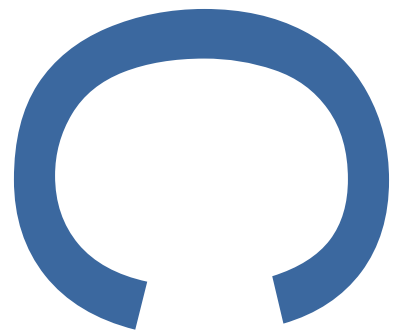


**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION, TRENCH 1: THE
WHARVES, EVELYN
STREET/GROVE STREET,
DEPTFORD, LONDON SE8 3QQ**

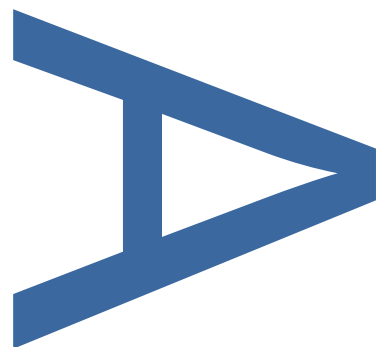


**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM**



SITE CODE: EVS15

MARCH 2017



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, TRENCH 1: 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:

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March 2017

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION
TRENCH 1: THE WHARVES, EVELYN STREET/GROVE STREET,
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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	18
APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX	22
APPENDIX 3: SITE MATRIX.....	24
APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM.....	25

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location.....	14
Figure 2: Trench Location	15
Figure 3: Plan and Section of Trench 1	16
Figure 4: Trench overlain onto Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1896.....	17

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on behalf of CgMS Consulting at The Wharves, Deptford, London Borough of Lewisham, London SE8 3QQ.
- 1.2 The archaeological investigation, carried out between 6th and 10th March 2017, consisted of a single trench and was a continuation of the archaeological evaluation carried out at the site in 2016 (Harris 2016). The excavation and recording of the trench was conducted in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by Historic England.
- 1.3 The only archaeological features found during the excavation of Trench 1 related to the Surrey Canal, specifically, part of the eastern extent of the canal retaining wall. The retaining wall was composed of long timber planks sunk vertically into redeposited alluvium, with two tie backs running perpendicular to the north-south orientated canal wall. The canal was backfilled with a modern made ground deposit consistent with infilling works undertaken during the 1970s.
- 1.4 Natural sand and gravel sealed by alluvium was encountered within Trench 1, consistent with deposits found in trenches excavated during the earlier archaeological works. However these natural deposits were at a much higher level than those described in the earlier evaluation trenches. The disparity was considered to have been the potential result of later truncations caused by land management works at the site, the ground originally sloping more radically from north to south, or, in the case of Trench 4b, the presence of a channel.

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 and Plate 1), between 6th and 10th March 2017. The boundaries of the site were defined by Grove Street to the east, by Dragoon Road to the south, by Evelyn Street to the west and by Oxestalls Road to the north, and it encompassed an area of approximately 4.8 hectares.
- 2.2 The archaeological evaluation consisted of a single trench, Trench 1 (Figure 2), and was a continuation of the evaluation that occurred at the site in 2016 (Harris 2016). The purpose of the archaeological evaluation was to target features of interest depicted on historical maps (Hawkins 2015) and as a result Trench 1 was positioned to intercept the eastern wall of the Surrey Canal
- 2.3 The archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2015) 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 James Langthorne. 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 2015) and a report written following previous archaeological investigations at the Wharves site (Harris 2016). The information below is taken from those reports.

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 carried out by PCA 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). Trench 1 itself was situated towards the northern edge of the site on a surface that gently sloped from 3.30m OD in the north down to 3.15m OD to the south
- 4.2.5 A stream was formerly located in the north-eastern part of the site, though this was filled and directed through a culvert during the course of the 19th century.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Small quantities of Mesolithic worked flint were identified during 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 Wharves site.

5.4.2 During these periods the 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 redeveloped as wharves. However, as late as 1844 the bulk of the site comprised agricultural and horticultural land. This is how the site is presented 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 was reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by subsequent ground works at the Wharves site. 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 Historic England and the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeology.
- 6.2 The works consisted of the excavation of a single trench: Trench 1. The dimensions of Trench 1 were defined as 10m north-south by 10m east-west at ground level in order accommodate a stepped excavation that could reach a maximum depth of 3.6m below ground level. Ultimately the trench initially reached a maximum depth of 2.83m before a further sondage was dug in the central part of the eastern side of the trench which extended its depth to 4.31m below ground level (Figure 3).
- 6.3 After concrete slabs that capped Trench 1 were broken out it was excavated with a mechanical excavator using a flat bladed bucket. Following the completion of machine excavation all deposits in the eastern side of the trench were cleaned using hand tools. The modern deposits that composed the western side of Trench 1 appeared to contain a significant level of petrochemical residues and cleaning these deposits was regarded as unfeasible as a result.
- 6.4 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.
- 6.5 The location of Trench 1 was determined using a GPS system and a temporary benchmark established on the site, at a height of 3.26m OD, using the same equipment.
- 6.6 During the archaeological investigation a full photographic record was taken, consisting of a digital photographic archive that was maintained during the course of the archaeological investigation.
- 6.7 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, 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 (Figure 3)

