery and clay tobacco pipe assemblages that were dated 1580-1700 and 1580-1730 respectfully. A small brick and tile assemblage was more broadly dated. The upper fill of the feature [49] comprised a 0.22m thick deposit of friable, dark greyish brown sandy silt that contained small, broadly dated, post-medieval finds assemblages. The primary function of this feature was unclear but it evidently been utilised subsequently for the animal burial, followed by general rubbish deposition.
- 7.3.11 A little more than 1m to the north-west of the dog burial pit was a heavily truncated feature [82], an apparently sub-circular pit with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. The pit measured at least 1.01m across, was 0.20m deep and had been backfilled with a friable, light brownish grey, sandy silt [80]. A single clay tobacco pipe fragment and a small brick and tile assemblage provided broad post-medieval deposition dates. A little less than 5m to the west of this feature, which had been heavily truncated by a drainage run was another apparently sub-circular feature that had been even more heavily truncated by the same drainage feature. Pit [79] measured at least 0.74m across and was at least 0.25m deep, with shallow sloping, concave sides and an irregular base. Its compact, dark greyish brown, sandy silt fill [78] contained no dateable artefactual material. Because of the extensive truncation of both of these features, it was difficult to ascertain what their original functions may have been.
- 7.3.12 Some 3m to the north-west of feature [79] at the north-west corner of the excavation area and extending beyond the limits of excavation, was a large, sub-circular pit [71] that had also been partly truncated to the south by the drainage run and to the north by a later 18th-century feature ([76], see below). The pit, which was recorded at an upper elevation of 3.71m OD, measured at least 2.24m across and was 0.50m deep

with steeply sloping sides and an irregular base. The primary fill [73] was a firm, dark yellowish, greyish brown sandy silt that yielded two sherds of pottery dateable to the late 17th to early 18th century, a single fragment of clay tobacco pipe of mid 17th-century date and fragments of medieval and post-medieval peg tile, mortar attached to which suggested the later date of deposition. Secondary filling of the feature was with a firm, dark greyish brown, sandy silt [70], which produced a finds assemblage dateable to later in the 18th century, though three fragments of mid 19th- to 20th-century glass were almost certainly intrusive. The original function of the feature was unclear because of the truncations and because it was largely located off-site, though in common with many other features it was subsequently used for rubbish disposal.

7.3.13 Two final features dating to this phase were located at the southern edge of the excavation area and extended beyond the limits of excavation. Sub-rectangular pit [123] was located approximately 4.5m from the western edge of the excavation area and measured at least 1.20m across and 0.40m deep. Cut from an upper elevation of 3.71m OD it had near vertical sides and a flat base. The single fill [66] was a loose, very dark grey, sandy silt, which produced two small sherds of pottery dated to the late 17th to 18th century, a single chunk of burnt Reigate Stone and two fragments of post-medieval glass. Some 2.5m to the east, pit [92] was apparently sub-circular in plan with fairly steep sides and a flat base (Plate 12). It was recorded at an upper elevation of 3.76m OD, measured at least 1.30m across, was 0.46m deep and contained two fills. The earlier fill [91] was a loose, light greyish brown, silty sand whilst the upper deposit [90] was a loose, mid greyish brown silty sand. None of the fills produced dateable artefactual evidence so the exact date and function of the feature remain unclear.

7.4 PHASE 4: MID – LATE 18TH CENTURY

7.4.1 There was probably a continuity of site occupation from the early into the middle and late 18th century. Final backfilling of features such as pits [48] and [71] probably took place at this time, whilst a small number of features appeared during this period (Figure 5). In the north-west corner of the excavation area, large pit [71] was truncated to the north-east by another extensive feature [76]. This was an irregular pit, recorded at an upper elevation of 4.65m OD, measuring at least 2.80m across and 1.45m deep. It had steeply sloping sides, a base that sloped down to the east and contained a single fill [69] that comprised firm, mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Contained within the fill were three small sherds of early 18th-century pottery and a Flemish floor tile fragment, broadly dated 1450-1650. The function of the feature was unclear.

7.4.2 In the eastern half of the site, sub-circular pit [60] was located a short distance east of earlier feature, pit [68]. Pit [60], which was recorded at an upper elevation of 3.89m OD measured up to 1.10m across and was 0.50m deep, with near vertical sides and

a flat base. The single fill [59] was a friable, dark greyish brown, sandy silt that yielded a moderate finds assemblage including sherds of pottery dated 1730-1780, four clay tobacco pipe fragments dated 1680-1710, building materials broadly dated 1650-1850 and single fragment of post-medieval glass. The primary function of the feature was unclear but it may have superseded that of its neighbour, pit [68].

- 7.4.3 A final feature [74] dating to this phase was located a short distance to the north-east. This was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping, concave sides and a flat base (Plate 13). It measured up to 1.10m across and was 0.60m deep, having been recorded at an upper elevation of 3.84m OD. The basal fill [101] was a compact, brownish grey, coarse gravel, up to 0.52m thick that yielded three sherds of broadly dated post-medieval pottery and brick and tile, broadly dated 1700-1850. This was overlain by a thin deposit of loose, light yellowish to dark brownish sandy silt [80], within which, was a small pottery assemblage date 1720-1780 and two fragments of clay tobacco pipe of similar date. Final infilling of the feature probably took place at a later date after slumping of the lower deposits as the upper fill [75], a loose, dark grey, sandy silt, produced a finds assemblage that included some 19th-century material. The feature was interpreted as a possible cesspit and was probably associated with domestic activity that followed that in the early 18th century in this part of the site.

7.5 PHASE 5: 19TH - EARLY 20TH CENTURY

- 7.5.1 There was probably further continuity of activity on the site from the 18th into the 19th century but this was manifested by few features excavated archaeologically within the excavation area (Figure 6). The backfilled large sub-rectangular pit towards the eastern end of the area was truncated by two later features. Posthole [111] to the east was a sub-rectangular feature, measuring up to 0.49m across and 0.17m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base. The single fill [110] was a friable, very dark brown, apparently organic-rich silt, from which a small assemblage of 19th-century pottery was recovered, along with two fragments of more broadly dated, post-medieval peg tile. No further obviously associated features were identified and may have been removed by later activity, the nature of any 19th-century timber structure in this area is therefore unclear.
- 7.5.2 The south-western part of large pit [121] was extensively truncated by a 19th-century soakaway. The construction cut [113] for this feature was circular in plan, measuring 1.65m across and at least 0.72m deep. It had near vertical sides but it was not fully excavated to the base. Within the construction cut was a circular structure [100] (Plate 14), recorded at an upper elevation of 3.95m OD, built from irregularly coursed, unfrogged red bricks and bonded with light grey, sandy mortar. Spot dating of the bricks and mortar suggested a date between 1800 and 1900. The space between the structure and the construction cut had been packed with a soft, mid greyish brown,

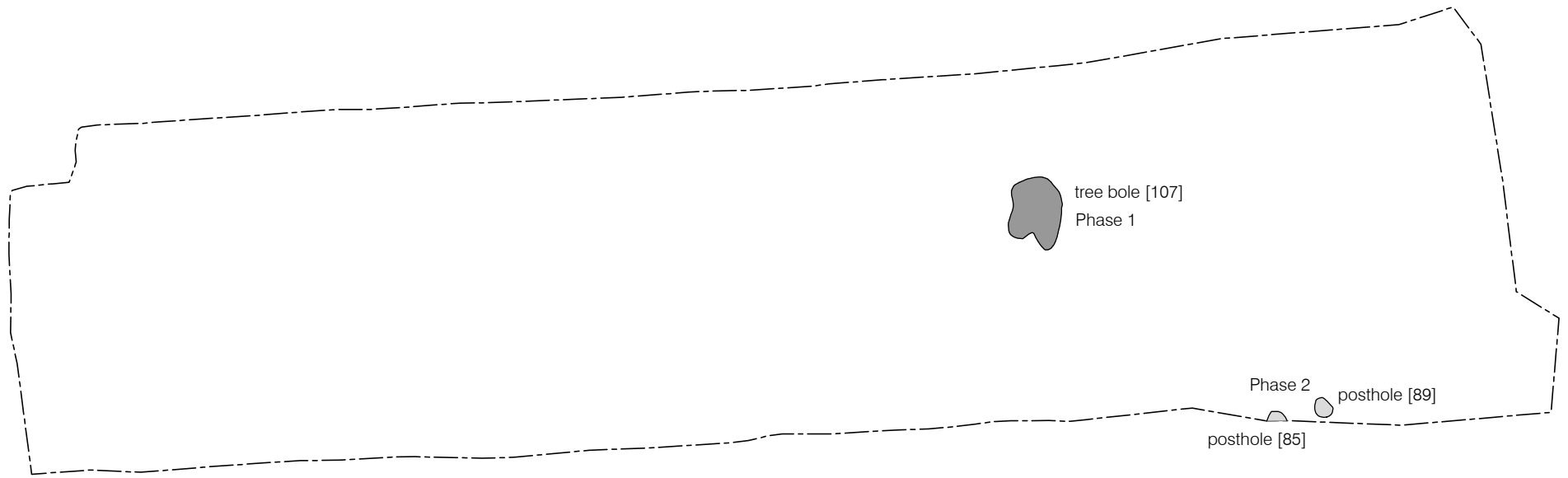
sandy silt [112] that contained no dateable finds. The structure had been infilled with soft, dark greyish brown, sandy silt [95], which yielded a small assemblage of artefacts, including three sherds of pottery dating to the mid 18th century, a fragment of York Stone paving slab, fragments of broadly dated clay tobacco pipe and two fragments of post-medieval glass. A single iron nail was also recovered. The feature appeared to have been deliberately backfilled with refuse, once it had gone out of use.

7.5.3 Approximately 11m west of the soakaway, pit [94] was a circular feature, 0.74m in diameter and 0.37m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. The single backfill [93] was moderately firm, dark brown sandy silt, from which a small assemblage of late 19th- to early 20th-century pottery was recovered, along with 19th-century building materials and a single fragment of mid 18th-century clay tobacco pipe. The original function of the feature was unclear but it had clearly seen secondary usage as a depository for rubbish.

7.5.4 A final feature dating to this phase was a large, irregular pit [47], located at the northern edge of the excavation area, recorded at an upper elevation of 4.02m OD and extending beyond the limits of excavation. It measured at least 3.76m across and was 0.95m deep, exhibiting straight, steep sides and an irregular base. The basal fill [54], a 0.30m thick, compact, dark brown silt, contained a moderate assemblage of pottery dating to the first two decades of the 19th century, along with abundant building materials of late 18th- to 19th-century date, fragments of mid 18th-century clay tobacco pipe and numerous fragments of 18th- to 19th-century glass. Above the basal fill was a 0.13m thick deposit of compact, yellowish brown, sandy silt [58], which produced a small assemblage of 19th-century pottery, late 18th- to 19th-century building material and five fragments of post-1640 glass. A third backfilling deposit was a 0.24m thick layer of compact, mid greyish brown, sandy silt [57], from which, fragments of post-Great Fire bricks and peg tile were recovered. This was overlain by a 0.30m thick sterile layer of compact, light yellowish brown, sandy gravel [56], with backfilling of the feature being completed by a thin layer of moderately firm, dark greyish brown, sandy silt [55], from which three fragments of broadly dated clay tobacco pipe and a single fragment of 18th- to 19th-century glass were recovered. It is possible that the pit may have been excavated for the purpose of refuse disposal, excavation revealing a number of phases of such activity.

7.6 PHASE 6: MODERN

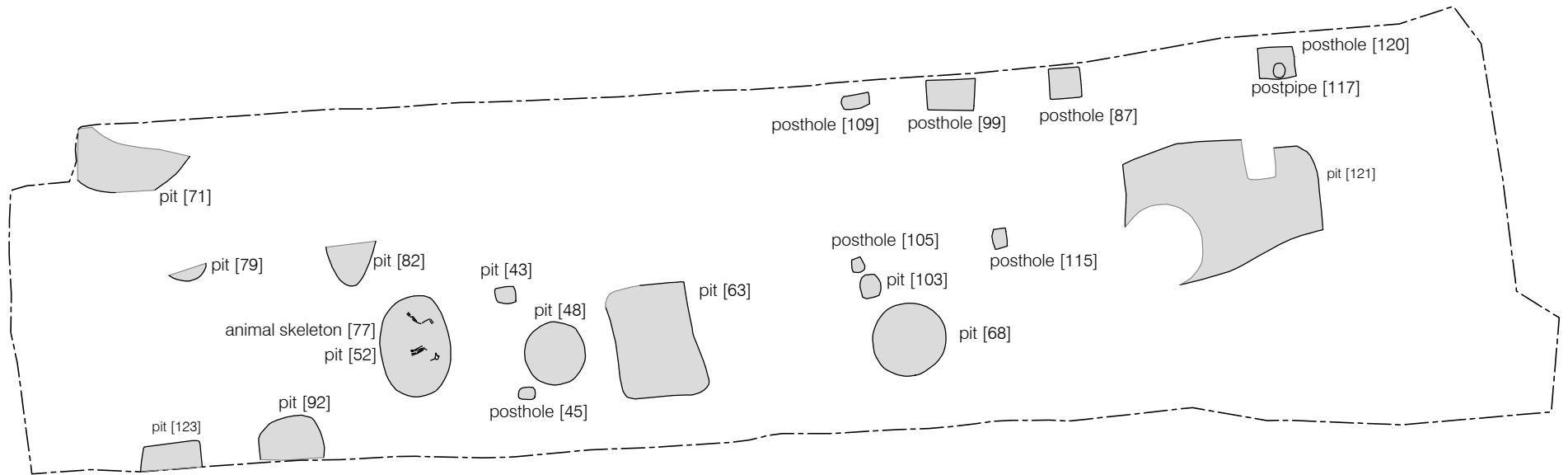
7.6.1 The final phase of activity evident on the site was represented by the general layers of modern made ground and demolition rubble that were removed to expose the underlying archaeological deposits, and were not recorded archaeologically.



