

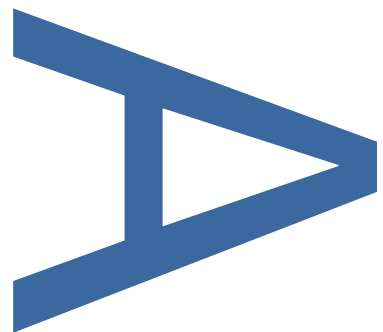
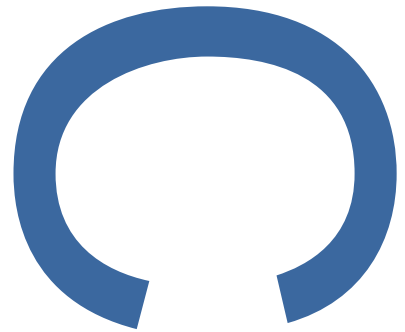
**74 CRAYFORD ROAD,
CRAYFORD, LONDON BOROUGH
OF BEXLEY:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL 'STRIP, MAP
AND RECORD' INVESTIGATION
POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT
REPORT**

SITE CODE: CYR17

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

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:
16/01415/F**

FEBRUARY 2018



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

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SITE CENTRAL NGR: TQ 51815 74560

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1 ABSTRACT

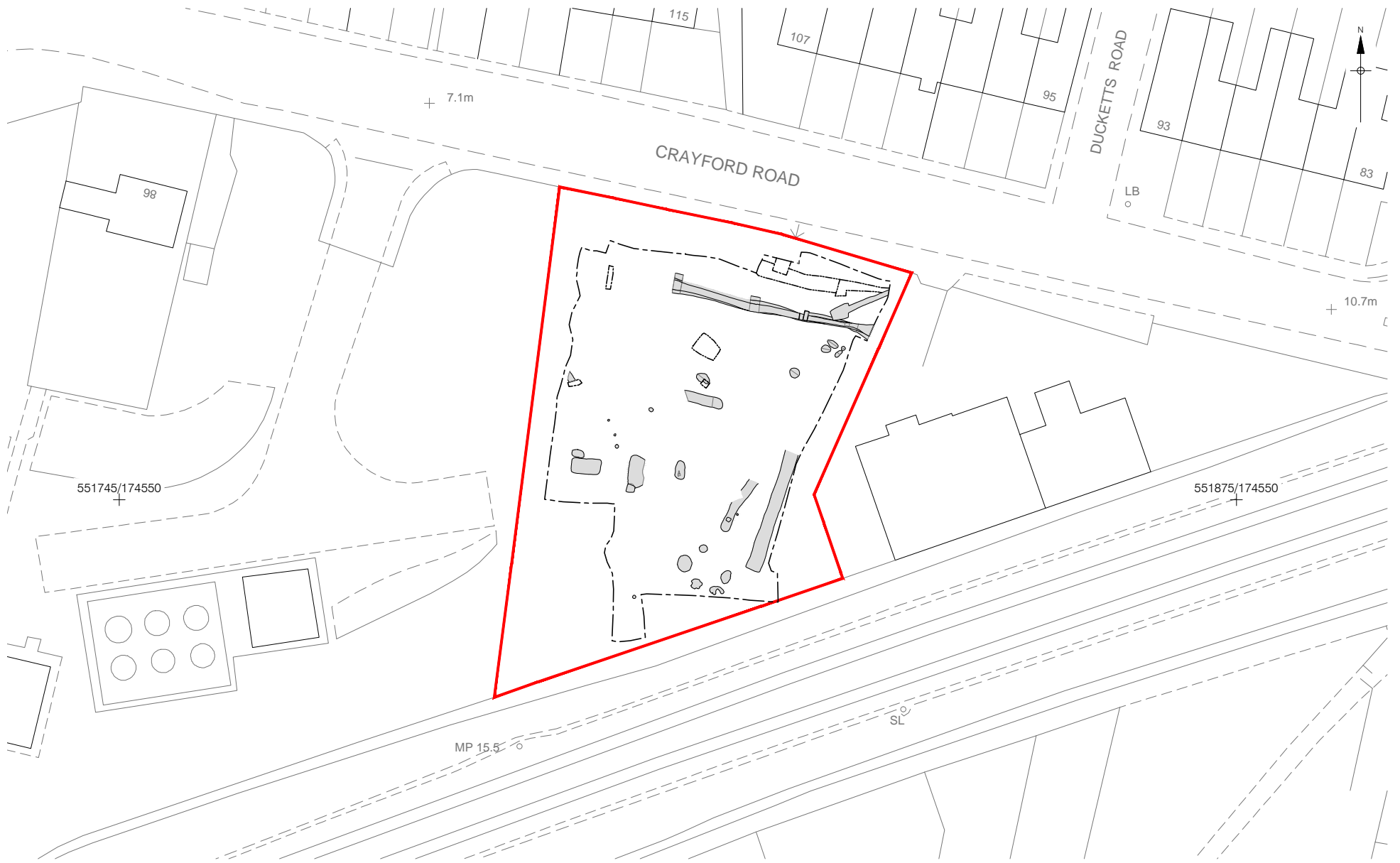
- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological investigation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at 74 Crayford Road, Crayford DA1 4AU. The site is centered at National Grid Reference TQ 51815 74560 in the London Borough of Bexley.
- 1.2 Following an initial evaluation and archaeological monitoring of geotechnical survey on the site undertaken by AOC Archaeology in 2014 (Fidler 2014), the current excavation was carried out between October 2017 and January 2018 in three stages. The excavation area encompassed a footprint of proposed new apartment block and associated car park.
- 1.3 This report outlines the results of the recent PCA's archaeological investigations and assesses their importance. Recommendations for further off-site work are also made.
- 1.4 The excavation revealed a number of cut features, dating from the Roman period to the 19th century. The site was primarily agricultural in nature, with buildings constructed on the site during the post-medieval period.
- 1.5 The archaeological investigations found that natural deposits on site comprised layers of gravel, sand, and clay. The lowest deposit, a dark brown sandy gravel, was encountered at a depth of 6.20mOD in the northern part of the site. The highest point where the natural was encountered was 7.68mOD in the southern area of the site, where a red brown sandy silt was recorded. The changing heights of the various natural deposits indicate that the natural topography slopes down from the south to the north into the River Cray valley.
- 1.6 The earliest dated feature on site consisted of a single Roman pit in the southern part of the site. The undated ditch running parallel to Crayford Road was also found and it may have been also of the Roman origin and related to the contemporary road.
- 1.7 Throughout the medieval period, the site was most likely used as agricultural land, with field boundary ditches and a pit present across the site.
- 1.8 The agricultural use of land within the site continued into the post-medieval period. Map regression of the site indicates that the field boundaries continued to follow the medieval layout, whilst cattle burials found within the site provided further evidence of the agricultural nature of the area. These cattle were likely culled and buried due to disease. Although a building was present on the site from the 18th century, and remains of such structure were uncovered during a 2014 evaluation (Fidler 2014), the excavation did not reveal any remains of this building.
- 1.9 Various structures were built, and alterations occurred on the site during the 20th century. By the early 21st century, the site had become heavily overgrown and the buildings were no longer accessible. These structures were demolished before the archaeological works commenced.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological 'strip, map & record' investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at 74 Crayford Road, Crayford DA1 4AU. The site is centered at National Grid Reference TQ 51815 74560 in the London Borough of Bexley (Figure 1). The site is located to the south of the A207 Crayford Road and to the south of the site is the Dartford Loop train line and to the west is the Station Road Pumping Station (Figure 2). Crayford town centre is located close to the northwest.
- 2.2 The excavation was carried out in three phases between 2nd and 12th of October 2017, 24th of October and 3rd of November 2017, and the 22nd and 31st of January 2018, respectively. The work was carried out in advance of planned development on the site. Permission for the development had been granted by the local planning authority, the London Borough of Bexley, under local planning application number 16/01415/F. The proposed development includes the erection of a block of 33 residential dwellings with associated new vehicular access and parking.
- 2.3 The archaeological and historical background of the site had previously been researched for a desk-based assessment written by AOC Archaeology in 2013 (Winfer 2013).
- 2.4 The planning consent for this development included, on the recommendation of the Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (HE GLAAS; archaeological advisors to the London Borough of Bexley), an archaeological condition for a physical site evaluation based on a program of trial trenching. An archaeological evaluation and monitoring of geotechnical survey of site was conducted in 2014 by AOC Archaeology (Fidler 2014). The results of these investigations concluded that a probable Roman ditch alongside the remains of 18th -20th century buildings were present on site. On the basis of these findings a further 'strip, map and record' investigation on the site was requested by Mark Stevenson of HE GLAAS. This report details the result of this investigation as specified in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Pozorski 2017).
- 2.5 The site is located to the south of the A207 Crayford Road in the London Borough of Bexley (Figure 1). To the south of the site is the Dartford Loop train line and to the west is the Station Road Pumping Station. Crayford town centre is located close to the northwest of the site. The site is irregular in plan and comprises an area of approximately 1800m².
- 2.6 The area covered by the archaeological excavation consisted of the majority of the overall development site. The area investigated measured c. 38.25m N-S by c. 30.56m E-W, equal to c. 1209m².
- 2.7 By the time archaeological excavation work commenced the remains of two brick buildings previously identified in the evaluation (Fidler 2014) and occupying the central part of the site had been removed, with the land sitting vacant.



Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



0 25m

Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location with All Features
 1:625 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27th 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 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current local plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan

3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by The London Plan (March 2016), It includes the following policy relating to archaeology within central London:

Policy 7.8 Heritage assets and archaeology

Strategic Policy

- 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: Archaeology in the London Borough of Bexley**

- 3.3.1 The local planning authority responsible for the study site is the London Borough of Bexley, whose current planning policy is governed by its Core Strategy, adopted on the 22 February 2012, and sets out the Council's long-term vision for development in the borough. The relevant policy within the Core Strategy is as follows:

Policy CS19: Heritage and archaeology

The Council will manage its heritage and archaeological assets, whilst seeking opportunities to make the most of these assets, including adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change. This will enhance the local sense of place and underpin the revitalisation and development of the borough, including promoting the visitor economy. This will be achieved by:

- a) promoting the borough's heritage assets, such as Danson Mansion, Hall Place and Gardens, Crossness Beam Engine House and Red House;*
- b) reviewing the status of existing and identifying new heritage and archaeological assets;*
- c) conserving and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, their setting, and the wider historic environment, including statutorily listed buildings; locally listed buildings of architectural or historic interest, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, and archaeological sites;*
- d) protecting heritage assets from development that is likely to adversely impact on the significance, integrity, character or appearance of an asset or its setting;*
- e) supporting historic restoration schemes through partnership working and seeking funding to enhance heritage and archaeological assets in an appropriate and sympathetic manner; and*
- f) retaining, in situ, archaeological evidence within sites, wherever possible.*

Where archaeological evidence cannot be retained, the appropriate levels of archaeological investigation and recording should be undertaken prior to the redevelopment of the site.

3.4 **Site Specific Planning Constraints**

- 3.4.1 In terms of designated heritage assets, as defined above, no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Wreck sites or Historic Battlefield designations lie within the vicinity of the study site. However, the site lies within an Area of Archaeological Importance as designated by the London Borough of Bexley in the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 2004. This Area of Archaeological

Importance is based around the areas of significant archaeological potential relating to the Roman Watling Street which runs immediately along the north of the site.

3.5 Site Specific Planning History

3.5.1 A planning application for the site, under reference number 16/01415/F, was submitted in June 2016 to the London Borough of Bexley. This proposal involved the:

Erection of a part 4/part 5 storey building to provide 33 residential dwellings, comprising 7 x 1 bed, 21 x 2 bed and 5 x 3 bed flats including new vehicular access with basement parking associated works and amenity space.

