ST DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE JUBILEE SPORTS GROUND, CANADIAN AVENUE, CATFORD, LONDON SE6 4SW.
NEW HOCKEY PITCH

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM COUNCIL

SITE CODE: SDC18

MARCH 2018

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

St Dunstan's College Jubilee Sports Ground, Canadian Avenue, Catford, London SE6 4SW. New Hockey pitch.

Type of project

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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SITE CODE:	**SDC18**
LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:	**LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM**
CENTRAL NGR:	**TQ 537418 173221**
PLANNING REFERENCE:	**DC/17/103134**
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CONTENTS

1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) at St. Dunstan's College Jubilee Sports Ground, Catford, London SE6 4SW. The local planning authority is London Borough of Lewisham Council and the site's National Grid Reference is TQ 537418 173221 (Figure 1).

1.2 The archaeological evaluation was conducted between 12th and 15th March 2018 prior to the commencement of the development on the site. The evaluation was commissioned in relation to an archaeological planning condition (condition 3) attached to the planning permission granted on 1st December 2017 for re-organisation of playing fields and parking facilities comprising of a reduction in the number of astro football pitches from 11 to 7; resurfacing of the retained pitches and provision of floodlighting and fencing; construction of an artificial turf hockey/football pitch with associated floodlighting, fencing, paving and landscaping; re-levelling of existing part-playing field area; reconfiguration of car park to include mini-bus and cycle parking and associated lighting and other related works (revised application amending planning permission DC/16/098922 granted 28 July 2017) (London Borough of Lewisham Council Planning Ref. DC/17/103134).

1.3 PCA were instructed by AMR Consult Ltd on behalf of their contractor Aggregate Industries Ltd (Spadeoak) to implement an archaeological evaluation of the site comprising excavation of four trenches. The evaluation methodology was presented in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Chard 2018) prepared by Oxford Archaeology which was approved by Mark Stevenson of Historic England Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) who advise LB Lewisham Council on archaeological matters.

1.4 The evaluation recorded natural gravels in Trenches 1 and 2 and clay in Trenches 3 and 4. Trench 1 contained undated linear feature cutting into the gravels and which terminated within the trench. In Trench 4 a sandy gravel deposit containing 19th century materials was present above the clay. Overlying the entire area was a layer of made ground. The sequence was sealed a turf.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by PCA at St. Dunstan's College Jubilee Sports Ground, Catford, London SE6 4SW (National Grid Reference TQ 537418 173221) in March 2018. The site consists of open playing fields with marked and unmarked grass pitches located between Canadian Avenue, Catford Road and railway tracks to the south of Catford and Catford Bridge stations (Figure 1).

2.2 The evaluation methodology was presented in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Chard 2018) prepared by Oxford Archaeology which was approved by Mark Stevenson of Historic England Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) who advise LB Lewisham Council on archaeological matters.

2.3 The project was commissioned by AMR Consult Ltd on behalf of their contractor Aggregate Industries UK Ltd and the fieldwork was carried out between 12th and 15th March 2018. The evaluation was managed by Zbigniew Pozorski (PCA) and supervised by Chloe Sinclair (PCA). The project was monitored by Mark Stevenson of Historic England GLAAS.

2.4 The site is situated within an area of Archaeological Priority (APA 6 Lewisham and Catford/Rushey Green), a Conservation Area and is classed as a Metropolitan Open Space. It had a potential for prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains. It also had a potential to contain features associated with the 19th century Catford Bridge Mill or White House Farm.

2.5 The planned evaluation entailed the excavation of 4 trenches each measuring 30m x 2m located in the southern part of the site within proposed new hockey pitch (Figure 2). The trenches were excavated stratigraphically to the top of the underlying geology of the site.

2.6 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:

- The Written Scheme of Investigation for this project (Chard 2018)
- Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: *Standards for Archaeological Work* (HE GLAAS 2015)
- *'Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation'* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists CIfA 2014).
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) Historic England 2016).

2.7 The site was assigned the code SDC18, issued by the Museum of London.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 The full planning background for this site is detailed in the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment prepared by Oxford Archaeology (Smith 2016).

3.2 Planning permission has been granted on 1st December 2017 for the re-organisation of playing fields and parking facilities comprising of a reduction in the number of astro football pitches from 11 to 7; resurfacing of the retained pitches and provision of floodlighting and fencing; construction of an artificial turf hockey/football pitch with associated floodlighting, fencing, paving and landscaping; re-levelling of existing part-playing field area; reconfiguration of car park to include mini-bus and cycle parking and associated lighting and other related works (revised application amending planning permission DC/16/098922 granted 28 July 2017) (London Borough of Lewisham Council Planning Ref. DC/17/103134).