0 5m

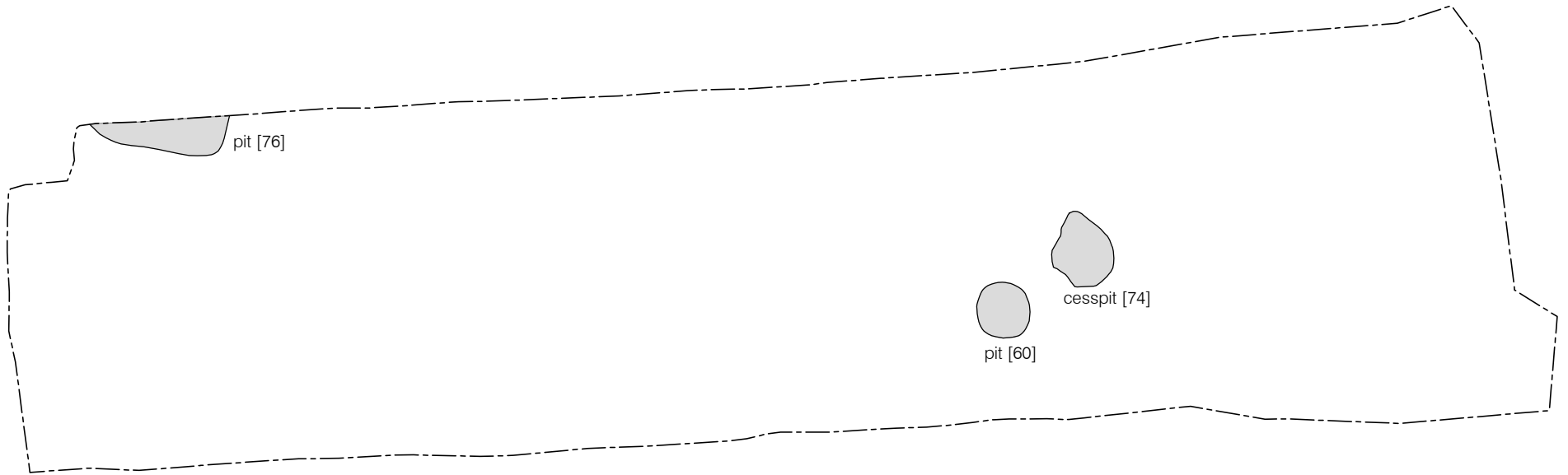
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2015
04/03/15 JS

Figure 3
Phase 1: Natural and
Phase 2: Late Medieval/Early Post-Medieval
1:125 at A4



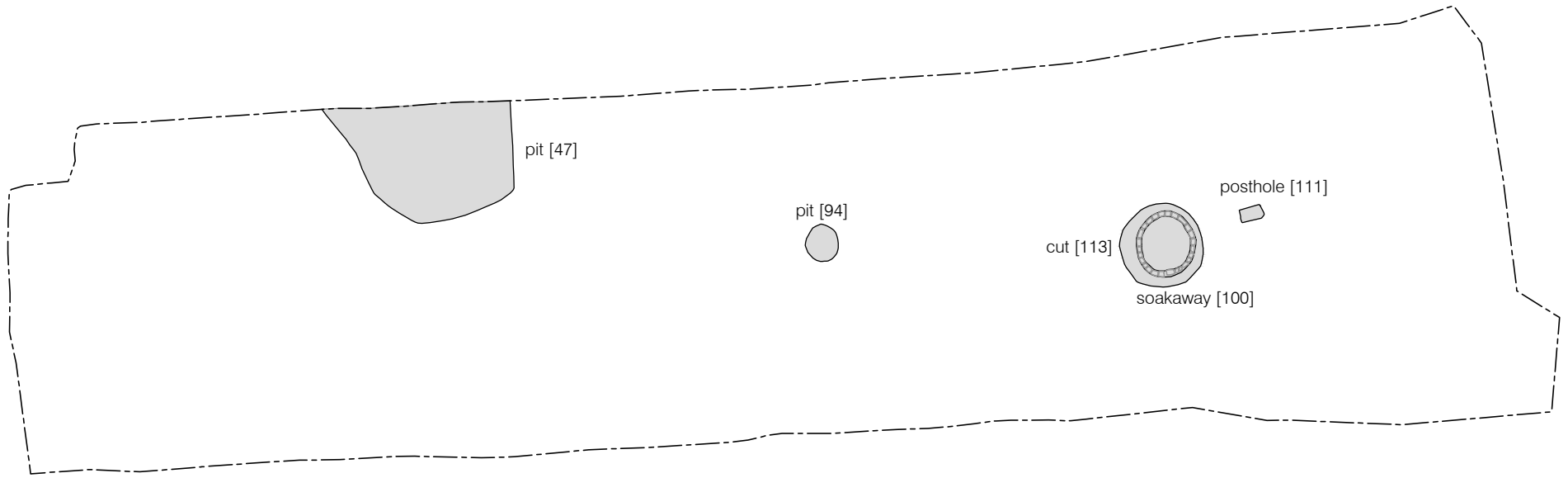
0 5m
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2015
04/03/15 JS

Figure 4
Phase 3: Late 17th - Early 18th Century
1:125 at A4



0 5m
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2015
04/03/15 JS

Figure 5
Phase 4: Mid - Late 18th Century
1:125 at A4



0 5m

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2015

04/03/15 JS

Figure 6
Phase 5: 19th - Early 20th Century
1:125 at A4



Plate 1: The Excavation Area, Looking North



Plate 2: The Excavation Area, Looking East



Plate 3: The Excavation Area, Looking West



Plate 4: Tree Throw [107], Looking South (Scale: 0.5m)



Plate 5: Posthole [99], Looking North (Scale: 0.5m)



Plate 6: Early 17th-Century Stove Tile from Pit [121]



Plate 7: Pit [68], Looking East (Scale: 0.5m)



Plate 8: Pit [63], Looking North (Scale: 1m)



Plate 9: Pit [48], Looking East (Scale: 0.5m)



Plate 10: Pit [52], Looking West (Scale: 1m)



Plate 11: Dog Burial [77], Looking East (Scale: 0.5m)

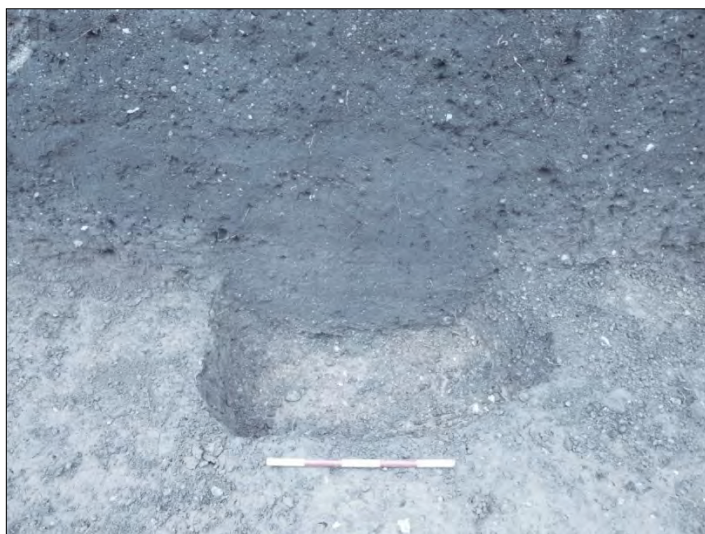


Plate 12: Pit [92], Looking South (Scale: 0.5m)



Plate 13: Pit [74], Looking East (Scale: 0.5m)



Plate 14: Soakaway [100], Looking North (Scale: 0.5m)

8 Original and Additional Research Objectives

8.1 ORIGINAL RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

8.1.1 A written scheme of investigation prepared before the commencement of the archaeological evaluation outlined a number of initial objectives of the archaeological investigations that might be addressed by the project (H Hawkins 2014a). These were partly addressed and outlined in the evaluation report (N Hawkins 2014). The written scheme of investigation drawn up prior to the excavation phase, defined a number of further research objectives in light of the findings of the evaluation (H Hawkins 2014b). These further objectives are considered here, before additional questions raised by the excavation are discussed:

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

This objective was addressed during the evaluation for a wider site area and the varying geology and relative elevations were described in the evaluation report. Stripping of the excavation area at the south-east of the overall site permitted a more detailed assessment of the natural topography in this area. Natural terrace gravels of the Kempton Park Formation were exposed across the area stripped for the excavation and their surface was found to be relatively flat. In the western half of the excavation area the surface of the natural gravel was generally recorded between +3.70m OD and +3.80m OD, where it had not obviously been truncated. There was a slight dip to +3.62m OD in the centre of the area but the level rose again to the east, reaching a maximum of +3.98m OD towards the south-east corner of the excavation area. No natural deposits were recorded overlying the gravel in the excavation area.

8.1.3 To establish the presence or absence of burials and/or cemetery soil in the area

No evidence of burials or clear remains of soils associated with the former cemetery was identified during the excavation phase. The only material likely to have come from the cemetery was a small assemblage of apparent tombstone fragments recovered from 18th- and 19th-century pits.

8.1.4 To establish the extent and nature of the 18th-century features found in the evaluation

Features of 18th-century date were found to extend across the excavation area, indeed the majority of the identified activity appears to have taken place during this period. One or more large timber structures appear to have been established in the area immediately to the north of that excavated in the early 18th century and whilst only the southern edges of structures were identified, a number of features within the excavation were probably contemporary and associated with the potential domestic activity carried out within and/or around the possible buildings. The original functions of some of the features were unclear but most appear to have been subsequently

used for the discard of refuse, probably from the structures to the north. This activity appears to have continued into the middle and late 18th century.

8.1.5 To identify further material associated with the stove tile found in the evaluation

The feature from which the fragments of stove tile were recovered during the evaluation was further investigated during the excavation and further fragments were found, along with a more extensive early 18th-century finds assemblage. In common with the findings of the evaluation, although the stove tile and a small number of other artefacts suggested high status occupation dating back to the early 17th century, the majority of material in the finds assemblages suggested later activity of a more mundane nature, probably associated with properties located north of the excavation area.

8.1.6 To identify any remains of the buildings shown on the earliest maps of the area and their nature

No *in situ* structural remains of buildings shown on early maps survived within the excavation area and it is likely that much of the demolition rubble in the overburden removed prior to the excavation was all that remained of these structures. However, some later features recorded during the excavation phase may have been associated with these buildings.

8.2 ADDITIONAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS

8.2.1 In the light of the findings from the evaluation and excavation it is clear that the archaeological evidence has fulfilled some of the original objectives whilst others have been found to be of lesser importance than originally suggested. However, the excavation has revealed some aspects of the history of the site that require further attention. It has thus been necessary to formulate a set of Revised Research Objectives in light of the information retrieved.

8.2.2 Is it possible to quantify and define the nature of activity on the site before the post-medieval period?

Although the vast majority of finds and features recorded on the site dated to the 17th century and later, there was limited evidence for some earlier activity in the vicinity, albeit largely of a residual nature. There was clearly some occupation in the area prior to the post-medieval period, most notably during the Roman and medieval periods. It is therefore necessary to consider evidence of activity of these dates at other sites in the vicinity in order to place the limited early evidence from the study site into context.

8.2.3 When was the first significant occupation of the site in the post-medieval period?

The majority of the evidence from the site points to significant occupation from the late 17th or early 18th century but some finds of note, particularly the stove tile, point to

an earlier presence in the area and one associated with high status occupation. The likely sources of the material indicating some level of wealth have been discussed in the two desk-based assessments produced prior to the archaeological investigations and summarised above. This material is unlikely to have derived directly from the excavated areas, but there is significant artefactual data from the site to suggest that the establishment of significant occupation here, or in the immediate vicinity, can be more closely refined.

8.2.4 What activity was there on the site following the commencement of post-medieval occupation and the establishment of the buildings shown on early maps?

Following the onset of significant activity on the site in the late 17th or early 18th century there was probably a continued presence throughout the later 18th and 19th centuries. It is also known from early maps of the area that there was significant structural development from the 19th century between Creek Road and Bardsley Lane. The archaeological evidence has demonstrated activity on the site between the late 17th/early 18th century and the establishment of the buildings but it may have been slightly peripheral to the structural developments. The intensity of the evidence suggests that there must have been development prior to that recorded on the maps discussed in the desk-based assessments.

8.2.5 To what extent are the excavated features likely to have been associated with buildings shown on early maps?

Further cartographic research may provide a link between excavated archaeological remains and early structural developments on the site, however, it should also be possible to link the rather more limited evidence for later occupation with developments shown on maps that have already been consulted. Further study of these maps, in particular in relation to property boundaries may enable a closer link between the later archaeological and cartographic evidence to be established.

8.2.6 Why was no evidence for the former cemetery detected during the excavation?

Although Trenches 3 and 4 of the evaluation and the excavation were located within the former cemetery of St Alfege's Church, little evidence for the cemetery was detected archaeologically during the investigations, apart from a small number of tombstone fragments being recovered from 18th- and 19th-century pits. Was this because the investigated areas were not actually at locations where burials took place or was there such comprehensive removal of the cemetery that no remains survived? If the latter then surely greater truncation of archaeological deposits would be expected, so perhaps the former is more likely. Further reference to historic cartographic and other documentary evidence may be necessary to more closely define the areas where interments took place.

9 Importance of the Results, Proposals for Further Work and Publication Outline

9.1 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS

- 9.1.1 The findings from the archaeological investigations are of some importance at the local level. The limited evidence for activity during the Roman and medieval periods mostly serves to complement more extensive evidence from other sites in the vicinity but also demonstrates presence very near to the study site at these times. Residual finds of early post-medieval date, particularly those that are high status in nature, also point to the importance of occupation at this time in the vicinity if not necessarily on the site itself.
- 9.1.2 Significant development of the site appears to have commenced in the late 17th or early 18th century and the archaeological and artefactual evidence points to domestic occupation in the immediate vicinity of the areas excavated. This data adds significantly to the known body of information concerning the post-medieval development of Greenwich and is important because it is concerned with more mundane aspects of human activity rather than those associated with royal or maritime connections.
- 9.1.3 The archaeological evidence appears to indicate that there was a continuity of occupation of the site from the late 17th/early 18th century, through the later 18th century and into the 19th and even early 20th century. For the later periods this is already known to be complemented by historic cartographic evidence but it is hoped that further research will permit the correlation of archaeological and cartographic evidence from earlier periods also.

9.2 FURTHER WORK

- 9.2.1 The findings from the site have produced evidence mostly of post-medieval occupation and there are some aspects that require a little further research. Evidence of Roman activity is limited to a handful of residual finds, whilst medieval activity is limited to two features and a largely residual finds assemblage. A brief discussion of these periods should however, be included in any publication report.
- 9.2.2 Earlier post-medieval activity is again mostly represented by a residual finds assemblage. However, some of these finds are of some importance and the social status they imply for an element of the nearby population should be included in a brief background discussion of the post-medieval development of the wider area.
- 9.2.3 The most significant phases of activity on the site were during the late 17th and 18th centuries. Some evidence for structural development was recorded at the northern edge of the excavation area with more extensive peripheral activity detected to the south. The evidence appears mostly concerned with relatively mundane domestic

occupation but this is an important aspect of the development of this part of Greenwich and should be described in some detail along with any supporting documentary or cartographic information in the publication report.

- 9.2.4 Limited evidence of later occupation of the site was also recorded and this should also be discussed in any publication report. In particular the temporal and spatial distribution of this activity should be considered with reference to historic cartographic representations of the area.
- 9.2.5 The pottery assemblage from the site has the potential to date the features in which it was found and to provide a sequence for them. Some of the pottery merits illustration or photographing. The post-medieval pottery can demonstrate what types of activities were occurring on the site from the 17th century onwards. A short publication report on the assemblage is recommended and three vessels should be photographed and/or illustrated to supplement the text.
- 9.2.6 The building materials assemblage from the site has little intrinsic value other than to date the earlier sequence of medieval and post-medieval pits and Victorian structural imprint. There are however a handful of items that provides some idea of the character of the medieval dumping episodes. These include a glazed 15th-century Flemish floor tile, an estuarine white brick, and some Reigate stone and early Tufa and peg tile. The petrology of the slabs recovered from the site seems to be in keeping with the types of gravestone material identified from nearby St Alfege's graveyard (Hayward pers. obs; Fairman and Brooks 2015). Only a brief review of the material types is necessary for publication – although some input on the petrology of the tombstones recorded from the adjacent graveyard may be included.
- 9.2.7 The clay tobacco pipe assemblage has interest at a local level, although the pipes are typical for the Deptford/Greenwich area and initialled examples can be correlated with local clay tobacco pipe makers. Some of the local pipe makers were documented as working to the south of the site on Roan Street from the end of the 17th century until the 19th century. The main potential of the clay tobacco pipes is to date the deposits they were recovered from. Additionally the assemblage adds to a better understanding of the local clay tobacco pipe industry. A short publication report is recommended for further work. None of the material is recommended for illustration.
- 9.2.8 A short publication report is required for the glass from this site concentrating on one object; a goblet with white trails. The latter should be photographed or drawn to complement the text
- 9.2.9 The metal and small finds form an integral part of the archaeological data from the site, and should be included, where relevant, in any further publication. For the present assemblage, the only objects of interest would be the spoons and buttons recovered from Phase 5.