3.5.2 Planning permission for the development of the site was granted in July 2017, with a number of conditions, one of which was related to the potential archaeological resource of the site. The archaeological condition was worded as follows:

24 *Condition A) No development other than demolition to existing ground level shall take place until the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) has secured the implementation of a programme of geo/archaeological mitigation site work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing and a report on that evaluation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing.*

B) Under Part A, the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) shall implement a programme of geo/archaeological mitigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation.

C) The site investigation and post-investigation assessment will be completed prior to one year post the completion date of the development as defined by the borough building regulation officer, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part A, and the provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of the archaeological results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: *Heritage assets of archaeological interest may survive on the site. The Local Planning Authority wishes to secure the provision of appropriate archaeological investigation, including the publication of results, in accordance with Section 12 of the NPPF*

3.5.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation for the mitigation work herein reported was prepared by PCA (Pozorski 2017) and approved by Mark Stevenson (HE GLAAS), archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Bexley.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 According to the British Geological Survey, the study site is underlain by Seaford and Lewes nodular chalk formation (undifferentiated) bedrock, which is covered by sand and gravel with possible clay and silt.
- 4.1.2 A borehole approximately 150m to the west of the site (BGS ID: 759767) records loose topsoil, clay, brick, and concrete rubble 2.3m deep. This made ground overlies a 1.9m thick layer of medium dense gavel, with a trace of sand, which in turn caps 0.3m of firm brown very gravelly clay. Below this was medium dense slightly clay gravels with sand, 2.2m thick, sealing the chalk bedrock.
- 4.1.3 The archaeological investigations found that natural deposits on site comprised layers of gravel, sand, and clay. The lowest deposit, a dark brown sandy gravel, was encountered at a depth of 6.20mOD in the northern part of the site. The highest point where the natural was encountered was 7.68mOD in the southern area of the site, where a red brown sandy silt was recorded. The changing heights of the various natural deposits indicate that the natural topography slopes down from the south to the north into the River Cray valley.

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The site gradually slopes down from the south to the north, towards the River Cray, and is located within a wider valley formation. However, the true extent of this slope has been lost with construction of the railway along the southern border of the site. A benchmark on the northern perimeter wall of the site, on the south side of Crayford Road is at a height of 7.92mOD, c.0.5m above ground level.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following background information has been extracted from a desk-based assessment which was prepared for the site by AOC Archaeology (Winfer 2013).

5.1 Prehistoric

5.1.1 Numerous Palaeolithic flint artefacts, including eight hand axes, seventeen flint flakes, one flint flake, and ninety-six Levallois flakes, have been discovered in the general Crayford area. Various sites have shown that the gravel terraces in the Crayford area contain Palaeolithic remains, with intact strata and residual artefacts were revealed during excavations at Wansunt Pit. Undated prehistoric flint artefacts and animal (possibly lion) remains have been located 500m to the north-east of the site, potentially dating to the Palaeolithic period.

5.1.2 Although the Cray and Lower Thames valleys and coast would have been especially favoured in providing a reliable source of food (from hunting and fishing), as well as providing a means of transport and communication during the Mesolithic period, no evidence of Mesolithic activity has been recorded within 500m of the site.

5.1.3 The Neolithic, Bronze Age, and Iron Age are traditionally seen as the time of technological change; the establishment of farming, settled communities and forest clearance occurred for the cultivation of crops and the construction of communal monuments. Flint artefacts of Neolithic and Bronze Age date have been discovered from Roman Way, Crayford, approximately 450m northeast of the site.

5.2 Roman

5.2.1 There is considerable evidence for Roman activity within Crayford, with the area around the site appearing to have been intensively settled during the Roman period. The site lies immediately south of Roman Watling Street, which ran from London to Dover, approximating the line of modern Crayford Road. The road forded the River Cray, some 375m to the north-west of the site, where the majority of the Roman settlement seems to have been located.

5.3 Early Medieval

5.3.1 No Saxon or early medieval finds or features have been found on the site, but a number of early medieval finds in the area may attest to activity within Crayford or along the Roman road, thought to run along the northern boundary of the site. The road was probably still used during this period, although it is unlikely to have been maintained. The majority of early medieval finds have been found to the northwest of the site, and the current parish church, St. Paulinus Church, is likely early medieval in origin.

5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 The village and site were located within the Manor of Erhede or Earde, which had been established by AD 960. The Domesday Book of 1086 records that the Manor of Erhede was

held by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and is listed as comprising 29 villagers, two smallholders, five servants and 388 hectares of cultivated land. It also included four hectares of meadow, enough woodland to feed 40 pigs, the church and three mills.

5.4.2 Although probably an early medieval foundation, the extant Parish Church of St. Paulinus, 700m northwest of the site, was first mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086). The church was rebuilt c.1100 and modified in c. 1200 (when a south aisle was added to the existing Norman nave). In the early 14th century the south aisle was replaced by a second nave and a new chancel was built midway between the two naves. The tower, arcade, south porch, vestry and chapels to the north and south of the chancel were added in the 15th century.

5.5 Post-Medieval

5.5.1 By the mid 18th century, as indicated by the earliest historic map (1769), Crayford is shown as a linear roadside settlement. The site is located on the eastern edge of the village. However, it should be noted that by this date the village may have moved southeast and be more focused on the two major transport routes; Crayford Road and its crossing point over the River Cray. The late medieval settlement was probably beside the church, to the north west of the site, which would have been within the floodplain of the River Cray, perhaps with marshy areas particularly to the east near to the River Stanham. As the village moved eastwards the site may have undergone domestic development or been brought into cultivation.

5.5.2 Andrews, Drury and Herbert's map of 1769 shows the site containing the eastern end of an L-shaped building within a square enclosure of land (Winfer 2013, plate A). The site was surrounded on the north, east and south by fields. An L-shaped building is also shown on the site in the 1820 Crayford Enclosure Map, but on a different alignment to that shown in the map of 1769. It is located at the north end of the site and has a long frontage along Watling Street with the eastern range of the building extending south (Winfer 2013, plate B, fig 5). A small building is also identified to the west built onto Crayford Road (Watling Street) , just beyond the area of the development. The 1820 enclosure map records that the plot belonged to an individual named Lady Turner who also owned fields to the north, south and east. To the west was land belonging to a 'Tucker'.

5.5.3 The Tithe Map of Crayford, 1839, shows the site to still be laid out as it was in 1820 and remains in the same layout, with gardens to the west and south, through to 1860 and 1877-94 as shown on both Ordnance Survey maps. The Ordnance Survey Map of 1877-94 shows a garden plot to the south of the building. The Dartford Loop Railway, opened in 1866, is also shown to the south of the site. By 1897 Ducket Road to the north east of the site had been constructed as had some of the houses on the opposite side of Crayford Road (Watling Street).

5.5.4 On the 1907 Ordnance Survey map two small buildings appear to have been constructed to the southwest of the 1820 L-shaped building, lying just within the area of proposed development. All of the houses on the northern side of Watling Street are now built. The south part of the site

is still clear. The 1938-9 Ordnance Survey map shows the site with the same layout but with the western part of the original building demolished. The housing estate to the south of the railway line is built by this time.

5.5.5 By the time of the 1962 Ordnance Survey map the western edge of the site is now established and three small buildings extend along it; resembling the current layout. The original 1820 building is still present on the site in the Ordnance Survey map of 1966-7 and another rectangular building has been constructed to its southwest. By the 1975 Ordnance Survey map the footprint of the 1820 building has gone and further building has been carried out to the south and southeast and the site appears as it does today.

5.6 Previous archaeological studies at the site

5.6.1 The 2014 evaluation on the site, carried out by AOC Archaeology (Fidler 2014) found a possible Roman ditch running northeast to southwest in the eastern part of the site and evidence of an 18th century building, with evidence of re-development in the 19th - 20th century in the centre and northern part of the site. The demolition layers of the building were also present across the site.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The methodology, aims and objectives to be employed during the archaeological excavation were set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation compiled in October 2017 by Pre-Construct Archaeology and approved by GLAAS (Pozorski 2017). The work comprised a strip, map and record (SMR) investigation of the site, which was conducted in three stages (Figure 2). In broad terms, the excavation aimed to establish an archaeological record of this area prior to the re-development site.
- 6.2 The excavation targeted the locations of a possible Roman ditch and structures depicted on 19th and 20th century maps and found during the 2014 evaluation stage (Fidler 2014). The excavation was designed to examine archaeological remains associated with the possible Roman ditch uncovered in the evaluation and the relationship between the road and the ditch, as well as investigate the post-medieval structures uncovered in 2014.
- 6.3 A 360° mechanical excavator was used to carefully remove the modern ground surface and reveal the archaeological horizon and features. These horizons and features were then cleaned by hand and recorded using digital and drawn methods. Targeted excavation by hand through soft strata was undertaken to retrieve finds and understand the deposition sequences.
- 6.4 Archaeological features were recorded using the single context recording system, with individual descriptions of all archaeological features and strata excavated and exposed entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All detailed plans and sections of archaeological deposits and features were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans and sections being drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 as appropriate. Features that were evidently modern were not given context numbers and were recorded as modern intrusions in plan.
- 6.5 GPS survey equipment was used to establish a grid system on site, and to locate a temporary bench mark (TBM). The site was hand-planned off the grid system, and the TBM was used to determine the OD height of all principal strata.
- 6.6 Photographs in digital format were taken of the archaeological features and deposits where relevant.
- 6.7 The site was allocated the unique site code CYR17 by LAARC, Museum of London.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 This section describes in detail the structures, features and associated deposits found on the site. Ordnance Datum levels, physical dimensions and soil descriptions are referenced when relevant for an understanding of the archaeological sequence. A full index of all the contexts recorded is given in Appendix 1. The specialist assessments are referenced within the archaeological sequence, and the full specialist assessments are included as Appendices 2-10.

7.2 Phase 1: Natural

7.2.1 The earliest deposit encountered during the archaeological works was a layer of dark brown orange sandy gravel, [667], at a maximum height of 6.20mOD. Recorded in a slot excavated in the northern area of the site, this gravel was sealed by a light yellow orange sand and gravel, [666], recorded at a maximum height of 6.50mOD. In the southern area of the site, the earliest deposit encountered was a mid orange brown clayey sand, [614], at a height of 6.84mOD. Layers [666] and [614] were both capped by layer [606], a light grey brown silty sandy clay, which was recorded at a maximum height of 7.22mOD. To the south of the site, layer [606] was sealed by a red brown sandy silt layer, [605], which was exposed at a maximum height of 7.68mOD and a lowest height of 7.42mOD. The topography of the site changes, sloping down from south to north, and thus the natural layers are encountered at differing heights across the site.

7.2.2 In the north-western area of the site, the earliest deposit encountered was a layer of mid brown silty clay, [723], which was exposed in a slot. This layer was observed at a highest level of 6.84mOD and observed to slope down to the south. The clay was overlain by a 0.70m thick layer of mid yellow brown sandy gravel, [720], which was encountered at a highest level of 7.14mOD. This layer, which in plan appeared to form a linear feature cutting clay [723] and sand [721], was shown to continue south below light yellow brown sand [721] when excavated in a slot (Plates 1 and 2, Figure 4, section 152). It is possible that these south-sloping layers indicate the presence of a paleochannel running below the site, given that the general topography of the site slopes down to the north.

7.2.3 A slot excavated in the north-east of the site revealed a light greenish grey clayey sand, [689] at 7.23mOD, which was sealed by a layer of dark brown sandy clayey gravel, [688]. This layer, encountered at 7.49mOD, was capped by yellow/orange brown sandy silt layer [604]/[717].

7.3 Phase 2: Roman

7.3.1 Only one feature could be assigned to Phase 3, and it was located in the southern area of archaeological works (Figure 3, Plate 3). A sub-circular cut, [628], measuring 0.92m by 0.88m and extending 0.73m in depth, it had three separate fills (Figure 4, section 107). The uppermost fill, [625], contained two joining sherds of Roman pottery dating to AD 250-400 (Appendix 3),

as well as an undated flint flake fragment. Although the central fill, [626], was devoid of any finds, the lowest fill, [627], contained burnt flint (Appendix 2).

