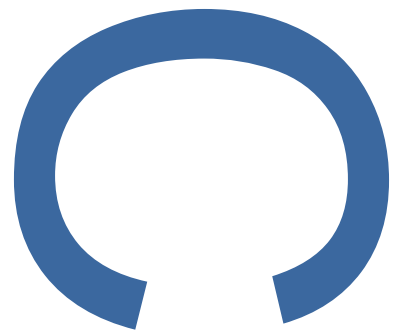


**GREENWICH WHARF
79 BANNING STREET
ROYAL BOROUGH OF GREENWICH
SE10 0NT**



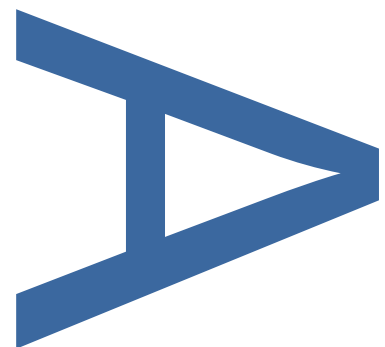
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



PCA REPORT NO: R12664

SITE CODE: BNT16

OCTOBER 2016




PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

GREENWICH WHARF, 79 BANNING STREET,
ROYAL BOROUGH OF GREENWICH, SE10 0NT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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**An Archaeological Evaluation at Greenwich Wharf, 79
Banning Street, Royal Borough of Greenwich, SE10 0NT**

Site Code: BNT16

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 39162 78553

Written and Researched by Guy Seddon

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, October 2016

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October 2016

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PCA Report No: R12664

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an Archaeological Evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at Greenwich Wharf, 79 Banning Street, Royal Borough of Greenwich, SE10 ONT. The work was conducted in advance of the construction of residential units. The central National Grid Reference for this site is TQ 39162 78553.
- 1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in two phases, with four trenches being excavated within each phase. The trenching was undertaken between 5th and 30th September 2016. The commissioning client was CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Bellway Homes
- 1.3 The Archaeological Evaluation followed geoarchaeological deposit modelling of the site, carried out by Quaternary Scientific (Quest 2016), which highlighted comparatively high levels for the river terrace gravels and possible peat deposits on the site. The evaluation was therefore undertaken in September 2016 with aim of identifying, excavating and recording any significant archaeological remains encountered within the evaluation trenches, particularly focussing on the gravel and peat horizons.
- 1.4 The work was monitored on behalf of Royal Borough of Greenwich by Mark Stevenson of Historic England GLAAS.
- 1.5 The evaluation recorded some limited evidence for cut features of a possible prehistoric date, as well as late post-medieval dumping/ground raising.
- 1.6 Geologically, the site was underlain by Kempton Park Gravels, which fall sharply away to the south into an east – west channel that traverses the Greenwich Peninsula. Where not truncated by later activity, this was sealed by alluvial deposits. A layer of poorly formed peaty clay was recorded in four of the trenches, but this did not represent a true peat formation. As such it is not likely to have formed an environment which could have supported prehistoric exploitation as has been recorded elsewhere in the vicinity.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd upon the land at Greenwich Wharf, 79 Banning Street, Royal Borough of Greenwich, SE10 ONT, in advance of the construction of residential units. The site's central National Grid Reference is TQ 39162 788553. The evaluation was conducted in two phases, with four trenches being excavated within each phase. The first phase took place between the 5th - 9th September 2016 with the second phase being carried out between 26th – 30th September 2016.
- 2.2 The site is located towards the south-western corner of Greenwich Peninsula, bounded to the west by the River Thames and to the south by the new residential development. To the east, the northern half of the site is bounded by the gardens of buildings fronting Christchurch Way and the southern half of the site is bounded by Banning Street, (Fig. 2).
- 2.3 The site lies within an area of High Archaeological Potential as defined in the Royal Greenwich Local Plan (Royal Borough of Greenwich 2014).
- 2.4 The project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bellway Homes. The evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the supervision of Guy Seddon and the project management of Tim Bradley. Mark Stevenson of Historic England GLAAS, monitored the site on behalf of the Royal Borough of Greenwich, and Richard Meager, CgMs Consulting monitored the work on behalf of the developer.
- 2.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation (PCA 2016) was prepared and approved by Historic England GLAAS in advance of the fieldwork commencing.
- 2.6 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefacts will be stored by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd until its eventual deposition in the London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC).
- 2.7 The site was allocated the site code BNT16.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:1,250 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27 March 2012, and constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

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.*

3.1.3 Additionally:

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

3.1.4 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.

3.2 Local Policy: Archaeology in the Royal Borough of Greenwich

- 3.2.1 The relevant Development plan framework is provided by the Greenwich Unitary Development Plan (UDP) adopted July 2006 and reviewed 2009. The Plan contains the following 'saved' policies which provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features.

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 THE 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 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 AND RECORDED BEFORE DESTRUCTION. APPROPRIATE CONDITIONS/LEGAL AGREEMENTS MAY BE USED TO ENSURE THIS IS SATISFIED.

3.3 Historic Environment Considerations

- 3.3.1 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the Royal Borough of Greenwich. There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Battlefields or Historic Wreck designations located within the study site or within its immediate vicinity.

3.4 Planning Permission

- 3.4.1 The planning permission was granted subject to a number of archaeological conditions being met (Condition 25). These were:

"No demolition shall take place within the site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

REASON: The site lies within an area where archaeological remains have been identified and any archaeological remains there is should be retrieved or recorded before they are damaged or destroyed due to the development and ensure compliance with Policies D30 and D31 of the Unitary Development Plan 2006."

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 An in depth investigation of the geology of the site was out by Quaternary Scientific on behalf of CgMs Consulting, (Quest 2016) - the results are summarised below.

4.1.2 The results of the Geoarchaeological Deposit Model revealed that the site is located on a high area of River Terrace Gravels (most likely the Kempton Park Gravel). Immediately to the north of the site the gravel surface falls sharply into a major west-east aligned channel that traverses Greenwich Peninsula. A second, smaller depression (possible channel or glacial scour) was recorded immediately to the south of the site, again, orientated approximately west-east. Holocene deposits of Sand, Lower Alluvium, Peat and Upper Alluvium overlie the River Terrace Gravels. These appeared to be relatively thin across the current Greenwich Wharf site and where the surface of the River Terrace Gravels is high, and thicker above the deep channels/depressions beyond the margins of the site. This modelling was broadly reflected in results of the evaluation trenching, with the gravels sloping from a high point in the north of the site down towards the south, with thin organic deposits identified within the alluvial sequence, although less well developed than elsewhere in the vicinity.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site is located towards the south-western corner of Greenwich Peninsula, bounded to the west by the River Thames and to the south by the new residential development. To the east, the northern half of the site is bounded by the gardens of buildings fronting Christchurch Way and the southern half of the site is bounded by Banning Street.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The following archaeological and historical background to the site is drawn largely from the Greater London Historic Environment Record, and the Royal Borough of Greenwich Area Appraisal 5 (Stevenson 2010).

5.2 Early Prehistoric

5.2.1 The GLHER does not record any sites or findspots of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date within a 250m radius of the site.

5.1.2 Neolithic activity has been recorded on the river margins to the southwest of the site, consisting of findspots of flint axeheads and sickles. These findspots are likely indicative of *in-situ* Neolithic deposits in the immediate vicinity (Stevenson 2010).

5.1.3 Peat deposits began to develop in this area around the beginning of the Neolithic period. Neolithic peat deposits have been found at Enderby Wharf to the north of the site (MLO04955 and MLO106596).

5.3 Bronze Age – Iron Age

5.3.1 A Bronze Age trackway is recorded to the southeast of the site at Bellot Street (MLO98089).

5.2.2 There are no sites or findspots of Iron Age date within a 250m radius of the site recorded in the GLHER.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 There are no entries for the Roman period in the GLHER within the study area. The nearest Roman road is Watling Street, running east-west through Greenwich Park, approximately 1.5km from the site.

5.4 Early Medieval

5.3.1 No remains of this date are listed in the immediate vicinity of the site on GLHER. However recent C14 investigation of timbers on the foreshore c 500m to the southwest of the site has dated them to the Saxon period. The timbers have been identified as probable fish traps.