9.2.10 The animal bone assemblage, in particular the bones from the 17th/18th-century levels, is deserving of further attention. A more detailed analysis of the age and butchery evidence is required, adding to the detail provided in this report in order to fully describe animal usage in this part of Greenwich at this time. This analysis should benefit from comparisons with similarly dated assemblages in this general area, including the bones from Creedy's Yard, Highbridge Wharf, just east of Greenwich Park adjacent to the Thames and also from 4-19 Stockwell Street, this site situated some 250-300m to the south-east.

9.2.11 The slag assemblage is of limited interest and no further works is necessary on this material.

9.3 PUBLICATION OUTLINE

9.3.1 Because of the local importance of the findings from the site it is necessary that the results are disseminated to a wider public audience through formal publication. Given the location of the site and the nature of the evidence, the most suitable outlet would be a short article in either London Archaeologist or Archaeologia Cantiana. The article should include reference to the exposed archaeological resource along with reference to comparable data from other sites in the region. The publication report should also consider surviving historical cartographic and documentary resources when discussing the development of the site and should be structured approximately as follows:

- Introduction
- Archaeological and Historical Background
- The Earliest Site Occupation
- 18th-Century Occupation of the Site
- 19th-Century and Later Site Development
- Discussion and Conclusions
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography

10 Contents of the Archive

10.1 The Written Record

	Quantity
Context Sheets	123
Plans	61 sheets
Sections	4

10.2 The Finds

Material	Quantity
Struck & Burnt Flint	1 box
Pottery	4 boxes
Building materials	4 crates
Clay Tobacco Pipe	2 boxes
Metal and Small Finds	163 objects
Glass	1 box
Slag	1 box
Animal Bone	5 boxes

10.3 The Photographs

Photographs	100 x digital images
-------------	----------------------

11 Acknowledgements

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank Malcolm Eastwood and Martin Mewett of Bouygues UK for commissioning the work. Thanks also to Philippe Hautin, Benoit Petillon and Pedro Serrao of Bouygues UK for their site management. Special thanks are extended to Mark Stevenson of the English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service for monitoring the project on behalf of the Royal Borough of Greenwich.
- 11.2 The author wishes to thank Helen Hawkins for project management, Jon Butler for post-excavation management and editing this report, Neil Hawkins for supervising the investigations, Kari Bower, Joe Brooks, Maria Buczak, Aaron Mohler, Evgenia Nikolopoulou, Przemek Polakiewicz and Guy Seddon for their invaluable assistance on site, and Richard Archer for surveying. Thanks are also extended to the specialists who have contributed to this report; Märit Gaimster, Kevin Hayward, Chris Jarrett, Lynne Keys and Kevin Rielly.

12 Bibliography

- Brockman, A., 2014. *Creek Road, Greenwich, London SE10 9SW, Archaeological Report to Support Proposed Development*, Ellis and Moore Consulting Engineers unpublished report.
- English Heritage, 2006. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, London: English Heritage.
- Fairman, A. and Brooks, J., 2015. *Archaeological Recording of Gravestones, Land between Creek Road and Bardsley Lane, Royal Borough of Greenwich, SE10 9SW*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd Unpublished Report No. R11905.
- Ford, S., 2005. *Creek Road, Greenwich, London Borough of Greenwich: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for Rock Investments PLC*, Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd Unpublished Report.
- Garwood, A., 2014. *Built Heritage Recording of 'Up the Creek' Comedy Club, other buildings and structures at Creek Road and Bardsley Lane, Royal Borough of Greenwich, SE10 9SW*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Report No. R11834.
- GLAAS, 2014. *Archaeological Guidance Papers: 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London*, London: English Heritage.
- Hawkins, H., 2014a. *Land Between Creek Road and Bardsley Lane, Royal Borough of Greenwich, SE10 9SW: Written Scheme of Investigation for An Archaeological Evaluation* Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd Unpublished Report.
- Hawkins, H., 2014b. *Land Between Creek Road and Bardsley Lane, Royal Borough of Greenwich, SE10 9SW: Written Scheme of Investigation for An Archaeological Excavation* Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd Unpublished Report.
- Hawkins, N., 2014. *An Archaeological Evaluation at Land Between Creek Road and Bardsley Lane, Royal Borough of Greenwich, SE10 9SW*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd Unpublished Report No. R11828.
- Hawkins, N., forthcoming. *An Archaeological Excavation at Greenwich Reach*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd Kent Papers Series.
- IFA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field evaluations*, Institute For Archaeologists.
- Taylor, J. and Brown, G., 2009. *PCA Fieldwork induction manual, (Operations Manual I)*, London: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
- Wallower, B., 2002a. 'Roman Temple Complex in Greenwich Park? Part 1,' *London Archaeologist* Vol 10 No 2, 46-54.

Wallower, B., 2002b. 'Roman Temple Complex in Greenwich Park? Part2,' London
Archaeologist Vol 10 No 3, 76-81.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Cxt	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
CRK14	1	Layer	Trench 4	TR 4	1	Ploughsoil/Horticultural soil	Post-med	3-4
CRK14	2	Layer	Trench 4	TR 4	1	Natural subsoil	Natural	1
CRK14	3	Layer	Trench 4	TR 4	1	Natural gravel	Natural	1
CRK14	4	Fill	Trench 4	TR 4	n/a	Fill of [5]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	5	Cut	Trench 4	TR 4	n/a	Rectangular feature	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	6	Fill	Trench 4	TR 4	n/a	Fill of [7]	Natural	1
CRK14	7	Cut	Trench 4	TR 4	n/a	Circular feature	Natural	1
CRK14	8	Layer	Trench 3	TR 3	n/a	19 th century levelling layer	19C	5
CRK14	9	Layer	Trench 3	TR 3	2, 4	Poughsoil/Horticultural soil	Post-med	3-4
CRK14	10	Layer	Trench 3	TR 3	2, 4	Natural subsoil	Natural	1
CRK14	11	Fill	Trench 3	TR 3	n/a	Backfill of const. cut [13] for concrete foundation [12]	19C	5
CRK14	12	Masonry	Trench 3	TR 3	n/a	19 th century concrete foundation	19C	5
CRK14	13	Cut	Trench 3	TR 3	n/a	Construction cut for foundation [12]	19C	5
CRK14	14	Masonry	Trench 3	TR 3	n/a	19 th century brick foundation aligned E-W	19C	5
CRK14	15	Masonry	Trench 3	TR 3	2	19 th century brick foundation aligned N-S	19C	5
CRK14	16	Masonry	Trench 3	TR 3	n/a	19 th century brick foundation aligned N-S	19C	5
CRK14	17	Masonry	Trench 3	TR 3	n/a	19 th century brick foundation aligned N-S	19C	5
CRK14	18	Masonry	Trench 3	TR 3	2	19 th century concrete foundation aligned E-W	19C	5
CRK14	19	Fill	Trench 3	n/a	2	Backfill of construction cut [20]	19C	5
CRK14	20	Cut	Trench 3	n/a	2	Construction cut for wall [15]	19C	5
CRK14	21	Fill	Trench 3	n/a	2	Backfill of construction cut [22]	19C	5
CRK14	22	Cut	Trench 3	n/a	2	Construction cut for foundations [16], [17] and [18]	19C	5
CRK14	23	Layer	Trench 3	n/a	2	19 th century made ground	19C	5
CRK14	24	Layer	Trench 3	n/a	2	19 th century made ground	19C	5
CRK14	25	Masonry	Trench 1	TR 1	n/a	19 th century brick and concrete foundation aligned E-W	19C	5
CRK14	26	Fill	Trench 1	n/a	3	Backfill of construction cut [28] for brick wall [27]	19C	5
CRK14	27	Masonry	Trench 1	n/a	3	Brick wall only recorded in section	19C	5

Site Code	Cxt	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
CRK14	28	Cut	Trench 1	n/a	3	Construction cut for brick wall [27]	19C	5
CRK14	29	Layer	Trench 1	n/a	3	19 th century levelling layer	19C	5
CRK14	30	Layer	Trench 1	n/a	3	Post-medieval made ground	Post-med	3-4
CRK14	31	Layer	Trench 1	n/a	3	Post-medieval made ground	Post-med	3-4
CRK14	32	Layer	Trench 1	n/a	3	Natural alluvial clay	Natural	1
CRK14	33	Layer	Trench 1	n/a	3	Natural alluvial clay	Natural	1
CRK14	34	Fill	Trench 3	n/a	4	Fill of feature [35]	Post-med	3-4
CRK14	35	Cut	Trench 3	TR 3	4	Possible linear feature, NFE	Post-med	3-4
CRK14	36	Fill	Trench 3	n/a	4	Fill of [37]	Post-med	3-4
CRK14	37	Cut	Trench 3	n/a	4	Shallow feature	Post-med	3-4
CRK14	38	Layer	Trench 3	n/a	4	Natural gravel	Natural	1
CRK14	39	Layer	Trench 1	n/a	3	Natural alluvial clay	Natural	1
CRK14	40	Fill	105/195 110/195	n/a	n/a	Upper fill of [48]	M-L 18C	4
CRK14	41	Fill	105/195 110/195	n/a	n/a	Fill of [48]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	42	Fill	105/195 105/200	n/a	n/a	Fill of [43]	E18C	3
CRK14	43	Cut	105/195 105/200	43	n/a	Pit	E18C	3
CRK14	44	Fill	105/195	n/a	n/a	Fill of [45]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	45	Cut	105/195	45	n/a	Posthole	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	46	Fill	105/195 110/195	n/a	n/a	Primary fill of [48]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	47	Cut	105/200	47	n/a	Large Pit	19C	5
CRK14	48	Cut	105/195 110/195	48	n/a	Pit	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	49	Fill	105/195 105/200	n/a	n/a	Fill of [52]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	50	Fill	105/195 105/200	n/a	n/a	Fill of [52]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	51	VOID						
CRK14	52	Cut	105/195 105/200	52	n/a	Oval pit	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	53	VOID			n/a			
CRK14	54	Fill	105/200	n/a	n/a	Primary fill of [47]	19C	5
CRK14	55	Fill	105/200	n/a	n/a	Upper fill of [47]	19C	5
CRK14	56	Fill	105/200	n/a	n/a	Fill of [47]	19C	5

Site Code	Cxt	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
CRK14	57	Fill	105/200	n/a	n/a	Fill of [47]	19C	5
CRK14	58	Fill	105/200	n/a	n/a	Fill of [47]	19C	5
CRK14	59	Fill	115/195	n/a	n/a	Fill of [60]	M-L 18C	4
CRK14	60	Cut	115/195	60	n/a	Pit	M-L 18C	4
CRK14	61	Fill	110/195	n/a	n/a	Upper fill of [63]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	62	Fill	110/195	n/a	n/a	Fill of [63]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	63	Cut	110/195	63	n/a	Large pit	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	64	Layer	All Site	n/a	n/a	Natural	Natural	1
CRK14	65	Fill	110/195	n/a	n/a	Fill of [63]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	66	Fill	100/195	n/a	n/a	Fill of [123]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	67	Fill	115/195	n/a	n/a	Fill of [68]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	68	Cut	115/195	68	n/a	Pit	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	69	Fill	100/200	n/a	n/a	Fill of [76]	M-L 18C	4
CRK14	70	Fill	100/200	n/a	n/a	Upper fill of [71]	M-L 18C	4
CRK14	71	Cut	100/200	71	n/a	Pit	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	72	Fill	110/195	63	n/a	Primary fill of [63]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	73	Fill	100/200	n/a	n/a	Lower fill of [71]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	74	Cut	115/195 115/200 120/195 120/200	74	n/a	Circular cesspit/soakaway	M-L 18C	4
CRK14	75	Fill	115/195	n/a	n/a	Upper fill of [74]	19C	5
CRK14	76	Cut	100/200	76	n/a	Irregular pit	M-L 18C	4
CRK14	77	Skeleton	105/195	77	n/a	Animal skeleton in [52]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	78	Fill	100/200	n/a	n/a	Fill of [79]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	79	Cut	100/200	79	n/a	Shallow, sub-circular pit	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	80	Fill	115/195	n/a	n/a	Fill of [74]	M-L 18C	4
CRK14	81	Fill	105/200	n/a	n/a	Fill of [82]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	82	Cut	105/200	82	n/a	Oval garden feature	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	83	VOID						
CRK14	84	Fill	120/195	n/a	n/a	Fill of [85]	Lmed/Epmed	2

Site Code	Cxt	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
CRK14	85	Cut	120/195	85	n/a	Shallow, sub-circular pit	Lmed/Epmed	2
CRK14	86	Fill	115/200 120/200	n/a	n/a	Fill of [87]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	87	Cut	115/200 120/200	87	n/a	Square posthole	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	88	Fill	120/195	n/a	n/a	Fill of [89]	Lmed/Epmed	2
CRK14	89	Cut	120/195	89	n/a	Irregular posthole	Lmed/Epmed	2
CRK14	90	Fill	100/195	n/a	n/a	Upper fill of [92]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	91	Fill	100/195	n/a	n/a	Primary fill of [92]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	92	Cut	100/195	92	n/a	Sub-circular pit	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	93	Fill	110/200 115/200	n/a	n/a	Fill of [94]	L19-E20C	5
CRK14	94	Cut	110/200 115/200	94	n/a	Sub-circular pit	L19-E20C	5
CRK14	95	Fill	120/195 120/200	100	n/a	Fill of soakaway [100]	19C	5
CRK14	96	Fill	115/200	n/a	n/a	Primary fill of [99]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	97	Fill	115/200	n/a	n/a	Packing/fill of [99]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	98	Fill	115/200	n/a	n/a	Packing/fill of [99]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	99	Cut	115/200	99	n/a	Sub-square posthole	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	100	Masonry	120/195 120/200	100	n/a	Brick soakaway	19C	5
CRK14	101	Fill	120/200	n/a	n/a	Lower fill of [74]	M-L 18C	4
CRK14	102	Fill	115/195	n/a	n/a	Fill of [103]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	103	Cut	115/195	103	n/a	Sub-rectangular pit	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	104	Fill	115/195 115/200	n/a	n/a	Fill of [105]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	105	Cut	115/195 115/200	105	n/a	Sub-square posthole	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	106	Fill	115/200	n/a	n/a	Fill of [107] (same as [6])	Natural	1
CRK14	107	Cut	115/200	107	n/a	Possible tree bole (same as [7])	Natural	1
CRK14	108	Fill	115/200	n/a	n/a	Fill of [109]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	109	Cut	115/200	109	n/a	Sub-rectangular post pad/posthole	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	110	Fill	120/200	n/a	n/a	Fill of [111]	19C	5
CRK14	111	Cut	120/200	111	n/a	Sub-rectangular posthole	19C	5
CRK14	112	Fill	120/195 120/200	n/a	n/a	Fill of Soakaway [100]	19C	5
CRK14	113	Cut	120/195 120/200	113	n/a	Cut for soakaway [100]	19C	5

Site Code	Cxt	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
CRK14	114	Fill	115/200	n/a	n/a	Fill of [115]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	115	Cut	115/200	115	n/a	Sub-rectangular posthole	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	116	Fill	120/200	n/a	n/a	Fill of [117]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	117	Cut	120/200	117	n/a	Sub-circular posthole	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	118	Fill	105/195 105/200	n/a	n/a	Primary fill of [52]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	119	Fill	120/200	n/a	n/a	Fill of [120]	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	120	Cut	120/200	120	n/a	Sub-square posthole	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	121	Cut	120/195 120/200	121	n/a	Large, sub-rectangular pit (same as [5])	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	122	Fill	120/195 120/200	n/a	n/a	Fill of [121] (same as [4])	L17-E18C	3
CRK14	123	Cut	100/195	123	n/a	Rectangular pit	L17-E18C	3

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

A small-sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (four boxes). The pottery dates from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. Very few sherds show evidence for abrasion and were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. The fragmentation of the pottery ranges from sherd material to vessels with complete profiles. The pottery was quantified by sherd count and estimated number of vessels (ENV), besides weight. Pottery was recovered from 35 contexts and individual deposits produced small (fewer than 30 sherds) to medium (less than 100 sherds) groups of pottery.