7.3.2 Undated ditch, [678]/[687] and its subsequent re-cuts, running parallel to Crayford Rd and across the northern part of the site may also have been of Roman origin due to its characteristics and context of the Roman road. However, no datable finds were recovered from the feature (see paragraph 7.7.5 for detailed description).

7.4 Phase 3: Medieval

7.4.1 The earliest feature relating to Phase 3 was pit [670] in the north-eastern area of the site (Figure 3, Plate 4). This pit measured 1.07m in diameter and 0.23m in depth and contained two fills. The upper fill, [668], was a loose silty sand, measuring 0.0.13m thick and devoid of any finds. However, the lower fill, [669], displayed evidence of in-situ burning. A dark greyish brown sand, it contained frequent flecks of charcoal, as well as burnt flint, burnt cattle bone, and fragments of pottery. Although the flint, a Bullhead flint blade with varying degrees of burning, dates from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age, it is likely residual, as the pottery recovered from fill [669] dates from AD 1025 to 1225 (Appendices 2, 5, & 10).

7.4.2 Two shallow north-east to south-west running ditches, [611] and [603]/[620] were recorded in the southern area of the site (Figure 4, sections 103 and 111, Plate 5). Ditch [611] was encountered at 8.57mOD, and contained two fills, [610] and [615], running approximately 6.72m in length and 1m in width. The basal fill of the ditch, [615], was a brownish grey sandy silt measuring 0.08m thick. This fill contained two sherds of medieval pottery dating between AD 1180-1225, as well as residual flint. Fill [615] was sealed by a mid greyish brown sandy silt, [610]. Measuring 0.15m thick, this fill contained fragments of pottery dating to AD 1225-1400, as well as residual worked flint fragments from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age (Appendices 2 & 5). Ditch [603]/[620], encountered at 8.87mOD, was later in date than ditch [611], from the late medieval rather than early medieval period. Excavated in two slots, this ditch extended 14.3m in length and 1.6m in width. The basal fill of the ditch, [607]/[619], was a pale grey brown silty sand measuring 0.09m thick; fragments of CBM recovered from this fill dated between AD 1480–1900, while residual flints dating from the Late Neolithic to the Bronze Age were also recovered. Sealing fill [607]/[619] was a mid greyish brown sandy silt, [602]/[618]. This 0.21m thick fill contained fragments of early medieval pottery dated to AD 1100–1250, residual flints ranging in date from the Mesolithic period to the Iron Age, and an intrusive CTP stem fragment from the late 17th-18th century, which is believed to have fallen in from the baulk. (Appendices 2, 5, & 7). Despite the presence of early medieval pottery, the CBM from the lower fill indicates that this feature is late medieval or early post-medieval in date.

7.4.3 A north-west to south-east running ditch, following the alignment of Crayford Road, was recorded in the centre of the site (Figure 3, Plate 6). Measuring 7.24m in length and 1.2m in width, ditch [682] had a single grey brown sandy silt fill, [681], and was encountered at

7.25mOD. Containing a fragment of medieval unglazed peg tile, this 0.26m thick fill was dated to AD 1240–1450 (Appendix 5). It is likely ditches [611], [603]/[620], and [682] represent field boundaries from when the site was open agricultural land during the medieval period.

7.5 Phase 4: Post-Medieval

7.5.1 The earliest feature dating to Phase 4 was a refuse pit excavated in the western area of the site (Plate 7). This large shallow pit, [705], measured 3.6m in length, 1.78m in width, and 0.38m in depth (Figure 4, section 150). Its single fill, [704], was a mid brownish grey sandy silt containing fragments of pottery, glass, metal, CBM, and burnt flint, as well as frequent pebbles forming distinct tipping lines. Although the CBM from this fill dates from AD 1480–1900, the pottery dates from AD 1740–1780 and the glass dates from AD 1740–1850, suggesting a mid-late 18th century date for this pit.

7.5.2 Another large pit nearby, [636]/[725], also contained a single similar fill, [635]/[724] (Figure 4, section 153, Plate 8). A mid brown sandy silt, this fill contained fragments of two 18th/early 19th-century red earthenware vessels, 19th-century wine bottle, and metal, as well as fragments of both pig and horse skeletons (Appendices 5, 6, 8, 9, & 10). Cutting into the southern edge of this pit was a smaller pit, [710] (Plate 9). Measuring 0.98m by 0.92m, this pit contained two clayey silt fills, [708] and [709]. The lower fill of the pit, [709], was devoid of any finds; however, the upper fill, [708], contained fragments of post-medieval pottery, CBM, and metal artefacts (SF153 and 154), as well as a dog bone. These finds attributed an early-mid 19th century to this pit, with the pot dating between AD 1825–1900 and the CBM dating from AD 1850–1900 (Appendices 5, 6, 9, & 10).

7.5.3 Across the site were three pits containing partial cattle skeletons. Although these pits did not contain any dating evidence, the bone report suggests that these features are likely 19th century in date (Appendix 10). Pit [622], measuring 1.95m by 1.82m, contained the most complete skeleton within its silty sandy fill, [621] (Plate 10). The skeleton appears to be a female, aged between 2 and 4 years, with evidence suggesting that attempts were made to burn the carcass. Approximately 8.5m north of pit [622] was pit [634], which also contained a skeleton within its silty sandy fill, [633] (Plate 11). This skeleton was an adult, likely in excess of 5 years of age, and possibly female. More ovoid than pit [622], pit [634] measured 2.16m in length by 1.06m in width. The third skeleton was uncovered in pit [712], approximately 10m to the west of pit [634] (Plate 12). Pit [712] measured 1.45m by 0.84m, and its sandy silty fill [711], contained the youngest cattle skeleton, with the unfused pelvis suggesting an age up to 6 months (Appendix 10).

7.5.4 The features in the northern part of the site were sealed by layer [645], a mid greyish yellow silty sand, which was capped by mid greyish brown sandy silt subsoil layer [644]. This subsoil layer was recorded as [601] in the southern part of the site. The subsoil, [601]/[644] was

recorded at a maximum height of 9.44mOD and a minimum height of 8.41mOD, sloping down from the south to the north.

7.6 Phase 5: Modern

7.6.1 Only one feature was recorded from Phase 5. Small pit [613], with a dark loose silty sand fill, [612], cut into medieval ditch fill [610]. The fill of this pit contained fragments of concrete, frogged bricks and air bricks, ceramic drain pipe, and mortar.

7.7 Undated

7.7.1 Extending across the site, layer [604]/[717] also overlay [605] in the south and [721] in the north-west. Fragments of Roman and Late Bronze Age to Iron Age pottery, as well as abraded daub were recovered from this layer. A number of flints dating from the Mesolithic period to the Bronze Age, were also recovered. Although the latest finds would suggest a Roman date for this layer, the mixed date of material found suggests that these finds are not well stratified and could be residual.

7.7.2 Cut into layer [604]/[717] were seven features which have been recorded as either tree throws or natural anomalies (Figure 3, Plate 13). These features had a grey brown sandy silty fill, likely the result of natural silting. With the exception of residual flints in fills [629], [631], and [664], these features were devoid of any dating evidence.

Cut	Fill	N-S	E-W	Depth	Highest Level
[609]	[608]	0.93m	1.66m	0.16m	8.69mOD
[630]	[629]	1.2m	1.22m	0.41m	8.75mOD
[632]	[631]	1.55m	0.96m	0.36m	8.73mOD
[659]	[658]	0.6m	1.4m	0.12m	7.59mOD
[661]	[660]	0.45m	0.45m	0.3m	7.61mOD
[663]	[662]	1.05m	0.5m	0.23m	7.62mOD
[665]	[664]	0.88m	1.2m	0.37m	7.61mOD

7.7.3 Six postholes were uncovered across the site. These postholes contained no dating evidence and formed no obvious structure (Figure 3).

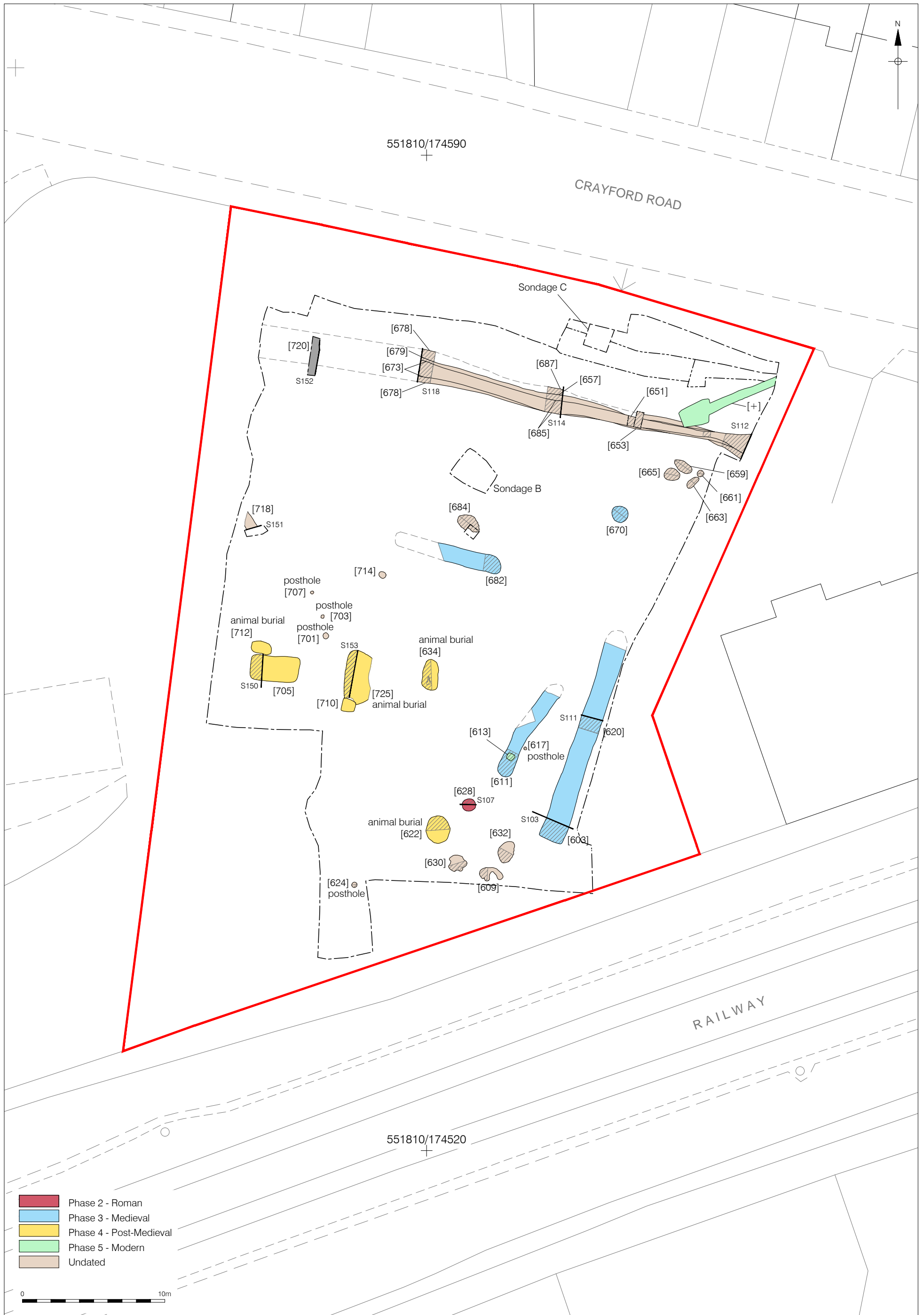
Cut	Fill	N-S	E-W	Depth	Highest Level
[617]	[616]	0.20m	0.20m	0.10m	8.67mOD
[624]	[623]	0.38m	0.38m	0.32m	8.9mOD
[701]	[700]	0.41m	0.39m	0.08m	7.97mOD
[703]	[702]	0.21m	0.21m	0.07m	7.86mOD
[707]	[706]	0.23m	0.21m	0.10m	7.78mOD
[714]	[713]	0.53m	0.51m	0.28m	7.71mOD