5.5 Medieval

5.4.1 The earliest medieval evidence for this area comes from the southern part of Greenwich Wharf, immediately to the south of the site. This consists of a late twelfth century tidal mill located to take advantage of a large pond area that occurred naturally against the rising ground of sand. The superstructure had been dismantled for recycling or to form part of a new tide-mill in the thirteenth century rather than being destroyed by river erosion and so the entire floor plan of the building survived.

5.6 **Post-Medieval**

- 5.5.1 Industrial colonisation of the area was relatively late compared to the surrounding areas. Cartographic evidence shows the area to have been under low-level cultivation in the post-medieval period, with the earliest known structure being an Elizabethan watchtower, located to the north of the site. This was later replaced by a Government Powder Magazine in 1694; the magazine can still be seen on Roque's map of 1741-5.
- 5.5.2 The 1869 OS map shows the site in use as a brick field. This was subsequently replaced by boat-yards in the late 19th century.

5.7 **Modern**

- 5.6.1 During most of the 20th century the site remained in use as boat yards, being home to the noted barge-building company J.R. Piper, who gave the name to Piper's wharf.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2016) was prepared prior to the evaluation, and outlined the methodology required for the archaeological work to be undertaken. The objectives were:

- What is the nature and OD height of the natural strata on the site?
- What is the natural topography of the area; are there any indications of water courses?
- Is there any evidence of prehistoric exploitation of the semi-terrestrial land surface represented by the peat deposits identified within the site?
- Is there any evidence of prehistoric or later exploitation of the areas of higher gravel towards the north of the site?
- Do the alluvial and peat formations have potential to provide significant palaeoenvironmental evidence for the past environment of the area?
- Is there evidence for reclamation or drainage of the marginal land in the past?
- Is there any evidence for Roman activity on the site?
- Is there any evidence for medieval activity on the site? Can this be related to the tidal mill activity to the south?
- Is there any evidence for post-medieval activity on the site?

6.2 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation the removal of the overburden sealing the archaeology and natural horizons was carried out by a 360° mechanical excavator with a large flat bladed, toothless bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological direction by the site supervisor.

6.3 All features were marked during the initial machining and cleaning of the investigation area. A GPS was used to plot the limits of excavation, locations of sections, and to establish the baseline for each trench.

6.4 A single context recording system was used, with individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features being entered onto *pro-forma* recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits and features were recorded on polyester drawing film, the plans being drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The OD height of all principal strata was calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. Features that were evidently modern were not given context numbers, and were recorded as modern intrusions in plan.

6.5 A Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) of 2.71m OD was established by a surveyor from Pre-Construct Archaeology using a GPS.

6.6 A full photographic record of the archaeological fieldwork was maintained.

6.7 In this report, contexts are shown by square brackets, e.g. [100].

7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 PHASE 1 – NATURAL

- 7.1.1 A natural deposit of typically light yellowish orange sandy gravels was recorded in all trenches. It was ascribed the numbers [6], [13], [19], [21], [28], [51], [58] and [62]. It was recorded at a maximum height of 0.60m AOD in Trench 2, located near the northern boundary of the site, where it appeared to be horizontally truncated by late post-medieval activity.
- 7.1.2 The level of the gravels fell away to the west, recorded at 0.01m AOD in Trench 8, adjacent to the River Thames. In Trenches 1 and 4, located along the southern bounds of the site it was observed at -2.06m and -1.65m OD respectively.

7.2 PHASE 2 – PRE-HISTORIC

- 7.2.1 Cutting into the gravel within Trench 5 at a level of c. -0.55m were three postholes, [36], [40] and [42] and a pit [38].
- 7.2.2 The postholes had circumferences of between 0.40m and 0.50m, and while [36] was only 0.07m in depth, [40] was 0.43m deep. The all contained similar fills, firmly compact, light greyish brown sandy clay.
- 7.2.3 Pit [38] was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 0.60m and a depth of 0.09m. It contained a single fill, [37] comprising mid brownish grey clayey silt.
- 7.2.4 No finds were retrieved from any of the features.
- 7.2.5 Sealing the features in Trench 5 was an alluvially deposited layer of light blueish-grey clay, [27], recorded at between -0.12m and -0.28m OD.
- 7.2.6 This was in turn overlain by a layer of clayey sand, which was apparent in Trenches 3, 4, 5 and 6 and recorded as [12], [18], [29] and [50]. It had a maximum height of 0.21m AOD in Trench 5 and a minimum height of -1.30m OD in Trench 4.
- 7.2.7 Overlying the clayey sand was a band of sand which was recorded as [5], [11], [26], [49] and [57] in Trenches 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 respectively. The layer had a maximum height of 0.75m AOD in Trench 2 at the north of the site and a lowest of 0.30m AOD in Trench 5.
- 7.2.8 A layer of poorly formed peaty clay sealed the sand in Trenches 3, 4, 6 and 7 and was given the corresponding numbers [9], [17], [48] and [56]. It had a maximum height of 0.68m AOD in Trench 7, falling to a minimum height of -1.02m OD in Trench 4. Within Trenches 3, 4 and 6 the deposit was c. 0.54m thick, but thinned out in Trench 7 to 0.15m.
- 7.2.9 Two possible channels were recorded in Trenches 3 and 6 in the surface of the lower alluvium. These were filled with the peaty clay recorded across the site and probably represent naturally formed, temporary seasonal channels that fed down-slope into the larger channel to the south.

7.3 PHASE 3 –POST-PREHISTOIRC ALLUVIAL DEPOSITION

7.3.1 The peaty clay was sealed by layers of alluvially deposited clay. The majority of the trenches contained a single, thick deposit of the clay, but a second, lower layer was recorded in Trenches 4 and 7. In Trench 4 the lower clay, [16] was recorded at -0.14m OD and had a thickness of 1.05m. The lower band of clay in Trench 7 had a maximum height of 1.40m AOD and was 0.72 thick.

7.3.2 The upper band of clay was recorded in all of the trenches, dimensions and heights of which can be seen in the table below. It had a maximum surface height of 1.64m AOD in Trench 7 and a minimum of 0.15m in Tr2.

Table 1: Upper Alluvium

Trench Number	Context Number	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
1	3	2.79	0.15
2	8	0.54	0.46
3	15	0.85	0.7
4	25	0.35	0.29
5	44	0.97	1.46
6	46	1.38	0.56
7	52	0.27	1.64
8	61	0.7	0.85

7.4 PHASE 4 – POST-MEDIEVAL

7.4.1 Overlying the upper alluvial deposits were a series of dump/levelling layers and pits which contained pottery, glass and ceramic building material (CBM) dating to the late post-medieval period. The dimensions of the pits can be seen in the table below.

Table 2: Post-Medieval Pits

Trench Nr	Context Number	Length (m)	Width	Depth	Max m OD - Top of Cut	Min m OD - Base of Cut
5	32	0.85	*	0.45	0.36	-0.11
6	63	3.45	*	0.85	1.49	0.64
6	64	5.75	3	2.1	1.46	0.45
6	65	6	2	1.44	0.62	-0.82
7	67	7	1.51	1.82	1.64	-0.18
8	60	2.64	*	0.81	0.85	-0.03

7.4.2 The levelling/dump layers brought the sequence up to the base of the piling mat at a height of between 1.32m AOD in Trench 1 located in the south of the site and 1.47m AOD in Trench 2, at the northern end of the site.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

8.1 Discussion of Phase 1 – Natural Terrace Gravel

8.1.1 Observations regarding the underlying natural of the site are in keeping with what was previous modelled during the Quest deposit modelling, with the natural topography sloping from the higher ground at the north down to the lower area at the south from 0.60m AOD in Trench 2 to -2.06m AOD in Trench 1. A slope was also noted falling from east- west, towards the River Thames.

8.1.2 At the very northern end of the site where the gravel was at its highest, it appeared to have been horizontally truncated by later post-medieval construction and demolition activity. There was, however, no evidence within the area of the site for the gravel dropping off towards the known east-west channel positioned to the north of the site.

8.2 Discussion of Phase 2 – Prehistoric

8.2.1 The pit and postholes recorded in Trench 5 area demonstrate some evidence of activity on the site in the prehistoric period. No datable evidence was retrieved from any of the features, but they were all sealed by the lower alluvial deposits and organic peaty clay. In the nearby site of Bellot Street a defined peat horizon was recorded at between -1 and 0m AOD which contained two Bronze Age trackways. The levels for the cut features at between -0.5 and -0.7m AOD fit well within this level bracket, although in this instance the features are sealed by alluvial formations and poorly developed organic peaty clay, which may place them slightly earlier (see paragraph 8.2.2 below).