3.3 The planning permission included archaeological condition (3) requesting archaeological investigation on the site. The wording of the archaeological planning condition reads:

A) No development other than demolition to existing ground level shall commence on site until each of the following have been complied with:

i) the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, which has first been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority and a report on that evaluation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing;

ii) the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation 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) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post site work assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part A above, and the provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: To ensure adequate access for archaeological investigations in compliance with Policies 15 High quality design for Lewisham and 16 Conservation areas, heritage assets and the historic environment of the Core Strategy (June 2011) and Policy 7.8 of the London Plan (July 2011).

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The site is located on bedrock comprising of the London Clay formation, consisting of clay and silt that was formed 34-56 million years ago. The site is located on superficial deposits of Kempton Park Gravel Formation, Pleistocene sand and gravel formed up to 2 million years ago; this is overlain by the more recent alluvial layers formed as a result of the flooding from previous palaeochannels and the current River Ravensbourne (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk).

4.2 Topography

4.3 The site is located on a relatively flat area of ground just to the east of the River Ravensbourne and lies 50m south-east of Catford train Station (Figure 1). The site is bounded to the east by Canadian Avenue and to south by Fordmill Road with residential houses beyond. To the west the site is bounded by two railway lines, one runs north south and leads to Catford Bridge, the other loops from south to north and leads to Catford Station 120m north west of the north west corner of the site. To the north the site is bounded by the A205 (South Circular Road). The site is currently a sports ground for St Dunstan's College, located 250m west of the north west corner of site. A sports pavilion building (later 20th century) is located to the north west of the site.

4.4 The area of the evaluation is located in the southern part of the site at *c*.16m OD on a slight valley slope of the River Ravensbourne which flows north to the Thames.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The detailed background to the site and its surroundings is provided within a desk-based assessment prepared by Oxford Archaeology (Smith 2016). In summary:

5.2 Archaeological and historical evidence has demonstrated that the site contains the possibility of a moderate potential for finds and features dated from the Prehistoric period, an uncertain possibility of Roman remains, and a moderate possibility of remains from the Early Medieval and Later Medieval period. Of particular potential significance is the possibility of Early Medieval and Later Medieval watermills and associated features relating to the Ravensbourne River the west of the site. The site contains a low potential for Post Medieval features of significance, although if remains were found of the 19th century Catford Bridge Mill or White House Farm were found this may be of local significance. However, there have been no archaeological investigations within 200m of the site so the potential of the site for archaeological remains is not known.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

6.1 The aims of the evaluation as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Chard 2018) are as follows:

- To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive.
- To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains.
- To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means.
- To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.
- To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.
- To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.
- To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.
- To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status utility and social activity.
- To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

6.2 Specific aim of the project was to establish the presence or absence of alluvial deposits associated with the River Ravensbourne that might be masking archaeological features.

6.3 The purpose of the archaeological evaluation was to investigate and record the potential archaeological deposits which might have survived within the study site. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and the CIfA.

6.4 The proposed methodology of the archaeological evaluation was detailed in the site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Chard 2018).

6.5 The excavation of the trenches was undertaken using a 8 tonne 360° mechanical excavator provided by the client. The mechanical excavator used a toothless ditching bucket to remove modern overburden onto the potential archaeological horizons under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until either significant archaeological strata were found or natural ground exposed. All machining was monitored by the archaeologist, checked for archaeological deposits and features through the made ground and subsoil and onto the natural geology.

6.6 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual and presented in PCA's Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.

6.7 Where possible trenches were hand cleaned, before being hand planned, or surveyed at a scale of 1:20 and sections drawn at a scale of 1:10. The deposits that they contained were recorded on *pro forma* context sheets.

6.8 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation, comprising digital photographs.

6.9 The trenches were located after excavation by a PCA surveyor using a GPS (Global Positioning System) device. The levels above OD were also recorded.