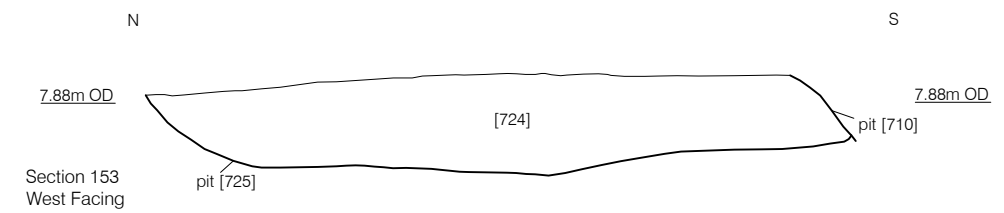
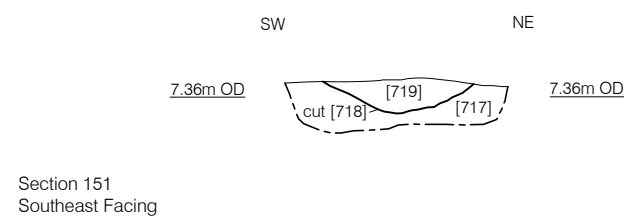
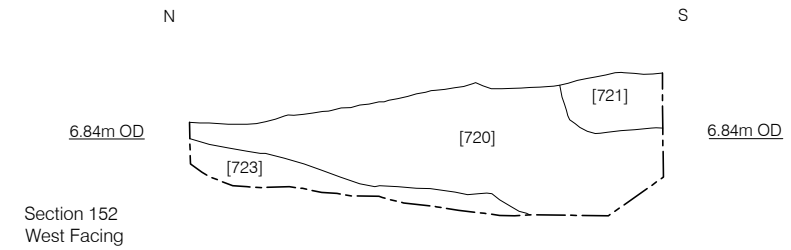
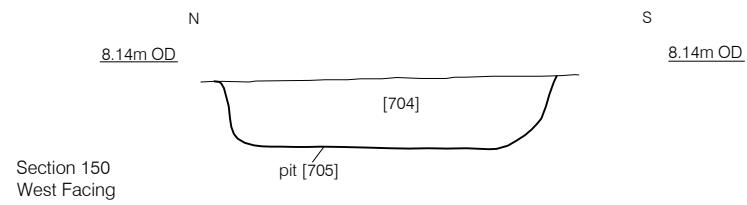
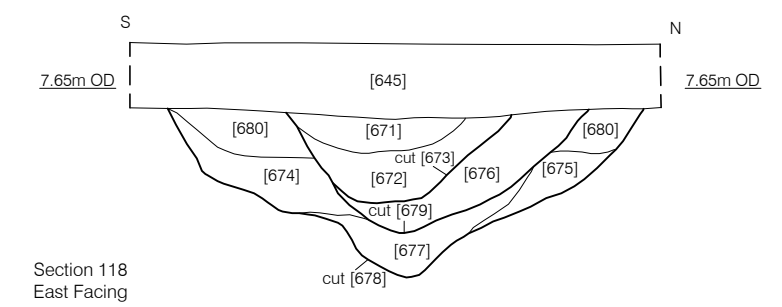
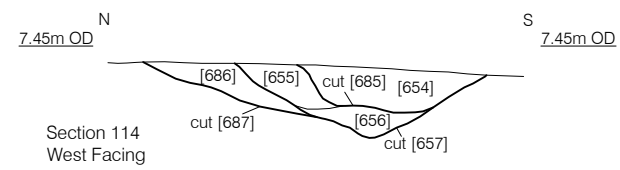
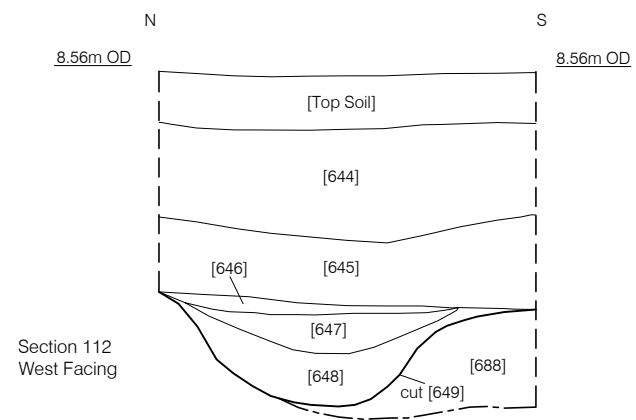
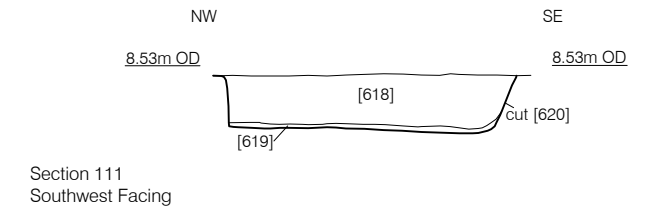
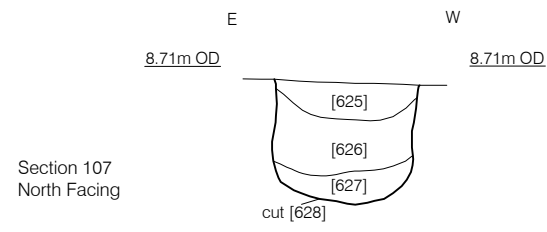
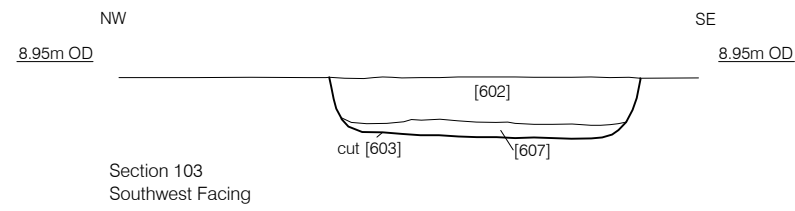
7.7.4 The postholes were sub-circular in shape, with flat to concave bases, and contained single fills. These deposits were described as a mid greyish brown sandy silt, with inclusions of small sub-angular to sub-rounded flints and pebbles. Postholes [701], [703], and [707] appear to form a line, though form no obvious structure.

7.7.5 A 23.9m stretch of ditch was uncovered in the northern area of the site running parallel to Crayford Road (former Roman Watling Street) (Figure 3). Excavated in four slots (Plate 14), the ditch appears to have been recut, with the 'V' shaped profile changing to a shallower 'U' shape (Figure 3, Plate 15). The original cut, [678]/[687], was best preserved to the west (Figure 4, section 118) and disappeared to the east. The basal fill of the ditch, [677]/[686], was a brown/grey fine silty sand. This fill was partially overlain by slumping to the west by grey sandy silt fills [674] and [675]; these were in turn sealed by mid grey brown sandy silt fill [680]. The ditch was then re-cut by [657]/[679], which was filled by greyish yellow brown sandy silt [676]/[656] and slumping [655] (Plate 5, Figure 4, section 114). As with the original ditch, the profile of this re-cut disappears to the east. The ditch was once again re-cut by [649]/[673]/[685], forming a 'U' shaped profile and extending across the northern edge of the site (Figure 4, section 112). The primary fill of this ditch was [648]/[654]/[672], a greyish brown clayey silt (Figure 4, sections 112, 114, 118), which was sealed by [647]/[761], a yellowish grey clayey silt. A very thin mid greyish brown fill, [646], was observed to the east, overlying [647]. Residual flints, dating from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age were recovered from fills [650], [652], [654], [655], [656], [672], [674], [675], [677], and [686] (Appendix 2). The ditch was not observed during the third stage of archaeological works where it is likely that the ditch had been truncated by the construction of a concrete ramp in the north-western part of the site.

A short section of ditch [718] was uncovered in the north-western part of the site but could not be dated by any finds (Figure 3, Plate 16). This shallow linear feature, 0.19m in depth,

contained a single fill greyish brown sandy silt and was cut into the orange brown natural sandy silt layer [717] in this western of the site. (Figure 4, section 151).





PLATES



Plate 1: Section of slot through [720], [721], and [723] looking east, 1m scale



Plate 2: Slot through [720], [721], and [723] looking south-west



Plate 3: Roman Pit [628] looking south, 1m scale



Plate 4: Medieval pit with burning [670] looking south-west, 1m scale



Plate 5: Medieval Ditch [603] looking north, 1m scale



Plate 6: Medieval Ditch [682] looking west, 1m scale



Plate 7: Post-medieval refuse Pit [705] (right) and cattle burial in Pit [712] looking east, 1m scale



Plate 8: Section of slot through post-medieval Pit [725] looking east, 1m scale



Plate 9: Small post-medieval Pit [710] looking west, 1m scale



Plate 10: Cattle burial Pit [622] looking south, 1m scale



Plate 11: Cattle burial Pit [634], looking east



Plate 12: Cattle skeleton within Pit [712] looking south, 1m scale



Plate 13: Tree throws/natural features [659], [661], [663], and [665] with 2 m scale, looking north



Plate 14: Undated ditch [678/687] looking east, with 1m and 2m scales



Plate 15: Working shot of Ditch [687/685] showing section 114 with 1m scale, looking east



Plate 16: Slot showing ditch [718] looking north-west, 1m scale

8 PHASED DISCUSSION

8.1 Phase 1: Natural

8.1.1 The earliest deposits encountered during the archaeological investigations were natural deposits, which were identified in all three stages of excavation. Bands of natural gravels, clay, and sand were recorded across the site. The height variation indicates a slope down from the south to the north-west across the site, which is present in the wider topography of the area, with the ground sloping north towards the River Cray (Figure 1). A slot excavated in the north-west of the site exposed layers of sand, gravel, and clay sloping down to the south; it is possible that these south-sloping layers indicate the presence of a paleochannel running below the site, given that the general topography of the site slopes down to the north.

8.2 Phase 2: Roman

8.2.1 Only one feature was recorded from this phase, despite the possible site of Roman Watling Street forming the northern boundary of the site. A small pit in the southern part of the site, with Roman pottery dating from 250–400 AD recovered from its upper fill. Although there is considerable evidence of Roman activity within Crayford as a whole, the focus of the Roman settlement was to the west, near the River Cray.

8.3 Phase 3: Medieval

8.3.1 The earliest feature recorded in Phase 4 consisted of a pit with evidence of burning. This pit does not appear to be associated with any other features from this period. Two north-south running ditches and an east-west running ditch from this phase were interpreted as field boundaries, given that the historical background of the site suggests that this area was undeveloped during the medieval period and the site was likely part of an agricultural landscape.

8.4 Phase 4: Post-Medieval

8.4.1 The site continued to be used for agricultural purposes into the 19th century. A number of cattle burials were uncovered on site; the deposition of whole carcasses is indicative of disease. Rinderpest was a major problem for cattle farmers in the 19th century, with attempts to control the disease including the culling and burial of infected animals dating back to the early 18th century. Other post-medieval features on site included a range of pits, including a refuse pit and a large pit containing fragments of horse and pig skeletons. Map regression of the site suggests that post-medieval plot boundaries on the site roughly followed the medieval field boundary layout.

8.5 Phase 5: Modern

8.5.1 Although modern intrusions were encountered across the excavation, primarily in the form of drain pipes, only one modern feature was recorded. This small pit cut into one of the north-

south running medieval ditches and contained brick and concrete fragments. The construction and later landscaping of some of the site had removed earlier archaeological deposits, particularly in the north-western part of the site.

