

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION, PHASES 1
AND 2: THE WHARVES,
EVELYN STREET/GROVE
STREET, DEPTFORD,
LONDON SE8 3QQ**

SITE CODE: EVS15

REPORT NO: R12549

JUNE 2016



**PRE-CONSTRUCT
ARCHAEOLOGY**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, PHASES 1 AND 2: THE WHARVES,
EVELYN STREET/GROVE STREET, DEPTFORD, LONDON SE8 3QQ**

Site Code: EVS15

Central NGR: TQ 36508 78337

Local Planning Authority: LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

Planning Reference:

Other reference if any:

Commissioning Client: CGMS CONSULTING

Written/Researched by: STACEY AMANDA HARRIS
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project Manager: HELEN HAWKINS (MCIfA)

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

Tel: 020 7732 3925

Fax: 020 7732 7896

E-mail: hhawkins@pre-construct.com

Web: www.pre-construct.com

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited


July 2016

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent.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 Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**PHASES 1 AND 2: THE WHARVES, EVELYN STREET/GROVE STREET,
DEPTFORD, LONDON SE8 3QQ**

**Type of project
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Quality Control**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K4079
	Name	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	S Harris		11.7.16
Graphics Prepared by:	J Simonson		11.7.16
Graphics Checked by:	J Brown	<i>Josephine Brown</i>	12.7.16
Project Manager Sign-off:	H Hawkins		12.7.16

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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

CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT	3
2	INTRODUCTION	4
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND	5
4	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.....	7
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	8
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY	9
7	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE.....	10
8	INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS.....	12
9	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	13
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY	13

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: PLATES	22
APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX	28
APPENDIX 3: SITE MATRIX.....	36
APPENDIX 4: BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES.....	40
APPENDIX 5: CLAY TABACCO PIPE SPOT DATING INDEX.....	42
APPENDIX 6: POTTERY SPOT DATING INDEX	44
APPENDIX 7: GLASS SPOT DATING INDEX.....	48
APPENDIX 8: ANIMAL BONE FROM AN EVALUATION AT DEPTFORD WHARVES	50
APPENDIX 9: OASIS FORM.....	51

Figures

Figure 1: Site Location.....	14
Figure 2: Trench Location	15
Figure 3: Plan of Area A and Trench 4a	16
Figure 4: Plan of Area B	17
Figure 5: Plan of Area B Test Pit.....	18
Figure 6: Plan of Trench 3b	19
Figure 7: Plan of Trench 4b	20
Figure 8: Sections.....	21

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation and watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on behalf of CgMS Consulting, at The Wharves, Deptford, London Borough of Lewisham, London SE8 3QQ (Figure 1). The archaeological investigation was conducted between 15th April and 20th June 2016 in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by Historic England.
- 1.2 The archaeological evaluation provided evidence of a channel, potentially dating to the Holocene period, which was uncovered within Trench 4b, although no precise dating evidence was present.
- 1.3 Evidence for the domestic dwellings and industrial development of the site during the 19th and 20th centuries was also found. There was also evidence for the post war rebuild of the walls of the Grand Surrey Canal.
- 1.4 The natural Terrace Gravels were not reached, despite excavation in places to a depth of 4.4m below ground level (BGL) within Trench 3a and up to 2.5m BGL across the rest of the site.
- 1.5 The earliest layers excavated were natural alluvium and peat, these were sealed by made ground which was in turn truncated by the 19th and 20th century structures.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological investigation commissioned by CgMS Consulting was undertaken on land at The Wharves, Evelyn Street/Grove Street, Deptford SE8 3QQ in the London Borough of Lewisham (Figure 1), between 15th April and 20th June 2016. The site measured c. 4.8 ha and was bounded to the east by Grove Street, to the south by Dragoon Road, to the west by Evelyn Street and to the north by Oxestalls Road.
- 2.2 The Phase 1 and 2 evaluation comprised four evaluation trenches and an archaeological watching brief. The trenches formed the first phase of the archaeological evaluation of the whole site and were located within Phases 1 and 2 of the redevelopment area. The watching brief was carried out during ground reduction for soil remediation in Areas A and B, and a test pit was also included as part of the Area B watching brief (Figure 2).
- 2.3 The archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2016) detailed the methodology by which the archaeological investigation was undertaken. The Written Scheme of Investigation followed Historic England guidelines (GLAAS 2015) and those of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA, 2014). The evaluation was supervised by Paw Jorgensen and Stacey Amanda Harris. The watching brief was undertaken by Tanya Jones. The site was managed by Helen Hawkins for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and monitored by Mark Stevenson of Historic England on behalf of the London Borough of Lewisham.
- 2.4 The site was given the Museum of London site code EVS15. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy: The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), replacing Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment' which itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of heritage assets.
- 3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

- 3.2.1 The over-arching strategies and policies for the whole of the Greater London area are contained within the Greater London Authority's London Plan (July 2011, updated 2015) which includes the following statement relating to archaeology.

Policy 7.8

Heritage assets and archaeology

Strategic

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

Planning decisions

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

LDF preparation

- F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.
- G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 Local Policy: London Borough of Lewisham

Core Strategy

Core Strategy Policy 16

Conservation areas, heritage assets and the historic environment

The Council will ensure that the value and significance of the borough's heritage assets and their settings, which include the Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site, conservation areas, listed buildings, archaeological remains, registered historic parks and gardens and other non designated assets such as locally listed buildings, will continue to be monitored, reviewed, enhanced and conserved according to the requirements of government planning policy guidance, the London Plan policies, local policy and English Heritage best practice.

The Council will work with its partners, including local communities, to ensure that the borough's heritage assets and those yet to be identified will be valued positively and considered as central to the regeneration of the borough as detailed in the Core Strategy spatial policies.

The World Heritage Site buffer zone for the Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site is identified on the Proposals Map (see also Core Strategy Policy 18). The Council will ensure that its Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity will be protected and enhanced and will ensure the implementation of the World Heritage Site Master Plan.

The Council will continue to review its conservation areas, designating new ones and preparing associated management plans and policies to conserve their character.

- 3.3.1 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined in the Lewisham Core Strategy.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A written scheme of investigation was previously prepared for the site (Hawkins 2016). The information below is taken from that report.

4.2 Geology and Topography

- 4.2.1 The bedrock geology of the site consisted of Thanet Formation Sand (British Geological Survey). This was capped by superficial alluvium comprising clays and peats. Archaeological investigations at Grove Street identified a peat deposit of Neolithic age and this was also identified during archaeological investigations at Convoy's Wharf. The Convoy's site found that the centre of the site lay on lower floodplain gravels or Shepperton Gravel. The surface of these gravels lay between -1m and -5m OD and was indicative of a Late Glacial to Early Holocene channel running west to east across the site. This west to east channel perhaps exploited an area of erosion in the bedrock that dated to the Devensian cold stage or resulted from Holocene fluvial activity. This channel may have been a precursor to the later and northern 'Orfleteditch', first recorded in 1279, or a medieval tidal basin. Thus the earlier Late Glacial and Early Holocene natural evolution of the landscape contributed to the later human activity that took place in the area, specifically the use of the site as a dockyard (MOLA, undated, provided by CGMS).
- 4.2.2 Geotechnical works on the site (WSP 2009) indicated that generally across the site c. 2-3m of made ground overlay alluvium. Some of the alluvium contained peat deposits. In the former canal area, the alluvium was not bottomed by the 5m deep window samples.
- 4.2.3 The results of the evaluation and watching brief confirmed the findings of the geotechnical report, although the natural sand was not reached as it was located below the depth of the investigations. Extensive layers of alluvium and thin layers of peat were noted within the archaeological sequence, and the varying depths of these layers suggested that a channel ran through the site. This channel is probably the one also seen at Convoy's Wharf, located to the east of the Deptford Wharves site.
- 4.2.4 The site was located on low lying ground between 2.4m to 3.7m OD on the south west and 1.3m to 1.5m OD in the north east (based on Ordnance Survey map spot heights).
- 4.2.5 A stream was formerly located in the north eastern part of the site, though this was filled and culverted during the course of the nineteenth century.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The archaeological and historical background is taken from the archaeological desk based assessment (Hawkins 2015).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Small quantities of Mesolithic flintwork are recorded from the archaeological investigations at Convoy's Wharf, located directly to the east of the site. A Neolithic axe is recorded from Deptford Strand Foreshore. A prehistoric (but undated) occupation site is recorded from 305-309 Lower Road where a few struck flints and undated pits were recorded at the edge of a gravel island. A small number of Iron Age features were recorded at Convoy's Wharf.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 A Roman coin hoard is recorded from Chilton Grove and another from Plough Way. A probable Roman burial is recorded from Convoy's Wharf together with a ditch and residual building material.

5.4 Saxon and Early Medieval

5.4.1 No finds or sites of these periods are recorded within a 1km radius of the study site.

5.4.2 During these periods the study site is likely to have lain in agricultural land.

5.5 Late Medieval and Post Medieval to 1801

5.5.1 During the late medieval and post medieval periods to 1801 the bulk of the site would have comprised agricultural land.

5.5.2 John Rocque's map of 1746 indicates the site lay in agricultural land and market gardens.

5.5.3 Andrews, Drury and Herbert's map of 1769 indicates the site to be largely unchanged from 1746.

5.6 Post Medieval and Modern

5.6.1 The Grand Surrey Canal was authorised in 1801 and ran from the Surrey Commercial Docks to Camberwell. Horwood's map of 1819 shows the Canal running across the site. On the Evelyn Street frontage of the site, a number of houses are shown including "The Eight Houses", and a number of houses are also present on the Grove Street frontage. The Grand Surrey Canal ceased to be used for transport in 1836 and was subsequently developed with wharves. However, as late as 1844 the bulk of the site comprised agricultural and horticultural land. This is how the site is shown on the Deptford St Nicholas and St Paul Tithe map of 1844.