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded during the evaluation was fairly firm, mid greyish brown sandy gravel [546] seen at the base of the sondage in Trench 1 at a maximum height of -1.05m OD.
- 7.1.2 Natural sandy gravel [546] was overlain by a layer of firm, light-mid bluish grey clay with occasional peaty inclusions [541] in the eastern part of Trench 1 (Plates 2 and 3). Alluvium [541] was encountered at heights between 1.40m OD and 2.08m OD.

7.2 Archaeological Phase 4: 19th century (Figures 3 and 4)

- 7.2.1 Alluvium [541] was sealed beneath a layer of redeposited alluvium [536]. Redeposited alluvium [536] was considered to be the product of landscaping works; ground works of this kind would also account for the variance in the height of alluvium [541] and the paucity of any deposits pre-dating the 19th century found within Trench 1. Redeposited alluvium [536] was described as fairly firm but occasionally friable, mid bluish grey brown with occasional light grey brown mottled slightly silty clay. The layer also contained moderate fragments of CBM and wood, occasional concrete rubble, and occasional-moderate coal and charcoal flecks. Layer [536] was recorded at heights between 2.19m OD and 2.26m OD, reaching a maximum depth of 0.82m.
- 7.2.2 Truncating redeposited clay [536] and bisecting Trench 1 was part of the eastern retaining wall of the Surrey Canal [538] (Plates 1, 2 and 3). Canal wall [538] was constructed of machine cut timber planks in a good-moderate condition with some damage to their top ends. The planks were of uniform size measuring 2.37m in length by 0.28m wide by 0.05m thick and had been pressed vertically into construction cut [540]. The bottom ends of the planks were seen to taper, in order to ease the timbers' passage as they were sunk through the clay deposits (Plate 5).
- 7.2.3 Construction cut [540] also accommodated the western posts of tie backs [542] and [543] for canal wall [538]. The eastern posts of tie backs [542] and [543] were situated within cuts [544] and [545] respectively; these cuts also truncated redeposited alluvium [536]. The tie backs were of the same construction, consisting of two squared, machine cut, timber posts connected by a long steel bolt that had latterly been coated, at least in part, by concrete. Each post measured 0.20m wide by 0.20m thick and extended more than 1.00m in length while the bolt varied between 2.15-2.20m long and was 11mm in diameter. Tie back [542] also boasted a short length of chain concreted at the mid-point of the steel bolt (Plate 4). The diameter of a chain link was 10mm and the chain was presumed to have been used for mooring boats on the canal. The complete dimensions of canal wall [538] and two tie backs [542] and [543] are summarized in the table below:

Context no.	Cut no.	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Max. Depth (m)	Maximum Height (m OD)
538	540	N-S	8.20	0.05	2.37	2.13
542	544	E-W	2.20	0.20	-	2.01
543	545	E-W	2.15	0.20	-	2.09

- 7.2.4 The upper, slightly wider part of construction cut [540] to the east of canal wall [538] had been further backfilled by loose, light brownish grey sand with occasional CBM fragments [539]. This 0.40m thick deposit extended the length of cut [540], was 0.70m wide and encountered at a maximum height of 2.28m OD. A possibly stamped, type 3032 frogged half brick recovered from fill [539] dated to 1780-1850 (Amparo Valcarcel pers. comm. 14/03/2017).

7.3 Archaeological Phase 5: Modern (Figures 3 and 4)

- 7.3.1 Canal wall [538] defined the western half of Trench 1 as the canal, while the eastern part was the landside. Layer [537] that abutted the western side of canal wall [538] consisted of the modern material used to infill the canal from the 1970s (Plates 1, 2 and 3). Made ground [537]

was composed of a fairly firm and occasionally friable, light grey brown with occasional blackish brown mottling, mixture of clay and silty clay. Moderate concrete and CBM rubble, small pebbles and occasional rebar, timber fragments and willow pattern pottery sherds were observed within the deposit, as was a noticeable degree of petrochemical contamination. Made ground [537] ran 8.20m north-south by 3.60m east-west, extended more than 1.69m deep and not bottomed. Made ground infill [537] was recorded at a maximum height of 2.12m OD.