8.2.2 The bands of sand and clay that overly the cut features indicate a period of marine transgression. The poorly formed peaty clay suggests a relatively short transition to semi-terrestrial conditions, supporting the growth of some wetland vegetation. This process is generally thought to have occurred in the later prehistoric period, as evidenced by the Bronze Age trackways at Bellot Street. More significantly developed peat was also recorded on the site immediately to the south (Corcoran 2008). At the north east of that site, closest to the boundary with the current Greenwich Wharf site, the peat had an upper level of -1.2m OD, similar to the level of the organic deposit on the current site. It is possible that the Greenwich Wharf organic peaty clay represents a less developed, or possibly eroded continuation of the same formation on the margins of a channel.

8.3 Discussion of Phase 3 – Post-Prehistoric Alluvial Deposition

8.3.1 The upper alluvium that represents this phase is typical of the alluvial formation process in the wider vicinity and is thought to reflect at least in part the increased sediment within rivers due to the increase of agriculture from the late prehistoric period onwards, combined with the effects of rising sea levels.

8.4 Post-Medieval

8.4.1 The pits that are dated to this period could well reflect the use of the site as a brickfield as seen on the 1869 Ordnance Survey map. The infilling of these pits along with the levelling/dump deposits

of the late 19th century are likely to reflect the preparation of the site for its change of use into the historically recorded boat yards.

9 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

9.1 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE INVESTIGATION

9.1.1 The investigation's aims and objectives, as defined before the evaluation were as follows (PCA 2016), and these can now be addressed:

What is the nature and OD height of the natural strata on the site?

9.1.2 The natural strata on the site comprises sandy River Terrace Gravels most probably of the Kempton Park Gravel formation. They fall from a maximum (though horizontally truncated) level of 0.60m AOD at the northern end of the site to a minimum -2.06m OD in the south.

What is the natural topography of the area; are there any indications of water courses?

9.1.3 The natural topography indicates an east-west aligned watercourse occupied the southern area of the site, probably feeding in to the River Thames, with the ground surface rising towards the north, forming a semi-terrestrial to terrestrial land surface.

Is there any evidence of prehistoric exploitation of the semi-terrestrial land surface represented by the peat deposits identified within the site?

9.1.4 There is no evidence of prehistoric exploitation of the semi-terrestrial land surface represented by the organic peat-type deposits identified within the site.

Is there any evidence of prehistoric or later exploitation of the areas of higher gravel towards the north of the site?

9.1.5 Evidence for prehistoric exploitation of the areas of higher gravel towards the north of the site is evidenced by the presence of a pit and three postholes, probably relating to the Bronze Age or slightly earlier.

Do the alluvial and peat formations have potential to provide significant palaeoenvironmental evidence for the past environment of the area?

9.1.6 The peaty deposits recorded during the evaluation were poorly formed, in fact no true peat was identified anywhere on the site. As such it is unlikely that the deposits will provide any potential for providing palaeoenvironmental evidence that will increase our knowledge of the past environment of the area.

Is there evidence for reclamation or drainage of the marginal land in the past?

9.1.7 No evidence for reclamation or drainage of the marginal land in the past was recorded on site. Two possible small stream channels were recorded in Trenches 3 and 6 in the surface of the lower alluvium. These were filled with the peaty clay identified across the site and probably represent naturally formed, seasonal channels that fed into the larger channel to the south.

Is there any evidence for Roman activity on the site?

9.1.8 No evidence for Roman activity was witnessed on the study site.

Is there any evidence for medieval activity on the site? Can this be related to the tidal mill activity to the south?

- 9.1.9 There was no evidence for medieval activity on the site. It is possible that that east-west aligned watercourse to the south of the site provided a boundary to the activities associated with the tidal mill which was located to the south of the site.

Is there any evidence for post-medieval activity on the site?

- 9.1.10 There was evidence for late post-medieval activity on the site. This comprised pitting, probably associated with the extraction of clay for the brickfields which are known to have been present on the site in the late post-medieval period. The backfilling of these pits and levelling layers which have been dated to the late 19th century most likely represent the preparation of the area for the boat yards that occupied the site in the late 19th – early 20th centuries.

9.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Figure 5)

- 9.2.1 The proposed scheme does not include a basement level. With the exception of some isolated areas of deeper impact, the majority of the structural pile caps and ground beams across the site are type PC1 or PC2 (as illustrated in drawing 1601/01/4002), which have a highest level of 1.95m OD. These have a pile cap thickness of 1000mm from the top of the piles (as illustrated in drawing 1601/01/4003). On this basis the impact level for the majority of the development pile caps will be 1.95m OD, less 1000mm, or **0.95m OD**.
- 9.2.2 The impact level of 0.95m OD is illustrated across the deposit transect illustrated on Figure 5 of this report. This figure illustrates that at 0.95m OD the pile caps and ground beams remain entirely within the late post-medieval made ground deposits, and do not impact on the alluvial sequence or underlying sands and gravels. As such, the proposed scheme can be considered to have low impact on any potential archaeological horizons.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the report on behalf of Bellway Homes, and Bellway Homes for facilitating the work on site. Thanks also to Mark Stevenson, Historic England GLAAS, for monitoring the site on behalf of the Royal Borough of Greenwich.
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- 10.3 The author thanks the field staff for all of their hard work and effort: Anna Tymcio, Tanya Jones and Bruce Ferguson.

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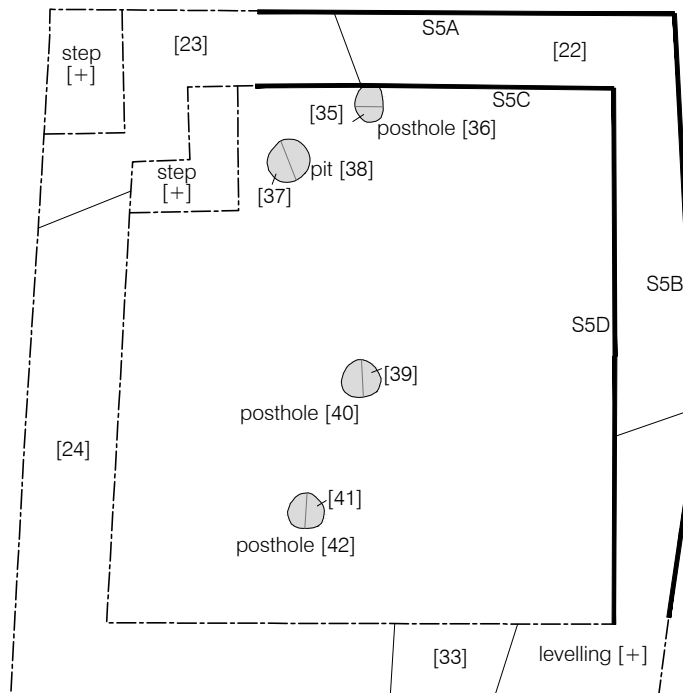
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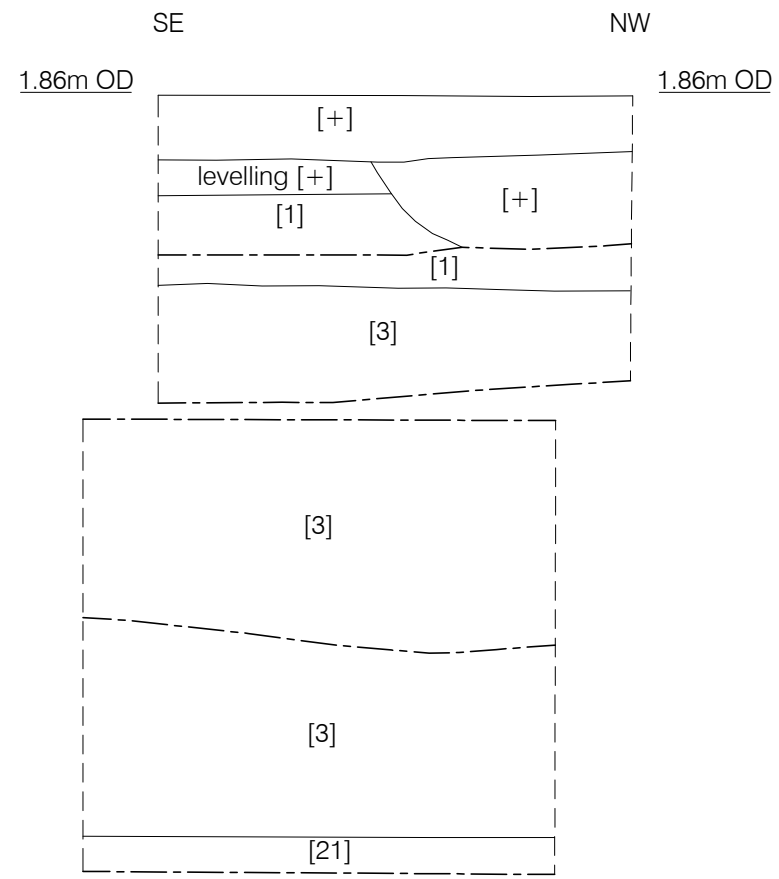
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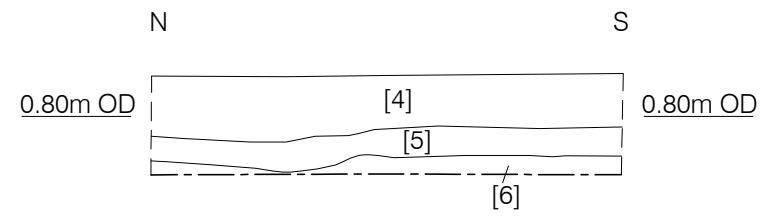