All the pottery (374 sherds, 284 ENV, 16.112kg, of which 24 sherds, 22 ENV and 643g are unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in a database format, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types is according to Museum of London Archaeology (2013). The pottery is discussed by types and its distribution.

THE POTTERY TYPES

The quantification of the pottery for each archaeological period is as follows:

Roman: four sherds, 4 ENV, 18g

Medieval: nine sherds, 9 ENV, 33g

Post-medieval: 361 sherds, 271 ENV, 16.061kg

Roman

Code	Pottery type	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
BB2	Black-burnished ware 2	120-250	1	1	3	Jar, rounded
SAM	Unsources Gaulish samian	50-250	1	1	2	-
SAND	Unsources sand-tempered ware	50-400	2	2	13	-

Table 1: Roman pottery types

The sherds of BB2 and SAND were residual wares deposited in post-medieval dated contexts, while the sherd of Samian ware was the sole pottery recorded in Context [6].

Medieval

The range of medieval pottery types are shown in Table 2. The majority of the medieval pottery was residual except for that which occurred in context [84] (see discussion, Phase 2 below).

Code	Pottery type	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
<i>Essex</i>						
HEDI	Hedingham-type ware	1150-1250	1	1	2	Jug
<i>London</i>						
LOND	London-type ware	1080-1350	3	3	11	Jug
<i>Surrey-Hampshire borders-</i>						
CBW	Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware	1270-1500	2	2	3	-
<i>Surrey</i>						
CHEA	Cheam whiteware	1350-1500	1	1	4	-
LIMP	Limpsfield-type ware	1150-1300	1	1	3	-
<i>Unknown</i>						
MISC	Miscellaneous unsourced medieval pottery	900-1500	1	1	10	-

Table 2: medieval pottery types

Post-medieval

The post-medieval pottery types and its quantification are shown in Table 3. The majority of the pottery recorded from the Surrey-Hampshire border industry, either as the whiteware (BORDG/O and Y) or the redware (RBOR/SLTR) is present in the usual forms of bowls, dishes and pipkins/tripod pipkins. However, of note is a Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze (BORDG) stove tile decorated with the coat of arms of James I (1603-25) and fragments from this item were found in contexts [4] and [122]. It represents a high socio-economic status item and could have been derived from Greenwich Palace.

Pottery made in the London area occurs as three types: red earthenware, tin-glazed ware and stoneware. Amongst the redware there is a small quantity of 16th-century pottery types: PMRE, PMREC and the slipware; PMSRG and Y. The majority of the redware dates to after c. 1580 and it is coded PMR. Only two sherds of pottery are recorded as wasters and include a flower pot: these sherds are from the redware industry with kilns and wasters documented from this local tradition in Deptford and elsewhere such as Greenwich and Woolwich (Jarrett 2004; Garrod 1990; Pryor and Blockley 1978). Other sherds may be derived from waster vessels, although there are no obvious manufacturing faults to identify them. The forms recorded in PMR are typical for the industry (see Table 3) although of interest is the unusual occurrence of three bird pots (contexts [72] and [75]), a chimney pot with a band of rouletted grid decoration (unstratified) and a large number of flower pots recovered from numerous contexts. Two items are of note and add to the corpus of forms for PMR, firstly as a domed lid with notch decoration and applied pads and 'wheel-spoke' stamps (context [122]) and secondly as an unidentified form existing as an inverted deep flared bowl shape with a splayed base with a deeply thumbled edge (context [34]). The tin-glazed wares (TGW/BLUE/C/D/G and H) date to the 17th or 18th century and occur mostly as table wares (See Table 3), while the London stoneware is poorly represented in the assemblage, although it does include the complete profile of a 19th-century squat shouldered jar (context [75]).

Code	Pottery type	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form
<i>Britain</i>						
BLACK	Blackware	1600-1900	6	2	57	Jar: small rounded
CREA	Creamware	1740-1830	15	11	346	Bowl: rounded, chamber pot, plate
CREA PNTD	Creamware with polychrome-painted decoration	1760-1800	2	1	10	Plate
DYE	Dyed-bodied refined earthenware	1820-1900	1	1	8	-
ENGS BRST	English stoneware with Bristol glaze	1830-1900	1	1	16	Jar: cylindrical,
ENPO PNTD	English porcelain with over- or under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration	1745-1900	1	1	5	Saucer
MAJO	Majolica	1850-1900	1	1	6	-
PEAR	Pearlware	1770-1840	4	3	77	Plate
PEAR BW	Pearlware with under-glaze blue-painted decoration	1770-1820	10	7	65	Bowl: rounded, tea cup, saucer
PEAR TR	Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	1770-1840	3	3	14	Bowl, chamber pot
PEAR TR2	Pearlware with under-glaze blue transfer-printed stipple and line decoration	1807-1840	1	1	6	-
REFW	Refined white earthenware	1805-1900	3	2	21	Plate
REFW CHROM	Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	1830-1900	1	1	5	Plate
STSL	Staffordshire-type combed slipware	1660-1870	4	4	37	Dish: rounded, porringer
SUND	Sunderland-type coarseware	1800-1900	8	4	117	Bowl: rounded, jar: rounded
SUND MOT	Sunderland-type coarseware with mottled glaze	1775-1850	8	1	271	Bowl: rounded
SWSG	White salt-glazed stoneware	1720-1780	6	6	65	Bowl: rounded, dish, oval, lid: flanged, jug:
SWSL	Dipped white salt-glazed stoneware	1710-1760	3	3	12	Bowl, small rounded, mug, cylindrical
TPW	Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	1780-1900	6	3	49	Dish, tureen lid
TPW4	Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	1825-1900	1	1	1	-
TPW5	Refined whiteware with under-glaze three-colour transfer-printed decoration	1845-1900	1	1	13	Plate
<i>Essex</i>						
PMBL	Essex-type post-medieval black-glazed redware	1580-1700	1	1	4	Porringer
<i>London area</i>						

Code	Pottery type	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form
LONS	London stoneware	1670-1926	2	2	435	Jar; shouldered
PMR	London-area post-medieval redware	1580-1900	159	118	11266	Bird pot, bowl; flared, chamber pot, chimney pot, cauldron/pipkin, colander, dish, jar; rounded, jug, lid domed, pipkin, sugar cone mould
PMRE	London-area early post-medieval redware	1480-1600	3	3	25	Jug
PMREC	London-area early post-medieval calcareous redware	1480-1600	1	1	1	-
PMSRY	London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze	1480-1650	2	2	24	Jug
TGW	English tin-glazed ware	1570-1846	9	8	89	Charger, plate,
TGW BLUE	London tin-glazed ware with plain pale blue glaze	1630-1846	2	2	7	-
TGW C	London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C)	1630-1846	10	9	40	Ointment pot, plate, porringer
TGW D	London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style D)	1630-1680	4	4	30	Charger, porringer
TGW G	London tin-glazed ware with 'Lambeth polychrome' decoration (Orton and Pearce style G)	1701-1711	2	2	2	Plate
TGW H	London tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton and Pearce style H)	1680-1800	6	5	22	Plate
AGAT	Agate ware	1730-1780	1	1	8	-
CSTN	Cistercian ware	1480-1600	1	1	2	-
MORAN	Midlands orange ware	1400-1820	1	1	8	Butter pot
MPUR	Midlands purple ware	1400-1750	1	1	3	-
STBRS	Staffordshire-type brown salt-glazed stoneware	1690-1730	1	1	60	Teapot lid
STMO	Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed ware	1650-1800	1	1	22	Bowl: flared
BORDG	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	1550-1700	21	6	2411	Bowl; rounded, stove tile,
BORDO	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with olive glaze	1550-1700	1	1	1	-
BORDY	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	1550-1700	5	5	52	Tripod pipkin
RBOR	Surrey-Hampshire border redware	1550-1900	13	12	127	Tripod pipkin
RBOR SLTR	Surrey-Hampshire border redware with slip-trailed decoration	1580-1800	1	1	3	-

Code	Pottery type	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form
<i>Imported pottery: China</i>						
CHPO BATV	Chinese porcelain, Batavian ware	1700-1750	1	1	6	Tea bowl
CHPO BW	Chinese blue and white porcelain	1590-1900	6	5	22	Bowl, small rounded, dish, plate, saucer, tea bowl
CHPO ROSE	Chinese porcelain with famille rose decoration	1720-1800	2	2	3	Plate
<i>France</i>						
SAIN	Saintonge ware	1250-1650	2	1	9	Jug
<i>Germany</i>						
FREC	Frechen stoneware	1550-1700	9	9	84	Jug; rounded
LARA	Langerwehe/Raeren stoneware	1450-1500	1	1	28	Drinking jug
RAER	Raeren stoneware	1480-1610	1	1	13	Drinking jug
SIEG	Siegburg stoneware	1300-1630	1	1	17	-
WEST PURP	Westerwald stoneware with purple and blue decoration	1665-1750	1	1	4	Jug
<i>Low Countries</i>						
DTGW	Dutch tin-glazed ware	1512-1800	2	2	29	Plate
Unknown						
MISC WW	Miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post-medieval whiteware	900-1500	1	1	3	Jar

Table 3: post-medieval pottery types and their forms

A single item is recorded from Essex as a rounded porringer made in fine red earthenware (PMFR), dated 1580-1700 and the item was found in context [67].

The industrial finewares dated to after c. 1740, such as creamware, pearl ware and refined whiteware. These were made at a number of different British locations and are present in the assemblage as mostly table wares, particularly as plates, besides a small number of tea and sanitary wares (see Table 3 for a breakdown of the forms for each pottery type). A small quantity of other pottery types of a general British source is recorded such as black-glazed ware (BLACK), white salt-glazed stonewares (SWSG and SWSL), besides slipwares (STSL and SUND/MOT) and the forms present in these wares (see Table 3) are typically those found in other London area assemblages. The forms of the pottery types made in the area of the Midlands characteristically occur in the shape of butter pots made in Midlands orange ware, although a teapot lid made in Staffordshire-type brown salt-glazed stoneware (STBRS) and a small flared bowl made in Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed ware (STMO), both found in context [122], are more unusual forms.

The imported wares recorded in the assemblage occur as fairly mainstream forms for the pottery types, e.g. table and tea wares present in the Chinese porcelains and drinking forms in the German stonewares (See Table 3). Family sherds of a Saintonge ware (SAIN) jug handle were noted in contexts [59] and [70]. The two sherds of Dutch tin-glazed ware both have late 17th-century decoration, equivalent to the English 'Chinamen in grasses' style and

are recorded as a body sherd from an unknown form in context [4], while the rim of a plate was found in context [61].

A sherd of miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval whiteware (MISC WW) recorded in context [75] occurs as a jar rim in a coarse sandy fabric with a black glaze. It may represent an imported tin-glazed ware with a heavily discoloured glaze resulting from burial in a waterlogged deposit.

DISTRIBUTION

Table 4 shows the contexts containing pottery, the number of sherds, the pottery types in the deposit and a spot date for the group. All of the pottery was recovered from Phases 1 to 5 deposits and a summary of the pottery in each phase is presented.

Phase 1

A single sherd of Roman samian pottery was found in fill [6] of the circular feature [7].

Context	Phase	Assemblage size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered date
4	3	s	23	7	2549	1665	1700	1665-1750
6	1	S	1	1	2	50	400	50-400
16	5	S	1	1	5	1740	1830	1740-1830
30	3-4	s	1	1	2	1630	1846	1630-1846
34	3-4	s	22	12	1222	1770	1820	1770-1820
40	4	S	3	3	26	1680	1800	1680-1800
41	3	S	3	3	25	1630	1846	1630-1700
42	3	S	3	3	3	1701	1711	1701-1711
44	3	S	1	1	3	1550	1700	1550-1700
49	3	S	7	7	47	1580	1900	1580-1900
50	3	S	5	5	72	1580	1700	1580-1700
54	5	M	43	34	597	1807	1820	1807-1820
57	5	S	2	2	22	1580	1700	1580-1700
58	5	S	11	9	450	1800	1900	1800-1900
59	4	S	19	17	1138	1730	1780	1730-1780
61	3	M	38	32	947	1710	1760	1710-1760
62	3	M	46	24	5520	1630	1680	1630-1680
65	3	S	14	13	194	1630	1680	1630-1680
66	3	S	2	2	4	1590	1900	Late 17th-18th century
67	3	S	5	5	29	1580	1700	Late 17th-18th century
69	4	S	3	2	99	1680	1900	Early 18th c
70	4	S	13	10	183	1720	1780	1720-1780
72	3	S	4	4	138	1580	1900	1580-1900
73	3	S	2	2	85	1580	1900	Late 17th-e18th century
75	5	S	23	17	651	1805	1900	1805-1900
80	4	S	4	3	126	1720	1780	1720-1780
84	2	S	4	4	10	1270	1500	1270-1350
93	5	S	10	10	125	1830	1900	Late 19th-early 20th century
95	5	S	3	3	52	1710	1760	1710-1760
97	3	S	1	1	21	1580	1900	1580-1900
101	4	S	3	2	125	1580	1900	1580-1900

Context	Phase	Assemblage size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered date
108	3	S	1	1	1	1570	1846	Late 17th-18th century
110	5	S	5	4	28	1820	1900	1820-1900
119	3	S	1	1	6	1680	1800	1680-1800
122	3	S	23	16	962	1690	1730	1690-1730

Table 4: Distribution of the post-Roman pottery showing the phase, size of the assemblage, the number of sherds (SC), Estimated number of vessels (ENV), weight, the earliest and latest date for the latest pottery type present (context ED and LD) and a spot date (context considered date) for each context pottery was recovered from.

Phase 2

A single feature solely produced pottery in this phase. The shallow, sub-circular pit [85] produced four sherds/3 ENV/10g of medieval pottery consisting of coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware, London-type ware (as a jug rim and body sherd) and a sherd of Limpsfield-type ware: together these pot types indicate a deposition date of c. 1270-1350.

Phase 3

Pottery was recorded as 179 sherds/127ENV/10.606kg and was found in seventeen contexts from this phase. The groups of pottery were dated from the late 16th to 18th centuries (see Table 4). The deposits containing pottery were fill [4/122] of sub-rectangular pit [5/121], fill [41] of pit [48], fill [42] of pit [43], fill [44] of post-hole [45], fills [49] and [50] of oval pit [43], fills [61], [62], [65] and [72] of large pit [63], fill [66] of pit [123], fill [67] of pit [68], fill [72] of pit [71], fill [97] of posthole [99], fill [108] of posthole [109] and fill [119] of posthole [120].