- 7.3.2 All landside and backfilled canal deposits were sealed by a 0.75m thick layer of fairly loose, mid-dark brownish grey, silty sandy clay with frequent CBM and concrete rubble, moderate rebar and other metal fragments, occasional-moderate timber fragments and occasional scraps of plastic sheeting and soft drink cans [535]. Modern made ground was found at heights between 2.56m OD and 2.76m OD and was ultimately capped by a series of concrete slabs [+].

8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation (Hawkins 2015) prepared before archaeological work commenced at The Wharves site highlighted the general and the site specific objectives and aims for all of the evaluation trenches, including Trench 1. 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.
- 8.2 Natural sand and gravel were found within Trench 1 at a height of -1.05m OD, this contrasted with the trenches previously excavated during the evaluation to the south, wherein natural sand and gravels were not located despite the deepest excavation, within Trench 4b, reaching a height of -2.40m OD (Harris 2016). Additionally naturally deposited alluvium sealing the natural sand and gravel was encountered at heights between 1.40m OD and 2.08m OD in Trench 1, significantly higher than the same deposit found at heights between -0.5m OD and -0.89m OD in Trenches 4b and 4a respectively (*ibid*). This may be the result of the ground originally having sloped more dramatically from north to south prior to late post-medieval or modern development of the Wharves site. But later truncations caused by land management works at the site or, in the case of Trench 4b, the presence of a channel could also have been responsible for the variance in heights.
- 8.3 The only archaeological features found during the excavation of Trench 1 related to the Surrey Canal. Specifically, part of the eastern extent of the canal retaining wall was found to bisect Trench 1. The retaining wall was composed of long timber planks sunk vertically into the ground with two tie backs perpendicularly aligned to the north-south orientated canal retaining wall. The canal was backfilled with a modern made ground deposit consistent with infilling works undertaken during the 1970s.
- 8.4 The evaluation found no evidence of archaeological remains or deposits that pre-dated the 19th century; this was interpreted as being due to the 19th century and later redevelopment of the Wharves site.
- 8.5 Despite the presence of a series of concrete slabs of varying thickness and specification there was little intrusion caused by modern construction in Trench 1.

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 Lendlease and S. R. McHugh Limited for their help and assistance on site enabling the archaeological works, and to Tanya Jones 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, Hayley Baxter for CAD illustrations, Amparo Valcarcel for her spot dating of ceramic building material from the backfill of the canal wall, John Joyce and Wayne Richards for logistics and Guy Seddon for his survey work.