8.6 **Undated**

- 8.6.1 A number of tree throws were also recorded across the site, cutting into the sandy silt layer covering the site. Residual flints were recovered from both the sandy silt as well as some of the tree throws, indicating that prehistoric activity was present across the site. Certain flints suggest activity of a Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date, while others indicate that flint working was being undertaken in the area during the Bronze Age and possibly Early Iron Age. The mixed date and the general spread of the flint across the site suggests that the working was taking place in the area but not necessarily on the site itself.
- 8.6.2 A north-west to south-east running ditch along the northern boundary of the site is possibly the earliest archaeological feature, though it contained no dating evidence. Running parallel to the Roman road (now Crayford Road), it is possible that the ditch was Roman in date and may have been truncated in the western part of the site surviving only as a shallow feature. The ditch had been recut twice, and only residual flints were recovered from its fills.
- 8.6.3 A small ditch in the north-western part of the site was a shallow linear feature running north-west to south-east but contained no dating evidence.
- 8.6.4 A number of postholes were also recorded across the site. These postholes contained no dating evidence and formed no obvious structure. A shallow north-west to south-east running ditch was also exposed in the western part of the site.

9 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

9.1 Original Research Objectives

9.1.1 The research objectives were contained within the WSI for the archaeological mitigation (Pozorski 2017) and are as follows:

9.1.2 **Is the probable Roman ditch found in 2014 present on the site and to what extent? Can its relation to the purported route of Watling Street be established?**

The ditch exposed in 2014 and interpreted as Roman has been dated in this investigation to the late medieval period based on the finds recovered from its fills. Excavated in slots [603] and [620] it is thought more likely to be a field boundary, replacing an earlier parallel field boundary [611] to the west, and is possibly associated with a perpendicular field boundary ditch [682] running east-west through the centre of the site. The ditch [603]/[620] runs perpendicular to the purported route of Watling Street and is not likely to be associated with it, though the road did continue to be used in the medieval period.

9.1.3 **Are there further Romano-British remains present on the site and can they be associated with the ditch and the road?**

The only datable Romano-British feature on site is a small pit [682] in the southern area of the site. The distance of this feature from the road makes it unlikely that they are directly associated. An undated ditch [678]/[687], running parallel to the road is suspected to be Roman in date; however, this feature, which had been recut, contained no dating evidence and had been truncated to the west.

9.1.4 **Are post-medieval and early modern remains of buildings present on the site and can they be linked to the structures known from historic cartographic sources?**

No remains of post-medieval or early modern buildings were revealed in this phase of investigation at the site.

9.1.5 **To further expose, investigate and record the post-medieval structures and features at the site.**

The post-medieval structures uncovered by AOC Archaeology in 2014 had been removed from site before archaeological excavation commenced in October 2017. A number of post-medieval pits were uncovered, including three cattle burials. These remains indicated that the site was used for agricultural purposes into the 19th century.

9.1.6 **Are there any other archaeological remains present?**

Several undated postholes, which formed no obvious structure, were recorded across the site, as were a number of tree throws. A medieval pit with evidence of in situ burning was exposed in the northern part of the site, while a shallow undated ditch was recorded to the west.

10 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Paper Archive

	Scale	Drawings	Sheets
Context Sheets	-	-	116
Plans	1:20		110
Sections	1:10	25	26

10.2 Finds Archive

Lithics	2 boxes
Pottery	2 boxes
Glass	<1 box
Clay tobacco pipe	<1 box
CBM	<1 box
Small finds	17 objects
Animal Bone	9 boxes
Bulk samples	11

10.3 Photographic Archive

Digital Format	146 Frames
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10.4 The site archive will be prepared in accordance with the requirements for deposition at the Museum of London (LAARC).

11 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, FURTHER WORK AND PUBLICATION OUTLINE

11.1 Importance of the Results

11.1.1 The archaeological investigations have only revealed limited results of note. Although the lithic assemblage indicates prehistoric activity on the site, there is no evidence of prehistoric features. The east-west running ditch along the northern boundary of the site is suspected to be a Roman ditch related to the road; however, no dating evidence was recovered, and the only dateable Roman feature is a pit to the south of the site. The presence of medieval field boundaries and post-medieval pits provide insight into the agricultural nature of the site. These results are of limited importance.

11.2 Further Work

11.2.1 No further work will be undertaken. However, should nearby sites be excavated, it would be prudent to assess and compare the findings from this site with the results of any archaeological investigations.

Lithics

11.2.2 The struck flint assemblage has been comprehensively catalogued and no further analytical work is recommended. Nevertheless, it does demonstrate prehistoric activity at the site which further fieldwork could potentially elucidate. Should further work be considered, the assemblage reported here should be re-documented in conjunction with any additional flintwork following the completion of the archaeological programmes. From the point of view of the lithic material, any further fieldwork should focus on obtaining as large and closely contextually defined lithic assemblage as possible, in order to attempt to understand the nature, extent and chronology of any prehistoric lithic-based activities. Should sufficient quantities of lithic artefacts be procured from any future work, full metrical, typological and technological analysis may be warranted.

Prehistoric Pottery

11.2.3 The single sherd recovered is re-deposited and, although attesting to contemporary activity in the vicinity of site, can inform little on the nature of such in isolation. No further work is recommended.

Roman Pottery

11.2.4 The material has no significance beyond dating. No further work is recommended on the assemblage and there is no need for a formal pottery report in publication, but reference should be made to the fragments in the relevant contexts.

Post-Roman Pottery

11.2.5 The range and composition of the assemblage is similar to that observed on other contemporary sites in the vicinity of site, and with the exception of the post-medieval material from [704] and [635]/[724], including vessels with re-constructable semi-complete or complete profiles, and the small group of early medieval pottery from pit fill [669], the pottery is fragmentary and demonstrates varying degrees of abrasion indicative of re-deposition. Indeed, the small size of the assemblage would suggest the site remained peripheral to occupation until the later post-medieval period. As such, the primary significance of the assemblage is local, in providing dating evidence for the features from which it was recovered, or for contemporary activity in the vicinity. No further analysis is recommended.

Building materials

11.2.6 The building material assemblage reflects the post-medieval development of this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest. Just a few abraded late Roman examples show an early settlement nearby. No further work recommended.

Clay tobacco pipe

11.2.7 There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

Glass

11.2.8 The glass has no significance at a local level as it occurs in small groups and was found as common place wine bottle fragments, which are frequently recovered from post-medieval archaeological sites in the London area. The glassware has little meaning, except to indicate that wine was consumed on the study area. The only potential of the glass is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage and as the material has been fully recorded, it can therefore be discarded. A photographic record of the wine bottles would be a useful addition to the archive.

Metal and small finds

11.2.9 A handful of finds, in the form of small dress accessories and household objects, provide some information on the inhabitants on site and domestic surroundings during the 18th and 19th centuries. No further work is recommended for these objects; however, should the site be taken to publication, they should be included with further references and social contexts as necessary. For archival purposes, and to enable full identification, it is suggested the iron chain links from medieval context [602] are x-rayed. The nails and other undiagnostic iron objects can be discarded.

Animal bone

11.2.10 It can be proposed that the information detailed in this report, with one small exception, is sufficient for the major part of this collection and that no further archaeozoological work is

required. The exception refers to the small dog, which is deserving of further attention, essentially aiming to provide evidence concerning the type of dog represented. In contrast, it is recommended, essentially due to the poor dating, that the rest of the bones be discarded.

11.3 **Publication Outline**

11.3.1 No further archaeological research is proposed from the limited results of the recent archaeological investigations at 74 Crayford Road. The results will be published as a summary contribution to the *London Archaeologist* Fieldwork round-up which is published annually and has a good circulation. Publication of the results will also be made available through the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix 11) and a copy of this report submitted to GLHER.

12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 12.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited wishes to thank Stephen Davy Peter Smith Architects Ltd, in particular Ms Lucy Newman, for commissioning the work on behalf of Ash Properties Ltd. Thanks are also given to Ricky Straughan of RVS Management for arranging and providing plant, site accommodation and welfare facilities.
- 12.2 PCA wish to thank Mark Stevenson of Historic England GLAAS for his advice and for monitoring the work.
- 12.3 The author would like to thank Zbigniew Pozorski for project managing the investigation, Lucy Whittingham for managing the post-excavation and editing the present report, Diana Valk and Mark Roughley for the illustrations, Ella Egberts for the lithics report. Berni Sudds for the pre- and post-Roman pottery reports, Eniko Hudak for the Roman pottery report, Chris Jarrett for the clay tobacco pipe and glass reports, Amparo Valcarcel for the building materials report, Märit Gaimster for the metal and small finds report and Kevin Reilly for the animal bone report. Thanks are also expressed to Wayne Perkins for supervising the first two phases of the excavation, and the field team consisting of Dan Britton, Tristan Murray, Tom Brook, Nina Tayler, Armi Utrianen, Ester Capuz, and Guy Seddon.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	CTX_Levels_High	CTX_Levels_Low	Depth	Section_no	Plan_no	Type	Interpretation	Phase	Period
601	9.44	8.76	0.46		601	Layer	Subsoil	4	PM
602	8.87		0.21	103	603	Fill	Fill of planting bed	3	M
603	8.87	8.41	0.29	103	603	Cut	Cut for ditch/planting bed	3	M
604	9.11	8.18	0.94	101	601	Layer	Layer of possible colluvium		U
605	7.68	7.42	0.31	101	601	Natural	Natural sandy silt layer	1	NAT
606	7.22		0.17	101		Layer	Brickearth	1	NAT
607	8.62		0.09	603		Fill	Basal fill of ditch/planting bed	3	M
608	8.69	8.62	0.16	102	609	Fill	Fill of tree throw		U
609	8.69	8.5	0.19	102	609	Cut	Tree throw		U
610	8.57	8.55	0.15	104	611	Fill	Upper fill of ditch	3	M
611	8.57	8.37	0.25	104	611	Cut	Shallow ditch	3	M
612	8.54	8.52	0.4		613	Fill	Modern fill of pit	5	MOD
613	8.54	8.14	0.4		613	Cut	Modern pit	5	MOD
614	6.84		0.17	101		Layer	Natural	1	NAT

615	8.48	8.46	0.08	104		Fill	Basal fill of ditch	3	M
616	8.67		0.1		617	Fill	Fill of posthole		U
617	8.67	8.57	0.1		617	Cut	Posthole		U
618	8.48	8.45	0.24	111	620	Fill	Upper fill of ditch	3	M
619	8.24	8.23	0.07	111		Fill	Basal fill of ditch	3	M
620	8.48	8.17	0.31	111	620	Cut	Cut of ditch	3	M
621	8.58	8.56	0.54	105	622	Fill	Fill of pit. Contained cow skeleton	4	PM
622	8.64	8.1	0.54	105	622	Cut	Cut of pit containing cow skeleton	4	PM
623	8.9	8.89	0.32	106	624	Fill	Fill of posthole		U
624	8.9	8.61	0.32	106	624	Cut	Posthole		U
625	8.61			107	628	Fill	Fill of pit	2	R
626	8.33			107	628	Fill	Fill of pit	2	R
627	8.14			107	628	Fill	Fill of pit	2	R
628	8.61	7.88	0.73	107	628	Cut	Cut of pit	23	R

629	8.75		0.41	108	630	Fill	Fill of tree throw		U
630	8.82	8.38	0.41	108	630	Cut	Cut of tree throw		U
631	8.73	8.71	0.36	109	632	Fill	Fill of tree throw		U
632	8.73	8.38	0.36	109	632	Cut	Tree throw		U
633			0.48	110	634	Fill	Fill of pit with cow skeleton	4	PM
634	8.41	7.73	0.48	110	634	Cut	Cut of pit containing animal skeleton	4	PM
635	8.13	8.1				Fill	Fill of pit; machine sondage through east side	4	PM
636	8.13	7.96	0.17			Cut	Cut of large pit 636/725	4	PM
637						Void			
638						Void			
639						Void			
640						Void			
641						Void			
642						Void			
643						Void			
644			0.6	112		Layer	Subsoil	4	PM