Fill [4/122] of sub-rectangular pit [5/121] produced the fragments of the Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze stove tile with the moulded James I Coat of Arms. It is a residual item as the latest pottery type present in fill [122] is Staffordshire-type brown salt-glazed stoneware dated 1690-1730. Fill [4] also produced one other ceramic item of interest in this phase and this is the London-area post-medieval redware domed lid.

Phase 3-4

From this phase the pottery, found as a total of 23 sherds/13 ENV/1.224kg, was recovered from three deposits : layer [30] which produced a single sherd of plain blue tin-glazed ware, most likely to date to the 18th-century and fill [34] of a possible linear feature [35] with the pottery dated c. 1770-1830. Of interest in fill [34] is a London-area post-medieval redware unidentified form in the shape of an inverted deep flared bowl.

Phase 4

Pottery was recovered from five deposits in this phase: fill [40] of pit [48], fill [59] of pit [60], fill [40] of pit [48], fill [70] of pit [71] and fills [80] and [101] of the circular cesspit/soakaway [74]. The pottery from all of these features was dated to the 18th century (see Table 4 for the specific spot dates). In total pottery from this phase is recorded as 45 sherds/37ENV/1.697kg.

Phase 5

The phase produced a total of 98 sherds/180 ENV/1.937kg and found in eight contexts: fills [54], [57] and [58] of the large pit [47], fills [75] and [101] of the circular cesspit/soakaway [74], fill [93] of the sub-circular pit [94], fill [95] of soakaway [100] and fill [110] of posthole [111], as well as the brick foundation [16]. The pottery groups from this phase have spot dates mostly spanning the 19th century (see Table 4) and mainly contained industrial finewares.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COLLECTION

The pottery has some significance at a local level. The pottery is in keeping with the ceramic profile for the London area. Both the Roman and medieval pottery indicates activity on or close to the site. The post-medieval pottery is important for demonstrating activities on the area of excavation and also contains some production wasters from the local redware industry. This includes some forms previously not documented in this pottery type. The presence of three PMR bird pots is also of interest: these may represent not obvious wasters from a local Deptford pot house and noted in dumps at The Stowage site (Jarrett 2004) or that houses on the study area or in the vicinity had these vessels placed in the eaves of the roof in order to collect bird eggs or squabs. The occurrence of the high status BORDG stove tile is of interest, although it is most likely to have been derived from the nearby Greenwich Palace or another affluent household.

Other comparable assemblages of medieval and post-medieval pottery have been recovered from Deptford at The Stowage (Divers 2004) and Borthwick and Payne's Wharf (Jarrett 2008) and Stockwell Street, Greenwich (Jarrett 2012).

POTENTIAL

The pottery has the potential to date the features in which it was found and to provide a sequence for them. Some of the pottery merits illustration or photographing. The post-medieval pottery can demonstrate what types of activities were occurring on the site from the 17th century onwards

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

A short publication report on the assemblage is recommended and three vessels should be photographed and/or illustrated to supplement the text.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Divers D., 2004. 'Excavations at Deptford on the site of the East India Company dockyards and the Trinity House almshouses, London' *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 38/1, 17-132.
- Garrod, D., 1990. 'Research into the Deptford Potters', *Kent Archaeological Review* 102, 158-166.
- Jarrett, C., 2004. 'The post-medieval red earthenware and Peninsular House earthenware pottery,' in D. Divers, 'Excavations at Deptford on the site of the East India Company

dockyards and the Trinity House almshouses', *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 38:1, 89-120.

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.

Jarrett, C., 2012. 'Pottery Assessment', in S. Barrowman, An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation at 4-19 Stockwell Street, Greenwich, London, SE10 9BD. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd Unpublished Report.

Museum of London, 2013. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. <http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/Publications/Online-Resources/MOLA-ceramic-codes.htm>

Pryor, S. and Blockley, K., 1978. 'A seventeenth century Kiln site at Woolwich', *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 12, 30-85.

APPENDIX 3: BUILDING MATERIALS ASSESSMENT

Kevin Hayward

INTRODUCTION AND AIMS

Four crates of stone, brick and mortar were retained from the evaluation and excavation. This moderate sized assemblage (287 examples 76.2kg) was assessed in order to identify (under binocular microscope) the fabric and forms of any background Roman, medieval and early post-medieval materials, date the small number of brick structures present at the site, identify the fabric of the unworked and worked stone in order to determine what the material was made of and from where it was coming from, and make recommendations for further study. Reference should also be made to the access catalogues for the building material CRK14cbm.mdb; CRK14stone.mdb.

METHODOLOGY

The application of a 1kg mason's hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10) and compared with Pre-Construct Archaeology's stone and ceramic building material reference collection. The appropriate Museum of London building material fabric code was then allocated to each item.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL (254 examples, 58.5kg)

A large majority of the assemblage is post-medieval in date with a small dispersed group of broken up medieval peg tile and floor tile. Only one Roman tile was recovered.

Roman (1 example, <0.1kg)

Radlett Group 3023 (AD 50-120)

A small abraded tile made from the very early Hertfordshire fabric group 3023 (AD 50-120) with frequent black iron oxide and small lumps of silt was identified from an early post-medieval posthole fill [44]. Small quantities of Roman tile are likely to turn up in the Greenwich area given the proximity of the Temple, sited in modern day Greenwich Park.

Daub (2 examples, 1.2kg)

A slab of worked daub from as well as some disaggregating lumps from early post-medieval posthole fills [86] [96] are more likely to relate to a medieval timber framed wattle and daub structure on the site rather than being of Roman date.

Medieval (70 examples, 3.2kg)

Intermixed with the post-medieval assemblage are abraded examples of thin peg tile with coarse moulding sand but no glaze, a white brick and Floor tile, which together amount to the medieval background component for the site.

Curved Tile: 2587 (1240-1450) (3 examples, 0.4kg)

Very gently curving thin unglazed iron oxide-rich medieval roofing tile is present in Phase 3 and 4 pit fills [58] [70] [122].

Peg Tile: 2271 (1180-1800); 2274 (1080-1350); 2587 (1240-1450); 3216 (1200-1800) (65 examples, 2.2kg)

As with the curved roofing tile, the most common fabric the red iron oxide rich, coarse 2587 which is later (1240-1450) medieval in date.

Estuarine White Brick: 3031 (1350-1450)

A heavily degraded white brick from a late 17th- to early 19th-century pit fill [62] with moulds of gastropod appear to be part of the estuarine white brick group (Ryan 1996) common in Essex and the northern banks of the Thames east of London. It is closest in terms of fabric type to the late medieval Flemish 3031 but may be early post-medieval perhaps functioning as a kiln brick.

Floor Tile: 2497 (1350-1550) *Flemish Calcareous Fabric Glazed*

Part of a small (125mm x 125mm x 38mm), plain black glazed floor tile with numerous flecks of white calcareous matter is almost certainly a late medieval to early post-medieval Flemish import. This was recovered from the upper fill of an irregular 18th-century pit [69].

Post-medieval (180 examples, 55kg)

Accounting for over 95% by weight of the entire ceramic building material assemblage, the post-medieval brick, floor tile and roofing tile is typically 18th and 19th century in date by form and fabric. This includes all of the 19th-century structures [14] [15] [16] [17] [100] from which building material was recovered and a large proportion of the material from the pit fills and the soakaways.

Brick (81 examples, 43.6kg)

Earlier post-medieval 3033; 3039 (1450-1700) (3 examples, 1.9kg)

A small group of mottled and fine red sandy bricks made out of fired London brickearth are almost certainly Tudor-Stuart in date according to their form and fabric. These include a wide voussoir brick from an 18th-century pit fill [59] and two shallow (45-52mm) mottled bricks from Phase 3 and 4 pit fills [40] and [61], with sunken margins. Greenwich would have had a number of substantial red brick houses from the Tudor period, in addition to the red brick Tudor Palace.

Mid 18th Century to Victorian

Post Great Fire and Local Reds 3032; 3032R (1664-1900) (46 examples, 29.2kg)

Local 18th-century reds 3046; 3065 (1700-1800) (21 examples, 5.3kg)

The largest proportion of bricks consists of narrow, unfrosted purple post Great Fire bricks and local reds. Outside the confines of the City of London the red bricks continue to be produced after 1700 (Ken Sabel pers. comm.), and the narrow width (98-100mm) and greater depth conform to the dimensions brought in to meet with brick tax regulations after 1776. Thus a majority of the bricks from the site date to the latter half of the 18th century into the

middle of the 19th century. The exceptions are a single flat wider (105x56mm) post Great Brick with a sunken margin from identified from a 19th-century fill of a soakaway [75] which is probably late 17th- to early 18th-century date. Whilst all the post Great Fire bricks recorded in the 19th-century foundation structures [15] [16] [17] are well made frogged examples, probably machine made and dating to the second half of the 19th century.

Dutch Paving Bricks 3036 (1600-1800) (8 examples, 3.1kg)

Small, 60mm wide, 38mm deep, complete green yellow paving bricks used to border garden paths or surface alleyways are present in some quantity at the site from the fill of late 17th- to 18th-century pits in a restricted area [40] [59] [61] [62] [65].

Yellow Estuarine Bricks Late 19th to 20th century 3035 (1780-1940) (3 examples, 5.4kg)

Very well made wide frogged yellow Medway stock bricks manufactured only after 1780 were only present in the 19th-century E-W brick foundation [14] and the fill of a Phase 5 sub-circular pit [93]. As they were so well made they must date from the mid 19th century onwards.

Roofing Tile (87 examples, 7.2kg)

Peg Tile 2276 (1480-1900) (68 examples, 3.7kg)

The abundant post-medieval sandy peg tile fabric is ubiquitous throughout the site; attesting to extensive later post-medieval red roofing tile development in this part of Greenwich.

Pan Tile 2271; 2279 (1630-1850) (19 examples, 3.5kg)

Curved, nibbed thick Dutch roofing tile which came into force only during the mid 17th century is common throughout the site.

Flooring Tile (9 examples, 3.2kg)

Flemish Unglazed Silty Flooring Tile 2318; 2850; 3063 (1600-1800)

Imported 18th-century silty flooring tile is common throughout the site.

MORTAR; CEMENT

A summary of the mortar types as well as their period of use is given below:

Mortar/Concrete Type	Description	Use at CRK14
T1 Soft Light Grey Lime Mortar	Light grey lime mortar dotted with white chalk, flecks of brick and charcoal	Post-medieval 18 th early 19 th century found on local red and post Great Fire bricks in Phase 3 and 4 pit fills [40] [61] [62] [73] and oval garden feature [81]
T2 Grey Clinker Mortar	Hard grey clinker mortar with shell fragments	Late 18 th to 19 th century Narrow post Great Fire bricks Phase 5 Soakaway [100]
T3 Hard Dark Grey Gravel Mortar	Hard light to dark grey gravel mortar with brick fragments	Mid 19 th to late 19 th century associated with wide well made frogged post Great Fire bricks from Phase 5 foundation structures [14] [15] [16] [17]

STONE (33 examples, 17.7kg)

Thirteen rock-types were identified from the assemblage; their geological character, form and use are summarised below.

3105/3106 Kentish Ragstone/Hassock stone hard dark grey calcareous sandstone (Kent Ragstone); – Glauconitic sandstone (Hassock stone) - Hythe Beds. Lower Cretaceous (Lower Greensand) Maidstone area, North Downs (7 examples, 7.7kg)

Examples of ragstone rubble and part worked blocks were recorded in later Phase 4 and 5 pit fills [40] [54] [58] [59] [94] derived from an earlier masonry structure in the vicinity.

3107 Reigate stone pale-cream low density glauconitic limestone Upper Greensand (Upper Cretaceous) Reigate Mertsam (1 example, 0.2kg)

One burnt fragment present from the fill of a late 17th- to early 18th-century rectangular pit [66] may like the Ragstone and Tufa blocks derive from a medieval structure in the vicinity

3108 York stone Banded green micaceous sandstone, Elland Flags, Namurian, Yorkshire (5 examples, 2.6kg)

Slabs of York stone, a rock associated with 18th- and 19th-century use in London turn up as 40cm thick slabs in the fills of 18th-century pits [59] [62] and a 19th-century soakaway [95]. These are likely to represent fragments of tombstone materials, given their identification in tombstones from the nearby churchyard at St Alfege (Hayward pers. obs; Fairman and Brooks 2015), or paving materials.

3110 Portland Whit Bed. Fine white grey oolitic limestone, Portland Limestone, Upper Jurassic, Isle of Portland (2 examples, 1kg)

Slabs and mouldings from this post-medieval stone type were identified in Phase 3 and 4 pit fill [59] and post packing in posthole [97]. These are likely to represent fragments of tombstone materials, given their identification in tombstones from the nearby churchyard at St Alfege (Hayward pers. obs; Fairman and Brooks 2015), or paving materials.

3115 North Wales Slate. Hard fissile metamorphosed grey slate. Palaeozoic, North Wales e.g. Ffestiniog (1 example <0.1kg)

One roofing tile with a nail hole was recovered from a large Victorian pit fill [54]. This is likely to be post-medieval in date.

3116 Chalk Fine white micritic limestone. Upper Cretaceous Chalk Thames Valley (1 example, 0.1kg)

One chunk of burnt chalk rubble was recorded from a Victorian pit fill [54].

3117 Flint. Grey chemically precipitated siliceous rock with chonchoidal fracture. Upper Cretaceous Chalk Thames Valley (2 examples, 0.2kg)

Walling nodules of this robust locally available sedimentary rock were recovered from large Victorian and Phase 3 pit fills [57] and [61]

3118 Tufa. Coarse textured light cream calcite precipitation deposit, Holocene, Medway or Thames Valley (1 example, 1.3kg)

Part of a water worn block of Tufa from the large Victorian pit fill [54] is almost certainly medieval in age. Throughout London these materials are associated with 11th/12th-century monastic and defensive projects, although the possibility remains that this is part of Roman vaulting.

3120 Banded fine grained calcareous sandstone Possibly Wealden shale, e.g. Ardingly Sandstone, Lower Cretaceous (Wealden) Kent (2 examples, 0.4kg)

This fine grained sandstone hone and rubstone from large Victorian [54] and Phase 3 pit fills [62] resemble Ardingly Sandstone from the Weald, used in large quantity for this purpose throughout the southern half of the England during the Roman period (Allen 2014). These however may still be medieval.

3120 Basalt – hard fine basic igneous rock Northern Britain (1 example, <0.1kg)

A slither of a cobble fragment from a Victorian pit fill [54] was like the granite boulder used as [75] used as a road/alley or path surface material.

3120 Kimmeridge Shale, burnt mudstone Upper Jurassic, Dorset (3 examples, 0.4kg)

Burnt oil shale fragments would have been used as fuel. These were recovered from the Victorian pit fill [54].

3122 Septarian Nodule Concretionary calcareous nodule within London Clay (Tertiary) London Basin (3 examples, 1.3kg)

Small blocks of a yellow calcareous clay deposit with calcite veins or watermarks turn up in the large Victorian pit fills [54] [57], these like the Tufa appear to have suffered some degree of river working and may be medieval or even Roman rubble walling material.