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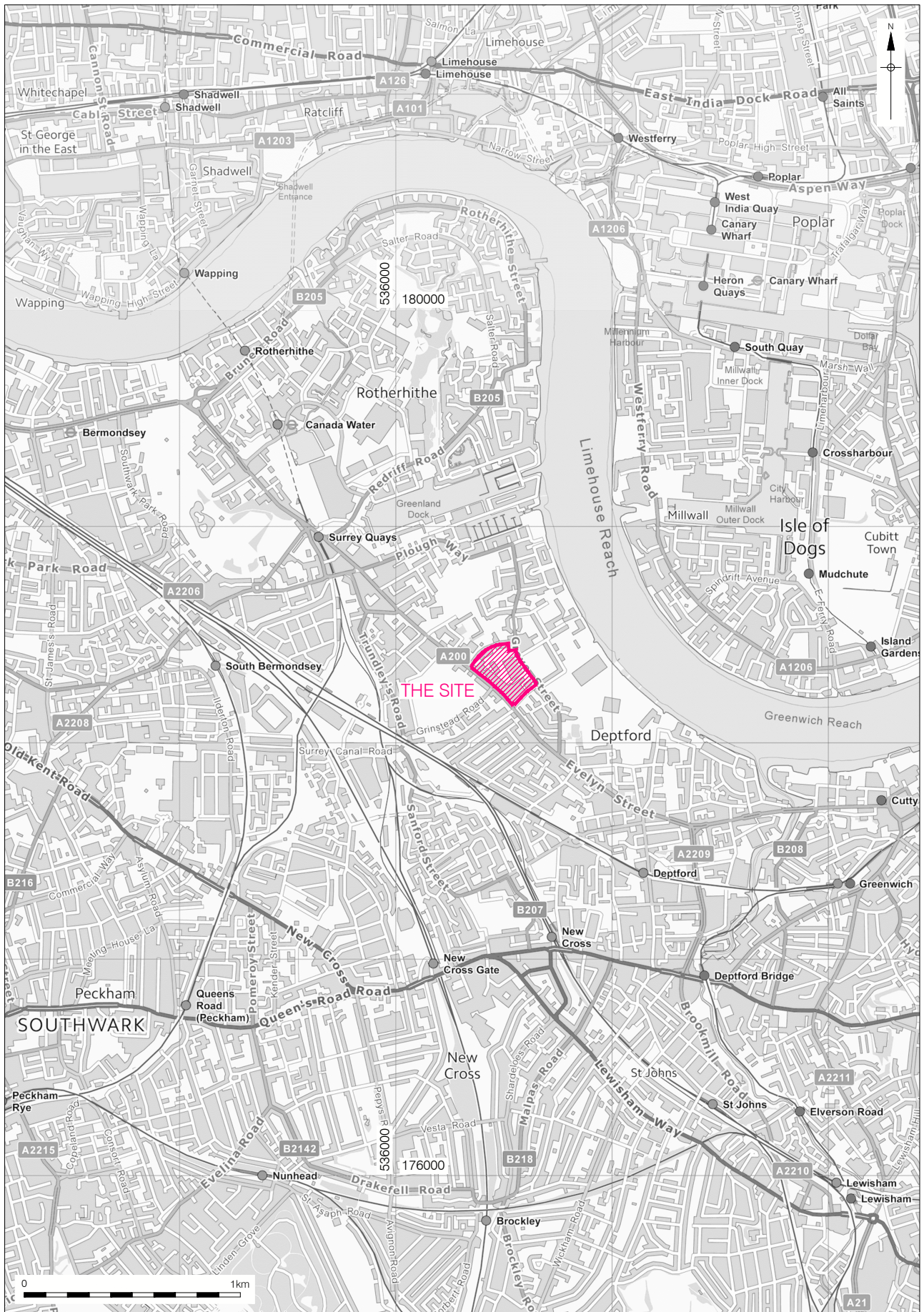
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