Trench	Length (m)	Width (m)	Maximum Depth (m BGL)	Height at Base (m OD)
1	30.00	2.00	0.73	15.93
2	30.00	2.00	0.65	16.13
3	30.00	2.00	0.94	15.30
4	30.00	2.00	1.16	15.36

6.10 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the site code SDC18 issued by Museum of London prior to the work commencement.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

7.1.1 The natural deposits of this area generally are formed of superficial deposits of Kempton Park Gravel Formation consisting Pleistocene sand and gravel, present over London Clay.

7.1.2 The gravel was recorded in Trench 1 at a height 16.01m OD to 15.93m OD sloping towards the south (Plate 1). A sondage in the southern end of Trench 1 recorded the natural gravel continuing to a depth of 15.08m OD where an orange sandy clay layer was encountered. Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of 16.13m OD where Kempton park gravel with light yellowish grey sandy patches was recorded (Plate 2).

7.1.3 In Trench 3 a firm mottled bluish yellow natural clay layer [6] was recorded at a depth of 15.30m OD across the base of the trench (Plate 3). In Trench 4 the natural clay [8] (Plate 5) was present at level which only varied by 0.01m across the trench, being 15.36m OD in the south-west to 15.37m OD in the north-east.

7.2 Phase 2: Post-medieval

7.2.1 Although two fragments of Roman (1st – 2nd century) tiles were retrieved during the evaluation from layer [16] and from possible pit [18] in Trench 4, both are thought to have been residual in . Assuming the sherd have not been residual, the pit could date to 1st – 2nd century.

7.2.2 Overlying the natural gravel was a layer of made ground [1] and it was 0.40m thick. This layer extended beyond the limits of excavation and is likely to form part of the same deposit as [3], [5], and [7], recorded within Trenches 2, 3 and 4, respectively. The made ground contained a single mid-19th century pottery fragment and post-medieval peg tile fragment.

7.2.3 Within Trench 1 the terminus and 0.50m section of a linear feature [13] cut into the natural gravel and orientated east/west was hand excavated in the southern portion of trench one, producing no finds (Figure 4).

7.2.4 In Trench 2 overlaying the gravel was a 0.10m layer of made ground [3]. A single fragment of mid to late 19th century pottery was recovered from intersection between the made ground and natural gravel.

7.2.5 In Trench 4 the natural geology was overlain by [14], a mixed gravel deposit containing 19th century materials. This deposit was 0.31m thick and capped two cut features [11] and [18], recorded only in section.

7.2.6 Two features in Trench 4, [11] and [18], were cut into the natural clay. Only their profiles were recorded in a section (Figure 5; Plate 6). Probably linear [11] was most likely a drain. A single fragment of Roman tile was recovered from [17], a sole fill of [18]. A layer of sand [16] was also recorded in the southern portion of Trench 4 over the natural clay and it was 0.25m thick. A single fragment of Roman tile, a piece of 18th – 19th century bottle and 18th century pottery sherds were retrieved from the layer. Fragments of animal bone were also recovered from the sand.

7.2.7 Overlaying [14] in Trench 4 and in places also natural deposits was a 0.20m thick layer of made ground [7]. Fragments of 17th century clay tobacco pipes and early to mid-20th century glass were recovered from the made ground [7].

7.3 Phase 3: Modern

7.3.1 The entire are of the site was sealed by modern subsoil and topsoil associated with a creation of the sports grounds. In Trench 3 the natural clay was truncated by five modern drainage pipes, capped by yellow gravel [23], light grey clay [22], and loose yellow sandy gravel [20] above. All three are thought to have been levelling layers.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The results of the evaluation were somewhat limited with archaeological features of interest including one undated ditch terminus and a pit likely of post-medieval origin although containing a single fragment of Roman tile. No conclusive evidence of use of the site for agricultural purpose or other form of occupation was found.

8.2 In response to the specific research question for the project (Section 6.2) no evidence of alluvial deposits sealing archaeological remains was found. Test excavation within the trenches showed clay to continue to at least 1.50m BGL. Natural gravel consistent with the Kempton Park gravel formation was observed within two trenches whilst the other two contained natural clay.

8.3 No indication of medieval and post-medieval use of the site in association with water mills have been recorded.

8.4 The investigation demonstrated that the site has been a subject to 19th century works which possibly levelled parts of the area and removed potentially present archaeological deposits. Those works may have been in relation to railway construction to the immediate west of the site.

8.5 The 19th century deposits were sealed by modern 20th century layers related to arrangement of sports fields and their maintenance.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Baptiste Mercier of AMR Consult Ltd and Dave Richardson of Aggregate Industries UK Ltd (Spadeoak) for commissioning the project. We would also like to thank the Mark Stevenson of Historic England GLAAS for help and guidance.