3126 Purbeck Limestone – hard pale grey shelly limestone Upper Jurassic (Purbeckian) Isle of Purbeck Dorset (2 examples, 1.7kg)

Small slabs of Purbeck limestone each about 35mm thick from the fill of a Victorian circular pit or soakaway [75] and Phase 3 pit [62] are likely to represent fragments of tombstone materials, given their identification in tombstones from the nearby churchyard at St Alfege (Hayward pers. obs; Fairman and Brooks 2015).

3135 Syenitic Granite – pale grey intermediate-acidic coarse igneous rock with mica and apatite Mountsorrell Leicestershire (1 example, 0.9kg)

Part of a cobble of this imported granite was identified from the Victorian soak away fill [75] and would have been used to pave a road surface in the vicinity.

SUMMARY

Ceramic Building Material

The small quantities of medieval peg tile, brick and floor tile found redistributed in later post-medieval pits throughout the site represent dumped material brought in from other parts of Greenwich as the Creek Road area was not developed until the later post-medieval period. Candidates could include the earlier medieval and post-medieval builds of St Alfege Church.

Similarly 18th-century dumped brickwork, roofing tile and flooring tile in these same pits must have come from dumping episodes from slightly later structures.

The structures identified from the site, a brick culvert [100] and foundations [14] – [17] are made from well made frogged post Great Fire and yellow Medway bricks and mortar types (2 and 3) of 19th-century date in keeping with the Victorian development of the immediate area as seen in the buildings recorded from the standing building report (Garwood 2014).

Stone

This diverse assemblage should be grouped into a) post-medieval gravestone materials characterised by broken up slabs of post-medieval Portland Whit Bed, Purbeck Limestone and York stone; b) post-medieval cobblestone materials in granite and basalt; c) remnant medieval rubblestone and ashlar materials – ragstone, Septarian nodule, flint, chalk, Reigate stone and Tufa; d) portable whetstone materials. None of these materials were identified in the handful of *in situ* structures instead two thirds (22 examples) are found in a single Victorian pit, fills [54] [57] [58]

The origin of the gravestone materials is almost certainly St Alfege graveyard where all three identified from intact tombstones (Hayward pers. obs. Fairman and Brooks 2015). The cobblestone materials derive from the streets of Greenwich. Less clear is the origin of the rubblestone materials – Tufa is a particularly early medieval material for London and as a group may represent a demolished masonry building in the vicinity. Candidates could again include the earlier medieval and post-medieval builds of St Alfege Church.

DISTRIBUTION (structures in bold)

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
14	3035	Frogged Estuarine brick poorly made T3 gravel hard mortar	2	17 80	1940	1780	1940	1800- 1900	1850- 1950
15	3032	Frogged well made wide post Great Fire bricks T3	2	16 64	1900	1664	1900	1850- 1900	1850- 1950
16	3032	Frogged well made wide post Great Fire bricks T3	2	16 64	1900	1664	1900	1850- 1900	1850- 1950
17	3032; 3034	Frogged well made wide post Great Fire bricks T3	2	16 64	1900	1664	1900	1850- 1900	1850- 1950
40	3105; 2276; 2271; 3032; 3032r; 3036; 3039; 3216; 3101	Kentish ragstone rubble; early post-medieval peg tile, post Great Fire bricks, Dutch paving brick and early muddy paving	11	50	1900	1664	1900	1780- 1900	1750- 1850

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
		brick T1 mortar							
41	2271; 2587	Medieval and early post-medieval peg tile	4	11 80	1800	1180	1800	1400-1800	No mortar
42	2276; 3065	Post-medieval peg tile and brick	2	14 50	1900	1480	1900	1600-1800+	No mortar
44	3023; 2271	Late medieval early post-medieval peg tile and Roman tile heavily abraded	2	50	1800	1180	1800	1400-1800	No mortar
49	2271; 2276; 2587; 3065	Medieval peg tile and early post-medieval brick and tile	6	11 80	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700+	No mortar
50	2276; 2587; 2850; 3065	Medieval and post-medieval peg tile; Unglazed Flemish floor tile and early post medieval brick	6	11 80	1900	1480	1900	1600-1800+	No mortar
54	3105; 3115PM; 3118; 3120; 3116; 3122; 2271; 2276; 3032; 2279	Ashlar worn block Tufa, Kentish Ragstone, Basalt cobble, North Wales Slate, Septarian Nodule, chalk; Wealden Hone stone; Pan Tile well made thick post Great Fire brick, post-medieval peg tile	24	50	1900	1780	1900	1780-1900	No mortar
57	3117; 3122; 3032R; 3032; 2276	Flint nodule and Septarian nodule burnt; post Great Fire bricks and peg tile	9	50	1900	1664	1900	1780-1900	No mortar
58	3105; 3153; 2271; 2274; 2276; 3032; 3032R; 3065	Kentish Ragstone rubble, Blue Lias fragment; medieval and post-medieval peg tile post Great Fire bricks narrow and well made	14	50	1900	1664	1900	1780-1900	No mortar
59	3063; 2276; 2279; 2850; 3033; 3036; 3016; 3108	Dutch Paving bricks, pan tile, plain glazed Flemish floor tile (2 thicknesses) post-medieval peg tile; thin wider voussoir brick Tudor; Bleached Hassock stone and York stone paving broken	12	14 50	1900	1480	1900	1650-1850	No mortar
61	3117; 2271; 2276; 2587; 2279; 3039;	Burnt flint nodule; some medieval peg tile mainly post-	40	15 00 bc	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	1750-1900

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
	3032; 3032R; 3036; 3101	medieval and pan tile; worn Tudor brick, post Great Fire; Dutch paving brick, Type 1 mortar							
62	3120; 3108; 3126; 3065; 3031; 3036; 2271; 2276; 2279; 2318; 3101	Purbeck limestone paving and York stone paving, Hone fragment Wealden as 54; Dutch paving brick, pan tile medieval and post-medieval peg tile, late med Flemish Silty unglazed floor tile, White Estuarine med/post-med brick; Type 1 mortar	19	50	1900	1480	1900	1630-1900	1750-1900
65	2271; 2274; 2276; 2587; 3036; 3032;	Medieval and post-medieval peg tile and curved tile; Dutch paving brick, post Great Fire brick,	32	10 80	1900	1664	1900	1664-1850	No mortar
66	3107	Burnt Reigate stone chunk	1	10 60	1700	1060	1700	1400-1700+	No mortar
69	2497	Calcareous Glazed Flemish floor tile	1	13 50	1550	1350	1550	1450-1650	No mortar
70	2587; 2318; 2276; 3065	Medieval curved and peg tile; Flemish silt floor tile; post-medieval peg tile and brick	12	12 40	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
72	2318; 2276; 3216;	Medieval and post-medieval peg tile and Flemish floor tile	4	12 00	1900	1480	19000	1480-1800	No mortar
73	2586; 2587; 3101	Medieval and post-medieval peg tile; T1 mortar	3	11 80	1800	1180	1800	1400-1800	1750-1900
75	3034; 2318; 2587; 2279; 3105; 3135; 3126	Early post Great Fire brick sunken margin; Flemish floor tile silt; pan tile and medieval peg tile; Purbeck limestone funerary edge, Granite cobble and Kentish Ragstone rubble	9	50	1900	1664	1900	1750-1850	No mortar
81	2276; 3065; 3101	Narrow local red with T1 mortar, post-medieval peg tile	3	14 50	1900	1480	1900	1600-1850	1750-1900
84	2276V	Local variant	2	14	1900	1400	1900	1400-	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
		unsure on date peg tile		00				1800	
86	3102	Large chunk of daub	1	15 00 bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1000-1600	No mortar
88	2587; 3065	Medieval peg tile and early post-medieval brick	3	12 40	1800	1450	1800	1450-1800	No mortar
93	3035; 3101; 2279; 2276; 3065; 3032; 2587; 3105	Post Great Fire and Yellow Estuarine frogged brick Type 2 mortar clinker medieval, post medieval peg tile and pan tile; Kentish Ragstone	8	50	1940	1780	1940	1850-1940	1800-1900
95	3108	York stone paving slab or funerary edge	1	16 00	1900	1600	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
96	3102	Daub small	1	15 00 bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1000-1600	No mortar
97	2271; 3046; 3032; 3065; 3110	Medieval peg tile post-medieval and post Great Fire unfrogged brick; Portland Whit Bed funerary piece	7	11 80	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
100	3032; 3101	Narrow unfrogged post Great Fire brick T2 clinker mortar	2	16 64	1900	1664	1900	1780-1900	1800-1900
101	2276V; 3034	Early post Great Fire brick and variant local sandy peg tile	2	14 80	1900	1664	1900	1700-1850	No mortar
102	2271	Abraded thin probable medieval peg tile	1	11 80	1800	1180	1800	1300-1700	No mortar
108	3065	Post-medieval brick	1	14 50	1800	1450	1800	1700-1800+	No mortar
110	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	2	14 80	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
119	2271; 2276; 2279; 2587	Medieval and post-medieval peg tile and pan tile; post Great Fire brick	10	11 80	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
122	2276; 2318; 2587; 3032; 3065	Medieval peg and curved peg tile, post-medieval peg tile, narrow post Great Fire brick and early post medieval brick; Flemish silty floor tile	20	12 40	1900	1664	1900	1780-1900	No mortar

RECOMMENDATIONS/POTENTIAL

An assessment of the building materials (stone; ceramic building material; daub) shows how much medieval and post-medieval material was being dumped prior to the Victorian development of this part of Greenwich. Some of the material may well derive from the medieval and post-medieval constructions of St Alfege. The assemblage has little intrinsic value other than to date the earlier sequence of medieval and post-medieval pits and Victorian structural imprint.

There are however a handful of items that provide some idea of the character of the medieval dumping episodes. These include a glazed 15th-century Flemish floor tile, an estuarine white brick, and some Reigate stone and early Tufa and peg tile. The petrology of the slabs recovered from the site seems to be in keeping with the types of gravestone material identified from nearby St Alfege graveyard (Hayward pers. obs; Fairman and Brooks 2015).

At publication stage: only a brief review of the material types is necessary – although some input on the petrology of the tombstones recorded from the adjacent graveyard (Fairman and Brooks 2015) may in the publication of any related article on this facet of the site.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Allen, J.R.L., 2014. *Whetstones from Roman Silchester (Calleva Atrebatum), North Hampshire Character, manufacture, provenance and use*, BAR 597 Archaeopress.
- Fairman, A. and Brooks, J., 2015. *Archaeological Recording of Gravestones, Land between Creek Road and Bardsley Lane, Royal Borough of Greenwich, SE10 9SW*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd Unpublished Report No. R11905.
- Garwood, A., 2014. *Built Heritage Recording of 'Up the Creek' Comedy Club, other buildings and structures at Creek Road and Bardsley Lane, Royal Borough of Greenwich, SE10 9SW*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd Unpublished Report No. R11834.

APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

A small-sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (two boxes). Most fragments are in a good condition, indicating that they had been deposited soon after breakage; although elements of some groups of clay tobacco pipes contained small quantities of residual material. Clay tobacco pipes occur in twenty contexts as eighteen small (under 30 fragments) and two medium (31-100 fragments) sized groups.

All the clay tobacco pipes (348 fragments, of which five fragments are unstratified) were recorded in a database format and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO); 18th-century examples are by Oswald's (1975) typology and prefixed OS. All decorated and maker marked pipes were given a unique registered find number. The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The degree of milling on 17th-century examples has been noted and recorded in quarters, besides their quality of finish. The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution.

THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPE TYPES

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of 59 bowls, 116 stems and five nibs (mouth parts). The clay tobacco pipe bowls range in date between 1610 and 1845. All of the bowls show evidence for being smoked.

The bowl types represented in the assemblage are as follows:

AO5, flat heeled, rounded profile, 1610-1640, one angled variant bowl, fully milled rim with a good burnish and finish, context [54].

AO10, heeled, rounded profile, 1640-1660, one bowl, fully milled rim with an average burnish or finish, context [73].

AO18, heeled, angled, straight-sided profile, 1660-1680, one bowl, damaged rim with evidence of milling, context [62].

AO19, spurred, angled, tall rounded profile, 1680-1710, one damaged bowl, context [122].

AO20, heeled, tall rounded profile, 1680-1710, two bowls, one bowl has a damaged rim and a good finish; context [96], the other has half milling of the rim and a poor finish, context [111].

AO22, heeled, angled, tall straight-sided profile, 1680-1710, nine bowls, mostly in a damaged state and one bowl has no milling of the rim while another has half milling of the rim and the majority have an average quality of finish, unstratified, contexts [54], [59], [61], [62] and [122].

OS10, heeled upright bowl with a straight back and rounded front and thick stem, 1700-1740, 21 bowls. Three bowls are not maker marked: context [4], one example, and context [122], two examples. Eighteen bowls are initialled:

? ?: where the initials are illegible, two bowls, context [4], SF34 and SF10.

E S: one bowl, context [4], SF6. The pipe maker is possibly Edward Sheereman, 1696 (London area) (Oswald 1975, 145), however eight OS10 bowls initialled E S were recovered from an excavation at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Deptford (BPZ06: Jarrett 2008) and indicates that this was a local clay tobacco pipe maker.

H P: fifteen bowls, unstratified, SF11, SF12 and SF13, context [4], SF4, SF5, SF7, SF8 and SF9, context [40], SF14, context [41], SF16, context [62], SF17, context [75], SF29, context [122], SF31, SF32 and SF33. Henry Prick, 1704, Crane Street, Greenwich (Bowsher 2007).

OS12, heeled upright bowl with a straight back and rounded front and thin stem, 1730-1780, four bowls one of which is not maker marked (context [80]), while three are marked:

With a dot on each side of the heel, one context [54], SF18

? ?: where the initials are illegible, one bowl, context [75], SF30

? S, where the family name initial is only legible, context [75], SF19, see OS10 E S marked bowls above for information on the possible maker.

AO26, spurred upright bowl, 1730-1800, one bowl, context [75], surviving as a spur where only the family name B is legible (SF27).

OS22, spurred upright bowl with a straight back and rounded front, 1730-1800, three bowls, one of which has the spur damaged (context [93]), while the three other examples are initialled:

I B: two examples, context [75], SF21 and SF26. Possibly made by John Bean, 1764-1789, Crane Street, Greenwich (Bowsher 2007).

I P: one example, context [75], SF25. Possibly made by John Payson, 1745, London area, John Pownall, 1748, St. Margarets, Westminster or John Poyt, 1754, London area (Oswald 1975, 143)

AO27, tall upright bowl with a rounded front and straight back and squared heel, c. 1760-1780 and both are maker marked:

E ?, one bowl where the first name is illegible, context [75], SF20

I P: one bowl, context [75], SF28. The maker is unknown, although he or she may be the same as the I P OS10 marked bowl (see above) and may indicate a local maker.

AO27, short upright bowls with a rounded front and straight back and a squared heel, 1770-1845, four bowls mostly in a damaged state and all are maker marked, although undecorated:

I B: two bowls, context [75], SF23 and SF24. A number of related local pipe makers could have made these bowls: James Burstow (1), 1781-1811, near Deptford Bridge (1781), Cold Bath Row (1800), died 1811; his widow Jane Burstow, 1811-25, Morden

Street, Blackheath, James Burstow (2), 1818-1841, Grove Street (now Lindsell Street) (1818), Lewisham Lane (1839), Grove Street (1841) and James Lambert Burstow (3), 1841-51, Greenwich/Deptford (Bowsher 2007).