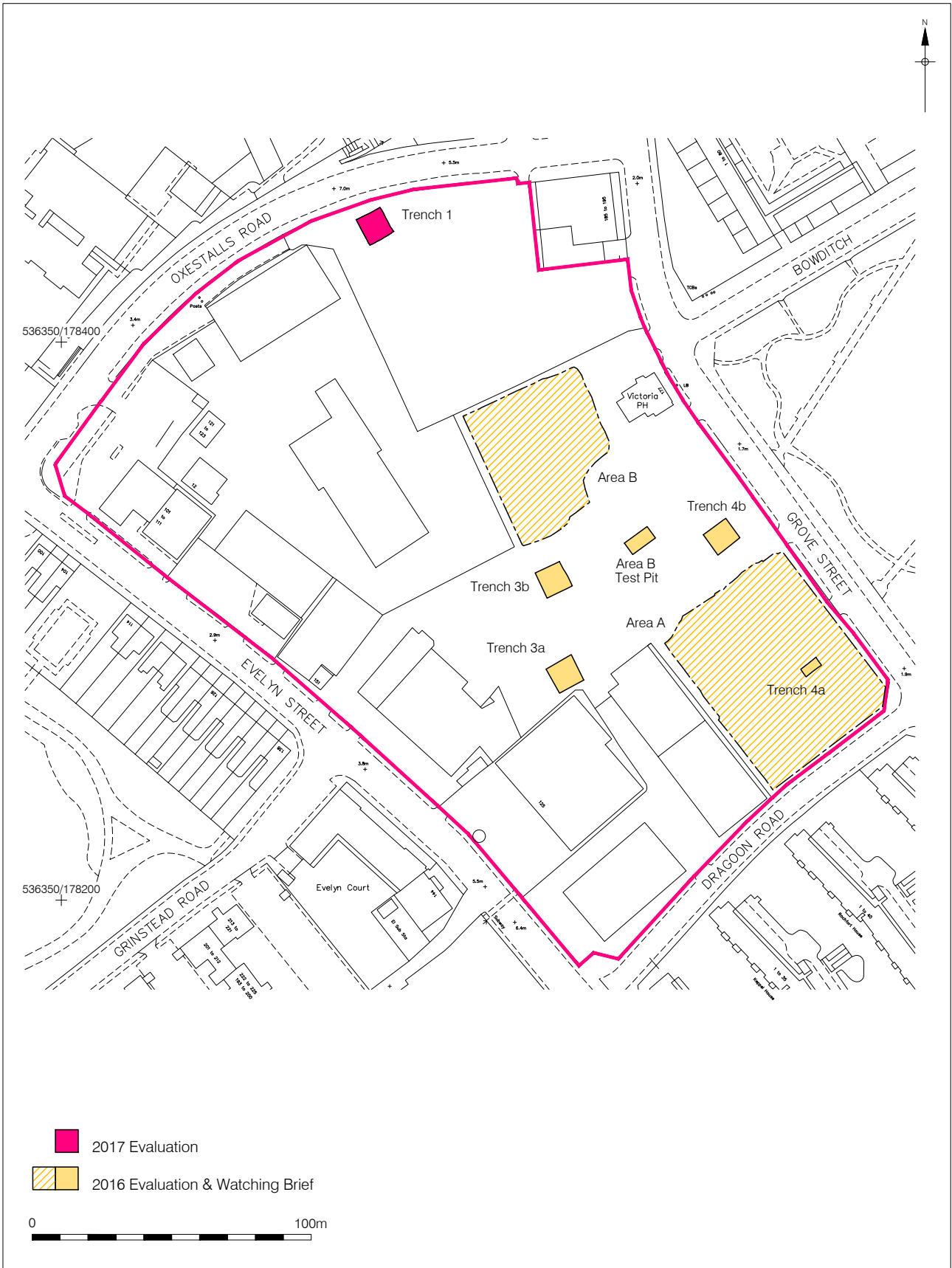
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:25,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:2,000 at A4