645			0.4	112		Layer	Colluvium	4	PM
646			0.08	112		Fill	Upper fill of [690]		U
647			0.2	112		Fill	Fill of [690]		U
648				112			Fill of [649]		U
649			0.85	112		Cut	Cut of ditch		U
650				113		Fill	Fill of ditch		U
651				113					U
652				113		Fill			U
653				113		Cut			U
654			0.25	114	657	Fill	Fill of ditch		U
655				114		Fill	Fill of ditch		U
656				114		Fill	Fill of ditch		U
657				114		Cut	Cut of ditch		U
658	7.59		0.12		665	Fill	Fill of tree throw		U
659	7.59	7.47	0.12		665	Cut	Tree throw		U
660	7.61		0.3		664	Fill	Fill of [661]		U
661	7.59	7.47	0.3		665	Cut	Natural depression		U
662	7.62		0.23		665	Fill	Fill of tree throw		U
663	7.62	7.39	0.23		665	Cut	Tree throw		U
664	7.61		0.37	115	665	Fill	Fill of tree throw		U
665	7.61	7.25	0.37	115	665	Cut	Tree throw		U
666								1	NAT
667								1	NAT

668	7.46		0.13	117	670	Fill	Fill of pit with burning	3	M
669			0.15	117		Fill	Burnt fill of pit	3	M
670			0.23	117	670	Cut	Cut of pit with burning	3	M
671			0.22	118		Fill	Fill of ditch		U
672			0.46	118		Fill	Fill of ditch		U
673			0.48	118		Cut	Re-cut of ditch		U
674			0.56	118		Fill	Slumping in ditch		U
675			0.36	118		Fill	Slumping in ditch		U
676			0.61	118		Fill	Fill of ditch		U
677			0.57	118		Fill	Fill of ditch		U
678	7.55	6.65	0.9		678	Cut	Cut of ditch		U
679			0.61	118		Cut	Re-cut of ditch		U
680			0.27	118		Fill	Fill of ditch		U
681	7.25		0.26	119		Fill	Fill of ditch	3	M
682	7.25	6.98	0.28	119	682	Cut	Cut of ditch	3	M
683	7.15		0.08	120	684	Fill	Fill of [684]		U

684	7.15	7.07	0.08	120	684	Cut	Cut of natural feature		U
685			0.25	114		Cut	Re-cut of ditch		U
686			0.27	114		Fill	Fill of ditch		U
687			0.27	114		Cut	Cut of ditch		U
688				121		Layer	Natural sandy clay	1	NAT
689				121		Layer	Natural clayey sand with pea gravel	1	NAT
690				112		Void	Re-cut of ditch		
700	7.97		0.08		701	Fill	Fill of posthole		U
701	7.97	7.89	0.08		701	Cut	Cut of posthole		U
702	7.86		0.07		703	Fill	Fill of posthole		U
703	7.86	7.79	0.07		703	Cut	Cut of posthole		U
704	8.07		0.38	150	705	Fill	Backfill of refuse pit	4	PM
705	8.07	7.67	0.38	150	705	Cut	Cut of refuse pit	4	PM
706	7.78		0.1		707	Fill	Fill of posthole		U

707	7.78	7.68	0.1		707	Cut	Cut of posthole		U
708	8.04		0.31			Fill	Fill of pit	4	PM
709	7.73		0.1			Fill	Fill of pit	4	PM
710	8.04	7.65	0.41		710	Cut	Cut of pit	4	PM
711	8.04		0.17			Fill	Fill of pit with juvenile cow skeleton	4	PM
712	8.02	7.85	0.17		712	Cut	Cut of pit with juvenile cow skeleton	4	PM
713	7.68		0.09		714	Fill	Fill of posthole		U
714	7.71	7.58	0.13		714	Cut	Cut of posthole		U
715			0.17			Fill	Fill of rectangular pit	4	PM
716			0.17			Cut	Small rectangular pit	4	PM
717	8.08	7.62		151	Pre Ex,718	Layer	Natural subsoil/brickearth layer	1	NAT
718	7.44	7.27	0.19	151	718	Cut	Cut of shallow ditch		U
719	7.46	7.42	0.19	151	718	Fill	Fill of shallow ditch		U

720	7.14	6.93	0.7	152		Natural	Natural gravel	1	NAT
721	7.19	7.13	0.3	152		Natural	Natural silty sand banding	1	NAT
722						Void			
723	6.84	6.44	0.2	152		Natural	Natural clay banding	1	NAT
724	8.03	7.96	0.53	153	725	Fill	Fill of pit containing fragment of horse skeleton	4	PM
725	8.03	7.52	0.53	153	725	Cut	Cut of pit 636/725	4	PM

APPENDIX 2: LITHICS ASSESSMENT

By Ella Egberts, February 2018

Introduction

Archaeological investigations at the above-mentioned site resulted in the recovery of quantities of struck flint and unworked burnt stone. The assemblage has been comprehensively catalogued by context and this includes further descriptive details of the material (see site archive). This report summarises the data in the catalogue; it quantifies and describes the material and presents a preliminary assessment and outline of its significance. No statistically based technological, typological or metrical analyses have been conducted and a more detailed examination may alter or amend any of the interpretations offered here.

Quantification

Context	Decortication flake	Decortication blade	Flake	Flake fragment	Blade-like flake	Blade	Blade fragment	Debitage <10mm	Core	Core shaping	Core rejuvenation	Retouched	Miscellaneous	Conchoidally fractured	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt: g)
Total	26	2	69	9	20	5	1	4	11	3	0	5	2	23	84	1603.3

Table 1: Quantification of the struck and burnt from 74 Crayford Road.

A total of 155 struck flints, 23 conchoidally shattered flint and 84 fragments (1.6kg) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from 74 Crayford Road. The largest concentration (N=55) of the struck flint was recovered from context [604]. With the exception of contexts [605], [619], and [631] all of the contexts contained only small numbers (<10) of struck flints. The largest concentration of unworked burnt flint (N=43, wt:g=342.9) was obtained from context [669] (Table 1).

Raw material

The struck flints are made from a variety of raw materials, mostly fine-grained dark grey translucent, light grey mottled flint, with some opaque and lighter grey, and black/brown translucent flint also used. Cortex is often present and ranges from relatively fresh to weathered nodular cortex. About a fifth of the struck flints are made on Bullhead Flint. This is found at the base of the Thanet Formation sedimentary bedrock which outcrops in the vicinity of the site (Aldiss 2012) and nodules of which can also be found incorporated in river gravels through fluvial processes. The nodular flint is typical of North Downs flint and is likely to have been derived from the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation, also present in the vicinity, and could have been gathered either

directly from outcrops or as nodules incorporated in the local terrace gravel deposits through fluvial erosion (BGS 2018).

Condition

With the exception of a few pieces, all of the struck flint is in chipped condition, suggesting some post-deposition movement.

Description

The worked flint assemblage obtained from 74 Crayford Road does not contain many distinctly diagnostic pieces. However, the majority of the struck flint consists of crudely knapped flakes with broad and thick striking platforms and expediently used cores; technological features that suggest a Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date. The presence of a possible piercer (context [604]) could also point to such a date. A few flakes, blade-like flakes and small blades are thin and well knapped, with prepared striking platforms or show other characteristics of blade-based production. The presence of such material might suggest activity at the site of an earlier date, namely Mesolithic to Early Neolithic. However, the absence of truly diagnostic pieces limits this interpretation. The possibly earlier material is derived from the same contexts as the later material and together with the chipped condition, it can be suggested that this assemblage is likely mixed.

Significance

Technological and typological characteristics of the struck flint from 74 Crayford Road indicates that flint working was being undertaken at the site during the Bronze Age and possibly Early Iron Age and a few pieces might even indicate earlier flint working at the site, during the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. The assemblage can be considered as large given the size of the areas investigated and although many pieces may have been residually deposited, it does indicate that the prehistoric flintworking was intensive and an important aspect of the occupation.

Recommendations

The struck flint assemblage has been comprehensively catalogued and no further analytical work is recommended. Nevertheless, it does demonstrate prehistoric activity at the site which further fieldwork could potentially elucidate. Should further work be considered, the assemblage reported here should be re-documented in conjunction with any additional flintwork following the completion of the archaeological programmes. From the point of view of the lithic material, any further fieldwork should focus on obtaining as large and closely contextually defined lithic assemblage as possible, in order to attempt to understand the nature, extent and chronology of any prehistoric lithic-based activities. Should sufficient quantities of lithic artefacts be procured from any future work, full metrical, typological and technological analysis may be warranted.

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APPENDIX 3: PREHISTORIC POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Berni Sudds, February 2018

A single sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered from site, weighing 6g. The sherd has a fine dark-grey to black body and inner surface, brown outer surface and contains moderate, medium coarse inclusions of calcined flint. The sherd is otherwise non-diagnostic and dating remains tentative, although the size range of flint inclusions and forming suggest a date from the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age to be most likely. The sherd is re-deposited in layer [604] and, although attesting to contemporary activity in the vicinity of site, can inform little on the nature of such in isolation. No further work is recommended.

APPENDIX 4: ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Eniko Hudak, February 2018

The excavations at 74 Crayford Road, Bexley (CYR17) produced a very small amount of Romano-British pottery totalling four fragments weighing 21g from contexts [604] and [625]. The pottery was fully quantified and catalogued using the standard measures of sherd count and weight. The assemblage was recorded using standard Museum of London fabric codes (Symonds 2002) into an MS Access database.

Context [604], in Phase 1 (excavation), yielded a very heavily abraded sherd of an Oxfordshire Red-Colour Coated necked bowl (Young 1977 type C75) dated to AD325-400 and a small abraded fragment of Black Burnished Style ware pottery dated to AD120-400. It is very likely that the fragments had been redeposited.

Context [625], the upper fill of small pit [628] in Phase 2, produced two joining and freshly broken (possibly post-recovery damage) fragments of an unsourced sandy grey ware. The surfaces of the sherd are oxidised in patches which could be the result of a firing issue, however, the fabric does show some similarities to the late Alice Holt Farnham Ware dated to AD250-400.

The material has no significance beyond dating. No further work is recommended on the assemblage and there is no need for a formal pottery report in publication, but reference should be made to the fragments in the relevant contexts.

References

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APPENDIX 5: POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Berni Sudds, February 2018

A small assemblage of post-Roman pottery was recovered from the three excavation phases, amounting to 27 sherds, representing an estimated 17 vessels (ENV) and weighing 531g. The pottery from the evaluation phase has been reported on previously (Fidler 2014). The most recent interventions produced post-Roman pottery of medieval and post-medieval date, collected from 9 contexts, all of which produced only a few sherds.

The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an Access database, by fabric, form and decoration. Although falling under the London Borough of Bexley the pottery was classified following the type series for Kent proposed by Cotter (2006), as this is more relevant to the assemblage recovered than the Museum of London type series. The forms were identified in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's guide to the classification of forms (MPRG 1998). The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV's) and weight. A summary of the pottery types and forms appears below in Table 1. A summary catalogue of the pottery by context with suggested spot dates appears in Table 2.

The pottery types

Code	Pottery type	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight	Forms
Medieval pottery						
EM35	North or West Kent shell - filled.	1050 - 1225	8	3	60	-
EM36	North or West Kent sandy and shell - tempered.	1100 - 1250	2	2	40	Jar
EM48	North or West Kent shell - filled fine sandy ware.	1100 - 1250	2	2	8	
M5	London-type ware	1080 - 1350	1	1	2	Jug
M38A	North or West Kent sandy.	1150 - 1400	2	1	43	Jug
M38B	North or West Kent fine - moderate sandy. 'Dartford rilled ware'	1225 - 1400	1	1	2	-
M100	Miscellaneous/ Unidentified ?English.	900 - 1500	1	1	9	-

Post-medieval pottery						
PM1	Red earthenware	1550 - 1800	4	2	250	Chamber pot
PM9B	English tin - glazed earthenware: blue painted only.	1575 - 1775	3	1	85	Ointment pot
PM1.5	Compact, fine sandy red earthenware.	1600 - 1775	1	1	26	-
PM32B	Red "Basaltes": Staffordshire-type.	1740 - 1780	1	1	3	Teapot
LPM2	Fine red earthenware	1825 - 1900	1	1	3	Flowerpot

Table 1: Pottery types. SC = Sherd count; ENV = Estimated number of vessels; Weight in grams.