5.6.2 By 1873 the southern part of the site had been developed with a timber yard, a wharf 'Victoria Wharf' and Gasometer, while the northern part of the site was still largely undeveloped.

5.6.3 By 1896, Victoria Wharf was in use as a barge building works and a 'wood wool' factory had been built on the site.

5.6.4 By 1916 the site was fully developed with wharves, factories and housing together with a public house and chapel, though by this date the gasometer had been demolished.

5.6.5 By 1919 the site of the gasometer was occupied by a timber yard.

5.6.6 During the Second World War the site was hit by at least two high explosive bombs and a V2 rocket. Consequently, many of the buildings on the site were damaged and several completely destroyed. By 1951 the east of the site is shown as occupied by a mix of industrial and residential properties with timber yards predominating on the west.

5.6.7 By 1974 the last residential properties on the site had been swept away and the west of the site was occupied by timber yards and garages. The rest of the site was occupied by timber yards, a factory and a public house.

5.6.8 The Surrey Canal was infilled from 1974. The former timber yard or industrial buildings within the site were redeveloped or converted and the site attained its existing form.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The aim of the investigation was to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the ground reduction. The investigation also sought to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and assess the degree of archaeological survival. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by English Heritage (now Historic England) and the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeology.
- 6.2 The works consisted of the archaeological monitoring of the ground reduction in two areas (Area A and Area B), and the excavation of four evaluation trenches (Trench 3a, Trench 3b, Trench 4a and Trench 4b) (Figure 2). Further phases of evaluation will be carried out elsewhere on the site, outside the Phase 1 and 2 area.
- 6.3 Areas A and B were reduced using a mechanical excavator with a flat bladed bucket under watching brief conditions, with the constant supervision of an archaeologist.
- 6.4 Trenches 3a, 3b, 4a and 4b were also excavated with a mechanical excavator using a flat bladed bucket. With the exception of Trench 4a, all measured 10m x 10m at the top and were stepped in order to reach the required depth. Trench 4a was excavated to a maximum size of 10m x 5m due to on site restrictions.
- 6.5 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools, and recorded in both plan (Figures 3 to 7) and section (Figure 8).
- 6.6 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in London, that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS 1994), and with the PCA Site Manual (Taylor and Brown, 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.
- 6.7 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation consisting of a digital photographic archive that was maintained during the course of the archaeological investigation.
- 6.8 The complete archive produced during the evaluation and watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the Museum of London site code EVS15

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Archaeological Phase 1: Natural

- 7.1.1 The underlying gravels of the area were not reached during the evaluation and watching brief, despite reaching a maximum depth of -2.40m OD within Trench 4a (Figure 8, Section 2).
- 7.1.2 The earliest deposit encountered on site during the archaeological evaluation consisted of mid greyish-blue/blue-grey clay silty alluvium (Trench 4a [25], Area A [57] and Trench 4b [507]) and a small area of light greenish grey sand [509] which underlay a layer of dark brown peat (Area A [4] and [56], Trench 4a [24], Area B [107] and Trench 4b [506]), consistent with this area's proximity to the river channels and floodplains. This channel probably corresponds with that found at Convoy's Wharf to the east of the site, as that too was aligned east-west.
- 7.1.3 These layers were not encountered across the entirety of site due to the required depth not being reached, or truncation by later features or land management.
- 7.1.4 The alluvium was encountered between -0.5m and -0.89m OD (Trench 4b and Trench 4a), with the sand similarly at -0.62m OD (Trench 4b).
- 7.1.5 No dating evidence was recovered from any of these early layers.

7.2 Archaeological Phase 2: Holocene

- 7.2.1 In Trench 4b evidence of an early channel [508] was seen cutting through the peat [506] and sand [509] layers from a height of 0.70m OD, to a depth of -2.06m OD (Plate 9).
- 7.2.2 This channel was only seen in the lowest part of Trench 4b. The channel was seen running into the trench from the east and then turned, curving round to the northwest (Figure 7 and Figure 8, Section 20).
- 7.2.3 The channel contained three fills; grey blue silty clay [503], green yellow silty sand [504] and blue grey silty clay [505]. All were very clean, containing very occasional small gravels and occasional wood fragments in the lowest fill [505], but no datable finds.
- 7.2.4 This channel was probably part of the early Holocene landscape of the area, as seen on the nearby site of Convoy's Wharf, where a west to east channel was discovered (pers com. Duncan Hawkins, CGMS).

7.3 Archaeological Phase 3: Post-Medieval

- 7.3.1 In Trench 3b, two groups of wooden stakes were found ([521] (Plate 6) and [528]) at depths of 0.77m and 0.60m OD respectively (Figure 6). They appeared to be the remnants of a north-south revetment, possibly constructed during the post-medieval period to improve the land for agricultural use. The revetment may have extended to the northern extent of Area B where similar timber uprights [109] (Plate 3) were encountered along with horizontal boards in a 2.5m deep sondage, during the watching brief.
- 7.3.2 The remnants of this revetment in Trench 3b were driven into the alluvium layers [516] to below the depth of excavation (-0.27m OD). To the east of the revetment were two deposits, [519] and [529] where the ground had been raised. Small fragments of CBM were seen within [529] although due to the depth of the trench and small size of the fragments they were not retrieved.
- 7.3.3 To the west of the revetment, ground build up resulted in three layers forming (Figure 8 Section 21), the lowest being a layer of alluvium [518], above that a layer of peat [515] and finally a layer of silty clay [514]. These appeared to be water lain deposits.

7.4 Archaeological Phase 4: 19th century

- 7.4.1 There were a substantial amount of later 19th century remains on the site, as shown on the historic maps. The remains took the form of both domestic/residential buildings and industrial premises.

- 7.4.2 The domestic buildings were situated in Area A, along Grove Street. Foundations of ten 19th century terraced houses [50] were seen, consisting of red frogged brick walls constructed on top of gravel concrete. Associated with these was a series of ten brick soakaways (contexts [60] to [69]) to the west of the houses (Plate 2) which would have been in the gardens or yards at the rear of the properties.
- 7.4.3 A number of drains and culverts ([3], [11], [13] [15] Plate 1 and [71]) were also seen within this area, all of which were disused and most likely linked to the 19th century activity onsite.
- 7.4.4 Area B had remnants of the site's previous industrial buildings (Figure 4), consisting on the whole of red and yellow frogged brick and concrete walls ([87], [88], [89], [94], [95], [98], [99], [100], [101] and [102]). These walls, located towards the northern end of Area B appeared to form rooms and were most likely the wall footings of warehouses or engineering buildings to which proximity to the canal was important.
- 7.4.5 To the northwest of Area B there were a pair of wooden 'supports' [91] and [92] (Figure 4). Each consisted of a boxed heart beam/baseplate measuring 7m in length on top of two further timbers. Due to their location on the very edge of the canal they were most likely of industrial use.
- 7.4.6 All of the archaeological remains witnessed within the Area B Test Pit (Figure 5) were later 19th century in date and consisted of frogged brick walls and a backfilled brick drain (Plate 4). These appeared consistent with the other masonry features found within the rest of Area B and were therefore most likely industrial in purpose.
- 7.4.7 In Trench 4a a well was found (Figure 8 Section 2), which was constructed using a large number of reused bricks, but with finds suggesting a 19th to 20th century date.
- 7.5 Archaeological Phase 5: Modern**
- 7.5.1 Trenches 3a and 3b uncovered the eastern part of the rebuilt canal wall. This took the form of a series of concrete panels [7] (Plates 5 and 6) between 0.21 and 0.24m wide driven in beyond the base of the canal cut [10] side by side and capped with a metal I beam infilled with concrete and set with mooring rings (Plate 10). There was no sign of the 1800s canal wall during the excavation of either the east or western side of the canal wall. It can only be presumed that the old canal wall was removed during the reconstruction works.
- 7.5.2 A series of posts [512], [522], [523], [524] and [530] were seen in Trench 3b (Figure 6) on the eastern side of the canal wall, cuts were visible from the post to the canal wall and so these were probably linked to the repair work for the canal. There were also a number of 'logs' with chains attached (Figure 6), found at a depth of 1.00m BGL [510] (Plate 7) and 1.10m BGL [511] (Plate 8) and [526]. Whilst posts [511] and [526] look earlier than [510] they cannot be more securely dated. The posts appeared to be land ties for mooring hoops along the edge of the canal. These may be related to the original canal as the new canal had mooring rings concreted into the capping I beam and so would not need these.