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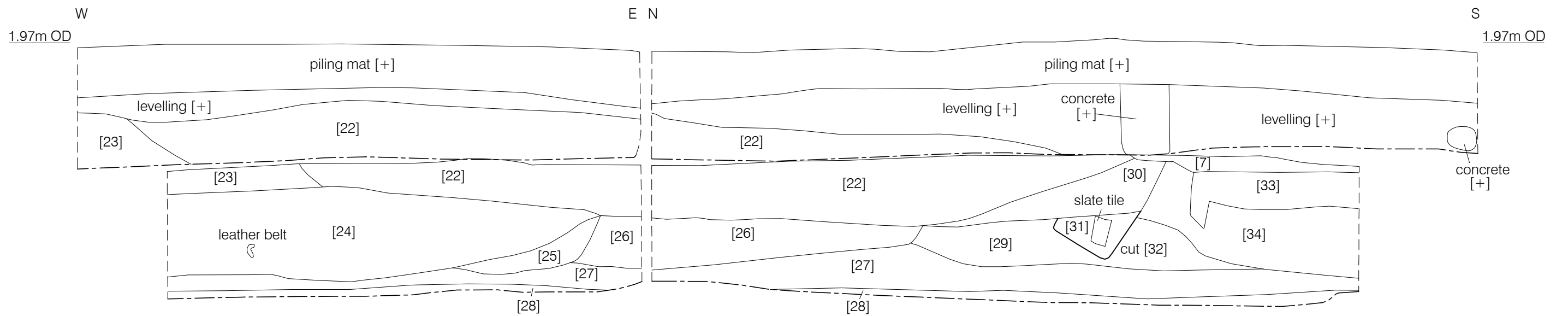
Figure 3
Trench 5 Plan
1:100 at A4



Section 1A, 1B, 1C
Trench 1
East Facing



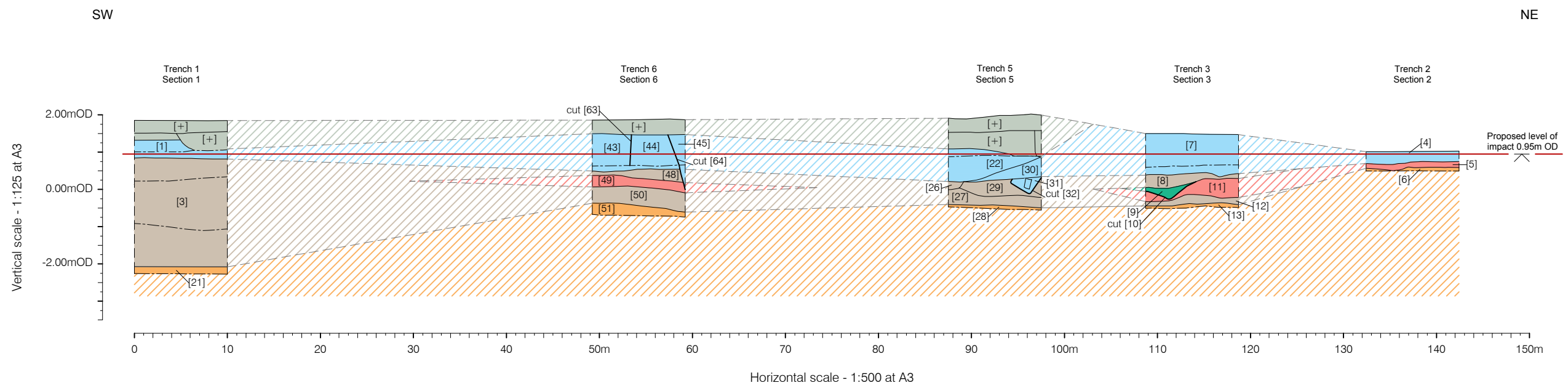
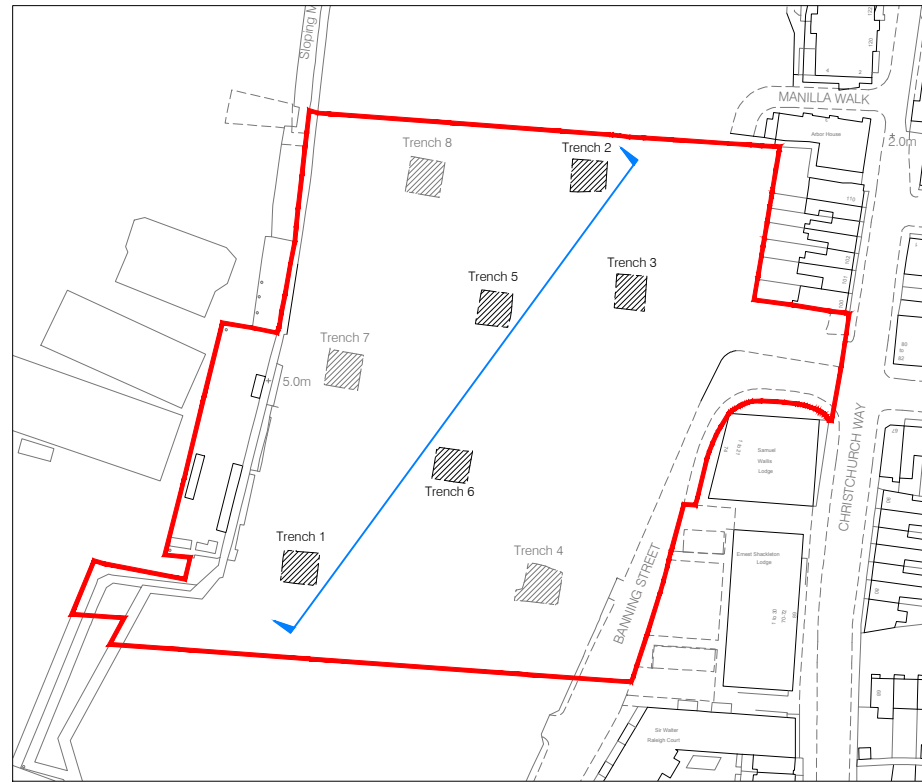
Section 2
Trench 2
West Facing



Section 5A & 5C
Trench 5
South Facing

Section 5B & 5D
Trench 5
West Facing





-  Modern Made Ground/Activity
-  Post-Medieval Activity
-  Alluvial Clays
-  Peaty Silt
-  Alluvial Sands
-  Alluvial Sandy Gravels

Figure 5
 Transect showing deposits and level of proposed impact
 Scales as indicated at A3

PLATES:



