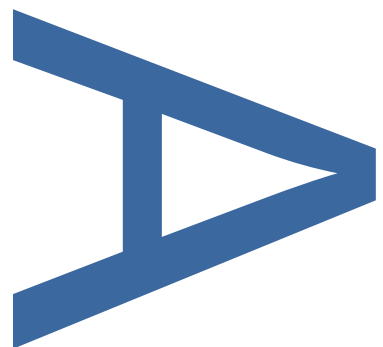
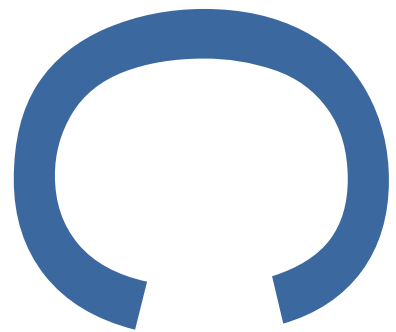


**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION, TRENCH 2: THE  
WHARVES, EVELYN  
STREET/GROVE STREET,  
DEPTFORD SE8 3QQ**

**SITE CODE: EVS 15**

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

**NOVEMBER 2017**



**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, TRENCH 2: THE WHARVES, EVELYN STREET/GROVE STREET, DEPTFORD SE8 3QQ**

**Site Code:** EVS15

**Central NGR:** TQ 36805 78337

**Local Planning Authority:** LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

**Planning Reference:**

**Other reference if any:**

**Commissioning Client:** CGMS CONSULTING

**Written/Researched by:** Tanya Jones  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

**Project Manager:** Helen Hawkins (MCIfA)

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

**Tel:** 020 7732 3925  
**Fax:** 020 7732 7896  
**E-mail:** [hhawkins@pre-construct.com](mailto:hhawkins@pre-construct.com)  
**Web:** [www.pre-construct.com](http://www.pre-construct.com)

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**November 2017**


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**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

**TRENCH 2: THE WHARVES, EVELYN STREET/GROVE STREET,  
DEPTFORD SE8 3QQ**

**Type of project**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
Quality Control**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K4079
	Name	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	T Jones		30.11.17
Graphics Prepared by:	R Murphy		30.11.2017
Graphics Checked by:	J Brown	<i>Josephine Brown</i>	1.12.2017
Project Manager Sign-off:	H Hawkins		1.12.2017

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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

## CONTENTS

1	Abstract.....	3
2	Introduction .....	4
3	Planning Background.....	5
4	Geology and topography.....	7
5	Archaeological and historic Background.....	8
6	Archaeological Methodology .....	10
7	Archaeological sequence.....	11
8	Interpretation and conclusions .....	13
9	Acknowledgements.....	14
10	Bibliography .....	14

### Figures

Figure 1: Site Location.....	15
Figure 2: Trench Location .....	16
Figure 3: Plan and Section of Trench 2.....	17

### Appendices

Appendix 1: Plates.....	18
Appendix 2: Context Index.....	20
Appendix 3: Matrix.....	21
Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material.....	22
Appendix 5: Clay Tobacco Pipe .....	24
Appendix 6: Glass .....	25
Appendix 7: Pottery .....	26
Appendix 8: Oasis Form .....	28

## **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 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> November 2017, consisted of a single trench and was a continuation of previous archaeological evaluations carried out at the site in 2016 (Harris 2016) and 2017 (Langthorne 2017). The excavation and recording of the trench was conducted in accordance with standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by Historic England.
- 1.3 There were no archaeological features found during the excavation of Trench 2. Natural sand sealed by alluvium and peat was encountered in the base of Trench 2, consistent with natural deposits found in trenches excavated during the earlier archaeological works. These deposits were found from a lowest depth of -1.97m OD to an upper level of 0.16m OD.
- 1.4 There were a number of made ground deposits, which, based on the finds were most likely related to the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century development of site.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological investigation commissioned by CgMS Consulting was undertaken on land at The Wharves, Evelyn Street/Grove Street, Deptford SE8 3QQ in the London Borough of Lewisham (Figure 1), between 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> November 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 the site as a whole encompassed an area of approximately 4.8 hectares.
- 2.2 This phase of the archaeological evaluation consisted of a single trench, Trench 2 (Figure 2), and was a continuation of the evaluations that occurred at the site in 2016 (Harris 2016) and 2017 (Langthorne 2017). The purpose of the archaeological evaluation was to target features of interest depicted on historical maps (Hawkins 2015) and also assess the deeper alluvial and potential peat deposits.
- 2.3 The 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 2017). The evaluation was supervised by Tanya Jones. The site was managed by Helen Hawkins for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and monitored by Mark Stevenson of Historic England on behalf of the London Borough of Lewisham.
- 2.4 The site was given the Museum of London site code EVS15. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