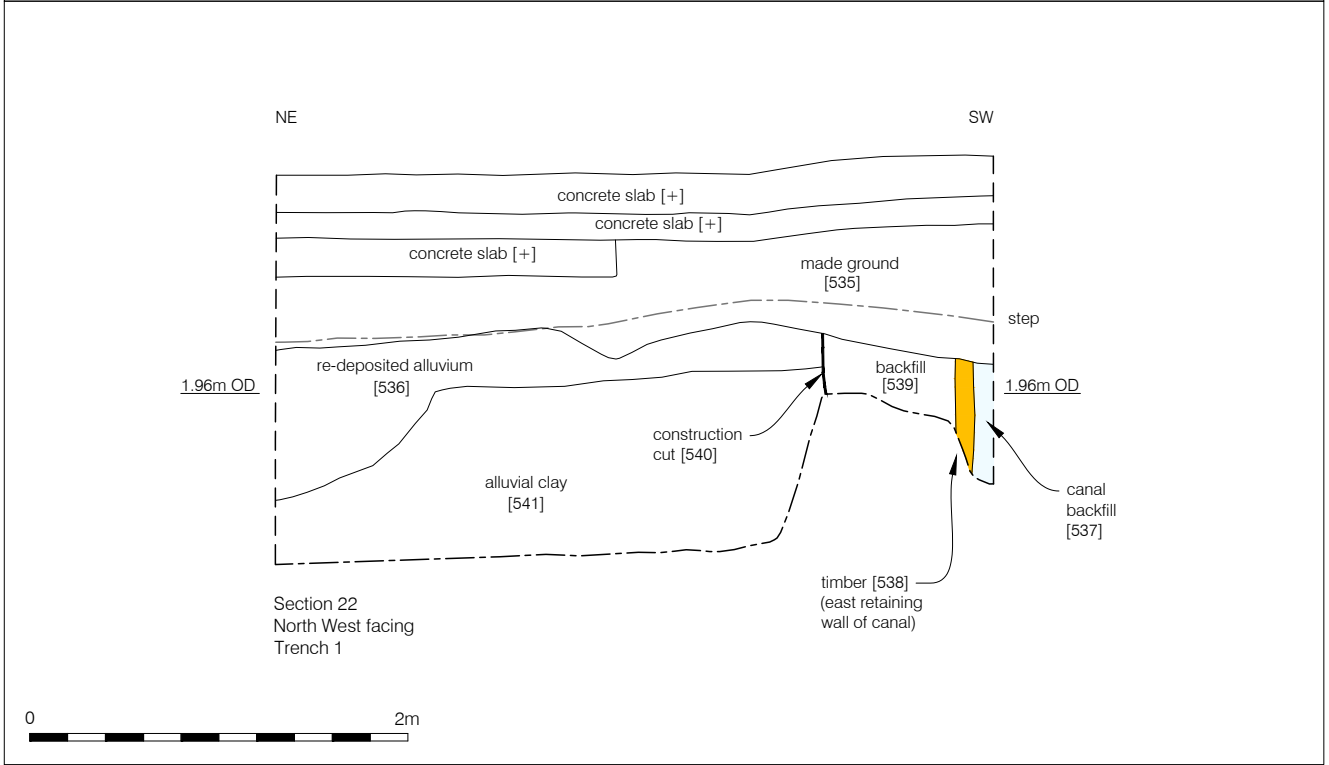
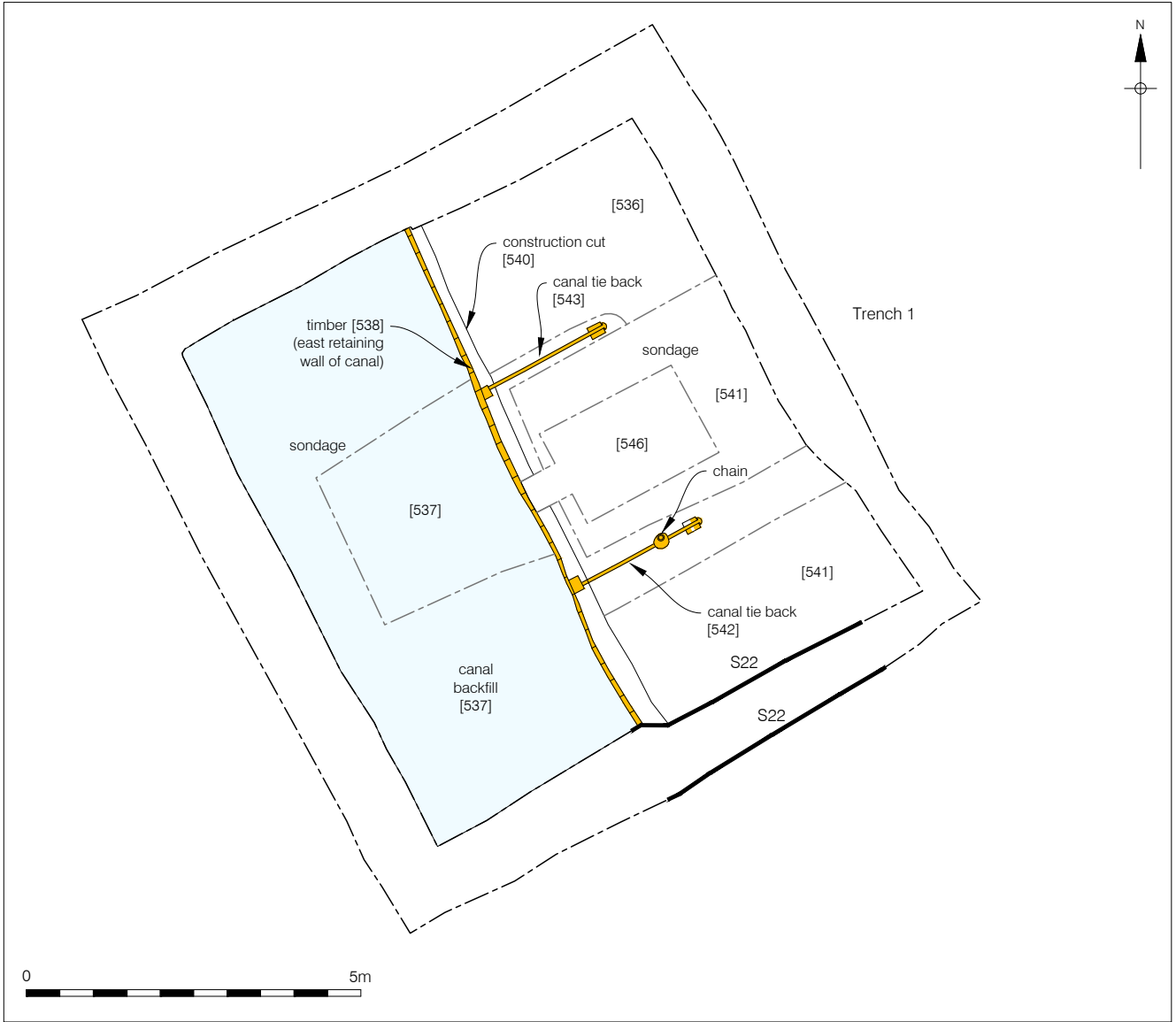