Plate 1: Trench 1, Looking West



Plate 2: Trench 1, Section down to Gravel



Plate 3: Trench 2, Looking East



Plate 4: Trench 5, Looking North

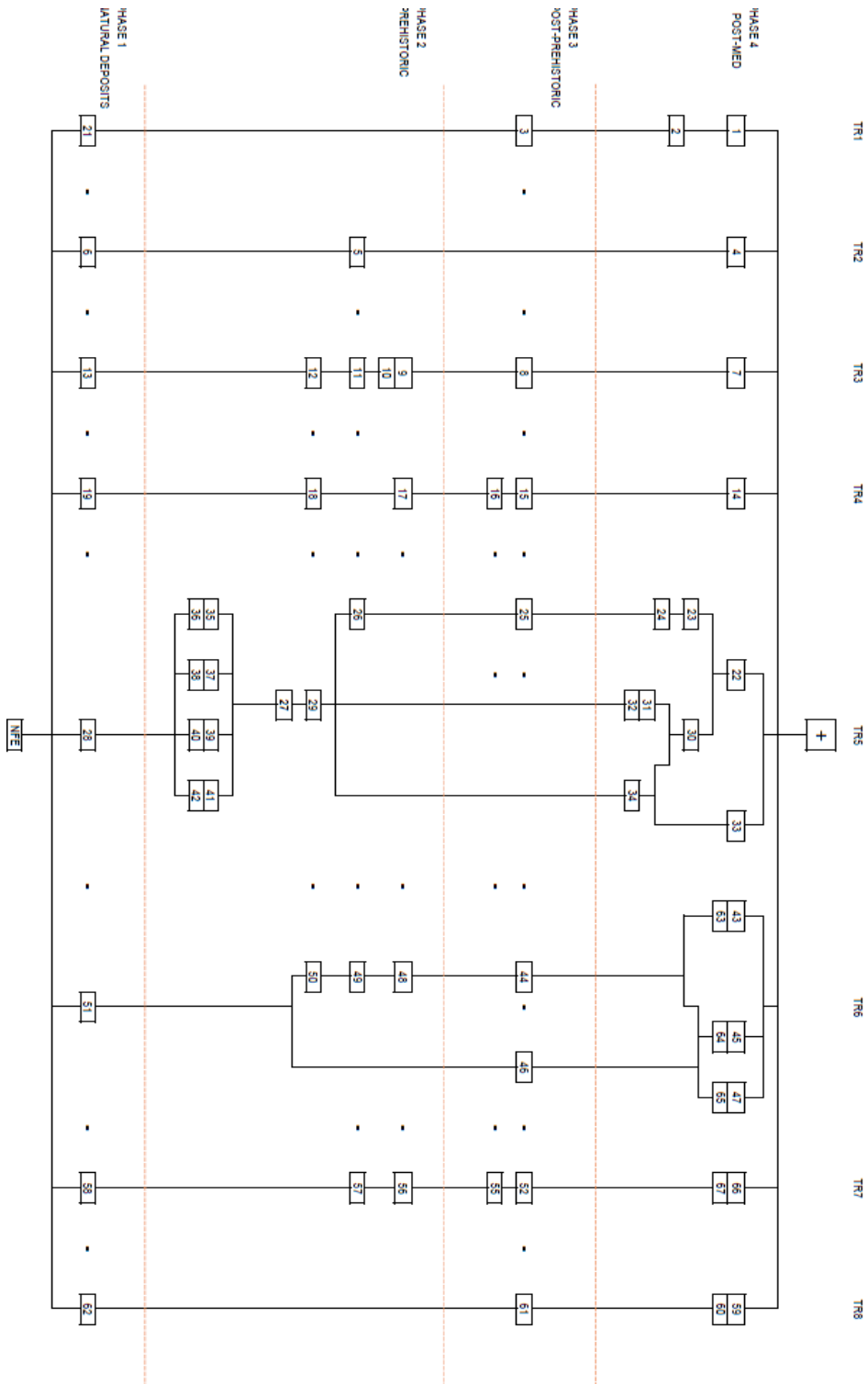


Plate 5: Posthole [42]



Plate 6: Pit [38]