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

3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), replacing Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment' which itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of heritage assets.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

#### 3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

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

##### **Policy 7.8**

##### **Heritage assets and archaeology**

##### Strategic

A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

##### Planning decisions

C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should,

where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

#### LDF preparation

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

### **3.3 Local Policy: London Borough of Lewisham Core Strategy**

#### Core Strategy Policy 16

##### Conservation areas, heritage assets and the historic environment

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

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

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

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

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



## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A written scheme of investigation was previously prepared for the site (Hawkins 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 '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 previous 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).

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 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC 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 for Archaeologists.
- 6.2 The evaluation in this phase of works consisted of the excavation of a single trench: Trench 2 (Plate 1, Figures 2 and 3). The trench could not be located in its original position due to being inside a building so was moved to the north, outside the building, and was located using a GPS system. A temporary benchmark was established on the site, at a height of 2.44m OD, using the same equipment.
- 6.3 The dimensions of Trench 2 were defined as 10m north-south by 10m east-west at ground level to accommodate a stepped excavation that could reach a maximum depth of 3.6m below ground level. This depth was reached and a further sondage was dug into the western side of the base of the trench which extended its depth to 5.28m below ground level (Figure 2).
- 6.4 After concrete slabs that capped Trench 2 were broken out, the ground was excavated with a machine excavator using a flat bladed bucket.
- 6.5 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.
- 6.6 During the archaeological investigation a full photographic record was taken consisting of a digital 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 under site code EVS15.

## **7            ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1            Archaeological Phase 1: Natural**

7.1.1            The earliest deposit recorded during the evaluation was very soft, med brownish grey fine sand [200] seen in the base of the sondage (Plate 2) in Trench 2 at a maximum height of -1.94m OD.

7.1.2            Overlying the fine sand [200] was a soft friable light yellowish grey sand [201], seen at a maximum height of -1.46m OD, which was 0.50m thick. The sand gradually interfaced with a stiff, light blue grey with a green hue sandy clay alluvium [202] which overlay it. This comprised the lower river alluvium. The alluvial layer was located at a maximum height of -0.73m OD and was 0.74m thick.

7.1.3            The alluvium [202] had a stiff dark brown peat [203] overlying it, which included frequent small organics and rooting and rare fine sand lenses which were black in colour.

7.1.4            Sealing peat [203] was a stiff, light blue grey clay alluvium [204], at a maximum height of 0.16m OD, which had a yellow grey mottling and rare organic flecking (Plate 3). The mottled nature of the clay could suggest that it had been exposed and had been affected by weathering.

### **7.2            Archaeological Phase 2: 19<sup>th</sup> Century**

7.2.1            Alluvium [204] was sealed by a firm but friable, mid grey brown, slightly sandy, silt clay layer [208], at a maximum height of 0.82m OD and was 0.66m thick, with occasional charcoal flecking, occasional pottery, rare ceramic building material flecks, rare clay tobacco pipe and broken glass. The finds dated from 1600 to 1900, but the majority of them came from the 19<sup>th</sup> century (see Appendices).

### **7.3            Archaeological Phase 3: Modern**

7.3.1            Overlaying the silty clay [208] was a firm but friable dark brown grey peaty silt [205] with occasional light-yellow grey mortar flecking, biodegraded organics and rare slate (Plate 4). This is likely to be a redeposited post-medieval peat layer which contained pottery and ceramic building material.

7.3.2            The pottery came from a bottle or jar and has been dated 1830-1900 (Appendix 5) alongside the ceramic building material which has been dated 1880-1970+ (Appendix 2) which likely dates the deposit to the late 19<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The layer was interpreted as part of the leveling deposits for the modern surface.

7.3.3            Overlying silty clay [208] was a firm but friable dark black to brown silty sand clay [206]. This contained frequent ceramic building materials, charcoal, mortar flecks and occasional clinker and comprised part of the made ground layer.

- 7.3.4 There were finds of pottery which were dated to 1830-1900 (Appendix 5) and ceramic building material which was dated to 1600-1800+ (Appendix 2). Given the date of the layer [206] below these are likely to be residual items that have become part of the deposit.
- 7.3.5 Overlaying what could be seen of the upper layers of the site was a very compact, mid grey red, crushed CBM and mortar layer [207], at a maximum height of 2.50m OD which included frequent broken ceramic building materials. In the north of the trench there was a deposit of hexagonal concrete blocks which appeared to have been used to solidify the area for use with heavy traffic.