9.2 The project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology by Zbigniew Pozorski. The archaeological evaluation was supervised and written-up by Chloe Sinclair. The illustrations were prepared by Mick Steel.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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PLATES

Plate 1. Trench 1, looking south. Natural gravels [2]

Plate 2. Trench 2, looking north. Natural gravels [4]

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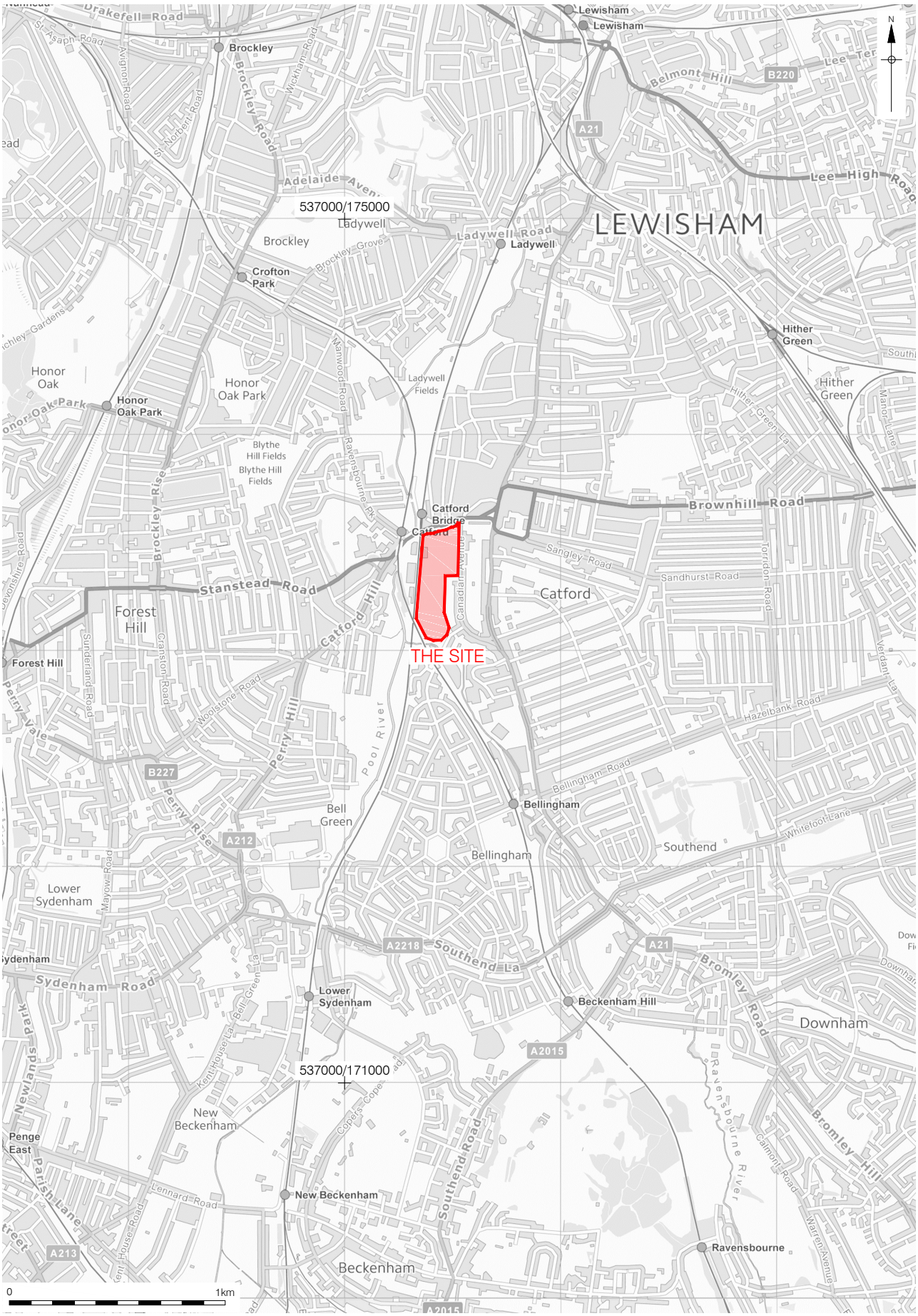
Plate 3. Trench 3, looking east. Natural clay [6]