I C: one bowl, context [75], SF22, possibly made by Jasper Church (1), 1833-44, Limekilns, Greenwich or Joseph Canlett, 1835-41, Limekilns, Greenwich (Bowsher 2007).

I G: one bowl, context [40], SF15, possibly made by John Goodwin (Godwin), 1805 or John Goodyer, 1828 operating in the London area (Oswald 1975, 137).

Fragmentary bowls

Eight bowl fragments are in such a condition that they could not be confidently assigned to a type although a number could be broadly dated to the 17th or 18th centuries.

DISTRIBUTION

The distribution of the clay tobacco pipes is shown in Table 1, which demonstrates the phase, number of fragments, assemblage size, date range of the latest bowl type (context ED and context LD) and a considered deposition date for each context the material occurred in. The clay tobacco pipes were recovered from Phases 3 to 5. A brief summary of the clay tobacco pipes by phase is provided.

Context	Phase	No. of fragments	Assemblage size	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered date
4	3	13	S	1700	1740	1700-1740
40	4	7	S	1770	1845	1770-1845
41	3	1	S	1700	1740	1700-1740
50	3	1	S	1580	1910	1580-1730
54	5	6	S	1730	1780	1730-1780
55	5	3	S	1580	1910	1740-1910
59	4	4	S	1580	1710	1680-1710
61	3	39	M	1680	1710	1680-1710
62	3	8	S	1700	1740	1700-1740
65	3	9	S	1580	1910	Mid to late 17th C
67	3	3	S	1580	1910	1580-1740
70	4	7	S	1580	1910	1580-1740
72	3	3	S	1580	1910	1580-1740
73	3	1	S	1640	1660	1640-1660
75	5	35	M	1770	1845	1770-1800
80	4	2	S	1730	1780	1730-1780
81	3	1	S	1580	1910	1580-1740
93	5	1	S	1730	1780	1730-1780
95	5	9	S	1580	1910	1580-1740
122	3	22	S	1700	1740	1700-1740

Table 1: distribution of the clay tobacco pipes showing for each context clay tobacco pipes occurred in the phase, number of fragments, size of the assemblage, the date range of the latest bowl type (Context ED and Context LD) and a spot date (context considered date)

Phase 3

In this phase 101 fragments of clay tobacco pipes were found in eleven contexts. Stems broadly dated c. 1580-1740 were only found in contexts [50], [67], [72] and [80]. The 1640-60 dated AO10 bowl was solely found in the primary fill [73] of the large pit [63], while a later fill [62] produced single examples of AO18, AO22 and a 1700-1740 dated OS10 bowl maker marked H P. The latest fill [61] contained one each of bowl types AO20 and AO22, both dated 1680-1710. Pit [48] also produced only an H P initialled OS10 bowl.

The large rectangular pit [5/123] contained in its fills [4/122] a total of 35 fragments of clay tobacco pipes, which included single examples of AO19 and AO22 bowls, dated 1700-40 and the rest of the bowls consisted of fourteen OS10 bowls, eight of which were initialled H P and another one was maker marked E S, indicating deposition in the early 18th century.

Phase 4

Twenty fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recorded for this phase and these were found in four contexts. Only stems broadly dated 1580-1740 were recovered from fill [70] of pit [71]. Fill [59] of pit [60] produced, besides stems, a single 1680-1710 dated AO22 bowl. The circular cesspit/soakaway [74] contained in its fill an unmarked OS12 bowl dated 1730-1780. Pit [48] contained in its fill [40] single examples of an H P initialled OS10 bowl, while an I G marked AO27 bowl, dated 1770-1845 was the latest type, although probably of a late 18th-century date.

Phase 5

From this phase were recovered 54 fragments of clay tobacco pipe found in five contexts. Stems broadly dated c. 1580-1740 were the only fragments of clay tobacco pipe found in fill [95] of the soakaway [100].

The fills of the large pit [47] also produced clay tobacco pipes, with the primary deposit [54] producing the earliest bowl shape in the assemblage, a 1610-40 date AO5 type, besides a later AO22 and the latest type is a 1730-1780 dated OS12 bowl with a dot on each side of the heel. The latest fill [55] only produced clay tobacco pipe stems broadly dated c. 1740-1910. A spurred OS22 bowl, dated 1730-80 was the only bowl found in fill [93] of the sub-circular pit [94].

The latest clay tobacco pipes in the assemblage were found in fill [75] of the circular cesspit/soakaway [74] and included two AO27T bowls initialled E ? and I P, besides AO27 examples marked on the heels I B, IC and IP. Earlier bowls are found as a single HP marked OS10 bowl, two OS12 bowls initialled ? ? and ? S and spurred AO26 and OS22 bowls, initialled either ? or I B and I P. The spurred bowls and the AO27 bowl shapes could be contemporary and indicate a deposition date of c. 1770-1800.

SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL OF THE ASSEMBLAGE AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from CRK14 has interest at a local level, although the pipes are typical for the Deptford/Greenwich area and initialled examples can be correlated

with local clay tobacco pipe makers. Some of the local pipe makers were documented as working to the south of the site on Roan Street from the end of the 17th century until the 19th century (Bowsher 2007). The main potential of the clay tobacco pipes are to date the deposits they were recovered from. Additionally the assemblage adds to a better understanding of the local clay tobacco pipe industry. A short publication report is recommended for further work. None of the material is recommended for illustration.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Atkinson, D. and Oswald, A., 1969. 'London clay tobacco pipes', *Journal of British Archaeological Association*. Series 3 Volume 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, 14.

APPENDIX 5: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (one box). The glass dates from the post-medieval period. Most of the fragments show little or no evidence for abrasion and were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. Several of the glass fragments do have natural weathering deposits resulting from being buried. The majority of the assemblage is fragmentary although one intact item is recorded. The glass was quantified by the number of fragments, the estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight. The glass was recovered from 21 contexts and individual deposits produced small (fewer than 30 shards) groups except for one medium (less than 100 shards) sized group.

All of the glass (100 fragments, 38 ENV, weighing 1.080kg, of which one fragment, 1 ENV and 37g is unstratified) was recorded in a database format, by type colour and form. The assemblage is discussed by the vessel shapes.

THE FORMS

All of the forms are dated to the post-medieval period and are mainly discussed according to their function by the number of fragments, ENV and weight. The glass types consist of only natural, soda rich and high lime low alkali (HLLA) types. A breakdown of the basic shapes is as follows:

Bottle (generic): 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 14g
 Bottle or jar: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 32g
 Bottle or phial: 4 fragments, 2 ENV, 41g
 Bottle, flat oval section: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 32g
 English wine bottle: 18 fragments, 14 ENV, 576g
 Goblet: 2 fragments, 2 ENV, 6g
 Lid/stopper: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 37g
 Phial, cylindrical: 9 fragments, 3 ENV, 70g
 Vessel glass: 4 fragments, 3 ENV, 34g
 Window pane: 54 fragments, 6 ENV, 227g
 Window quarry: 5 fragments, 4 ENV, 11g

Alcohol consumption

Goblet

Cxt	Glass type	Colour	Technique	No. frags	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments	Date
4/122	Soda	Amber with white trails	Free-blown	2	1	5	Simple rim with at least 21 fine, white glass thin horizontal trails	Early 16th-early 17th century

Alcohol storage

English wine bottle

Cxt	Glass type	Colour	Technique	No. frags	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments	Date
54	Natural	Pale green	Free-blown	1		22	Body	1640 +
55	HLLA	Pale green	-	1	1	7	Wall	18th-19th c

Cxt	Glass type	Colour	Technique	No. frags	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments	Date
58	Natural	Pale green	-	1	1	4	Wall	18th-19th c
61	HLLA	Olive green	Free-blown	1	1	32	Rim sherd and cordon	c. 1670
62	Natural	Dark olive green	Free-blown	1	1	151	Base, rounded kick, ?mallet-type	L 17th- mid 18th c
67	Natural/HLLA	Olive green	Free-blown	2	1	48	Shoulder. ?Mallet-type	1640+
70	Natural	Olive green	Free-blown	1	1	87	Rounded base	1640+
75	Natural	Olive green	Free-blown	2	2	10	Body sherd	1640+
75	HLLA	Olive green brown	Free-blown	4	2	17	Body sherd	1640+
95	Natural	Olive green	Free-blown	1	1	6	Body sherd	1640+
95	Natural	Green	Free-blown	1	1	4	Body sherd	1640+
104	Natural	Green	Free-blown	1	1	3	Body sherd	1640+
122	Natural	Olive green	Free-blown	1	1	185	Base, rounded kick. ?globe and shaft type	1640+

Cover

Lid/stopper

Cxt	Glass type	Colour	Technique	No. frags	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments	Date
U/S	Lead	Clear	Moulded	1	1	37	Intact, moulded with 12 curving petals on the top. Seam in the middle of the body horizontal. Short rim. ?stopper	19th-20th century

Pharmaceutical

Phial, cylindrical

Cxt	Glass type	Colour	Technique	No. frags	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments	Date
75	HLLA	Green tint	Free-blown	4	1	1	Wall, narrow diameter	19th century
75	Soda	Clear	Free-blown	1	1	55	Intact, narrow preparation rim finish, short neck wall, pontil scar	19th century
75	Soda	Clear	Free-blown	4	1	14	Rim sherd, wide preparation finish, bulging neck wall	19th century

Storage

Bottle (generic)

Cxt	Glass type	Colour	Technique	No. frags	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments	Date
75	Soda	Clear	Free-blown	1	1	14	Rim sherd, applied narrow collar, under cut, conical neck	19th century

Bottle or jar

Cxt	Glass type	Colour	Technique	No. frags	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments	Date
61	HLLA	Green tint	Free-blown	1	1	32	Rounded shoulder	Post-medieval

Bottle, flat oval section

Cxt	Glass	Colour	Technique	No.	ENV	Wt	Comments	Date
-----	-------	--------	-----------	-----	-----	----	----------	------

	type			frags		(g)		
75	Soda	Clear	Moulded	1	1	32	Base, narrow, central groove, pinched walls, manually flattened, rounded ends, 48 mm x 20mm. ?Perfume bottle	19th century

Bottle or phial

Cont ext	Glass type	Colour	Technique	No. frags	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments	Date
54	Lead	Clear	Free-blown	2	1	19	Base, conical kick, pontil scar. Good quality	18th-19th century
54	Soda/HLLA	Clear	Free-blown	2	1	22	Shoulder/body	18th-19th century

Vessel glass

Cont ext	Glass type	Colour	Technique	No. frags	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments	Date
61	Soda	Clear	Free-blown	1	1	3	Foot of a ?goblet, ? Fluted, ?heat damaged	Post-medieval
66	-	Clear	-	1	1	1	Shoulder. ?Bottle or phial	Post-medieval
70	Lead	Clear	Mould	1	1	28	Base, concave, embossed '10'. ?Tumbler or bottle	Mid 19th - 20th century
122	Natural	Olive green	?	1		2	Body sherd	Post-medieval

Architectural

Window pane

Cxt	Glass type	Colour	Technique	No. frags	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments	Date
4	HLLA	Clear	-	2		5	Small fragments	Post-medieval
49	Soda	Clear	Cylinder	1	1	2	Small fragment	Post-medieval
54	-	Clear/tinted	Cylinder/crown	30		140	Edges, different colours	Post-medieval
58	HLLA	Clear	Cylinder	4		16	Fragment. ?Edge	Post-medieval
61	HLLA	Clear	-	1	1	1	Small fragment	Post-medieval
65	Soda	Clear	-	1	1	5	Edge	Post-medieval
66	Soda	Clear	-	1	1	1	Small fragment	medieval
67	Soda	Clear	-	1	1	8	Edge	Post-medieval
70	Soda	Green tint	Cylinder/crown	1		3	Edges	Post-medieval
75	HLLA	Green tint	Cylinder	9		36	Edges, one fragment is burnt	Post-medieval
122	HLLA	Clear	?	1		2	Fragment	Post-medieval
122	HLLA	Clear/white enamel	?	1		4	Fragment. One surface has white enamel with different sized dimpled floral motifs	Post-medieval
122	Soda	Clear/tint	Cylinder	1	1	4	Fragment	Post-medieval

Window quarry

Cxt	Glass type	Colour	Technique	No. frags	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments	Date
19	Natural	Clear	cylinder	1	1	3	Small fragment. Edge	Post-medieval
42	Natural	Clear	cylinder	1	1	1	Small fragment. Edge	Post-medieval

57	Soda	Clear	-	1		3	Fragment	Post-medieval
59	Soda	Clear	-	1	1	3	Triangular quarry	Post-medieval
97	Natural	Clear	cylinder	1	1	1	Small fragment. Edge	Post-medieval

DISTRIBUTION

The glass was recovered from Phases 3-5. Its distribution is shown in Table 1.

Context	Phase	No. frags	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms	Spot date
4	3	3	2	7	Goblet, window pane	18th-19th century
19	5	1	1	3	Window quarry	Post-medieval
42	3	1	1	1	Window quarry	Post-medieval
49	3	1	1	2	Window pane	Post-medieval
54	5	35	2	203	Bottle or phial, English wine bottle, window pane	18th-19th century
55	5	1	1	7	English wine bottle	18th-19th century
57	5	1		3	Window quarry	Post-medieval
58	5	5	1	20	English wine bottle, window pane	1640 onwards
59	4	1	1	3	Window quarry	Post-medieval
61	3	4	4	68	Bottle or jar, English wine bottle, vessel, window pane	Late 17th century
62	3	1	1	151	English wine bottle	Late 17th- mid 18th century
65	3	1	1	5	Window pane	Post-medieval
66	3	2	2	2	Vessel, window pane	Post-medieval
67	3	3	2	56	English wine bottle, window pane	Late 17th-18th century
70	4	3	2	118	English wine bottle, vessel, window pane	Mid 19th-20th century
75	5	26	9	179	Bottle (generic), bottle, flat oval section, English wine bottle, phial, cylindrical, window pane	19th century
95	5	2	2	10	English wine bottle	Post-medieval
97	3	1	1	1	Window quarry	Post-medieval
104	3	1	1	3	English wine bottle	Post-medieval
122	3	6	3	201	English wine bottle, goblet, vessel, window pane	1640 onwards

Table 1: Distribution of the glass showing each context it occurs in, the phase and quantification by number of fragments, ENV and weight. The glass forms are shown for each context they occur in and are quantified by the number of sherds and a considered deposition date is shown.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ASSEMBLAGE

The glass has little significance at a local level. However, a notable quantity of window glass, particularly recognised as window quarries is of interest, although this may have been derived from an offsite source, such as the pottery stove tile found in pit [5/121] (see Jarrett, pottery assessment). Additionally of interest is the late 16th- to early 17th-century dated goblet fragments consisting of amber glass with fine white horizontal trails found in pit [5/121]. This vessel represents a high-socio economic group status item: it probably derived from an off-site source.

Other archaeological glass assemblages have been excavated nearby for comparison: BPZ06 (Carter 2008a); DEG00 (Carter 2008b).

POTENTIAL OF THE ASSEMBLAGE

The potential of the glass is to date the features it occurs in. One vessel requires illustration or photographing.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

A short publication report is required for the glass from this site concentrating on the goblet with the white trails. The latter should be photographed or drawn to complement the text.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Carter, S., 2008a. 'Assessment of the glass,' in A. Haslam, An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation on Land at Borthwick and Payne's Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford, London Borough of Greenwich, SE8. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd Unpublished Report.
- Carter, S., 2008b. 'Assessment of the glass,' in J. Taylor, Assessment of Archaeological Investigations at Old Seager Distillery, Deptford, London Borough of Lewisham. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd Unpublished Report.