8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Research Objectives

- 8.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation (Hawkins 2016) prepared before archaeological work commenced at The Wharves site highlighted the general and the site specific objectives and aims for the watching brief and evaluation trenches. These were;
- To determine the natural topography and geology of the site, and the height at which it survives.
 - To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site, particularly relating to the Surrey Canal and the wharves and factories present on the site during the 19th and 20th centuries. .
 - 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.
- 8.1.2 The evaluation found evidence of archaeological remains throughout the site, with the majority dating from the 19th century onwards. There had been little truncation to such remains.
- 8.1.3 Within the south and eastern part of the site the remains were mostly domestic, relating to the 19th century terraced housing along Grove Street and associated drainage and soakaway systems.
- 8.1.4 The northern area of site revealed industrial building foundations over made ground, these appeared to be earlier incarnations of warehouses and workshops still standing on the site until their demolition during April 2016.
- 8.1.5 The western extent of the site was dominated by the remains of the north to south canal, which had become disused and was backfilled in 1974. Where excavated the post war reconstruction of the canal had removed any remains of the earlier 18th century canal. It had also truncated earlier peat and alluvial layers which had built up to the west of a possibly post-medieval timber revetment, although the timber where it remained was well preserved.
- 8.1.6 A channel was found towards the bottom of Trench 4b (Figure 7). Whilst no dating evidence was recovered, it appeared to be part of a palaeochannel, one of many found in the area, as seen at Convoy's Wharf directly to the east of the site. The channel may have exploited an area of erosion in the bedrock, and may be a precursor to the later 'Orfleteditch' first recorded in 1279 (MOLA, undated, provided by CGMS).
- 8.1.7 There was minimal intrusion from modern construction on this site, as shallow footings and a tendency for shallow concrete pads had minimised ground penetration, and thereby preserved the archaeological remains.
- 8.1.8 No artefacts were found from the medieval or prehistoric periods. All recovered datable artefacts were dated from the 19th century onwards, and most were associated with the 19th century domestic occupation in the south and eastern area of the site.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CgMS Consulting for commissioning the archaeological work.
- 9.2 We also thank Mark Stevenson of Historic England who monitored the site on behalf of the London Borough of Lewisham.
- 9.3 Thanks also to Keltbray for their help and assistance on site enabling the archaeological works, and to Anna Tymcio of PCA for her hard work on site.
- 9.4 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins for project managing and editing this report, Jennifer Simonson for CAD illustrations, Amparo Valcarcel for her review of ceramic building materials, Chris Jarrett for his spot dating of clay tobacco pipes, pottery and glass, Karen Deighton for her animal bone analysis, John Joyce and Tibi Nica for the logistics and Rich Archer for surveying.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

CIFA, 2014. *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

GLAAS, 2015. *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*.

Hawkins, D 2015 *The Wharves, Deptford, London: An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*
CGMS unpublished client report

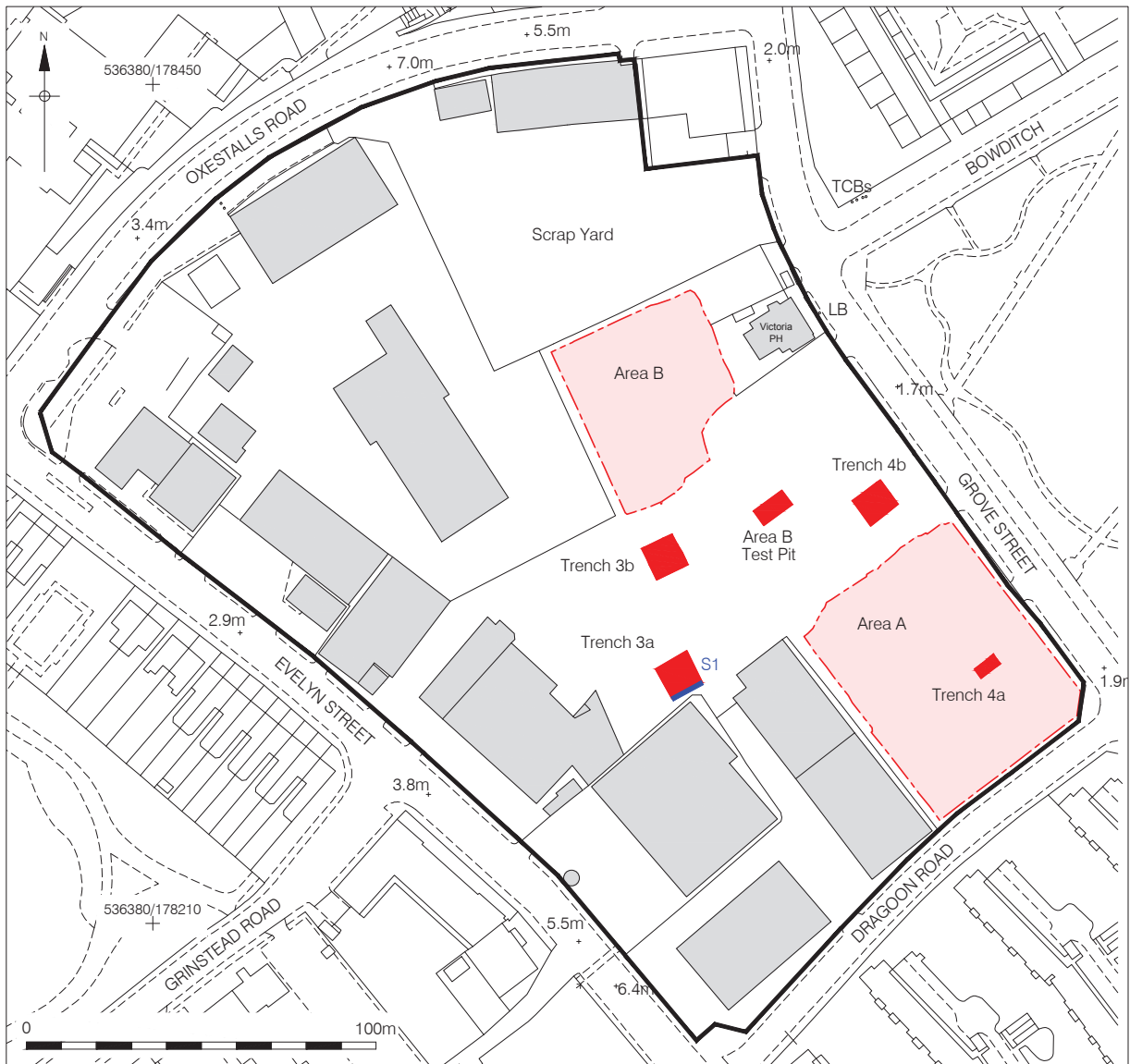
Hawkins, H. 2016. *The Wharves, Evelyn Street/Grove Street, Deptford, London, SE8 3QQ: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited unpublished report.

Taylor, J. with Brown, G. 2009. *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual 1*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.



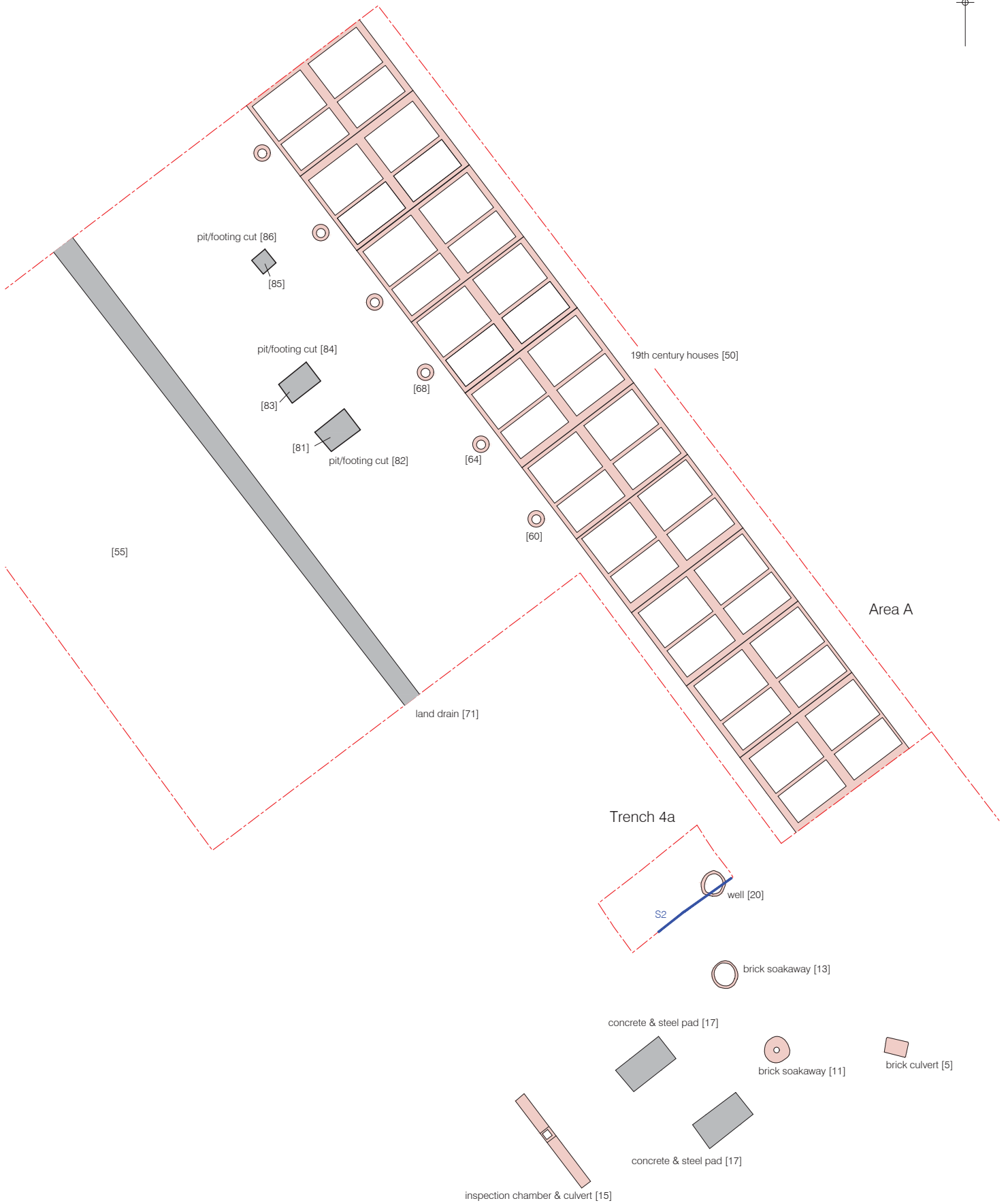
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016
 12/07/16 JS