Distribution

The distribution of the pottery by context is summarised below in Table 2, with the date range of the latest pottery recovered and a suggested spot date. The majority of feature assemblages are small and with abraded, the pottery is primarily dispersed across ditch and pit fills. Much of the small assemblage recovered is comprised of early medieval shell-tempered wares, including 8 sherds from 3 vessels in pit fill [669] (EM35), representing the earliest dated post-Roman group (c. AD 1050 to 1225). North and West Kent sand and shell-tempered wares (EM36; EM48) were recovered from ditch fill [602], dating to the 12th or early 13th century, and also from the basal fill of ditch [611], but in addition to a sherd of London-type ware (M5) with applied strip decoration that suggest the material is unlikely to have been deposited until after c. AD1180. The upper fill of the ditch contained a sherd of North or West Kent fine to moderate sandy ware (M38B 'Dartford rilled ware'), indicating the feature was not finally filled in until after c. AD 1225. A North or West Kent sandy ware (M38A) jug handle with stabbed decoration was also recovered from pit fill [708], although was heavily abraded and residual, occurring alongside a sherd from a 19th century flowerpot. As observed to the east in Dartford the North or West Kent sandy ware is similar in appearance to Limsfield ware, but although part of a similar tradition, was likely made at different production centres, possibly in the Medway or along the south bank of the Thames between Dartford and Rochester (Blinkhorn 2015; Blackmore and Pearce 2010, 215).

The subsoil ([601]) included an unsourced distinctive hard, fine buff coloured vessel with external spots of green glaze. The body is virtually untempered, with the exception of sparse calcareous inclusions, perhaps indicating a Wealden source and late medieval date. A similar vessel was identified to the west of site at Crayford Town Hall (Barber 2011). The post-medieval pottery includes an 18th century group from pit fill [704] with an English tin-glazed ware pharmaceutical storage jar decorated with blue bands and a red stoneware teapot with sprig-moulded decoration. The fill of pit [636] ([635]=[724]) produced two red earthenware vessels including an 18th or possibly early 19th century chamber pot.

Context	SC	ENV	Weight	Fabric and form	Latest dated pottery		Context considered date
601 (Subsoil)	2	2	13	EM48; M100	1100	1600	1100 - 1600
602 (Ditch fill)	2	2	40	EM36 (Jar); EM48	1100	1250	1100 - 1250
610 (Ditch fill)	1	1	2	M38B	1225	1400	1225 - 1400
615 (Ditch fill)	2	2	6	EM36; M5 (Jug)	1180	1250	1180 - 1250
635 (Pit fill)	1	1	10	PM1	1550	1900	1700 - 1850
669 (Pit fill)	8	3	60	EM35	1050	1225	1050 - 1225
704 (Pit fill)	4	2	88	PM9B (Storage jar); PM32B (Teapot)	1740	1780	1740 - 1780
708 (Pit fill)	3	2	46	M38A (Jug); LPM2 (Flowerpot)	1825	1900	1825 - 1900
724 (Pit fill)	4	2	266	PM1 (Chamber pot); PM1.5	1600	1775	1700 - 1850

Table 2: Pottery by context. SC = Sherd count; ENV = Estimated number of vessels; Weight in grams.

Significance of the assemblage and recommendations for further work

The range and composition of the assemblage is similar to that observed on other contemporary sites in the vicinity of site (Barber 2011; Cotter 2011; Jarrett 2017; Blinkhorn 2015). With the exception of the post-medieval material from [704] and [635]/[724], including vessels with re-constructable semi-complete or complete profiles, and the small group of early medieval pottery from pit fill [669], the pottery is fragmentary and demonstrates varying degrees of abrasion indicative of re-deposition. Indeed, the small size of the assemblage would suggest the site remained peripheral to occupation until the later post-medieval period. As such, the primary significance of the assemblage is local, in providing dating evidence for the features from which it was recovered, or for contemporary activity in the vicinity. No further analysis is recommended.

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APPENDIX 6: BUILDING MATERIALS ASSESSMENT

By Amparo Valcarcel, February 2018

Building Materials Spot Dates

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
601	3026; 2271; 2586	Late Roman tile; medieval/post medieval peg tiles	7	1180	1800	140	300	1180-1800	No mortar
602	3102; 2271; 2586; 2587	Abraded daub; medieval/post medieval peg tiles	7	1180	1800	1500 BC	1666	1240-1800	No mortar
604	3102	Abraded daub	1	1500BC	1666	1500 BC	1666	1500BC-1666	No mortar
610	2586	Medieval/ post medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1800	No mortar
618	3026; 2586	Late Roman tile; medieval/post medieval peg tile	4	140	1800	1180	1800	1180-1800	No mortar
619	2587; 2271; 3033; 2276	Medieval and post medieval unglazed peg tile; post medieval bricks	4	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
623	3102	Abraded daub	1	1500BC	1666	1500 BC	1666	1500BC-1666	No mortar
633	2586; 2271	Medieval/Post medieval peg tiles	3	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1800	No mortar
669	3102	Abraded daub	2	1500BC	1666	1500 BC	1666	1500BC-1666	No mortar

681	2587	Medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1240	1450	1240	1450	1240-1450	No mortar
704	2276	Post medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
708	3102; 3026; 2586; pmdb	Abraded daub; late Roman tile; medieval/post medieval peg tile; post medieval local sandy brick	6	1500BC	1666	1450	1900	1700-1850	1700-1850
724	3056; 2586; 2276	Roman silty tile; Medieval/post medieval unglazed peg tile	4	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar

Review

The small assemblage (42 fragments, 2.42 kg) consists mainly of pieces of fragmentary and abraded medieval and post medieval building material (bricks, peg tiles) and less quantities of Roman material.

Unworked slightly abraded daub from [602][604][623][669] and [708], attests to the presence of a timber framed wattle and daub construction in the vicinity.

Late Roman fabrics 3022 and 3056 were found in small abraded fragments. Probably these examples are dumped material from the Roman settlement around Roman Watling Street.

The medieval roof tile recovered was fragmentary, and most probably represents either dumped material, or residual demolition material. The fabrics are the iron oxide 2586 and 2587, and the thin sandy and iron oxide 2271. Peg tiles belonging to the very common sandy red fabric 2276, dominate the post medieval roofing tile assemblage.

Two different sandy red brick fabrics were identified: the fine sandy 3033 type and a local sandy fabric, very poorly made (pmdb). Bricks made of 3033 were manufactured for city use from local brick clay

between 1450 and 1700. However, the 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.) Brick from [708] is reused and bonded with 18th and 19th century mortar. The presence of this brick shows a phase of redevelopment at the mid of 19th century and probably earlier.

The building material assemblage reflects the post medieval development of this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest. Just a few abraded late Roman examples show an early settlement nearby. No further work recommended.

APPENDIX 7: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, February 2018

A single plain clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from context [618]. The stem is thick with a fine-medium sized bore and broadly dated to the end 17th- early 18th century. The stem has no significance, its only potential is to broadly date the context it was recovered from and there are no recommendations for further work on the material.

APPENDIX 8: GLASS ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, February 2018

Introduction

The glass is recorded as a small sized assemblage dating only to the end of the 18th-19th century. All of the eleven fragments of glass (representing five vessels and weighing 599g, none of which is unstratified) are in a very good condition and the only form represented is wine bottles. The majority of these vessels appear to have been discarded soon after the items were broken and deposited under secondary circumstances. The glass occurs in two contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. The material was recorded in an Excel spread sheet and is discussed as an index.

Index

Context [704], spot date: c. 1740–1850

English wine bottle, free-blown, olive green soda glass, two fragments, 1 ENV, 189g. Base with a rounded kick, thick walled. Possibly a mallet-type. 18th century

English wine bottle, free-blown, dark green soda glass, one fragments, 1 ENV, 4g. Shoulder, possibly a cylindrical wine bottle. C. 1740 onwards

Early-type cylindrical English wine bottle, free-blown, olive green soda glass, two fragments, 1 ENV, 112g. Wall and slightly splayed base fragments. The underside of the base is kicked. C. 1740–1850

Early-type cylindrical English wine bottle, free-blown, olive green high-lime low alkali glass, one fragment, 1 ENV, 147g. Rim with a string finish dated c. 1800–1810 (Dumbrell 1992, 38), cigar shaped neck, rounded shoulder.

Context [724], spot date: c. 1820–1900

Late-type cylindrical English wine bottle, moulded, dark olive green high-lime low alkali glass, three fragments, 1 ENV, 147g. Base with a rounded kick, straight-sided wall and a shoulder fragment. C. 1820–1900

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass has no significance at a local level as it occurs in small groups and was found as common place wine bottle fragments, which are frequently recovered from post-medieval archaeological sites in the London area. The glassware has little meaning, except to indicate that wine was consumed on the study area. The only potential of the glass is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage and as the material has been fully recorded, it can therefore be discarded. A photographic record of the wine bottles would be a useful addition to the archive.

Reference

Dumbrell, R. 1992. *Understanding Antique wine bottles*. Suffolk: Antique Collectors Club.

APPENDIX 9: METAL AND SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

Mårit Gaimster

In total, seventeen metal and small finds were recovered from the excavations; they are listed in the table below. The majority of finds came from post-medieval Phase 4, with the remainder from medieval contexts.

Phase 3: Medieval

Four iron objects were retrieved from this phase; three are incomplete and heavily corroded nails. A fourth object is provided by the remains of an iron chain in the form of a corroded lump of chain links. A further iron nail, associated with medieval pottery, was recovered from subsoil [601].

Phase 4: Post-Medieval

This phase produced twelve finds, five of which were incomplete and corroded iron nails. However, a handful of non-ferrous objects were also retrieved. They include two complete plain livery or blazer buttons of pewter (SF 151–52) from the fill of pit [705], where they were associated with pottery dating from 1740–1780. The buttons have a raised cone at the back, into which the fastening loop is lodged, a characteristic feature of buttons of this period (cf. Noël Hume 1969, 90 and fig. 23 Type 8). A heavily worn and illegible copper-alloy coin from the same context is likely a halfpenny of the same period (SF 150). The fill of pit [710] contained a tall and fine copper-alloy thimble (SF 153) and the remains of a square or rectangular mount of copper-alloy, possibly a vessel repair patch (SF 154; cf. Egan 2005, 101 and fig. 87). These objects were associated with 19th-century pottery. The fragment of a curved copper-alloy mount or binding (SF155), finally, came from the fill of pit [716]

Significance and recommendations for further work

Metal and small finds potentially provide key elements of domestic material culture and activities related to the investigated site. For later post-medieval periods, this element of the finds has often been neglected, something that has now begun to be addressed (cf. Crewe 2012; License 2015). At 74 Crayford Road, a handful of finds, in the form of small dress accessories and household objects, provide some information on the inhabitants on site and domestic surroundings during the 18th and 19th centuries. No further work is recommended for these objects; however, should the site be taken to publication, they should be included with further references and social contexts as necessary. For archival purposes, and to enable full identification, it is suggested the iron chain links from medieval context [602] are x-rayed. The nails and other undiagnostic iron objects can be discarded.