APPENDIX 6: METAL AND SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

Märit Gaimster

INTRODUCTION

Just over 160 individual metal and small finds were recovered from the excavations, with the vast majority consisting of iron nails. The finds are discussed by phase below.

Phase 3: late 17th to early 18th centuries

Around 30 objects were retrieved from Phase 3 contexts. With the exception of a possible iron fitting from context [61], these consisted entirely of nails and thin undiagnostic pieces of metal plate.

Phase 4: mid- to late 18th century

Just under 50 finds could be ascribed to Phase 5. Besides nails, there are also possible fragments of iron scissors and a copper-alloy pin (sf 36).

Phase 5: 19th to early 20th centuries

Phase 5 produced the largest individual assemblage of metal and small finds. Along with iron nails, the group includes numerous fragments of lead window came (sf 37 and 38), along with the handles of two copper-alloy spoons (sf 3 and 35) and two buttons. A bone disc with a small central perforation would have formed the insert for a button covered with thread or fabric (sf 1; cf. Richardson 2013, 90 and fig. 104). A composite button is formed of a dished bone back with four small holes, fitted with a copper-alloy cover (sf 2). Bone-back buttons with embossed metal faces are particularly common in the 18th century, so the Creek Road button may be residual here (Noël Hume 1969, 90 and fig. 23 Type 3; cf. Mould 2006, fig. 11.27 no NF107).

SIGNIFICANCE AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The metal and small finds form an integral part of the archaeological data from the site, and should be included, where relevant, in any further publication. For the present assemblage, the only objects of interest would be the spoons and buttons recovered from Phase 5. For the purpose of further work and identification, some objects will require x-raying; these are all marked in the table below. Nails and undiagnostic metal can be discarded.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Mould, Q., 2006. 'The metal finds', in A. Saunders, *Excavations at Launceston Castle, Cornwall*. The Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph 24, Leeds, 301-39.
- Noël Hume, I., 1969. *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia.

Richardson, B., 2013. 'The burial finds', in M. Henderson, A. Miles & D. Walker, *'He being dead yet speaketh': Excavations at three post-medieval burial grounds in Tower Hamlets, East London, 2004-10*, MoLA Monograph 64, 86-98.

CATALOGUE

Phase	Cxt	SF No.	Material	Obj. Name	Description	No.	RECOMMENDATIONS
0	0	bulk	iron	fitting	modern machine part; cast with "patent"; W 20mm; L 90mm+	1	discard
3	41	bulk	iron	nails	three small fragments only	3	discard
3	61	bulk	iron	?fitting	iron ?fitting; flat rectangular body; slightly curved; W 20mm; L 80mm	1	x-ray
3	61	bulk	iron	nails	eight incomplete	8	discard
3	62	bulk	iron	nails	eight incomplete	8	discard
3	62	bulk	iron	sheet/vessel	several thin and corroded fragments; ?tin/pewter tankard	1	
3	65	bulk	iron	sheet/vessel	iron sheet/vessel; several large pieces	1	x-ray
3	96	bulk	iron	nail	incomplete; L 80mm+	1	discard
3	116	bulk	iron	nail	incomplete; L 90mm+	1	discard
3	122	bulk	iron	nails	four incomplete and heavily corroded	4	discard
4	40	bulk	iron	bracket	small bracket; incomplete; arm L 35 and 70mm	1	
4	40	bulk	iron	?scissors	fragment only with part of looped eye/handle; L 105mm+	1	x-ray
4	40	bulk	iron	?vessel	40 x 50mm fragment with ?thickened base	1	x-ray
4	40	bulk	iron	nails	27 incomplete and heavily	27	discard

Phase	Cxt	SF No.	Material	Obj. Name	Description	No.	RECOMMENDATIONS
					corroded; all with mineralised remnants of wood		
4	80	36	copper	?pin	copper-alloy ?pin; two corroded fragments	1	x-ray
4	80	bulk	iron	nails	18 incomplete and heavily corroded	18	discard
5	54	1	bone	button	bone insert disk with small central perforation, for fabric-covered button; diam. 21mm	1	
5	54	2	compos	button	composite button of dished bone back with four small holes within compass circle; separate copper-alloy sheet cover; diam. 17mm	1	x-ray
5	54	3	copper	spoon	copper-alloy spoon; handle only; oval finial with thickened edge; L 115mm+	1	x-ray
5	54	35	copper	spoon	copper-alloy spoon; as above but highly corroded and in two pieces; L 85mm+	1	x-ray
5	54	bulk	iron	nails	21 incomplete and corroded	21	discard
5	54	bulk	iron	binding	5 pieces of two different sets of binding; W 25 and 50mm	2	discard
5	58	bulk	iron	nails	two incomplete	2	discard
5	58	37	lead	window came	lead window came; reeded; 22 pieces and fragments	22	
5	75	bulk	iron	nails	26 incomplete and heavily corroded	26	discard

Phase	Cxt	SF No.	Material	Obj. Name	Description	No.	RECOMMENDATIONS
5	75	38	lead	window came	lead window came; reeded; 2 pieces	2	
5	93	bulk	iron	nails	two substantial but incomplete; L 100 and 160mm	2	discard
5	95	bulk	iron	nail	incomplete; L 60mm+	1	discard
5	110	bulk	iron	nails	three pieces	3	discard

APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

Kevin Rielly

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 late medieval through to the 19th/20th centuries. This area appears to have been at least partly developed by the latter part of the 18th century, a precursor to the major development during the Victorian era. Animal bones were recovered throughout this sequence, entirely derived from pits, here including one or possibly two cesspits.

This report is an amalgamation of the bones recovered from the evaluation and later excavation. Notably, all of these bones were collected by hand.

METHODOLOGY

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

DESCRIPTION OF FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGE BY PHASE

The site assemblage amounts to 463 bone fragments, all recovered by hand. These were all dated to the post-medieval era and placed in the following phases: - Phase 3 - late 17th/early 18th; Phase 4 – mid to late 18th; and Phase 5 – 19th to early 20th centuries (as shown in Table 1). The preservation, here referring to the surface condition, of these various collections was generally good, although there were some exceptions. These include the assemblages from the Phase 3 pit [63] and the upper and therefore Phase 5 fill of the cesspit/soakaway [74], these producing 15 and 17 moderate to poorly preserved bones out of a total number of 178 and 33 fragments respectively. None of the site collections was more than moderately fragmented.

Phase 3

Animal bones were found in 10 cut features including 9 pits and a posthole. The evaluation assemblage was taken from a single indeterminate feature which was later found to be the same as the excavation pit [121]. This provided one of the large collections, with 61 fragments, with much of the remaining assemblage derived from pit [63] with 178 fragments and pit [52] with 91 bones, these representing the partial remains of a large dog. The food waste component consists of cattle, sheep/goat and pig bones, with a bias towards

sheep/goat, each species represented by a general mix of skeletal parts. Notably, 9 out of the 22 cattle bones which could be aged are juvenile (the rest are adult), most probably signifying the importance of veal in the local diet. There were also a few poultry bones and a single game contribution, a hare tibia from pit [63].

Phase:	3	4	3-4	5
Species				
Cattle	47	4		5
Equid	1			
Cattle-size	72	15		25
Sheep/Goat	69	14		12
Pig	10		1	8
Sheep-size	34	7		25
Indeterminate	14			
Dog	92			
Cat	1			
Hare	1			
Small mammal	1			
Chicken		1		
Goose	3			
Mallard	1			
Grand Total	346	41	1	75

Table 1: Counts of hand collected animal bone in each occupation phase

There are several cattle bones from large individuals amongst these collections, most notably from the fill of pit [63]. This may represent evidence for early post-medieval stock improvements, perhaps related to imports and/or better husbandry strategies (after Rixson 2000, 184-5).

The non-food waste includes an equid tooth and a cat humerus from pit [63], as well as the aforementioned dog. This animal clearly represents the remains of a buried individual, this suffering a degree of post-mortem damage and truncation, as shown by the fragmentary nature of the skull and the absence, with the exception of the atlas and axis, of the vertebral column and the ribcage. All of the limb bones have fused epiphyses, which in combination with the well worn maxillary and mandibular teeth indicate an animal of advanced years. The shape of the basal part of the skull (following The and Trough 1976) suggests that this dog was female, while various complete limb bones can be used to provide a range of shoulder heights (after Harcourt 1974) with an average of 548.1mm. It had clearly suffered in life from osteoarthritis, particularly at the elbow joints with various degrees of exostoses adjacent to the articular surfaces accompanied by gross modification of the posterior distal humeri and the halfmoon-shaped ulna articulation. The anterior aspect of this articulation in both ulnas also show areas of polishing (eburnation), as indeed does the corresponding articular surfaces of the distal humeri. Both radii demonstrate heavy ridges along the shaft coinciding with the area of contact of the ulnas, this probably as aspect of age/usage rather than osteoarthritis. The combined evidence may well suggest that the onset of this disease was linked with age, also perhaps suggesting that this was a working animal rather than a pampered pet.

Phase 4

There are just four features dating to this phase, three pits (here including the upper fill of the Phase 3 pit [48]) and a cesspit, and bones were recovered from all four. The greater part of this assemblage was taken from pits [60] and [71] with 15 and 14 bones respectively. Though much smaller than the Phase 3 collection, the Phase 4 bones offer a similar domesticated abundance pattern with sheep/goat predominant. Other than these major domesticates, there is a single chicken bone. There are further examples of large cattle.

Phase 5

This phase also provided four features, a large and a small pit, a posthole and a brick-lined soakaway. Most of the bones were found in the large pit [47] and the soakaway [74], with 38 and 33 fragments respectively. There is again a similar domesticated abundance pattern throughout, including the poorly preserved contents of the soakaway. While there are no large cattle, there is a notably large pig femur from [74].

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

This moderately sized assemblage is generally well preserved and well dated. The largest part of the collection, dating to the late 17th/early 18th century is sufficient to warrant a relatively detailed analysis of food usage, as clearly shown by the good proportion of age data. There is also a notable collection of butchered items and several measurable bones, which will be of particular interest concerning the aforementioned presence of 'larger' stock. The predominance of sheep/goat amongst the major domesticates and the abundance of young calves are typical features of early post-medieval London collections (as shown for example at Bermondsey Abbey in Rielly in prep a). The importance of veal in the local diet is exemplified by the historical data referring to the estimated number of cattle consumed in London in 1725, comprising 98,000 beefs and 60,000 calves (after Rixson 2000, 170). Obviously, the dog is of some interest, this representing a possibly heavily worked individual of advanced years. She was probably no longer able to perform to the same potential but it can be supposed that she was well kept enabling her to reach a good age before she died.

The later collections are rather small and can offer little more than a list of species.

In conclusion, it can be recommended that this collection, although in particular the bones from the 17th/18th-century levels, is deserving of further attention. A more detailed analysis of the age and butchery evidence is required, adding to the detail provided in this report in order to fully describe animal usage in this part of Greenwich at this time. This analysis should benefit from comparisons with similarly dated assemblages in this general area, including the bones from Creedy's Yard, Highbridge Wharf, just east of Greenwich Park adjacent to the Thames (Hamilton-Dyer 2002) and also from 4-19 Stockwell Street (Rielly 2012 and Rielly in prep b), this site situated some 250-300m to the south-east.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Hamilton-Dyer, S., 2002. 'Animal bone', in N. Cooke and C. Phillpotts, 'Excavations at Creedy's Yard, Highbridge Wharf, Greenwich, 1997: Medieval and Post-medieval Thames-side sites', *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society* 53, 53-95.
- Harcourt, R. A., 1974. 'The dog in prehistoric and early historic Britain', *J Archaeol Science* 1, 151-75.
- Rielly, K., 2012. Assessment of animal bone recovered from 4-19 Stockwell Street, Greenwich, London, SE10 9BD (SKQ10), Pre-Construct Archaeology Unpublished Report.
- Rielly, K., in prep a. 'The animal bones, in A. Douglas, *Excavations at Bermondsey Square, London Borough of Southwark*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Monograph Series.
- Rielly, K., in prep b. 'The animal bones', in J. Taylor, *Excavations at 4-19 Stockwell Street, Greenwich, London, SE10 9BD*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Kent Paper.
- Rixson, D., 2000. *The History of Meat Trading*, Nottingham University Press.
- The, T.L. and Truth, C.O., 1976. 'Sexual dimorphism in the basilar part of the occipital bone of the dog (*Canis familiaris*)', *Acta Anatomica* 95. 565-571.

APPENDIX 8: SLAG ASSESSMENT

Lynne Keys

INTRODUCTION

A small assemblage of slag weighing just 3.8kg was examined and quantified for this assessment. The material is mostly undiagnostic slag possibly representative of foundry ironworking; one smithing hearth bottom was present.

CATALOGUE

cxt	identification	wt.	len	br	dp	comment
40	undiagnostic	634	120	110	50	inclusions of laminated coal
61	undiagnostic	295				inclusions of laminated coal
62	undiagnostic	1954				inclusions of laminated coal
62	smithing hearth bottom	532	110	90	50	inclusions of laminated coal
70	undiagnostic	16				inclusions of laminated coal
75	slagged coal	165				
75	undiagnostic	147				cindery
122	iron-rich undiagnostic	64				cindery
	Total Weight	3.8kg				

RECOMMENDATION

The slag merits no further work and could be discarded.

APPENDIX 9: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-205554

Project details

Project name	Land South of Bardsley Lane, Greenwich
Short description of the project	<p>A small number of residual Roman finds were recovered, but there does not appear to have been significant activity at this time. Residual medieval material was also recovered and activity on the site at this time appears to have been represented by two postholes located at the south of the excavation area, which may have been associated with a small timber structure. The first significant phase of occupation appears to have commenced in the late 17th or early 18th century. One or more timber structures, aligned approximately parallel with Bardsley Lane appear to have been located north of the excavation area, with a number of contemporary features to the south probably being associated with these. Finds from these features, which mostly saw secondary use as refuse depositories, indicated domestic activity of a generally low status, though some of the residual finds of slightly earlier date suggested higher status occupation in the area. Occupation of the site continued throughout the 18th and 19th centuries though far fewer features associated with these later phases of activity were extant in the area investigated, the latest finds recovered from excavated archaeological features dating to the early 20th century. No evidence of activity associated with a former cemetery, which had occupied the southern part of the site, was found during the investigation, apart from a few tombstone fragments in 18th- and 19th-century pits and buildings evident on early maps of the area appeared to have been completely destroyed, their remains probably being present in the extensive rubble overburden removed prior to the excavation.</p>
Project dates	Start: 10-11-2014 End: 27-11-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	preconst1-187623 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	CRK14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)
Monument type	POST HOLE Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval

Monument type	POST HOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON GREENWICH GREENWICH South of Bardsley Lane
Postcode	SE10 9SW
Study area	550.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 38165 77656 51.4804582535 -0.0100842039001 51 28 49 N 000 00 36 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3.62m Max: 3.98m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Neil Hawkins

Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bouygues UK

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "Worked bone"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Matrices", "Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Assessment of Archaeological Investigations on Land South of Bardsley Lane, Royal Borough of Greenwich, London SE10 9SW
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Boyer, P.
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	Brockley
Description	MAP2/MoRPHE Report
Entered by	Peter Boyer (pboyer@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	9 March 2015

PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