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:25,000 at A4



© Crown copyright 2015. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016
 12/07/16 JS

Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:2,000 at A4



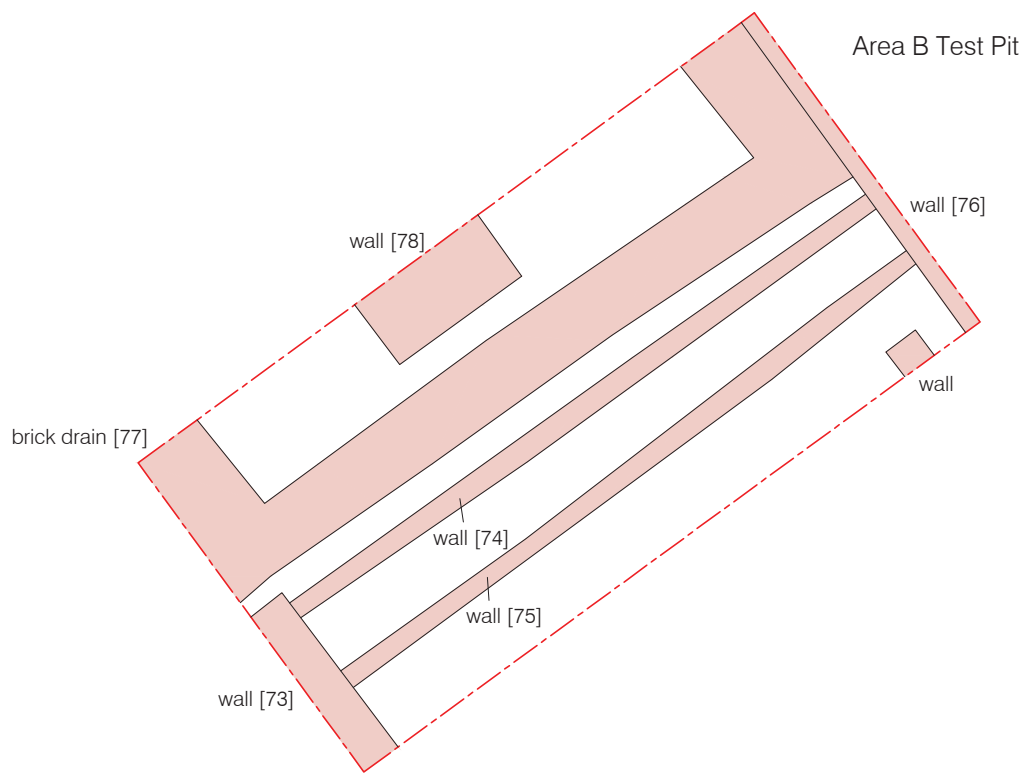
0 10m
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016
12/07/16 JS

Figure 3
Plan of Area A and Trench 4a
1:200 at A3



Area B

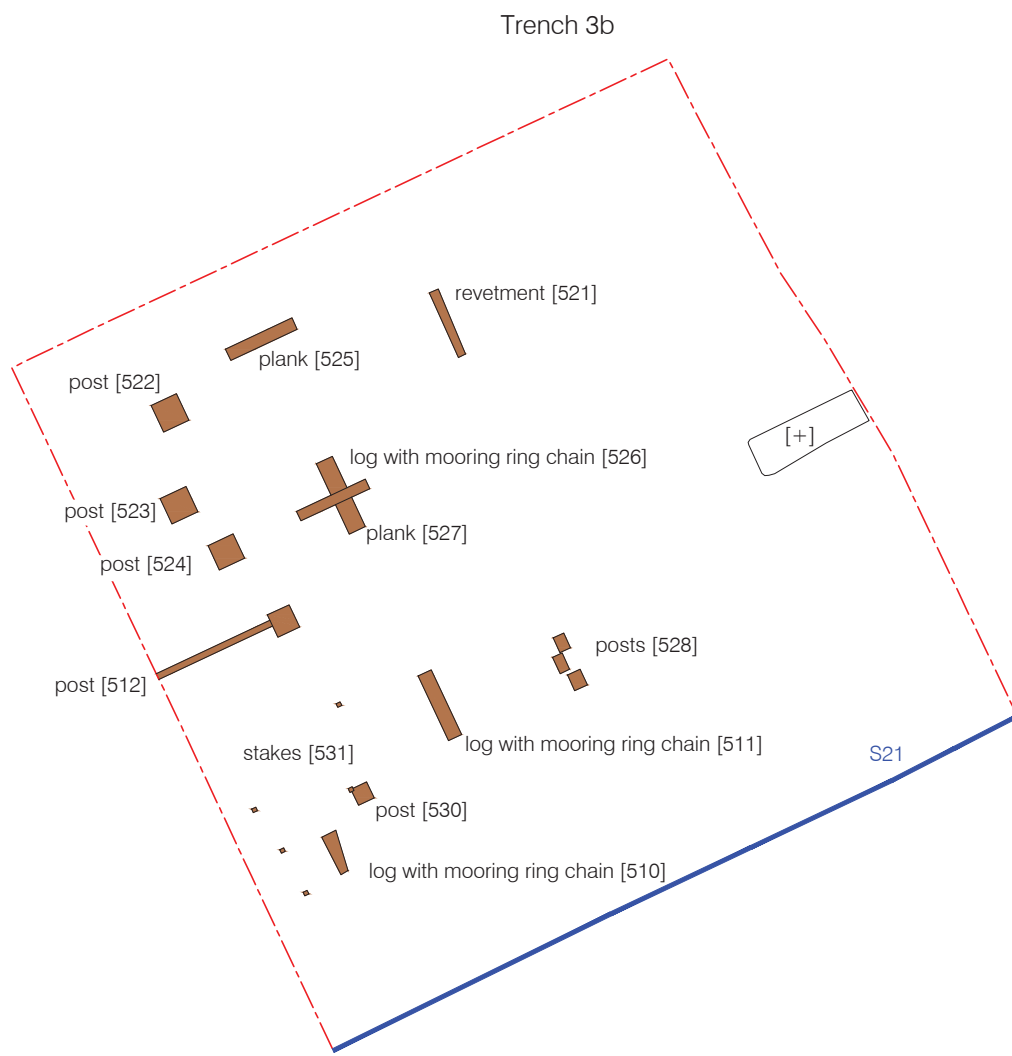




0 5m

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016
12/07/16 JS

Figure 5
Plan of Area B Test Pit
1:100 at A4



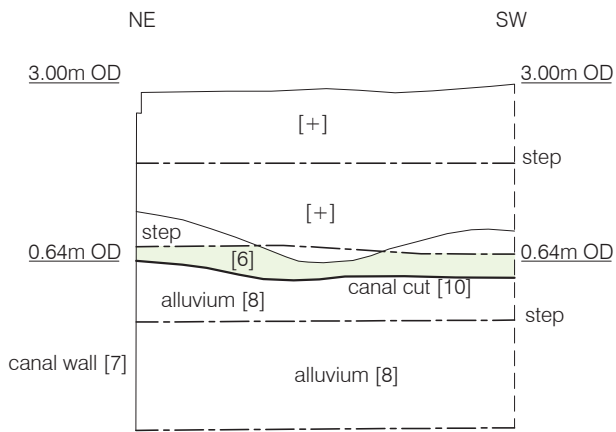
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016
12/07/16 JS

Figure 6
Plan of Trench 3b
1:100 at A4

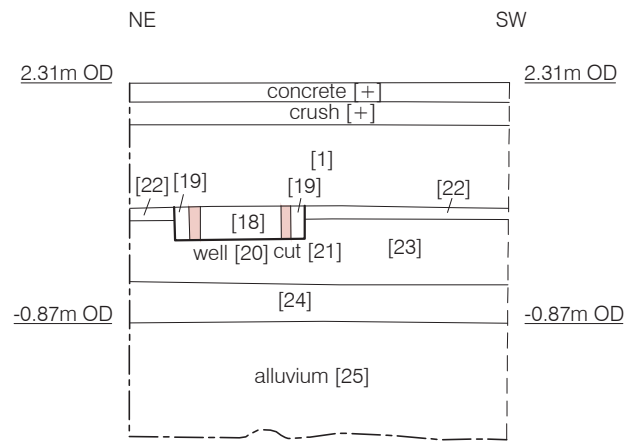


© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016
12/07/16 JS

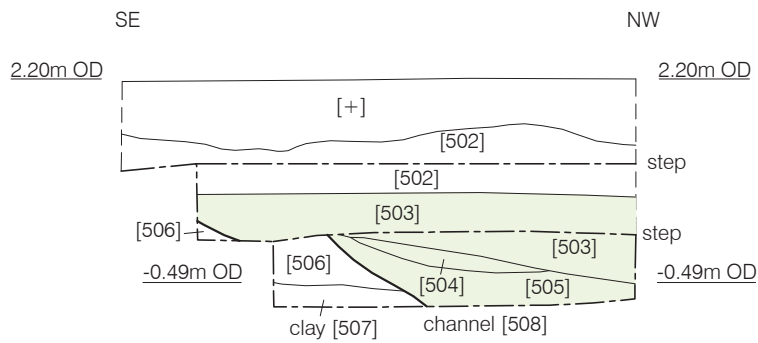
Figure 7
Plan of Trench 4b
1:100 at A4



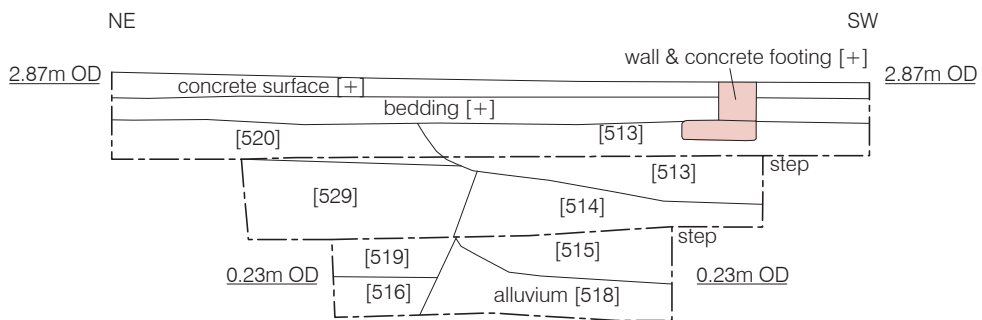
Section 1
Trench 3a
Northwest Facing



Section 2
Trench 4a
Northwest Facing



Section 20
Trench 4b
Northeast Facing



Section 21
Trench 3b
Northwest Facing



APPENDIX1: PLATES



Plate 1: Looking north, brick inspection chamber for north-south drain [15] within area A.