## 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 site-specific objectives and aims for all the evaluation trenches, including Trench 2.
- 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 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> 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 The natural gravels were not seen in the base of the trench; the top of the natural sand was seen at -1.94m OD. This was at a lower level than in Trench 1, where the sand was seen at a height of -1.05m OD (Langthorne 2017). Above the sand was a buildup of peat and clay comprising deposits from an earlier water channel.
- 8.3 There was no archaeological material found in these early deposits.
- 8.4 Sealing the natural deposits were layers of made ground that dated from the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. There was no evidence of archaeological deposits of an earlier date. The 19<sup>th</sup> century deposits are likely to tie in with the building of the canal and houses that occupied the site at that time.
- 8.5 This area of site appears to have been left unoccupied until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century when the whole site had been developed with wharves, factories and housing, on this area of site specifically was the New Baltic Wharf. Which was then in use until the closing of the site for the current development.

## **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 Landlease for their help and assistance on site enabling the archaeological works, and to Richard Krason for his hard work on site.
- 9.4 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins for project managing and editing this report, Ray Murphy for the CAD illustrations, Amparo Valcarcel for her spot dating of the ceramic building material, Chris Jarrett for his spot dating of the pottery, clay tobacco pipe and glass and Rick Archer for his survey work.

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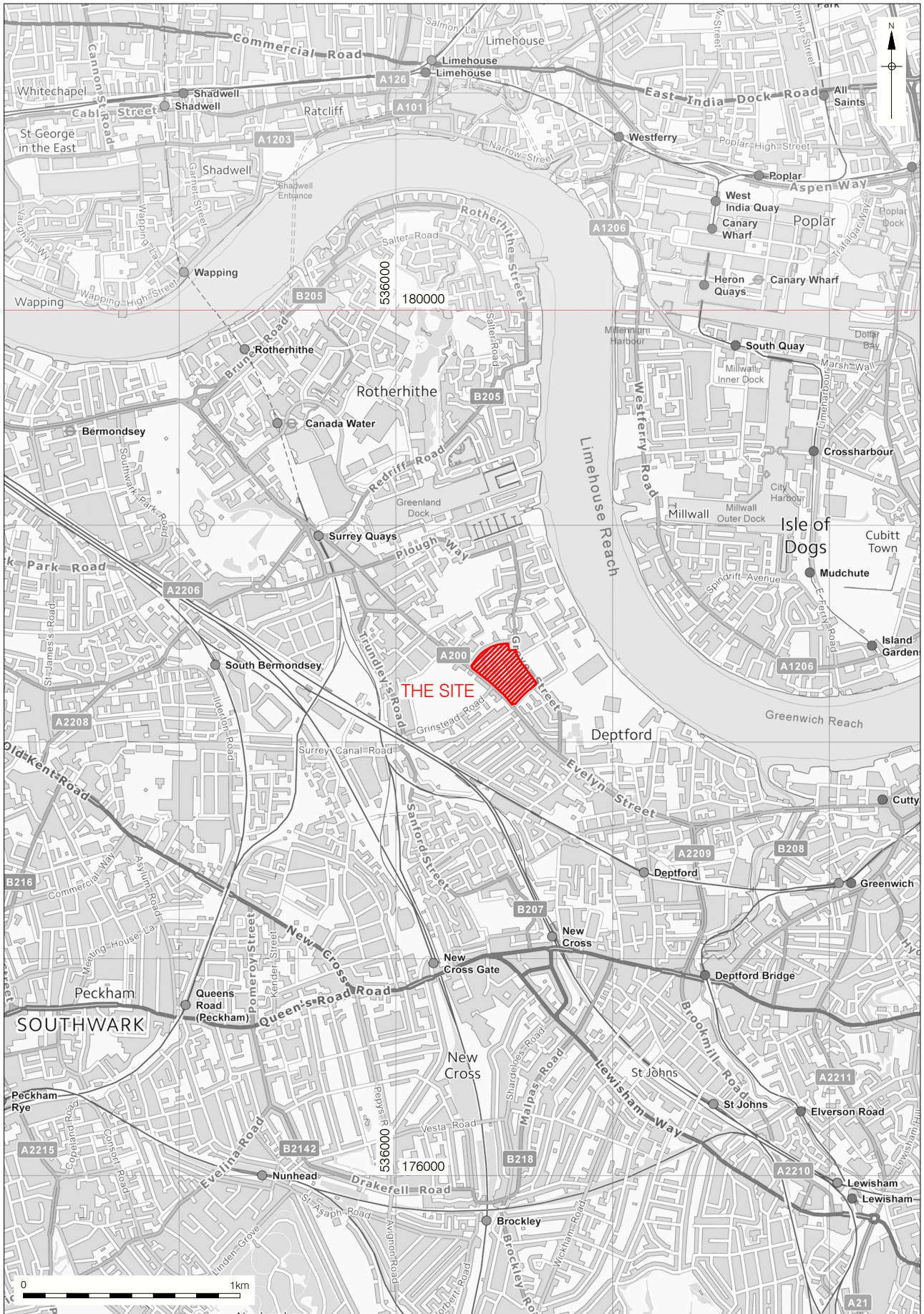
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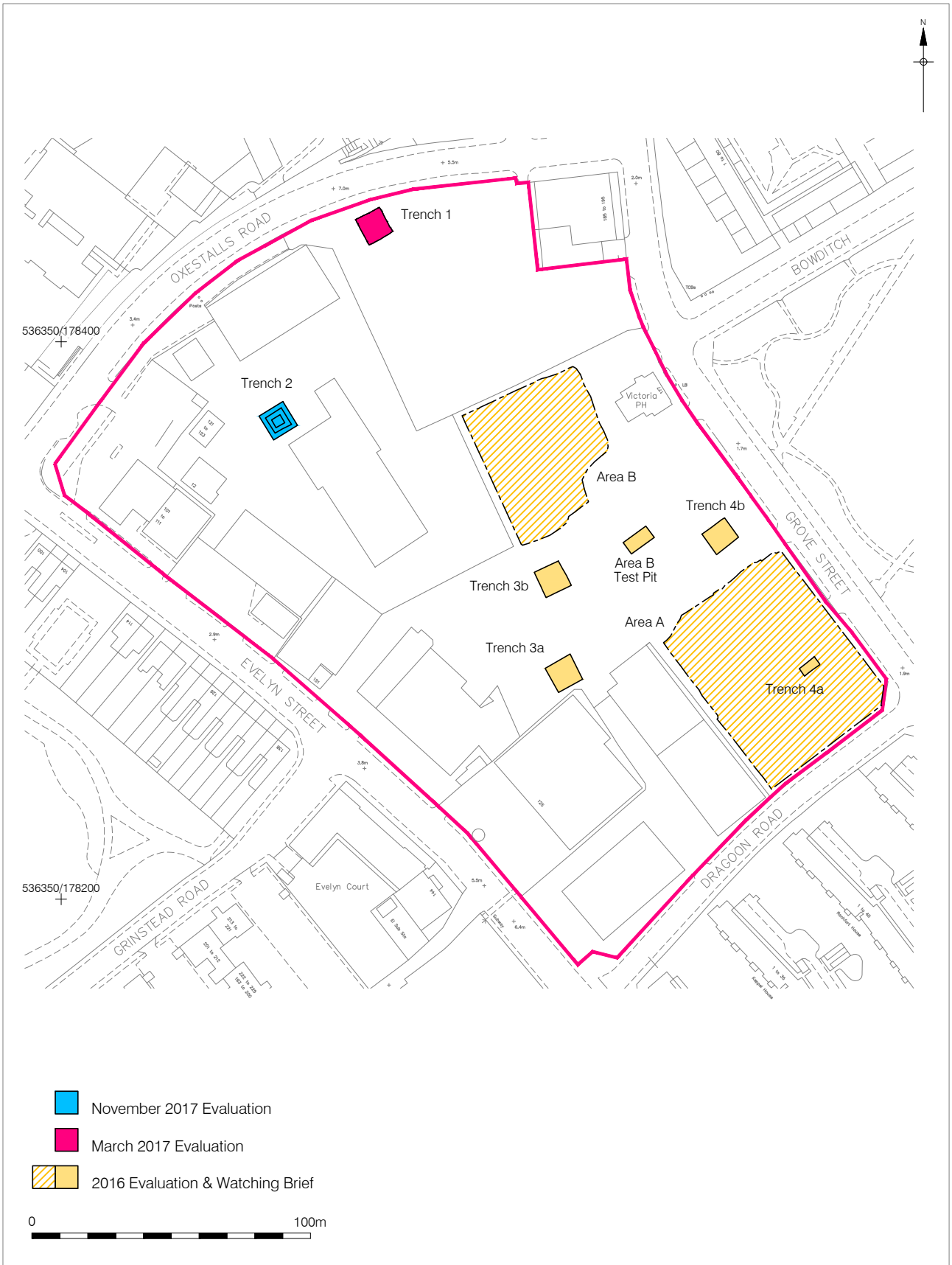
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 01/12/17 TC

Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:25,000 at A4



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 04/12/17 RM

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

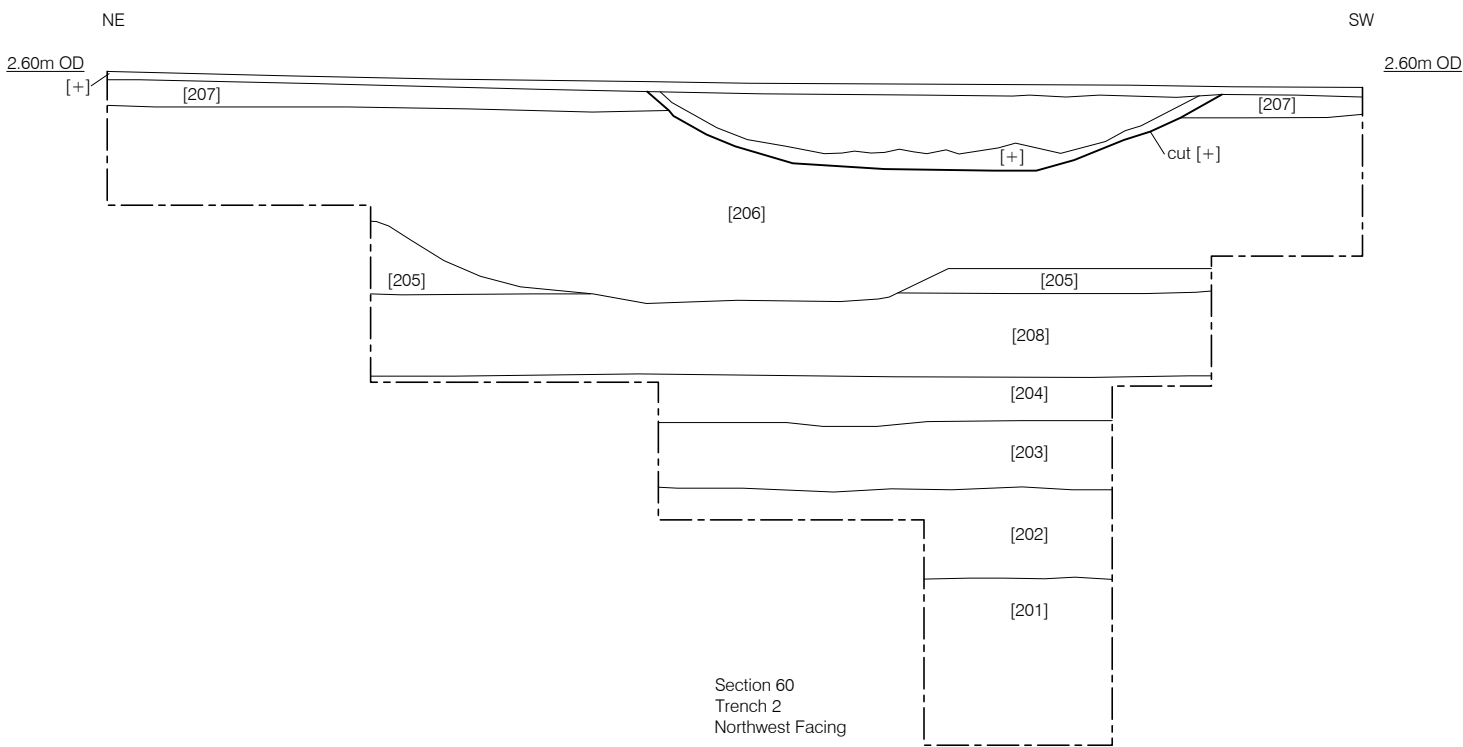
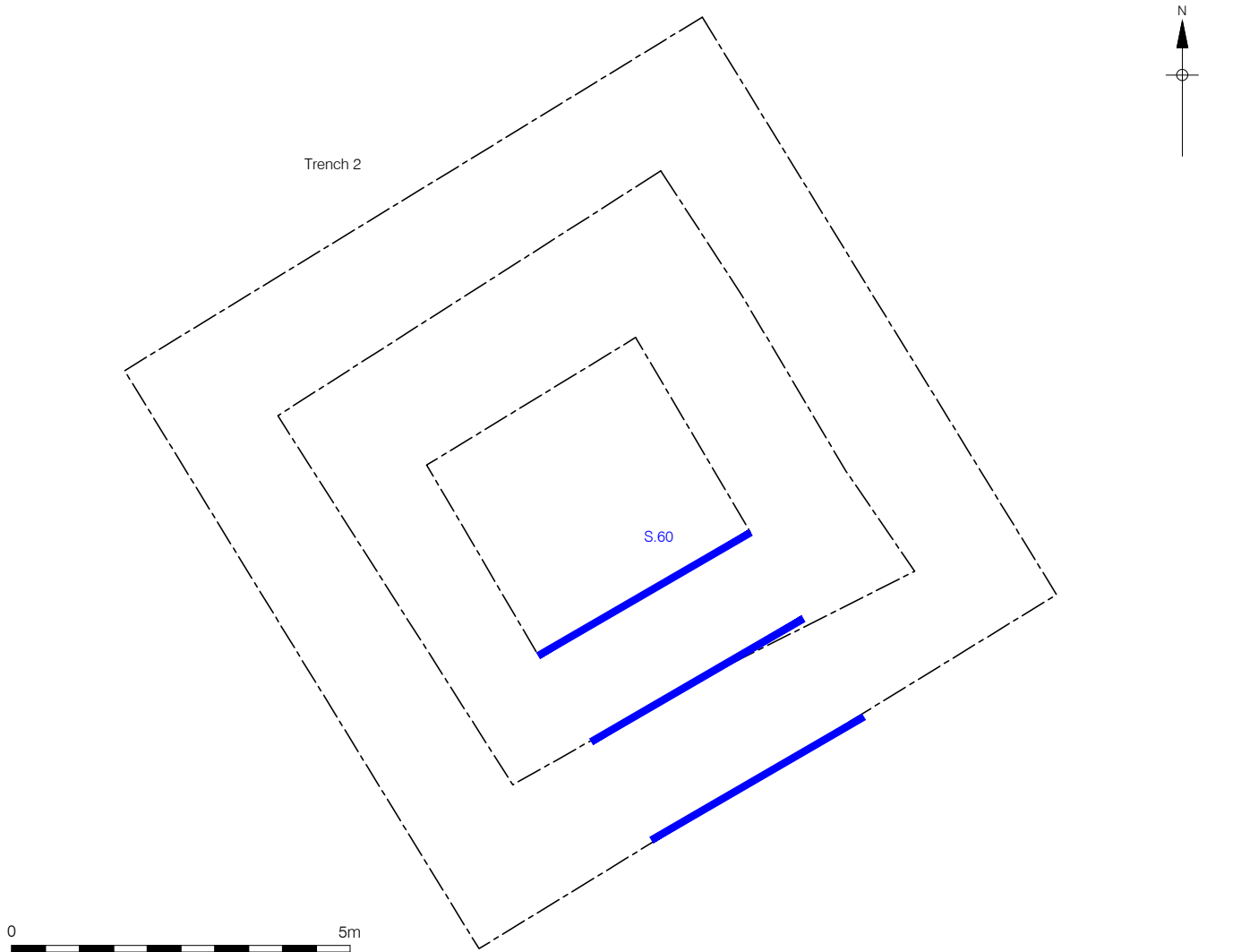