Plate 4. Trench 3, Section 5, looking north. Made ground [19], [20], over levelling layers [21], [22] natural clay/made ground interface [23]

Plate 5. Trench 4, looking south. Natural clay [8]

Plate 6. Trench 4, Section 3, looking east. Features [11], [18] overlain by redeposited gravel [14] and made ground [7] and topsoil [21]



23/03/18 MS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:25,000 at A4

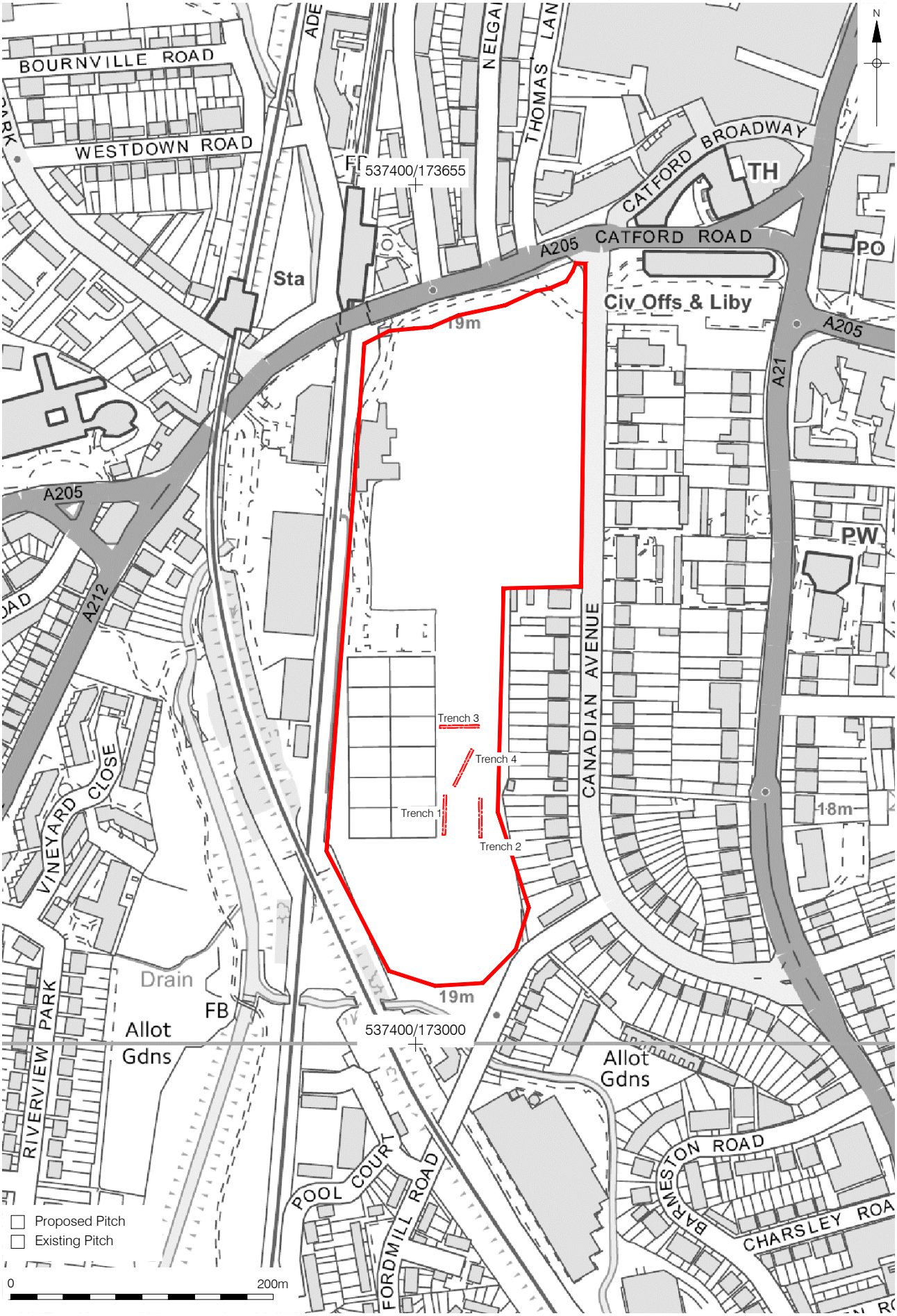


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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:4,000 at A4