Plate 2: Looking east, 19th century brick soakaway [60] area A



Plate 3: Looking west, timbers [109] uncovered in sondage within area B



Plate 4: Looking west, east facing section of Area B test pit.



Plate 5: Looking north-east, trench 3a.



Plate 6: Looking west, trench 3b. Canal wall visible within sondage, and timber revetting (521) can be seen in the northern lower step.



Plate 7: Log and chain mooring ring anchor [510].



Plate 8: Log with chain mooring ring anchor [511].



Plate 9: Looking west, trench 4b.



Plate 10: Looking north west, mooring ring attached to post war canal wall [7] Trench 4a.

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	CTX_Type	Trench	Context_Description	Bone	CBM	Glass	CTP	Pottery
1	Layer	Area A	Modern		1850-1950	20th century	1840-1910+	1890+
2	Layer	Area A	Alluvium					
3	Masonry	Area A	Brick inspection chamber and culvert					
4	Layer	Area A	Peat					
5	Masonry	Area A	N-S brick culvert					
6	Deposit	Tr 3a	Canal Deposit					
7	Masonry	Tr 3a	Canal Wall	1900+		20th century		
8	Deposit	Tr 3a	Alluvium					
9	Deposit	Tr 3a	Peat					
10	Cut	Tr 3a	Cut of Canal					
11	Masonry	Area A	Circular brick soakaway					
12	Fill	Area A	Fill of [11]					
13	Masonry	Area A	Circular brick soakaway					
14	Fill	Area A	Fill of [13]					
15	Masonry	Area A	Square inspection chamber and culvert					
16	Fill	Area A	Fill of culvert [15]					

Context	CTX_Type	Trench	Context_Description	Bone	CBM	Glass	CTP	Pottery
17	Structure	Area A	Concrete and steel pad					
18	Fill	Tr 4a	Backfill of [20]	1840-1880		19th-20th century	1840-1880	1850-1900
19	Fill	Tr 4a	Backfill of [21]					
20	Masonry	Tr 4a	Brick Well					
21	Cut	Tr 4a	Construction cut of [20]					
22	Layer	Tr 4a	Dirty Alluvium					
23	Layer	Tr 4a	Alluvium					
24	Layer	Tr 4a	Peat					
25	Layer	Tr 4a	Alluvium					
50	Structure	Area A	19th century houses		1800-1950			
51	Fill	Area A	Backfill for [52]					
52	Structure	Area A	Bricklined culvert		1800-1950			
53	Fill	Area A	Backfill for [54]					
54	Cut	Area A	Construction cut for [52]					
55	Layer	Area A	Greyish brown clay					
56	Layer	Area A	Silt					
57	Layer	Area A	Blue clay (natural)					

Context	CTX_Type	Trench	Context_Description	Bone	CBM	Glass	CTP	Pottery
58	Fill	Area A	Backfill of [60]					
59	Fill	Area A	Backfill of [61]					
60	Structure	Area A	Brick lined soakaway					
61	Cut	Area A	Construction cut for [60]					
62	Fill	Area A	Backfill of [64]					
63	Fill	Area A	Backfill of construction cut [65]					
64	Structure	Area A	Bricklined soakaway					
65	Cut	Area A	Construction cut for [64]					
66	Fill	Area A	Backfill for [68]					
67	Fill	Area A	Backfill for [69]					
68	Structure	Area A	Bricklined soakaway					
69	Cut	Area A	Construction cut for [68]					
70	Fill	Area A	Backfill for [72]					
71	Structure	Area A	Land drain					
72	Cut	Area A	Construction cut for [71]					
73	Structure	Test Pit Area B	SW foundation wall					
74	Structure	Test Pit Area B	EW aligned foundation wall					

Context	CTX_Type	Trench	Context_Description	Bone	CBM	Glass	CTP	Pottery
75	Structure	Test Pit Area B	EW aligned foundation wall					
76	Structure	Test Pit Area B	N-S aligned foundation wall					
77	Structure	Test Pit Area B	Bricklined drain					
78	Structure	Test Pit Area B	NW-SE aligned wall					
79	Structure	Test Pit Area B	NW-SE aligned wall					
80	Structure	Test Pit Area B	NW-SE aligned wall					
81	Fill	Area A	Backfill for [82]			1938+		
82	Cut	Area A	Cut for footing/pit					
83	Fill	Area A	Backfill for [86]					
84	Cut	Area A	Cut for footing/pit					
85	Fill	Area A	Backfill for [86]				1840-1880	
86	Cut	Area A	Cut for pit/footing					
87	Masonry	Area B	Foundation wall N/S		1800-1940			
88	Masonry	Area B	Foundation wall N/S					
89	Masonry	Area B	Foundation wall					
90	Masonry	Area B	Brick structure		1800-1950			
91	Timber	Area B	Timber beam with supports					

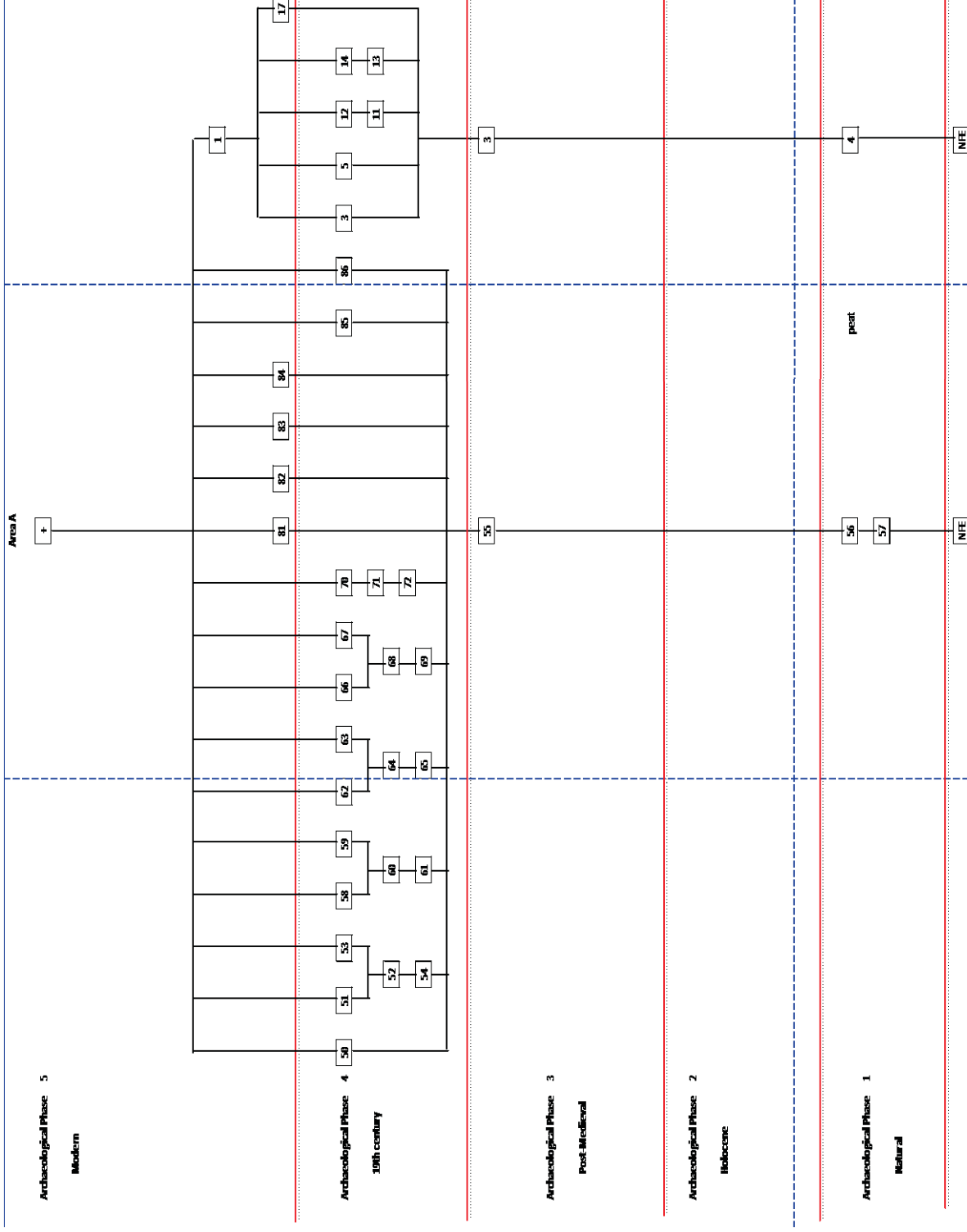
Context	CTX_Type	Trench	Context_Description	Bone	CBM	Glass	CTP	Pottery
92	Timber	Area B	Timber beam with supports					
93	Masonry	Area B	Brick wall N/S					
94	Masonry	Area B	Brick wall					
95	Masonry	Area B	V shaped brick wall		1800-1940			
96	Masonry	Area B	Brick wall with concrete surface					
97	Masonry	Area B	E/W Brick wall					
98	Masonry	Area B	E/W Brick wall					
99	Masonry	Area B	N/S Brick wall					
100	Masonry	Area B	EW Brick wall					
101	Masonry	Area B	N/S Brick wall					
102	Masonry	Area B	E/W Brick wall with concrete					
103	Masonry	Area B	Brick structure					
104	Masonry	Area B	Concrete and timber structure					
105	Layer	Area B Part 1	Made ground		1750-1900			
106	Layer	Area B Part 1	Clay					
107	Layer	Area B Part 1	Silt					
108	Timber	Area B Part 1	Timber boards					