Figure 3  
Plan & Section of Trench 2  
Plan 1:100; Section 1:60 at A4



## APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 2, looking east



Plate 2: Trench 2 with sondage, looking north





Plate 3: Bottom step of Trench 2 including [202], [203] and [204], looking west

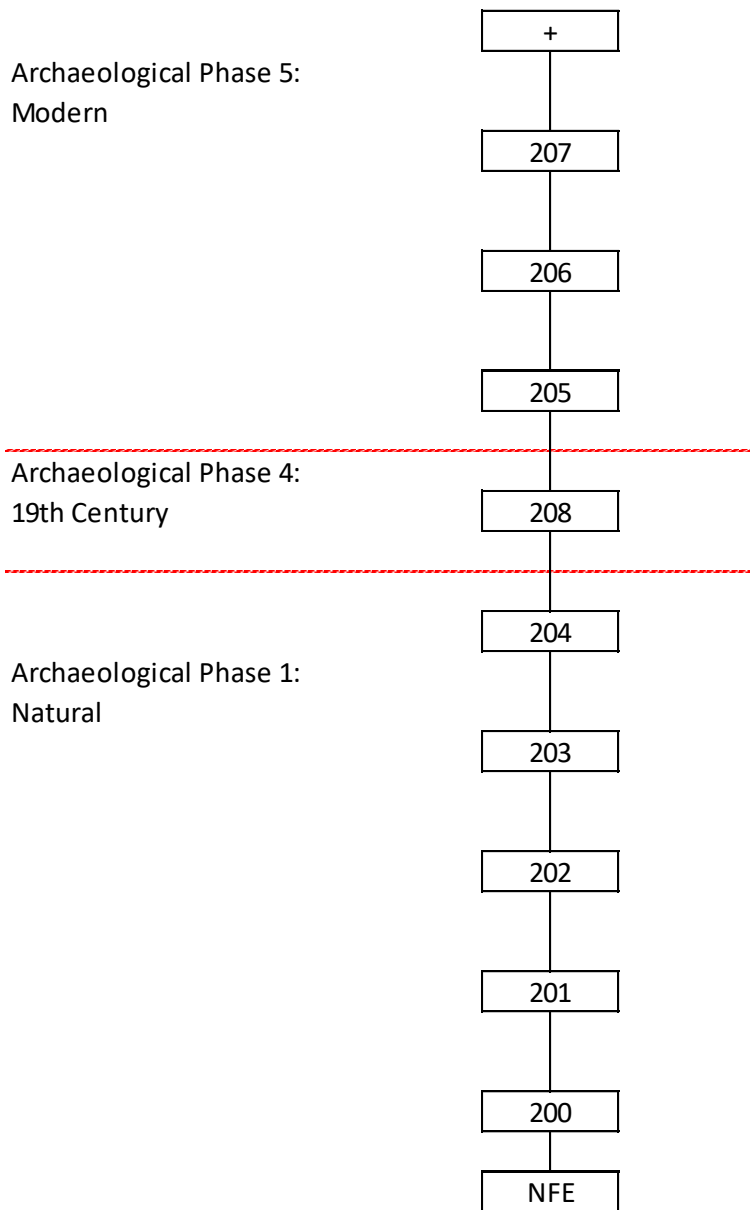


Plate 4: Section 60 of Trench 2, looking south

## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Site_id	Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Trench	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
25	EVS15	200	Natural	2	Natural sand	0.75	-1.94	-1.97	EVS15-PH1
25	EVS15	201	Layer	2	Natural sands interface with [202]	0.6	-1.46	-1.49	EVS15-PH1
25	EVS15	202	Layer	2	Lower river alluvium	0.74	-0.73	-0.78	EVS15-PH1
25	EVS15	203	Layer	2	Peat layer	0.52	-0.2	-0.26	EVS15-PH1
25	EVS15	204	Layer	2	Natural clay alluvium	0.42	0.16	0.12	EVS15-PH1
25	EVS15	205	Layer	2	Post medieval redeposited peat layer	0.58	1.38	1	EVS15-PH5
25	EVS15	206	Layer	2	Modern dump layer	1.57	2.3	2.2	EVS15-PH5
25	EVS15	207	Layer	2	Compacted modern surface	0.22	2.5	2.38	EVS15-PH5
25	EVS15	208	Layer	2	Postmed deposit	0.66	0.82	0.8	EVS15-PH4

### APPENDIX 3: MATRIX



## APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

### REVIEW OF CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL, THE WHARFS, EVELYN STREET/GROVE STREET, DEPTFORD, LONDON SE8 3QQ (BKN16)

#### Amparo Valcarcel

Central National Grid Reference: 36508 78337

#### BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

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

#### Review

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

## **APPENDIX 5: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE**

### **Clay tobacco pipe spot dating index (EVS15)**

Chris Jarrett

#### Introduction

Clay tobacco pipes were recovered from an earlier archaeological intervention that have been previously reported upon (Jarrett 2016) and this report considers only that recovered from context [208]. The material consisted solely of a thick clay tobacco pipe stem with a medium sized bore, which probably dates to the late 17th-early 18th century and pre-dates the pottery (see Jarrett, Pottery spot dating index) it was found with: the item therefore appears to be residual. The assemblage has no significance at a local level and its potential is limited as a dating tool as the stem appears to be residual. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

#### Reference

Jarrett, C. 2016, Clay tobacco pipe spot dating index, in. S. A. Harris. *An Archaeological Evaluation, Phases 1 and 2: The Wharves, Evelyn Street/Grove Street, Deptford, London SE8 3QQ*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd unpublished report no. R12549.

## **APPENDIX 6: GLASS**

### **Glass spot dating index (EVS15)**

Chris Jarrett

#### Introduction

Glass from an earlier period of archaeological work has been reported upon previously (Jarrett 2016). From this archaeological intervention a single fragment (12g) of glass is recorded and this was found in context [208]. The fragment consists of dark olive green high-lime low-alkali glass and was probably derived from a wine bottle of an 18th or 19th century date. The glass has no significance as it occurs in such a small quantity and in a very fragmentary condition with no diagnostic parts represented. The glass has only the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

#### Reference

Jarrett, C. 2016, Glass spot dating index, in. S. A. Harris. An Archaeological Evaluation, Phases 1 and 2: The Wharves, Evelyn Street/Grove Street, Deptford, London SE8 3QQ. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd unpublished report no. R12549.