APPENDIX 1: MATRIX



APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels	CTX_Levels_Phase
BNT16	1 Layer			1	POST-MED MADE GROUND	Make-up	9.4	8.6	0.5	1.34	1.32 BNT16-PH4
BNT16	2 Timber			1	MACHINE SAWN TIMBER STAKE	Other	0.12	0.1	0.46	0.5	0.04 BNT16-PH4
BNT16	3 Layer			1	ALLUVIAL CLAY	Natural	5.85	5.85	2.79	0.15	0.07 BNT16-PH3
BNT16	4 Layer			2	POST-MED MADE GROUND	Make-up	2.5		0.72	1.47	1.4 BNT16-PH4
BNT16	5 Natural			2	ALLUVIALLY DEPOSITED SAND	Natural	5	5	0.15	0.75	0.62 BNT16-PH2
BNT16	6 Layer			2	NATURAL SANDY GRAVELS	Natural	5	5		0.6	0.48 BNT16-PH1
BNT16	7 Layer			3	POST-MED MADE GROUND	Make-up	8.75	8	1.16	1.53	1.45 BNT16-PH4
BNT16	8 Layer			3	ALLUVIALLY DEPOSITED CLAY	Natural	5	5	0.54	0.46	0.31 BNT16-PH3
BNT16	9 Fill			10 3	PEATY FILL OF NATURAL CHANNEL [10]	Natural silting		1.8	0.54	0.29	0.25 BNT16-PH2
BNT16	10 Cut			3	CUT OF PROBABLY NATURAL CHANNEL	Natural		1.8	0.54	0.29	-0.25 BNT16-PH2
BNT16	11 Layer			3	LAYER OF ALLUVIALLY DEPOSITED SAND	Natural	5	5	0.65	0.36	-0.04 BNT16-PH2
BNT16	12 Layer			3	ALLUVIALLY DEPOSITED CLAY	Natural	5	5	0.3	-0.12	-0.28 BNT16-PH2
BNT16	13 Layer			3	NATURAL SANDY GRAVELS	Natural	6.3	5	0.17	-0.36	-0.53 BNT16-PH1
BNT16	14 Layer			4	POST-MED MADE GROUND	Make-up	10	10	43	1.14	1.05 BNT16-PH4
BNT16	15 Layer			4	ALLUVIALLY DEPOSITED SANDY CLAY	Natural	5.75	5	0.85	0.7	0.56 BNT16-PH3
BNT16	16 Layer			4	ALLUVIALLY DEPOSITED CLAY	Natural	7.5	5.75	1.05	-0.08	-0.19 BNT16-PH3
BNT16	17 Layer			4	LAYER OF PEATY CLAY	Natural	2.65		0.5	-1.02	-1.19 BNT16-PH2
BNT16	18 Layer			4	ALLUVIALLY DEPOSITED CLAY	Natural	0.26	0.26	0.31	-1.3	-1.52 BNT16-PH2
BNT16	19 Layer			4	NATURAL SANDY GRAVELS	Natural	2.5	2.5	0.34	-1.56	-1.65 BNT16-PH1
BNT16	20 Void				VOID						
BNT16	21 Layer			1	NATURAL SANDY GRAVELS	Natural	1.5	0.8	0.2	-2.06	BNT16-PH1
BNT16	22 Layer			5	POST-MED MADE GROUND	Make-up	5.5	5.5	1	1.44	1.2 BNT16-PH4
BNT16	23 Layer			5	POST-MED DUMP/LEVELLING LAYER	Levelling	4.2		0.92	0.59	0.3 BNT16-PH4
BNT16	24 Layer			5	POST-MED DUMP LAYER	Dump	4.2		0.92	0.59	0.3 BNT16-PH4
BNT16	25 Layer			5	POST-MED LEVELLING DUMP/LAYER	Levelling	1.4		0.35	0.29	0.21 BNT16-PH3
BNT16	26 Layer			5	LAYER OF NATURALLY DEPOSITED SLIGHTLY CLAYEY SAND	Natural	2.6	0.68	0.5	0.3	0.28 BNT16-PH2
BNT16	27 Layer			5	LAYER OF ALLUVIALLY DEPOSITED SANDY CLAY	Natural	7.1	6.75	0.45	0.04	-0.34 BNT16-PH2
BNT16	28 Layer			5	NATURAL SANDY GRAVELS	Natural	7.1	6.75		-0.52	-0.65 BNT16-PH1
BNT16	29 Layer			5	ALLUVIALLY DEPOSITED CLAYEY SAND LAYER	Natural	3.4		0.05	0.21	-0.23 BNT16-PH2
BNT16	30 Layer			5	POST-MED DUMP/LEVELLING	Dump	2.3		0.7	0.87	2 BNT16-PH4
BNT16	31 Fill			32 5	FILL OF POST-MED PIT	Use	0.85		0.45	0.36	0.28 BNT16-PH4
BNT16	32 Cut			5	CUT OF POST-MED RUBBISH PIT	Pit	0.85		0.45	0.36	-0.11 BNT16-PH4
BNT16	33 Layer			5	POST-MED DUMP/LEVELLING LAYER	Dump	1.63		0.55	0.74	0.71 BNT16-PH4
BNT16	34 Layer			5	POST-MED DUMP/LEVELLING LAYER	Dump	2.15		0.9	0.84	0.38 BNT16-PH4
BNT16	35 Fill			36 5	FILL OF POSTHOLE [36]	Use	0.4	0.4	0.07	-0.5	BNT16-PH2
BNT16	36 Cut			5	CUT OF POSSIBLE BRONZE AGE POSTHOLE	Post-hole	0.4	0.4	0.07	-0.5	-0.57 BNT16-PH2
BNT16	37 Fill			38 5	FILL OF PIT [38]	Disuse	0.6	0.6	0.09	-0.55	BNT16-PH2
BNT16	38 Cut			5	CUT OF POSSIBLE BRONZE AGE PIT	Pit	0.6	0.6	0.09	-0.55	-0.64 BNT16-PH2
BNT16	39 Fill			40 5	FILL OF POSTHOLE [40]	Use	0.5	0.5	0.43	-0.59	BNT16-PH2
BNT16	40 Cut			5	CUT OF POSSIBLE BRONZE AGE POSTHOLE	Post-hole	0.5	0.5	0.43	-0.59	-1.02 BNT16-PH2
BNT16	41 Fill			42 5	FILL OF POSTHOLE [42]	Use	0.45	0.45	0.28	-0.67	BNT16-PH2
BNT16	42 Cut			5	CUT OF POSSIBLE BRONZE AGE POSTHOLE	Post-hole	0.45	0.45	0.28	-0.67	-0.95 BNT16-PH2
BNT16	43 Fill			63 6	FILL OF POST-MED PIT [63]	Disuse	3.45		0.85		BNT16-PH4
BNT16	44 Layer			6	ALLUVIALLY DEPOSITED LAYER OF CLAY	Natural	8.5	6.5	0.97	1.46	BNT16-PH3
BNT16	45 Fill			64 6	BACKFILL OF POST-MED PIT [64]	Disuse	5.75	3	2.1	1.46	1.45 BNT16-PH4
BNT16	46 Layer			6	ALLUVIALLY DEPOSITED CLAY LAYER	Natural	1.15	0.75	1.38	0.56	BNT16-PH3
BNT16	47 Fill			65 6	FILL OF POST-MED PIT [65]	Disuse	6	2	1.44	0.62	0.56 BNT16-PH4
BNT16	48 Layer			TR6	LAYER OF PEATY CLAY	Natural	5.5		0.57	0.54	0.44 BNT16-PH2
BNT16	49 Layer			6	LAYER OF ALLUVIALLY DEPOSITED SILTY SAND	Natural	5.57		0.3	0.35	-0.03 BNT16-PH2
BNT16	50 Layer			6	ALLUVIALLY DEPOSITED CLAY LAYER	Natural	6		0.67	0.06	-0.22 BNT16-PH2
BNT16	51 Layer			6	NATURAL SANDY GRAVELS	Natural	7.25	6.75		-0.36	-0.85 BNT16-PH1
BNT16	52 Layer			7	ALLUVIALLY DEPOSITED CLAY LAYER	Natural	7.5	7.5	0.27	1.64	1.57 BNT16-PH3
BNT16	53 Void										
BNT16	54 Void										
BNT16	55 Layer			7	ALLUVIALLY DEPOSITED LAYER OF CLAY	Natural	7.5	7.5	0.72	1.4	1.26 BNT16-PH3
BNT16	56 Layer			7	LAYER OF PEATY CLAY	Natural	5	5	0.15	0.63	0.48 BNT16-PH2
BNT16	57 Layer			7	ALLUVIALLY DEPOSITED LAYER OF SANDY CLAY	Natural	5	5	0.49	0.52	0.36 BNT16-PH2
BNT16	58 Layer			7	NATURAL SANDY GRAVELS	Natural	5	5		-0.01	-0.18 BNT16-PH1
BNT16	59 Fill			60 8	BACKFILL OF POST-MED PIT [60]	Disuse	7	2.64	0.81	0.85	0.8 BNT16-PH4
BNT16	60 Cut			8	CUT OF POST-MED PIT	Pit	2.64		0.81	0.85	-0.03 BNT16-PH4
BNT16	61 Layer			8	ALLUVIALLY DEPOSITED LAYER OF SILTY CLAY	Natural	7	7	0.7	0.85	0.67 BNT16-PH3
BNT16	62 Layer			8	NATURAL SANDY GRAVELS	Natural	5	5	0.2	0.01	-0.18 BNT16-PH1
BNT16	63 Cut			6	CUT OF POST-MED PIT	Pit	3.45		0.85	1.49	0.64 BNT16-PH4
BNT16	64 Cut			6	CUT OF POST-MED PIT	Pit	5.75	3	2.1	1.46	0.45 BNT16-PH4
BNT16	65 Cut			6	CUT OF POST-MED PIT	Pit	6	2	1.44	0.62	-0.82 BNT16-PH4
BNT16	66 Fill			67 7	FILL OF POST-MED PIT [67]	Disuse	7	1.51	1.82	1.64	BNT16-PH4
BNT16	67 Cut			7	CONTAMINATED, FINDS NOT RETAINED CUT OF POST-MED PIT	Pit	7	1.51	1.82	1.64	-0.18 BNT16-PH4

APPENDIX 3: ANIMAL BONE

Karen Deighton October 2016

Four fragments of heavy butchered animal bone were recovered by hand from context [24] during the course of excavation. These were identified as four pieces of cattle size mid-rib.

APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

Chris Jarrett

The clay tobacco pipe consists of three fragments recovered solely from context [7]. The material consists of a mouthpiece with a rounded end, and two stems, all of which are thin and have a fine bore, indicating that the material can be broadly dated c. 1730–1910. However, one stem can be dated to the 19th century as it has moulded decoration consisting of two opposed, notched fine ridges, while a tapered end has pointed leaves around the items circumference. The material has no significance, its only potential is to date the context it was recovered from to the 19th century and there are no recommendations for further work on the finds.

APPENDIX 5: GLASS

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

The glass is recorded as a small sized assemblage dating solely to the 19th, possibly early 20th century. All of the four fragments of glass (representing 4 vessels (ENV) or items and weighing 472g, of which none are unstratified) is in a good condition and occur as three intact vessels and one that is only missing its rim. The glass therefore appears to have been deposited soon after being discarded. The material occurs in three contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. The glass is discussed as an index.

GLASS INDEX

Context [4], spot date: late 19th-20th century

Sauce bottle: green-tinted high-lime low-alkali (HLLA) glass. Intact, grooved ring-type finish, conical neck, rounded shoulder, cylindrical wall. Embossed on the shoulder 'YORKSHIRE RELISH' and vertically on the wall 'GOODHALL BLACKHOUSE C', kicked base under side, embossed '609'. Moulded. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 220g. Late 19th-20th century

Context [31], spot date: late 19th-20th century

Ink bottle: blue HLLA glass. Intact except for the missing rim. Cylindrical neck with cordons at the top and base, wide rounded shoulder and squat body on a short pedestal base. Moulded. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 102g. mid 19th- early 20th century

Context [59] spot date: 19th century

Globular flask: Green-tinted HLLA glass. Intact, cracked off rim, conical neck and globular body. Free-blown. Fine bubbles. Internal black deposit. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 62g. 19th century

Flat octagonal section bottle: Blue soda glass. Intact. Prescription-type rim, short cylindrical neck, flattened octagonal section, base underside has an octagonal recess. 'Baldwin's/balsam of/horround/& Aniseed/' embossed vertically on the wall. Moulded. 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 88g. Early 19th century

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass has little significance and occurs often as forms frequently recovered from archaeological excavations in Greater London. However, the globular flask (context [59]) is of interest and may indicate that a business located on the site was distilling a specific type of product or was possibly the property of a chemist. The glass has the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from and does illuminate upon the activities associated with properties located on the study area. However, as the assemblage is rather small and there being a difficulty for finding a

venue for a publication on this material, then there are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

APPENDIX 6: METAL AND LEATHER

Märit Gaimster

Two finds, of metal and leather, were recovered from the excavations. The finds, a leather strap and an iron chest handle, are listed below. Both objects were retrieved from context [24], with the only associated finds in the form of animal bone. However, the context belongs to Phase 4 with pottery dating from the 19th century, a likely date also for those two finds.