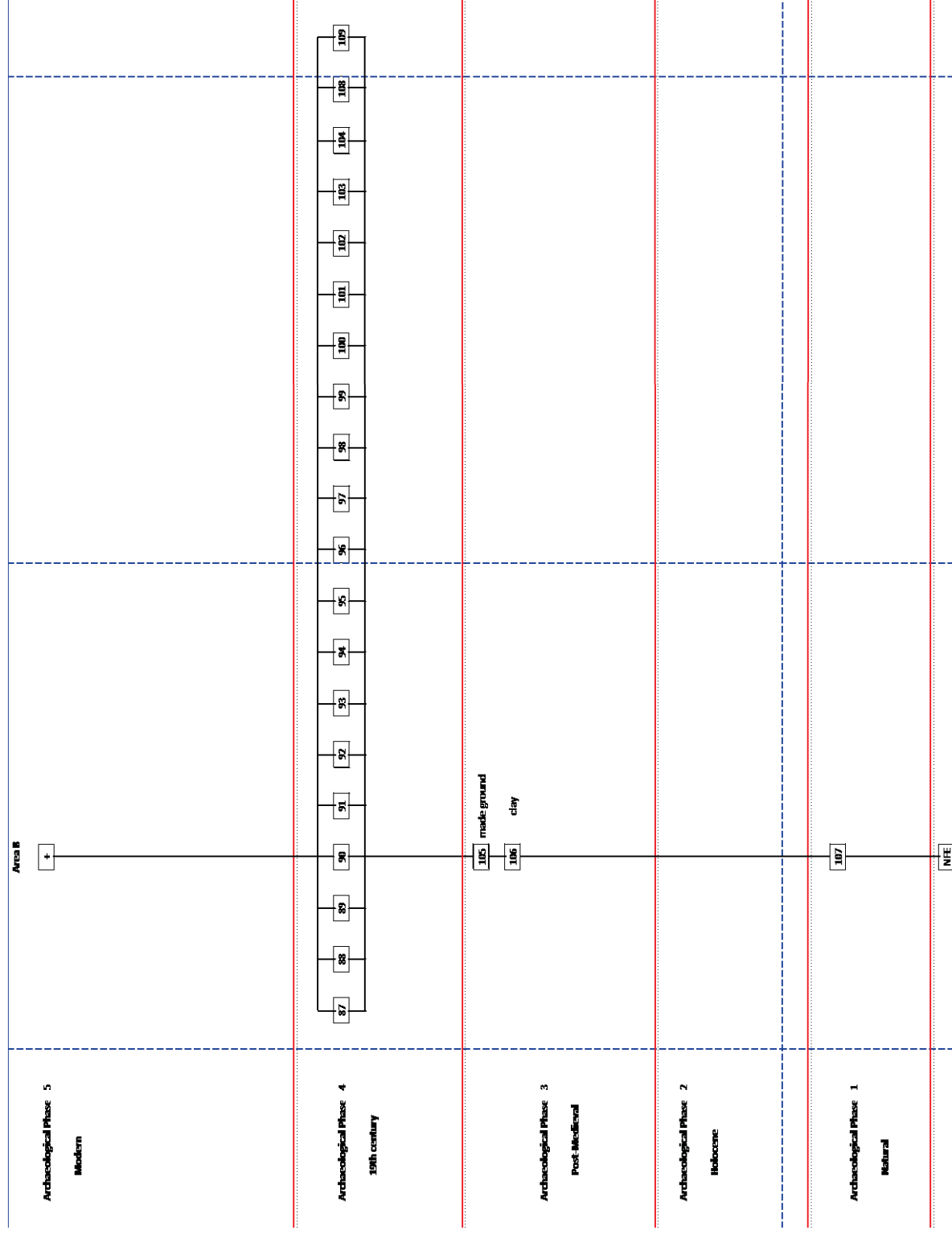
Context	CTX_Type	Trench	Context_Description	Bone	CBM	Glass	CTP	Pottery
109	Timber	Area B Part 1	Timber in sondage					
500	Masonry	Tr 4b	Post-Med wall (chapel wall?)		1750-1900			
501	Cut	Tr 4b	Construction cut for wall [500]					
502	Layer	Tr 4b	Post-Med clayey made ground					
503	Layer	Tr 4b	Greyish green fill of possible chanel					1825-1900
504	Layer	Tr 4b	Soft sand layer possible chanel fill					
505	Layer	Tr 4b	Silty clay layer possible chanel fill					
506	Layer	Tr 4b	Peat layer on the edge of chanel/in chanel?					
507	Layer	Tr 4b	Firm mid greyish blue clay					
508	Cut	Tr 4b	Cut of chanel					
509	Layer	Tr 4b	Layer of sand seen in sondage					
510	Timber	Tr 3b	Mooring ring chain and log					
511	Timber	Tr 3b	Mooring ring chain and log					
512	Timber	Tr 3b	Post					
513	Layer	Tr 3b	Silty clay layer possible chanel fill					19th century
514	Layer	Tr 3b	Clean silty clay layer					
515	Layer	Tr 3b	Layer of peat					

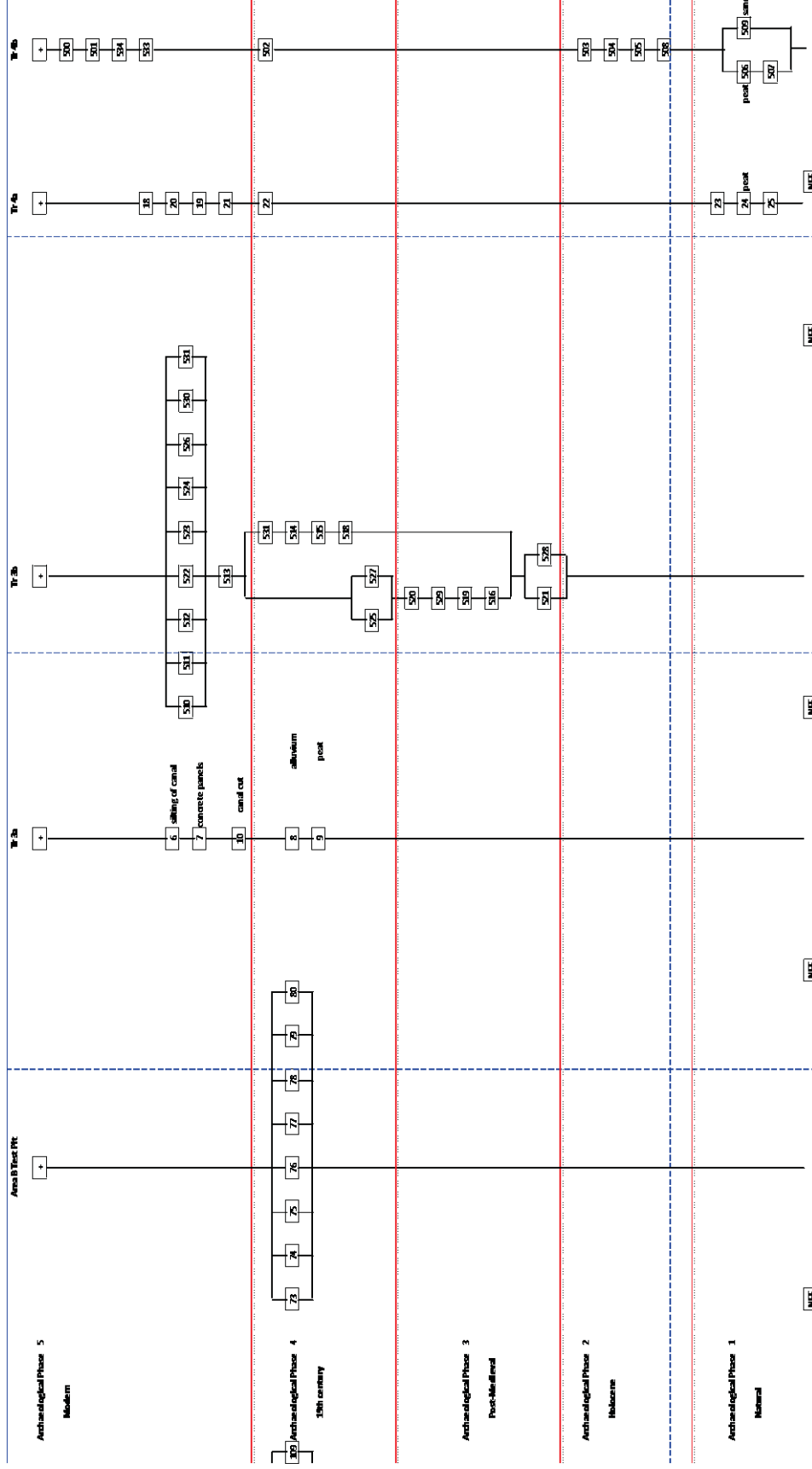
Context	CTX_Type	Trench	Context_Description	Bone	CBM	Glass	CTP	Pottery
516	Fill	Tr 3b	Fill of [517] primary fill	18th century	1666-1900	17th-18th century	1730-1910	18th century
517	VOID	VOID	VOID					
518	Layer	Tr 3b	Layer of alluvium					
519	Fill	Tr 3b	Secondary fill of [517]					
520	Layer	Tr 3b	Layer of made ground		1666-1900			
521	Timber	Tr 3b	Wooden revetements					
522	Timber	Tr 3b	Wooden post					
523	Timber	Tr 3b	Wooden post					
524	Timber	Tr 3b	Wooden post					
525	Timber	Tr 3b	Wooden plank					
526	Timber	Tr 3b	Mooring ring chain and log					
527	Timber	Tr 3b	Plank					
528	Timber	Tr 3b	Group of posts					
529	Layer	Tr 3b	Layer of silty clay					
530	Timber	Tr 3b	Wooden post					
531	Timber	Tr 3b	Group of stakes					
532	Timber	Tr 3b	2 wooden stakes					