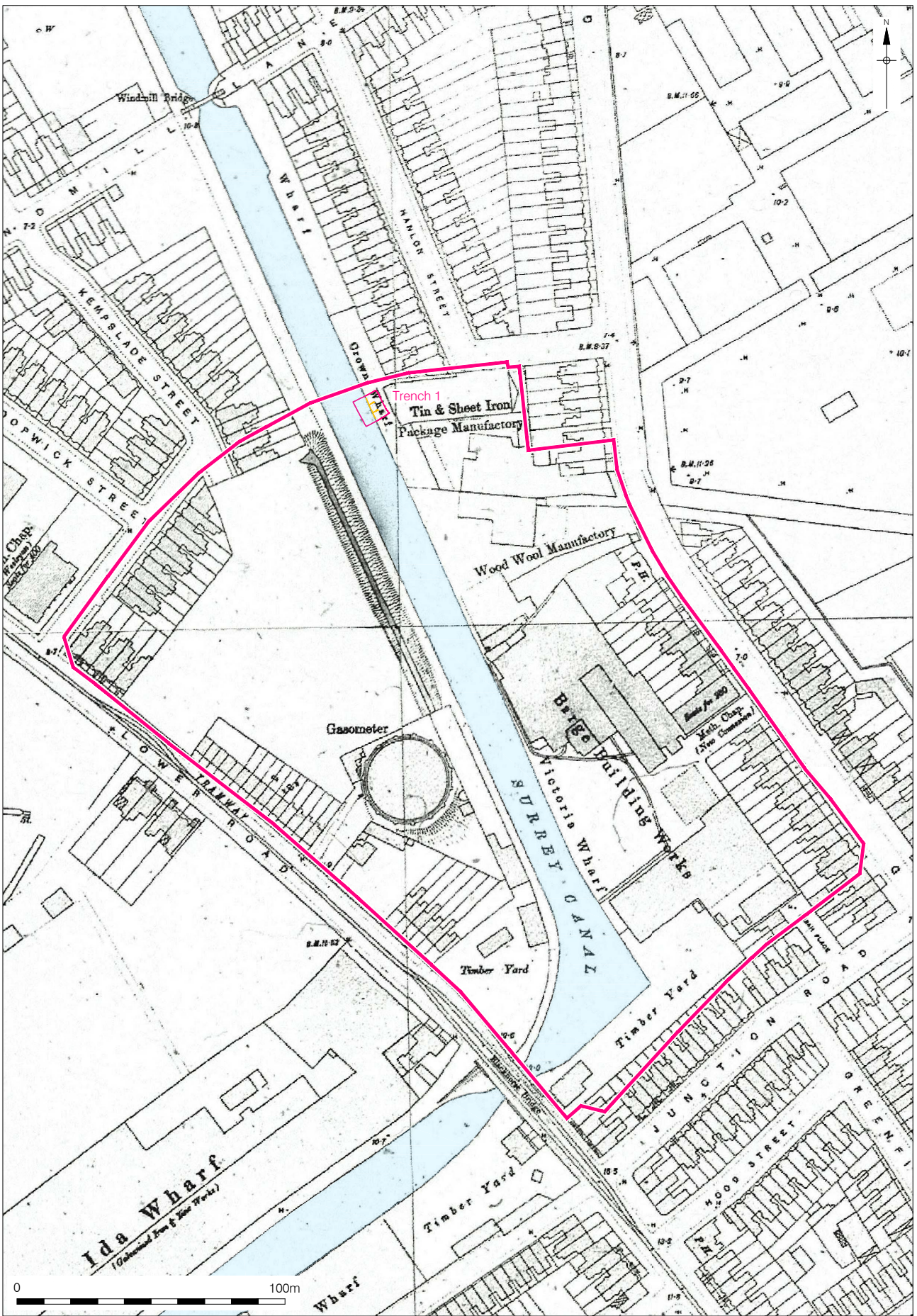