Significance and recommendations for further work

Beyond representing the only objects from 19th-century households on the site, the leather strap and chest handle have little value. The coarse leather strap may originate from harness, or possibly from a chest or large basket. The chest handle is a common form for the period, and would have been fixed one at each short side with the grip pointing upwards and slightly angled away from the chest.

No further work is recommended for these finds. The incomplete leather strap may be discarded; the chest handle should be retained for archive purposes.

context	description	phase	pot date
24	Iron chest handle; round-section grip with internal oval fixing plates with two rivets each; traces of thin iron back plate remains; W 115mm	Ph 4	n/a
	Leather strap; incomplete; crudely pointed end and four holes along centre; W 40mm; L 260mm+	Ph 4	n/a

BNT16: leather and metal finds

APPENDIX 7: POTTERY

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

The archaeological work produced a total of 53 sherds of pottery, representing 43 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 6.350kg, of which seven sherds, 5 MNV, 267g are unstratified. The pottery dates exclusively to the post-medieval period and specifically the 19th century and was found in five contexts. The material is in a very good condition, indicating that it was deposited soon after breakage or discard. The assemblage consists of sherd material, however seven vessels have a complete profile and a further eleven items are intact or as good as: therefore most of the forms are identifiable. 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

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Shape	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery	MISC	1480-1900	Globular form	1	1	64	High-fired, unglazed, fine redware
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805-1900	Ointment pot lid	1	1	46	Intact. Domed top, 'foot ring'
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer- printed decoration	TPW	1780-1900	Cruet stand	1	1	80	Complete profile, lobed leaf transfer decoration.
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer- printed decoration	TPW	1780-1900	Drainer	2	1	43	Base with piercings. Willow pattern. Burnt
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer- printed decoration	TPW	1780-1900	Dinner plate	2	1	34	Base. Willow pattern.

Total: seven sherds, 5 MNV, 267g

Context [4], spot date: late 19th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Shape	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Bone china	BONE	1794-1900	Saucer	1	1	49	Complete profile. Applied Chelsea style blue vine leaf motifs

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Shape	Wt		Comments
				SC	ENV (g)	
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGS BRST	1830- 1900	Bottle, annatto-type	1 1	315	Intact, medium sized, the top of the rim has not been glazed
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGS BRST	1830- 1900	Jar, shouldered	1 1	1195	Intact, mustard jar shape, below the shoulder is a rouletted band of small half circles containing a vertical line. The underside of the base has post-firing black painting of 'MM'
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGS BRST	1830- 1900	Lid, flat	2 2	525	Intact flat topped lids for cylindrical jars
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805- 1900	Bowl, medium rounded	1 1	111	Base, foot ring
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805- 1900	Jar, squat cylindrical I	1 1	267	Intact, ointment or meat paste pot <i>etc.</i> too big for the ointment pot lid found in this context
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805- 1900	'Ointment pot' lid	1 1	28	Complete profile, rounded top, foot ring. Lid for squat cylindrical jars/ointment pots
Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	REFW CHROM	1830- 1900	Mug, cylindrical I	1 1	8	Rim sherd, over-glaze decoration of a red band and line on the rim above a green-transfer zigzag
Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	REFW CHROM	1830- 1900	Dinner plate	1 1	152	Complete profile, foot ring. Plain moulded rim with blue shell edge decoration. C. 1840–60
Refined white earthenware with sponged or spattered decoration	REFW SPON	1805- 1900	Chamber pot	1 1	40	Body sherd, a band of uneven purple ovals divided horizontally into two with a dot in each half
Refined white earthenware with sponged or spattered decoration	REFW SPON	1805- 1900	Mug, cylindrical	1 1	15	Rim sherd, handle. Red lines on the rim above four pedalled flowers with a fringed curve below

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Shape	Wt		Comments
				SC	ENV (g)	
Refined whiteware with transfer-printed decoration	under-glaze TPW	1780-1900	Closed form	2 2	205	1. Body sherds, ?Chamber pot. Green leafy cable design. 2. Splayed pedestal base
Refined whiteware with transfer-printed decoration	under-glaze TPW	1780-1900	Dish, oval	2 1	660	Complete profile. Willow pattern. Underside of the rim has 'Warranted Staffordshire' in a scroll
Refined whiteware with transfer-printed decoration	under-glaze TPW	1780-1900	Mug	2 1	172	Complete profile, splayed pedestal base. Romantic landscape design featuring people boating.
Refined whiteware with transfer-printed decoration	under-glaze TPW	1780-1900	Dinner plate	1 1	172	Complete profile. Oval cable border with four circles at the intersection above a scrolling/arcing border, the rim also has discrete flowers. Late 19th century design
Refined whiteware with transfer-printed engraved decoration	under-glaze blue Chinese-style line-	1780-1810		1 1	402	Pedestal Base, geometrical border, dark blue Chinoiserie design. ?Vase
Refined whiteware with transfer-printed and over-glaze painted decoration	under-glaze TPW6	1810-1900	Jug, pear-shaped	1 1	37	Rim and spout. Dark blue transfer design of oak leaf and acorn border below the rim and a central design of a song bird with additional orange and green painting. Late 19th century

Total: eight sherds, 8 MNV, 1.088kg

Context [7], spot date: 1850–1900

Pottery type	Code	Date	Shape	Wt			Comments
		range		SC	ENV	(g)	
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGS BRST	1830- 1900		1	1	33	Body sherd of a ?jug, partial salt-glaze and miss-fired yellow Bristol glaze. internal pale olive glaze. ?Local white bodied stoneware
Majolica	MAJO	1850- 1900	Vase	1	1	28	Shoulder, moulded scroll like leaves and simple flowers. Internal and external green glaze
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780- 1900	Dish, oval	1	1	10	Wall sherd. Willow pattern
Refined whiteware with under-glaze or black transfer-printed decoration	TPW3	1810- 1900	Bowl, deep rounded	1	1	241	Rim sherd, expanded ext. Flange, internal panelled wall. Badly matched black transfer featuring 'Indian-type' buildings in cartouches with surrounding scrolls and flowers. ?Late 19th century black glaze
Refined whiteware with under-glaze or black transfer-printed decoration	TPW3	1810- 1900	Bowl, medium rounded	1	1	79	Simple rim, brown transfer octagonal panel with an augmented external edge. The panels contain the letters 'G. U. [W]'. Institutional ware
Refined whiteware with under-glaze or black transfer-printed decoration	TPW3	1810- 1900	Plate, dinner	2	1	22	Base fragments. Brown transfer of octagonal panel with an augmented external edge. The panels contain the letters 'G. U. ...' and '... W'. Institutional ware
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	TPW4	1825- 1900	Mug, cylindrical	1	1	12	base, green transfer design featuring a possible letter H with a bugle hanging from the bar. Nursery ware

Total: eight sherds, 7 MNV, 425g

Context [14], spot date: late 19th century

Pottery type	Code	Date	Shape	Wt			Comments
		range		SC	ENV	(g)	
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780- 1900	Plate	2	2	38	1. Base, Willow pattern. 2. Rim sherd, dark blue branch decoration. Late 19th century

Context [31], spot date: late 19th century

Pottery type	Code	Date	Shape	Wt			Comments
		range		SC	ENV	(g)	
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805- 1900	?Food mould	4	1	110	Base, convex underside. Internally moulded with triangular section ridges spiralling from the centre. Two small holes containing wire represent rivets to