Context	CTX_Type	Trench	Context_Description	Bone	CBM	Glass	CTP	Pottery
533	Cut	Trench 4b	North-south cut					
534	Fill	Trench 4b	Fill of [533]					

APPENDIX 3: SITE MATRIX







APPENDIX 4: BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Amparo Valcarcel

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
0	3498	Victorian tin glazed (press machine)	1	1850	1930	1850	1930	1850-1950	No mortar
1	3101PM;3498	Hard render painted in yellowish green; late modern floor tile (Gothic imitation, press machine); late modern tin glazed wall tile	3	1850	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
50	3032;3035	Post great fire frogged brick; London stock frogged brick;	2	1666	1940	1770	1940	1800-1940	1800-1950
52	3032	Post great fire frogged bricks	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1780-1900	1800-1950
87	3035	London stock frogged brick	1	1770	1940	1770	1940	1800-1940	No mortar
90	3035	London stock frogged brick	1	1770	1940	1770	1940	1800-1940	1800-1950
95	3035	London stock frogged brick	2	1770	1940	1770	1940	1800-1940	No mortar
105	3033	Post medieval sandy red fabric	1	1450	1900	1450	1900	1750-1900	No mortar
156	3085	Post medieval peg tiles	4	1630	1850	1630	1850	1630-1850	No mortar
500	3032	Post great fire frogged bricks	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1750-1900	1750-1900
516	2279; 3032;	Post medieval pan tile; abraded post great fire bricks	5	1630	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar
520	3032	Abraded Post great fire bricks	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar

Review

The small assemblage (26 fragments, 25.36 kg) consists mainly of pieces of late post medieval building material (red sandy, post great fire and London stock bricks, Victorian wall and floor tiles, peg and pan tiles).

Overlapping, flat rectangular peg tiles attached to roofing by two nails (as represented by two nail holes) form numerically the most common post medieval roofing form. Peg tile made of fabric 3085, attested to extensive later post medieval yellow roofing tile development in this area.

Curved, nibbed roofing tile which came into use only during the mid 17th century (2279 fabric) was recovered from context [516].

One sandy red brick fabric was identified (the fine sandy 3033) from [105]. It was manufactured for city using local London brick clay between 1450 and 1700. This fabric continued to be used outside of the confines of the City of London, where local brickearth was exploited until 1900 (Ken Sabel pers. comm.)

A medium size assemblage of post great fire bricks (3032) and local post-fire yellow brick (3035) late 18th century-mid 20th century estuarine bricks were recovered from the site. The largest proportion of bricks were wide and frogged. They have sharp arises suggesting possible machine manufacture. Some of these bricks had Victorian mortar types. The presence of these bricks shows a phase of redevelopment at the end of 19th century and probably earlier.

One of the most interesting pieces is a pressed machine floor tile [1], with *Fleur de Lis* pattern, replicating medieval Westminster tiles, probably dating to the late 19th or early 20th century. The edges and the reverse indicate that this tile was wet clay pressed. Floor patterns were actively modelled on actual or perceived medieval designs during this period. The advent of the mass produced tile industry in the mid 19th century also saw the emergence of the architect designed tile interior in buildings. Two examples of tin-glazed tiles were recovered from context [0]. One of them is plain green glazed, and the other one has elaborate floral decoration, which indicates that they came from Victorian buildings. Both of them are encaustic suggesting a press machine.

The building material assemblage reflects the later post medieval (18th -20th centuries) development of this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest. No further work recommended.

APPENDIX 5: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE SPOT DATING INDEX

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (one box). All of the fragments are in a good condition, indicating fairly rapid deposition after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur in four contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. All of the clay tobacco pipes (21 fragments, of which none are unstratified) were classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO). The assemblage consists of thirteen bowls and eight stems. The bowl shapes date to between c. 1820-1910 and were all smoked, while two of the bowls were initialled on their spurs and can be related to documented local pipe makers (Bowsher and Woollard 2001). The assemblage is presented as an index.

Index

Context [1], spot date: 1840–1910+

X1 AO30 bowl, 1840–1910+, short, plain bowl, the stem becoming oval in section towards the missing nib.

X1 stem of medium thickness and a fine bore

Context [18], spot date: 1840–1880

X1 bowl surviving as the base of the bowl and the stem with the heel/spur missing. ?AO28

X1 bowl with an acorn and oak leaf border on the front and on the back of the bowl and the heel or spur is missing, 19th century

X1 AO28 bowl, c. 1820–60, with 'diamond' shaped leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl which has a slanting rim

X1 AO28 bowl, c. 1820–60, small bowl with 'oval' shaped leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl. Initialled W B on the spur and probably made by one of a number of Blackheath, Deptford and Greenwich pipe makers (see Bowsher and Woollard 2001)

X1 AO28 bowl, c. 1820–60, with an acorn and oak leaf border on the front and a leaf border on the back of the bowl and initialled J B on the spur. The bowl could have been made by a number of local pipe makers: Jane Burstow, 1811-1825, or her relations James Burstow (2), 1818-1841, James Lambert Burstow (3), 1841-1851 or Joseph Birchall (1) 1859-1871 (Bowsher and Woollard 2001)

X2 AO30 bowls, 1840–1910 onwards, plain bowls, one example with the front missing and another with a slanting rim.

X2 AO30 bowls, 1840–1910 onwards, with the same design but made in different moulds and characterised by two small 'feet' at the base of the plain bowl.

X1 AO30 bowl, 1840–1910 onwards, large example with vertical fluting/ribs all the same size and stopping short of the rim, where there are to be found front and back leaf borders with vertical lines of dots banding the leaves

X1 AO30 bowl, 1840–1910 onwards, with a ship and anchor design. The example from context [85] was made in a different mould.

X6 stems, thin with fine bores

Context [85], spot date: 1840–1880

X1 AO30 bowl, 1840–1910 onwards, with leaf borders and a ship and anchor design. The three mast ship has billowing sails incorporating lattice configured rigging and rounded 'portholes' around the top of the deck. The example from context [18] was made in a different mould.

Context [516], spot date: c. 1730–1910

X1 stem of medium/thin thickness and a fine bore

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The assemblage has little significance at a local level. The bowl types follow that for greater London and the initialled pipes relate to documented local pipe makers working in Blackheath, Deptford or Greenwich during the mid to late 19th century. The main potential of the clay tobacco pipes is to date the contexts they were recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

Reference

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

Bowsher, J. Woollard, P. 2001, Clay tobacco pipes from Greenwich, reprint from *J. Greenwich Hist Soc* 2:4,94-108.

APPENDIX 6: POTTERY SPOT DATING INDEX

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A total of 101 sherds, representing 81 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 4.186kg of pottery, of which 24 sherds, 15 ENV, 1.516kg are unstratified were recovered from the archaeological intervention. Except for one sherd (5g) of abraded Romano-British pottery, the bulk of the assemblage dates to the post-medieval period and particularly the 19th and early 20th century. Pottery was recovered from five contexts as small (under 30 sherds) and one medium (31–100 sherds) sized groups. The material is mostly in a good condition, indicating that it was deposited soon after breakage. The assemblage consists of sherd material with identifiable forms are present, besides two intact vessels. The pottery was quantified by sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight and was classified according to the Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA 2014). The assemblage is discussed by context as an index.