## APPENDIX 7: POTTERY

### Pottery spot dating index (EVS15)

#### Introduction

Pottery recovered from an earlier archaeological intervention has been previously reported upon (Jarrett 2016) and this assessment considers pottery recovered only from contexts [205] to [208]. A total of eleven sherds, representing seven estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 235g of pottery, of which none were unstratified, were recovered from the archaeological work. All of the pottery dates to the 19th century. Pottery was recovered from three contexts as small (under 30 sherds) sized groups. The material is mostly in a good condition, indicating that it was deposited soon after breakage. The assemblage consists of sherd material with identifiable forms present, besides one vessel with a complete profile. 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

Context [205], spot date: 1830–1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGS BRST	1830–1900	1	1	21	Bottle or jar

Context [206], spot date: 1830–1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGS BRST	1830–1900	2	1	153	Cylindrical jar
German stoneware	GERST	1480–1900	1	1	21	Unidentified
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	1	1	22	Bowl or dish

Total: four sherds, 3 ENV, 196g

Context [208], spot date: 1825–1900

<b>Expansion</b>	<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Date range</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>ENV</b>	<b>Wt (g)</b>	<b>Form</b>
London stoneware	LONS	1670-1926	1	1	4	Unidentified
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780-1900	1	1	1	Unidentified
Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration	TPW4	1825-1900	1	1	13	Bowl

Total: six sherds, 3 ENV, 18g

### **Significance and potential of the assemblage and recommendations for further work**

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

### **Reference**

Jarrett, C. 2016, Pottery Spot dating index, in. S. A. Harris. *An Archaeological Evaluation, Phases 1 and 2: The Wharves, Evelyn Street/Grove Street, Deptford, London SE8 3QQ*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd unpublished report no. R12549.

MOLA, 2014. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. Accessed November 21st, 2017.

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

## APPENDIX 8: OASIS FORM

**OASIS ID: preconst1-302673**

### Project details

Project name	Trench 2: The Wharves, Evelyn Street/Grove Street, Deptford, London SE8 3QQ
Short description of the project	The archaeological investigation, carried out between 13th and 15th November 2017, consisted of a single trench and was a continuation of the archaeological evaluations carried out at the site. There were no archaeological features found during the excavation of trench 2. There were a number of made ground deposits, which based on the finds most likely related to the 19th and 20th century development of the site. Natural sands sealed by alluvium and peat were encountered in the base of Trench 2, consistent with natural deposits found in trenches excavated during the earlier archaeological works. These deposits were found starting at a height of 0.16m OD to - 1.97m OD at the base, when digging was stopped due the machine reaching its maximum depth.
Project dates	Start: 13-11-2017 End: 15-11-2017
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	MADEGROUND Modern
Monument type	MADEGROUND Post Medieval
Monument type	ALLUVIUM None
Monument type	NATURAL None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CTP Post Medieval

Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

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### 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: -1.94m Max: 0.16m

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Duncan Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Tanya Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Housing Developer

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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	EVS15
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "other"

Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	EVS17
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	EVS15
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Plan","Report","Section"

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**Project  
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation, Trench 2: The Wharves, Evelyn Street/Grove Street, Deptford SE8 3QQ
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jones, T.
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 softcover grey literature report for client

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# PCA

## **PCA CAMBRIDGE**

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM  
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN  
t: 01223 845 522  
e: [cambridge@pre-construct.com](mailto:cambridge@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA DURHAM**

UNIT 19A, TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK  
TURSDALE  
DURHAM DH6 5PG  
t: 0191 377 1111  
e: [durham@pre-construct.com](mailto:durham@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA LONDON**

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE  
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY  
LONDON SE4 2PD  
t: 020 7732 3925  
e: [london@pre-construct.com](mailto:london@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA NEWARK**

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD  
WINKBURN, NEWARK  
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG  
t: 01636 370410  
e: [newark@pre-construct.com](mailto:newark@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA NORWICH**

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD  
HONINGHAM  
NORWICH NR9 5AP  
T: 01223 845522  
e: [cambridge@pre-construct.com](mailto:cambridge@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA WARWICK**

UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE  
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK  
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN  
t: 01926 485490  
e: [warwick@pre-construct.com](mailto:warwick@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA WINCHESTER**

5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD  
WINCHESTER  
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX  
t: 01962 849 549  
e: [winchester@pre-construct.com](mailto:winchester@pre-construct.com)