Pottery type	Code	Date	Shape	Wt			Comments
		range		SC	ENV (g)		
							repair the vessel after breakage
Refined whiteware with TPW3 under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration		1810-1900	Plate	3	1	69	Base. The surviving part of the rim has moulded hexagon decoration. The centre of the vessel has a black design featuring a naked boy holding his hand to his head and a drum above 'A BROKEN DRUM.../1851/[E]XHIBITION'

Total: seven sherds, 2 MNV, 179g

Context [59], spot date: late 19th century

Pottery type	Code	Date	Shape	Wt			Comments	
		range		SC	ENV (g)			
English brown stoneware	salt-glazed ENGS	1700-1900	Dwarf bottle	ink	1	1	102	Intact. Rounded rim, slightly warped.
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805-1900	Jar cylindrical	1	1	180	Base, moulded on the concave underside 'THE ONE/POUND/POT'	
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805-1900	Jar, medium cylindrical	1	1	253	Intact. External incised line below the rim	
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805-1900	Lid, flat	2	2	294	Intact, rounded top, foot ring	
Refined white earthenware under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	REFW CHROM	1830-1900	Candlestick	1	1	91	Hollow pedestal candlestick part to hold the socket. Cordons decorated with blue lines	
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780-1900	Plate	1	1	68	Rim sherd. Greek key border above a 'fibre'-type design. Very dark blue transfer. Late 19th century	
Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	TPW3	1810-1900	Lid, flat	1	1	100	Intact except for a chip on the rim. Black transfer 'an excellent relish for breakfast & luncheon & c.' around the edge and 'potted beef' across the centre with thistles above and below	

Total: eight sherds, 8 MNV, 1.088kg

Significance and potential of the assemblage and recommendations for further work

Despite the assemblage containing a relatively large number of intact items and that a small number of vessels are of interest, it has little significance at a local level. The pottery types present fit the ceramic profile for London and most of the pottery types are frequently encountered in post-medieval excavations in the region. However, certain aspects of the assemblage are worth commenting upon. There are a small number of earthenware and stoneware jars and lids (contexts [4] and [59]) that may either relate to mercantile premises on or in the vicinity of the site or that the end users were using these containers for specific uses in their businesses. A small quantity of pottery types occur that are either of a poor quality or found with sponge decoration (contexts [4] and [7]) and may relate to individuals belonging to a low socio-economic group. Other items, such as the unstratified willow pattern drainer and the cruet stand indicate households with more specialised ceramics and therefore wealthier groups of people may have been in residence. Context [7] was notable for producing two institutional wares (pottery specially commissioned by an establishment) in the form of a medium rounded bowl and a plate with the initials of 'G. W. U.' found within an octagonal panel. The organisation that contracted a probable Staffordshire pottery to make these items has not been identified. The nursery ware plate found in context [31] depicting the boy with the broken drum refers to one of a set of six plates that included designs called 'Gratitude', 'The Deliverer', 'Massacre of the Innocents' and 'Boy with Punchinello'. These were commemorative plates that could have been bought as souvenirs of the 1851 Great Exhibition: maker marked examples are known with the name of John Carr & Co. of North Shields. The boy with the drum or Punchinello designs were based upon sculptures by the Belgian artist Louis-Eugène Simonis (1810–93) that were displayed at the Great Exhibition (Illustrated London News 1851, supplement, 593). The pottery has the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from and inform upon site activities. However, as the assemblage would be difficult to find a venue for publication, then there are no recommendations for further work.

Reference

Illustrated London News 1851 'The Great Exhibition Supplement, June 21st 1851'.
https://printsandephemera.com/ourshop/prod_3367782-The-Great-Exhibition-Supplement-June-21st-1851.html. Accessed October 5th, 2016.

MOLA, 2014. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. Accessed October 5th, 2016.

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

APPENDIX 8: ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

Site: Greenwich Wharf, 79 Banning Street, London Borough of Greenwich

By: Kate Turner

INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the findings of the rapid assessment of 2 bulk samples taken during an archaeological evaluation on land at Greenwich Wharf, 79 Banning Street. These samples were taken from the fills of a post hole and a pit, potentially dating to the Bronze Age.

The aim of this assessment is to:

1. Give an overview of the contents of the assessed samples;
2. Determine the environmental potential of these samples ;
3. Establish whether any further analysis is necessary.

METHODOLOGY

2 bulk samples were processed using the flotation method; material was collected using a 300µm mesh for the light fraction and a 1mm mesh for the heavy residue. The heavy residue was then dried, sieved at 1, 2 and 4mm and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The abundance of each category of material was recorded using a non-linear scale where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicates occurrence is fairly frequent (11-30 items), '3' indicates presence is frequent (31-100 items) and '4' indicates an abundance of material (>100 items). The results for this stage of the assessment are presented in table 1.

The light residue (>300 µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope in order to quantify the level of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs and charcoal. Abundance was recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant inclusions, for example roots and modern plant material. The results of this assessment are shown in table 2.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Residues

The heavy residues were generally poor in environmental remains; neither of the assessed samples was found to contain any archaeobotanical material, and sample <2> contained only a single fish bone and a small fragment of mammalian bone. In terms of cultural artefacts, a low concentration of struck and or/burnt flint was found in both samples (<10 fragments), and otherwise the samples were devoid of material.

Table 1: Assessment of environmental residues, BNT16

Sample number	Context number	Feature type	Volume (l)	Residue						
				Charcoal	Seeds	Grain	Mollusca	Animal bone	Fish bone	Flint
1	39	Posthole	10							Struck (1)
2	37	Pit	10					Fragments (1)	1	Burnt (1) Struck (1)

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant.

Flots

Both of the samples produced a small amount of flot material (5ml per sample); as with the heavy residues environmental material was sparse, with the exception of tiny fragments of desiccated plant matter, which formed the matrix of both light residues. Small amounts of macroscopic wood charcoal were identified in samples <1> and <2>, none of which were of a size for species to be determined, as well as single seeds of *Betula spp.* (birch) and *Brassica spp.* (mustards) respectively. Sample <2> also contained low concentration of insect remains (<10 specimens) and a small amount of fragmented coal.

Table 2: Assessment of flots, BNT16

Sample number	Context number	Vol (ml)	Flot					
			Charcoal >1mm	Charcoal <1mm	Seeds	Grains	Mollusca	Other
1	39	5	1	2	<i>Betula spp.</i> (1)			Plant material (4)
2	37	5	1	1	<i>Brassica spp.</i> (1)			Plant material (4) Coal (1) Insect remains (1)

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant; * indicates pieces large enough for species ID

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

This assessment has confirmed that the environmental potential of the bulk samples taken from Greenwich Wharf is limited, and no additional work on the environmental assemblage is therefore recommended.

APPENDIX 9: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-264974

Project details

Project name	Greenwich Wharf, 79 Banning Street, London Borough of Greenwich, SE10 0NT
Short description of the project	An Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at Greenwich Wharf, 79 Banning Street, London Borough of Greenwich, SE10 0NT. The work was conducted in advance of the construction of residential units. The evaluation was undertaken in two phases, with four trenches being excavated within each phase. The first phase took place between the 5th - 9th September 2016 with the second phase being carried out between 26th - 30th of the same month. The commissioning client was CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Bellway Homes The Archaeological Evaluation took place after Geoarchaeological deposit modelling, carried out by Quaternary Scientific which highlighted River Terrace Gravels and Peat Beds. The Evaluation therefore aimed to identify, excavate, record, and analyse any significant archaeological remains that would be disturbed by the proposed development. The work revealed an east-west aligned river channel, three postholes and a pit dating from the Bronze Age and late post-medieval pitting.
Project dates	Start: 05-09-2016 End: 30-09-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	BNT16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)
Monument type	POSTHOLES Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LEATHER BELT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL HANDLE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Documentary Search", "Targeted Trenches"

Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON GREENWICH GREENWICH Greenwich Wharf, 79 Banning Street
Postcode	SE10 ONT
Site coordinates	TQ 39162 78553 51.488274601082 0.004619215508 51 29 17 N 000 00 16 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: -2.06m Max: 0.6m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Richard Meager
Project design originator	Tim Bradley
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Guy Seddon
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bellway Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive	LAARC

recipient

Paper available	Media	"Diary", "Matrices", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text", "Context sheet"
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Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Greenwich Wharf, 79 Banning Street, London Borough of Greenwich, SE10 ONT, An Assessment Report on the Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Seddon, G.
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Brockley, London
Description	A4 Client report. Blue cover

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