POTTERY INDEX

Unstratified

22 sherds, 13 ENV, 1.411kg

Summary of pottery types and forms: Refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805–1900: jar; cylindrical, refined white earthenware with sponged or spattered decoration (REFW SPON), 1805–1900, Sunderland coarseware (SUND), 1800–1900: bowl, rounded, refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900: bowl, medium rounded, chamber pot, dinner plate, refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration (TPW FLOW), 1830–1900: bowl, medium rounded

Unstratified, Area B

Two sherds, 2 ENV, 105g

Summary of pottery types and forms: English stoneware with Bristol glaze (ENGS BRST), 1835–1900: bottle or jar, Sunderland coarseware (SUND), 1800–1900: bowl

Context [1], spot date: c. 1890+

Thirty sherds, 22 ENV, 1820kg

Summary of pottery types and forms: bone china (BONE), 1794–1900: saucer, English stoneware (ENGS): intact 19th-century ginger beer bottle stamped on the shoulder '18 R. PYLE', English stoneware with Bristol glaze (ENGS BRST), 1830–1900: blacking bottle and spouted ink bottle, Japanese porcelain (JAPO): intact ?ash tray with a moulded elephant and a post 1890 dated 'Made in Japan' mark, London-area post-medieval redware (PMR): bowl, small flower pot, refined whiteware (REFW), 1805–1900: bottle or shouldered jar, ?jam jar, Rockingham-type ware (ROCK), 1800–1900: teapots and a teapot lid, refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900: plates, Sunderland coarseware (SUND), 1800–1900

Context [18], spot date: 1850–1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Bone china	BONE	1794-1900	4	4	14	Cup, tea cup, saucer
Coloured-glazed refined whiteware	COLGE	1800-1900	1	1	16	-
Derbyshire stoneware	DERBS	1700-1900	1	1	1	-
Dyed-bodied refined earthenware	DYE	1820-1900	1	1	11	saucer
London stoneware	LONS	1670-1926	1	1	3	Jar, shouldered
Majolica	MAJO	1850-1900	1	1	4	-
Pearlware with under-glaze blue-painted decoration	PEAR BW	1770-1820	1	1	4	Jug
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	6	4	182	-
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550-1900	1	1	40	-
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805-1900	6	6	165	Bowl, jar, cylindrical, dinner plate
Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	REFW CHROM	1830-1900	2	2	43	Dinner plate, saucer
Refined white earthenware with slip decoration	REFW SLIP	1805-1900	1	1	8	Mug, cylindrical
Refined white earthenware with sponged or spattered decoration	REFW SPON	1805-1900	2	2	18	Mug, cylindrical
Refined white earthenware with cut-out sponged decoration	REFW SPON1	1830-1900	1	1	4	Mug, cylindrical
Roman pottery	-	50–400	1	1	5	Oxidised, micaceous, grog-tempered ware
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780-1900	6	5	48	Dish, rectangular, tureen lid, dinner and tea plates
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration	TPW FLOW	1830-1900	1	1	4	bowl

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Refined whiteware with under-glaze TPW4 colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)		1825-1900	1	1	10	Dinner plate
Verwood ware	VERW	1600-1900	1	1	35	-
White stoneware	WHIST	1790-1900	1	1	3	-
Yellow ware	YELL	1820-1900	1	1	15	-

Total: 41 sherds, 28 ENV, 633g

Context [502], spot date: 1825–1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form
Refined whiteware with under-glaze TPW4 colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)		1825-1900	1	1	188	Jug, octagonal

Context [513], spot date: 19th century

Expansion	Fabric	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form
London stoneware	LONS	1670-1926	1	1	14	-

Context [516], spot date: 18th century

Expansion	Fabric	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form
London stoneware	LONS	1670-1926	1	1	2	-
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570-1846	2	2	11	Plate
Westerwald stoneware	WEST	1590-1900	1	1	2	-

Total: four sherds, 4 ENV, 15g

Significance and potential of the assemblage and recommendations for further work

The assemblage has little significance at a local level and the pottery types present fit the ceramic profile for London and this area. All of the pottery types are frequently encountered in post-medieval excavations in the region. The material is most likely to have been dumped on the site from other sources and indicates little about activities on the study area. The only potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. None of the pottery requires illustrating. There are no recommendations for further work.

Reference

MOLA, 2014. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. Accessed January 12th, 2016.

<<http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>>.

APPENDIX 7: GLASS SPOT DATING INDEX

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

The glass is recorded as a small sized assemblage dating solely to the 19th and 20th century. All of the 36 fragments of glass (representing some 30 vessels or items and weighing 4.929kg, of which one fragment, 1 MNV, 257g is unstratified) are in a good condition although in a fragmentary state, except there are twelve intact vessels. The majority of the stratified glass appears to have been deposited soon after discard or breakage. The glass occurs in five contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. The material is discussed as an index.

Index

HLLA: high-lime low-alkali glass

Unstratified

Bottle, rectangular section, green-tinted HLLA glass, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 257g, intact, moulded, wide rim with a squared patent finish, cylindrical neck, three panelled walls and the base has a recessed underside. Mid 19th-20th century.

Context [1], spot date: 20th century

21 fragments, 16 ENV, 2.988kg

Summary of forms: X1 oval section bottle made in a vibrant green glass with vertical ribs on the front and embossed on the shoulder with a company name and on the underside of the base 'TOOGOOD PATENT'; x1 moulded blue glass oval section milk of magnesia bottle with its contents; X2 fragmentary blue glass flat octagonal section bottles with measure marks; x1 fragmentary green glass flat octagonal section bottle; x1 aquamarine bottle with a prescription finish; x2 green tinted glass ?Hamilton bottles, one of which is embossed '...ONT STRE[ET]'; x2 moulded cylindrical wine bottles, x1 intact moulded clear glass cylindrical bottle with an internal screw thread and textured vessel surface, embossed around the base 'DIRECT SUPPLY AERATED WATER CO. LTD' and an associated hardened rubber stopper; x 1 clear glass 'churn'-type milk bottle with a cap seat finish and an external badly abraded red printed logo with '...?SLATERS' and 'NEW CROSS'; x1 intact moulded clear glass shouldered jar with an external squared flange and screw thread and embossed on the shoulder 'HAYWARD BROS LTD LONDON SE', x1 intact clear glass phial. The majority of the material is dated to the 20th century.

Context [7], spot date: 20th century

Three fragments, 3 ENV, 388g

Summary of forms: x1 intact brown glass beer bottle with a crown cap finish; x1 HLLA cylindrical bottle, x1 complete profile of a squat, square section jar with an external screw thread finish. 20th century.

Context [18], spot date: end of 19th-20th century

Four fragments, 3 ENV, 25g

Summary of forms: x1 rim of a clear soda glass phial with a prescription rim finish, x3 fragments of machine made window glass. The phials is dated to the 20th century as is the window glass.

Context [81], spot date: c. 1938 onwards

Four fragments, 4 ENV, 1.223kg

Summary of forms: x1 intact moulded clear HLLA Tizer bottle with an internal screw thread finish and an embossed registered number of 826413' dated from c. 1838; x2 intact mould made 20th-century cylindrical jam jars; x1 intact clear HLLA glass phial.

Context [516], spot date: 17th-18th century

Three fragments, 3 ENV, 40g

Summary of forms: x1 fragment of an olive green soda glass 17th-18th century dated wine bottle and probably represents production waste; x2 fragments of opaque pale blue/green or white/blue/black bubbly production waste glass.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass has no significance as the types and forms are rather mundane, are often well documented archaeologically and are mostly factory manufactured. The material was also likely to have been dumped upon the site and therefore does not relate to site activities. The occurrence of waste glass found in context [516] is of interest, however there is no historical documentation for the manufacture of glass in Greenwich and Deptford, which was very industrialised in the 17th-20th centuries. Therefore the glass waste is most likely to be an anomaly and from a location elsewhere on the Thames. The glass has only the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

APPENDIX 8: ANIMAL BONE FROM AN EVALUATION AT DEPTFORD WHARVES

Karen Deighton June 2016

Introduction

A small quantity of well preserved animal bone was recovered from three contexts during the course of evaluation. A large proportion of the bone exhibited evidence for butchery in the form of chop or saw marks. The size of individual bone suggests large domestic animals which is consistent with the post –medieval dates of the contexts.

Taxa present

Table: taxa by context

Context	Date	Cattle size	Sheep size	Sus	Rabbit	Chicken
007	1900+			2		
18	1840-80	7	4	1	1	3
516	C18th	2				
Total		9	4	3	1	3

Potential

The potential of the extent assemblage is limited by its small size, however should further work take place animal bone could be collected and may provide useful dietary and economic information.

APPENDIX 9: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-257210

Project details

Project name The Wharves, Evelyn Street/Grove Street, Deptford, London SE8 3QQ

Short description of the project This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken at The Wharves, Deptford, London SE8 3QQ. The archaeological evaluation provided evidence for the domestic dwellings and industrial development of the site during the 19th century, also the post war rebuild of the Grand Surrey Canal. Evidence of a channel potentially dating to the Holocene period was uncovered within Trench 4b, although no dating evidence was present. The Natural terrace gravel was not reached, despite excavation to a depth of 4.4m below ground level (BGL) within trench 3a and up to 2.5m BGL across the rest of the site. The earliest layers excavated were natural alluvium and peat, these were sealed by made ground which was in turn truncated by the 19th and 20th century structures.

Project dates Start: 15-04-2016 End: 20-06-2016

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes EVS15 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial

Monument type CANAL Modern

Monument type REVETMENT Medieval

Monument type PALAEOCHANNEL Uncertain

Monument type TERRACED HOUSING Post Medieval

Monument type WELL Modern

Monument type DRAINAGE SYSTEM Post Medieval

Monument type SOAKAWAY Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds GLASS Post Medieval

Significant Finds CBM Post Medieval

Methods & "Sample Trenches"
techniques

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

Prompt Planning condition

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

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON LEWISHAM DEPTFORD AND NEWCROSS The
Wharves, Deptford

Postcode SE8 3QQ

Study area 4.8 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 36508 78337 51.486981818337 -0.033670585355 51 29 13 N 000 02
01 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Organisation

Project brief CgMs Consulting
originator

Project design Duncan Hawkins
originator

Project Helen Hawkins
director/manager

Project supervisor Tanya Jones

Project supervisor Paw Jorgensen

Project supervisor Stacey Amanda Harris

Type of Housing Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive LAARC
recipient

Physical Archive ID EVS15

Physical Contents "Ceramics","Glass"

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Archive ID EVS15

Digital Contents "Ceramics","Glass"

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

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Archive ID EVS15

Paper Contents "none"

Paper available Media "Plan","Report","Section","Survey sheet","Diary","Drawing","Photograph" ", "Context"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION: THE WHARVES, EVELYN STREET/GROVE STREET, DEPTFORD, LONDON SE8 3QQ

Author(s)/Editor(s) Harris, S

Date 2016

Issuer or publisher PCA

Place of issue or London

publication

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

7 GRANTA TERRACE
STAPLEFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL
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