Figure 3
Plan & Section of Trench 1
Plan 1:100; Section 1:40 at A4



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Figure 4
 Trench overlain onto
 Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1896
 1:2,000 at A4

APPENDIX1: PLATES

Plate 1: South-east facing view of Trench 1.



Plate 2: West facing view of Trench 1 (1m scale).



Plate 3: South facing view of Trench 1 (1m scale).



Plate 4: South facing view of detail of chain on canal tie back [542].



Plate 5: South facing view of sondage on eastern side of canal retaining wall [238] showing extent of timber verticals and water ingress.

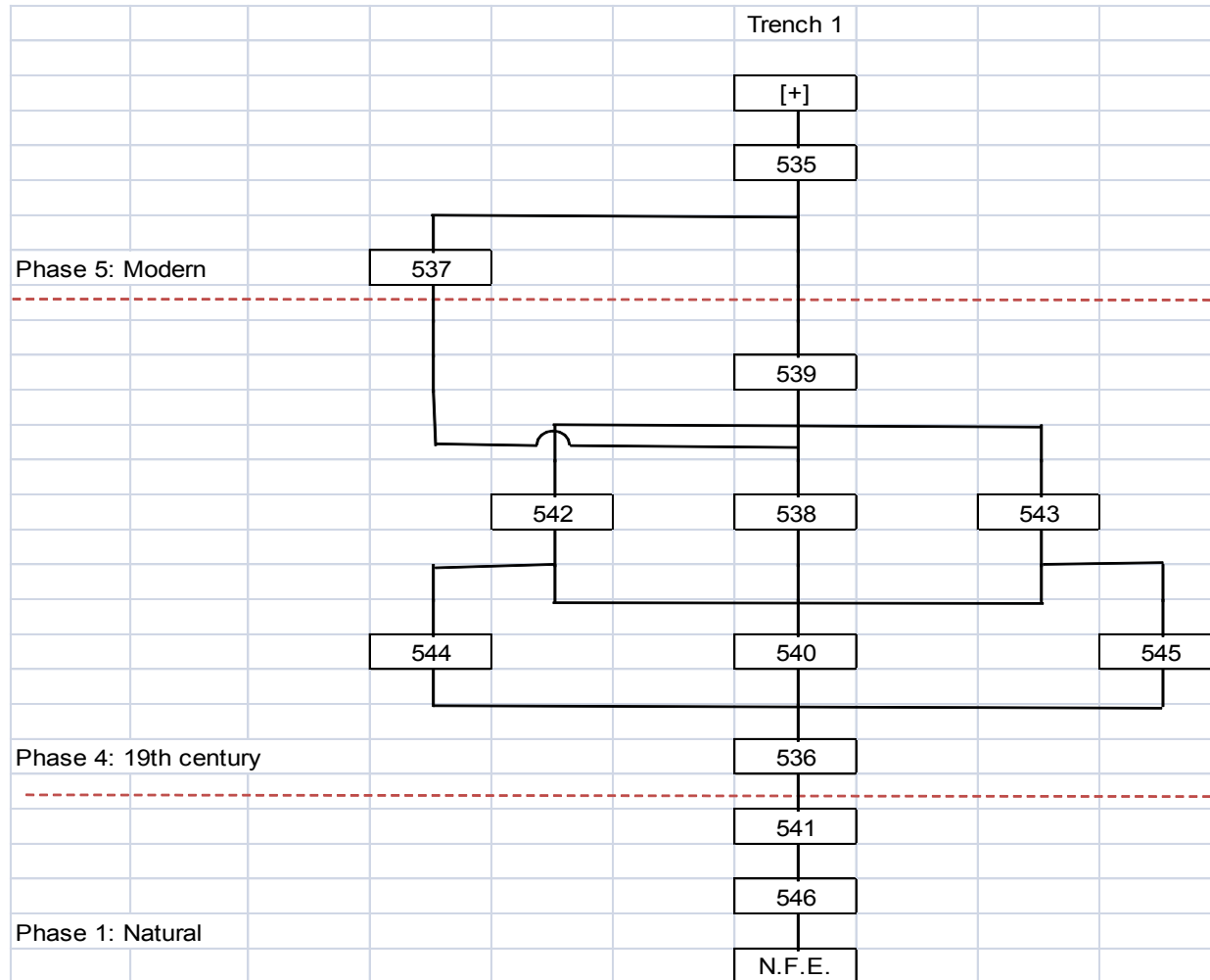


APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Prov Date	Phase
EVS15	535	1	Tr. 1	22	Layer	Modern Made Ground	Modern	5
EVS15	536	1	Tr. 1	22	Layer	Redeposited alluvium	19th century	4
EVS15	537	1	Tr. 1	22	Layer	1970s backfill into canal	Modern	5
EVS15	538	1	Tr. 1	22	Structure	Timber retaining wall of canal	19th century	4
EVS15	539	1	Tr. 1	22	Fill	Backfill behind [538] in cut [540]	19th century	4
EVS15	540	1	Tr. 1	22	Cut	Construction cut for timber canal wall [538]	19th century	4
EVS15	541	1	Tr. 1	22	Layer	Alluvium	N/A	1
EVS15	542	1	Tr. 1	-	Structure	Tie back for canal wall [538]	19th century	4
EVS15	543	1	Tr. 1	-	Structure	Tie back for canal wall [538]	19th century	4
EVS15	544	1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Construction cut for tie back [542]	19th century	4
EVS15	545	1	Tr. 1	-	Cut	Construction cut for tie back [543]	19th century	4

Site Code	Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Prov Date	Phase
EVS15	546	1	Tr. 1	-	Layer	Natural sand and gravels	N/A	1

APPENDIX 3: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-279176

Project details

Project name Trench 1: The Wharves, Evelyn Street/Grove Street, Deptford, London SE8 3QQ

Short description of the project The continuation of an earlier archaeological evaluation at The Wharves site in Deptford consisting of a single trench: Trench 1. The only archaeological features found during the excavation of Trench 1 related to the Surrey Canal, specifically part of the eastern extent of the canal retaining wall. The retaining wall was composed of long timber planks sunk vertically into redeposited alluvium, with two tie backs running perpendicularly to the north-south orientated canal wall. The canal was backfilled with a modern made ground deposit consistent with infilling works undertaken during the 1970s.

Project dates Start: 06-03-2017 End: 10-03-2017

Previous/future work Yes / 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 Post Medieval

Monument type CANAL Modern

Monument type MADE GROUND Modern

Monument type ALLUVIUM None

Monument type NATURAL None

Significant Finds CBM Post Medieval

Methods & techniques "Targeted Trenches"

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: -1.05m Max: 2.08m

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 James Langthorne

Type of Housing Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive LAARC
recipient

Physical Archive EVS15
ID

Physical Contents "Ceramics","Wood"

Digital recipient Archive LAARC

Digital Archive ID EVS15

Digital Contents "none"

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

Paper recipient Archive LAARC

Paper Archive ID EVS15

Paper Contents "none"

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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