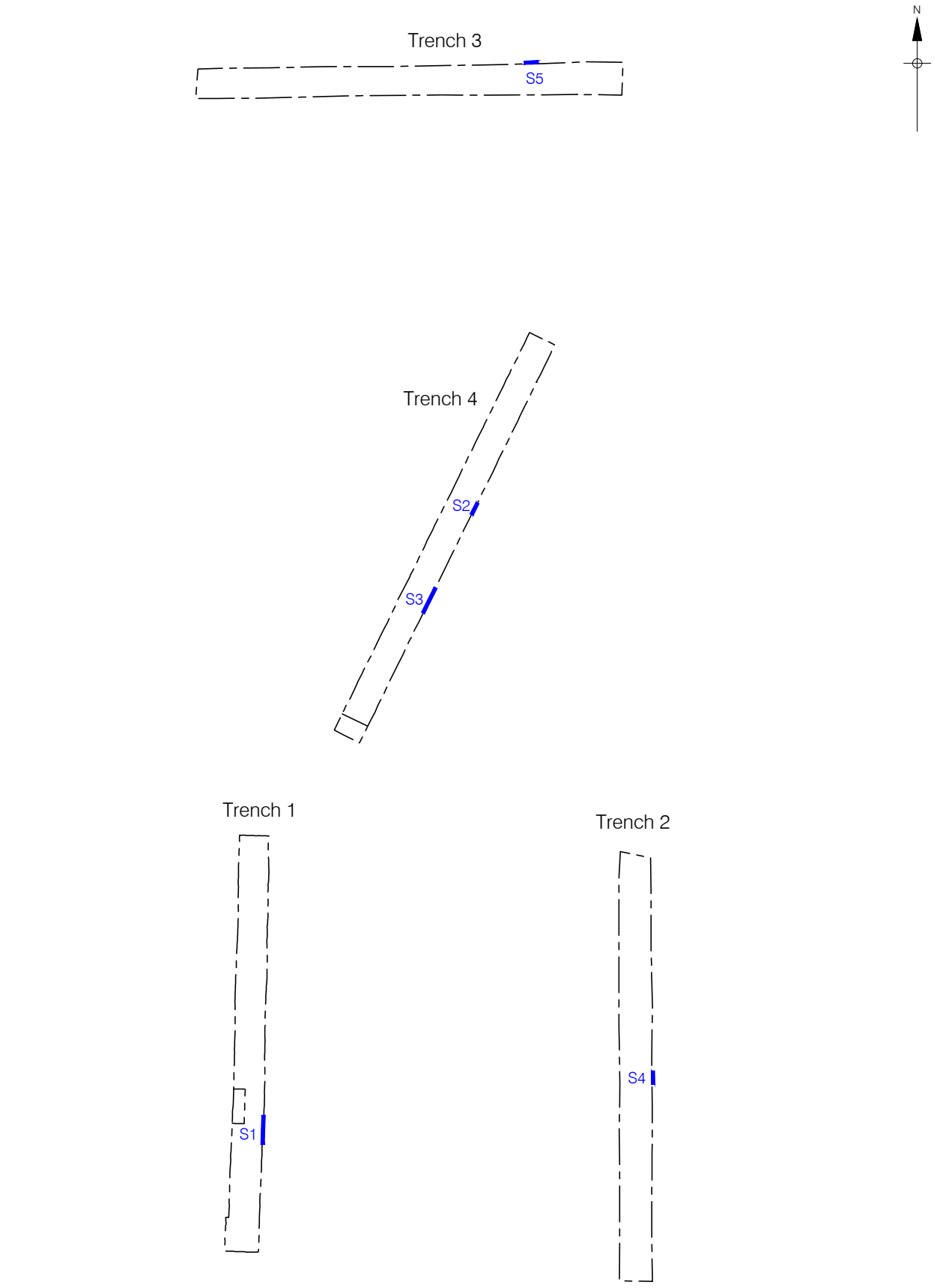

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Figure 3
Trench Plans and Section Locations
1:400 at A4