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context	SF	Phase	description	pot date	recommendations
601		subsoil	Iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded	1100-1600	discard
602		Ph 3	Iron chain links; heavily corroded lump and one separate oval link; L 75mm; W 30mm	1100-1250	x-ray
		Ph 3	Iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded	1100-1250	discard
610		Ph 3	Iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded	1225-1400	discard
635		Ph 4; same as 724	Iron strap/binding; heavily corroded; W 25mm; L 310mm+	1700-1850	discard
681		Ph 3	Iron nail; complete but heavily corroded; L 135mm	n/a	discard
704	150	Ph 4	Copper-alloy coin; heavily worn and illegible; diam. 26mm; probably a halfpenny	1740-1780	
	151	Ph 4	Pewter livery/blazer button; plain with loop seated in raised dome; diam. 16mm	1740-1780	
	152	Ph 4	Pewter livery/blazer button; plain with loop seated in raised dome; diam. 16mm	1740-1780	
		Ph 4	Iron nails; two incomplete and heavily corroded	1740-1780	discard

708	153	Ph 4	Copper-alloy thimble; complete tall form with rim and ?plain top; ht. 22mm; diam. 13mm	1825-1900	
	154	Ph 4	Copper-alloy mount or vessel repair patch; square or rectangular with three holes for fixing present, two with <i>in-situ</i> copper-alloy rivets: W 55mm+; L 55mm+	1825-1900	
		Ph 4	Iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded	1825-1900	discard
715	155	Ph 4	Copper-alloy edge mount; incomplete with U-shaped profile; fragment only with no holes for fixing; W 9mm; L 80mm+ for edging	n/a	
724		Ph 4	Iron nails; two incomplete and heavily corroded	1700-1850	discard

APPENDIX 10: BONE ASSESSMENT

Kevin Rielly, February 2018

Introduction

The site is located close to Crayford Town Centre on the south side of the Crayford Road (A207). It is bordered to the south by the Dartford Loop train line and the area under investigation covers approximately 1800m². There were three phases of excavation, Phases 1 and 2 forming a contiguous open area on the eastern side of the investigation area (Phase 1 in the southern half and Phase 2 to the north) and then Phase 3 formed another open area, somewhat smaller, to the west. These incursions uncovered evidence for possible Roman activity, a ditch running parallel to the Crayford Road, this formerly part of the Roman road known as Watling Street. In addition there appear to be medieval ditches to the south east (Phase 1 excavation) and otherwise a general distribution of post-medieval features, the dating evidence indicating deposition from the later 18th century. Of interest regarding the animal bones was the recovery of 3 articulated cattle skeletons (two in Phase 1 and the other in the Phase 3 excavation) as well as the partial remains of a large horse (also in Phase 3). Dating evidence was unavailable for the majority of these deposits, however, it seems likely that all date no earlier than the 19th century.

Methodology

All the bones were recorded by noting species and skeletal part, accompanied by notes taken regarding their size and any pathological or man-made modifications. Bone counts were limited to the minimum number of parts regarding the articulations, thus for example counting the number of rib proximal ends rather than the total number of rib fragments. Ages mentioned in this report are after Schmid (1972, 75) while shoulder heights are calculated according to the factors described in Harcourt (1974) and von den Driesch and Boessneck (1974) referring to dogs and then cattle and equids respectively.

Description of faunal assemblage by excavation phase

The site provided a hand collected total of 184 bones, these mainly taken from just three deposits, comprising cattle skeletons from the fill (621) of pit [622] (93 bones), fill (633) of pit [634] (13 bones) and fill (711) of pit [712] (47 bones). In addition the scapula of a veal aged cattle scapula was found in (633). The remaining bones were taken from the fill (724) of pit [725], incorporating a partial equid articulation as well as a partial pig skeleton; and finally from subsoil deposit (601) with a relatively complete young adult cattle skull and from (602) the fill of the medieval ditch [603] with a cattle-sized long bone fragment (calcined) (these in Phase 1); plus a fused dog distal tibia from the fill (635) of pit [636] and then 6 cattle-sized long bone pieces (5 burnt) from the fill (669) of pit [670] (these two in

Phase 2; and the fills of two pits, (704) cut [705] and (708) cut [710] (both in the Phase 3 excavations) with 4 an equid patella, 2 sheep/goat tibias and a cattle-size rib) and 3 bones (a cattle metacarpus and phalange and a dog tibia) respectively. Dating was rather limited amongst the articulations, with finds restricted to the fill (724) providing a date between 1700 and 1850. However, most of the smaller collections were dated, thus:- Phase 1 – 1100-1600 for (601), 1100-1250 for (603); Phase 2 – 1550-1900 for (635) and 1050-1225 for (669); and Phase 3 - 1740-1780 for (704) and 1825 to 1900 for (708). All the bones throughout these deposits, with a few exceptions (see below) were well preserved (barring some slight root etching) and no collection showed more than low to moderate fragmentation.

There follows a brief description of each of the articulations starting with the contents of (621) and see Table 1. This skeleton is the most complete of those represented, with most parts of the fore and hindlimbs as well as several vertebrae and ribs. There were no signs of butchery and it can be suggested that the absence of the head is probably related to post deposition truncation. Several bones show a degree of charring, including several thoracic vertebrae and associated rib proximal ends, as well as the lateral parts of the left scapula, pelvis and proximal femur. It can be suggested that attempts were made to burn the carcass, either prior to deposition or perhaps in situ. Areas of the skeleton with charring tend to be very poorly preserved. Various aspects of the skeleton suggest this animal was female (from the pelvis), that the age of death was between 2 and 4 years (fusion of the limb bones) and that it stood about 128cm at the shoulder (using the metatarsus). Finally, a swelling at the medial/anterior part of the metatarsus midshaft suggests the effects of a traumatic injury, the spongy bone formation suggestive of ongoing infection.

The (633) skeleton may also be female, based on the shape of the horncores (these were broken off at the base, so a firmer identification is not possible) after Armitage (1982), while this animal is clearly adult, probably in excess of 5 years of age. Again, it can be assumed that this carcass was originally deposited whole and that truncation occurred at some later date. The youngest cattle skeleton, from (711), was similarly truncated, with only the axial part of the carcass surviving. The unfused pelvis acetabulum (pelvic joint) suggests an age up to about 6 months.

The equid articulation probably represents a redeposited part of a dismembered carcass, possibly by scavengers though no gnawing marks are in evidence. It is clearly from a large individual, the length of the tibia at 400mm and the lateral length of 361mm indicating a shoulder height of 157.3cm. This animal could have been used for riding purposes or possibly for traction purposes. The pig bones accompanying the horse represent the remains of a 1st year animal, the pairing of parts and the lack of butchery suggesting, as with the other skeletons, that this animal may also have been deposited as a whole carcass, again heavily truncated or, perhaps similar to the horse, buried following some dispersal of body parts.

Context:	621	633	711	724	724
Cut:	622	634	712	725	725
Species:	C	C	C	E	P
Skeletal part					
Skull		1			
Mandible		2			
Atlas		1			
Axis		1	1		
Cervical v		4	4		
Thoracic v	10	3	13		
Ribs	17		25		
Lumbar v	7		1		
Sacrum	1		1		
Caudal v	4				
Sternum	6				
Scapula	2	1			
Radius	1				
Ulna	2				
Carpals	6				
Metacarpus	1				
Pelvis	2		2		2

Femur	2				2
Patella	2				
Tibia	2			1	2
Fibula					1
Tarsals	10			4	
Metatarsus	2				
Splint bone				1	
Phalanges	14				

Table 1. A description of the articulations detailing the skeletal part distribution, where C is cattle, E is equid, P is pig and v is vertebrae.

Finally, amongst the few non articulating bones, there is further evidence for probable veal usage - a juvenile cattle metacarpus from (708), as well as for large horses – a patella from (704) with a length of 86.2mm. Of particular interest, however, is a complete dog tibia from (708) which is notably small and gracile (length of 74.2mm and a shaft width of 5.3mm). This may represent a variety of small dogs which were used in 19th century England. It may for example have been a 'turnspit' dog, an animal bred for its size and strength dating back to at least the 16th century. These were used to turn spits (see Figure 1), a practice continuing well into the 19th century before the invention of cheap mechanical spit turning machines eventually caused the extinction of this 'breed' (taken from <http://www.kitchensisters.org/hidden-kitchens/turnspit-dogs/>). However, the gracility of this dog may in fact suggest it was a Chihuahua, a 'breed' imported from Mexico and perhaps dating no earlier than the late 19th century in Britain. A dog show in Regents Park dating to 1897 is generally thought to be the first public show of this breed in this country (Payne 2009, 26).

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

While there are undoubtedly a number of interesting aspects, the absence of clear dating for all but a few of the bone-bearing deposits, does tend to limit the potential value of these collections. However, it can be suggested that these are all likely to be later post-medieval in date. The deposition of whole cattle carcasses is indicative of disease, this undoubtedly corroborated by the attempt to burn the animal represented in pit [622]. It is known that rinderpest was a major problem to cattle farmers in the 19th century, with attempts to control this disease including the culling and burial of infected animals, dating back to the early 18th century (Broad 1983, 104). Various diseases affecting pigs were equally rampant.

It can be proposed that the information detailed in this report, with one small exception, is sufficient for the major part of this collection and that no further archaeozoological work is required. The exception refers to the small dog, which is deserving of further attention, essentially aiming to provide evidence concerning the type of dog represented. In contrast, it is recommended, essentially due to the poor dating, that the rest of the bones be discarded.

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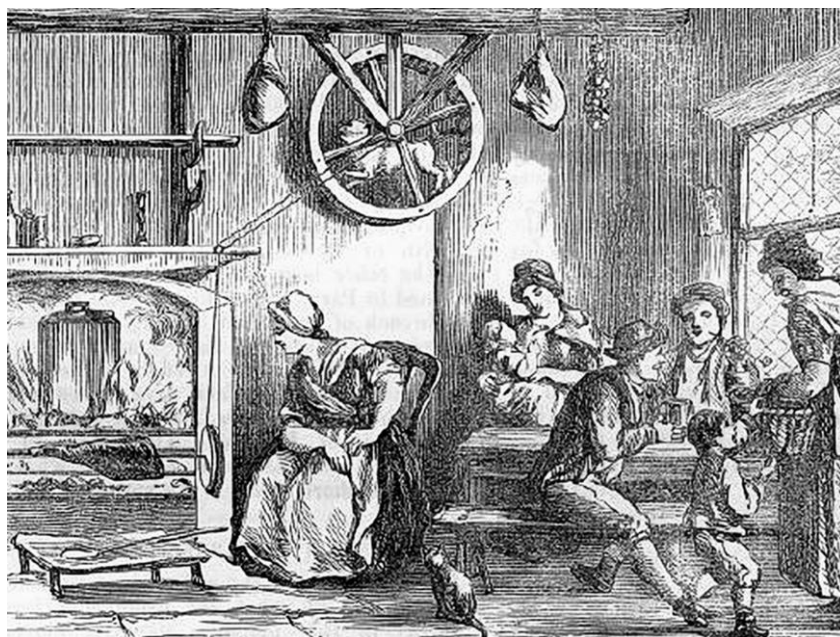


Figure 1. An illustration of a kitchen c1860 showing a 'turnspit' dog taken from Robert Chambers Book of Days (1869)

APPENDIX 11: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-309319

Project details

Project name	74 Crayford Road, Crayford, Bexley: Strip, Map and Record
Short description of the project	A strip, map and record excavation was conducted between 2nd and 12th of October 2017, 24th of October and 3rd of November 2017, and 22nd and 31st of January 2018 on land at 74 Crayford Road, Crayford, London Borough of Bexley. This revealed a number of cut features, dating from the Roman period to the 19th century. The site was primarily agricultural in nature, with buildings constructed on the site during the post-medieval period. The earliest feature recorded was a single Roman pit. Medieval features included several field boundaries and a pit. Post-medieval features included a rubbish pit and a number of pits which contained animal burials. The post-medieval structures identified in a previous evaluation were not found in this investigation.
Project dates	Start: 02-11-2017 End: 31-01-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CYR17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	METAL Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BEXLEY BEXLEY 74 Crayford Road
Postcode	DA1 4AU
Study area	1209 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 51815 74560 51.449129848549 0.185032862929 51 26 56 N 000 11 06 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 6.2m Max: 7.68m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project brief originator Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service

Project design originator Zbigniew Pozorski

Project director/manager Zbigniew Pozorski

Project supervisor Wayne Perkins

Type of sponsor/funding body Housing Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Ash Properties Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Archive ID CYR17

Physical Contents "Glass","Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive ID CYR17

Digital Contents "Ceramics","Glass","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Media available "Spreadsheets","Text"

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Archive ID CYR17

Paper Contents "Ceramics","Glass","Stratigraphic"

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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