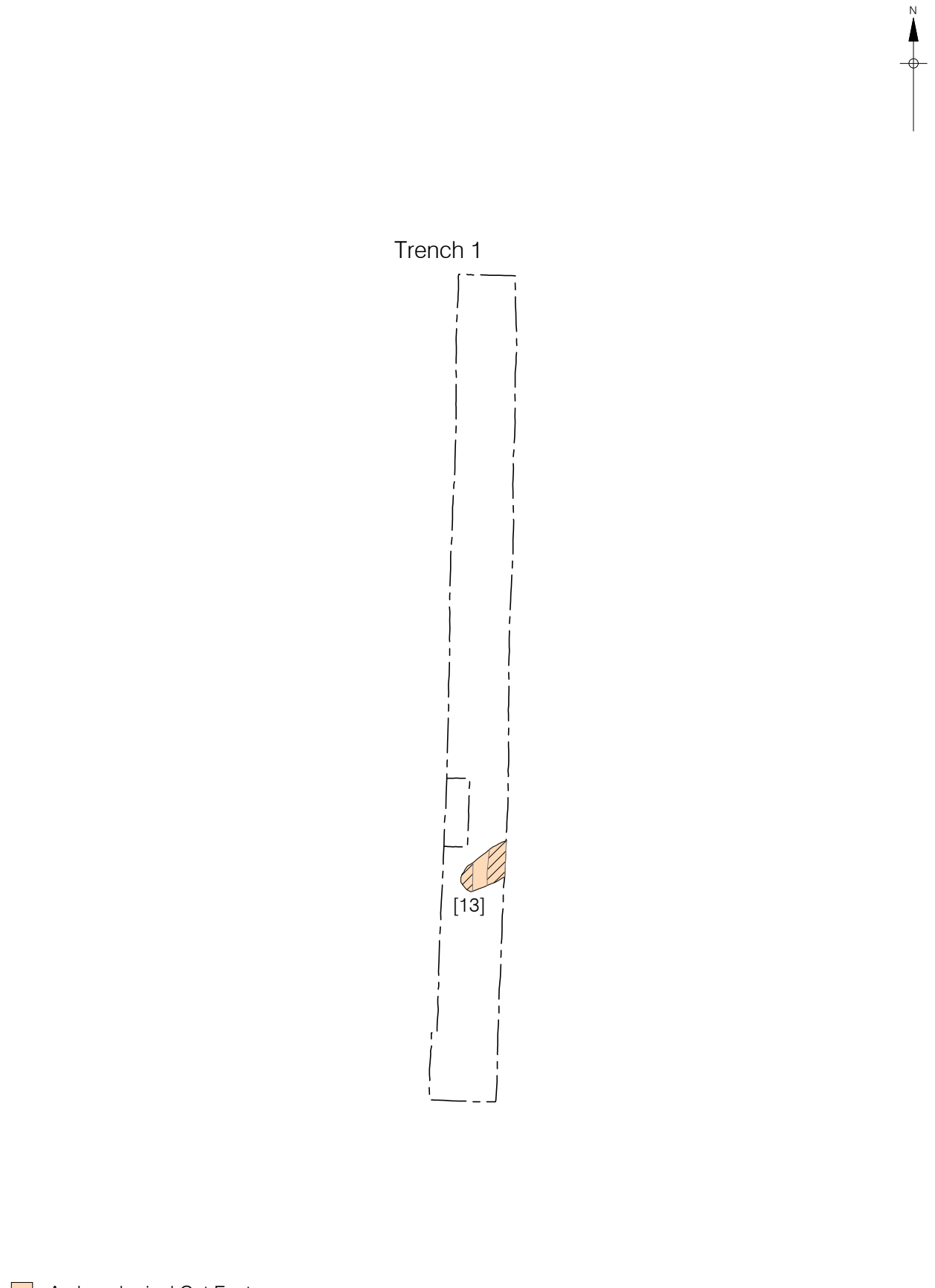

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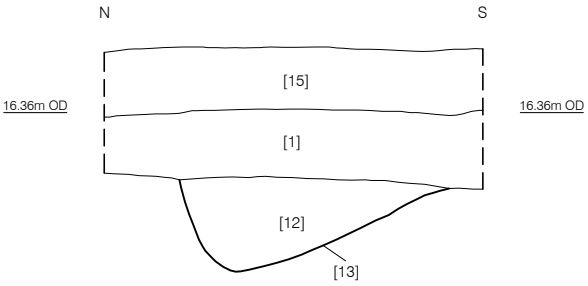
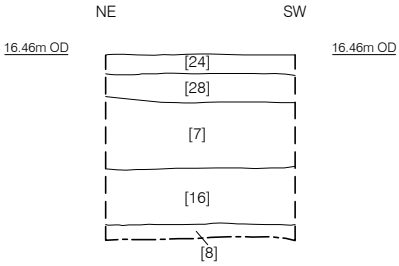
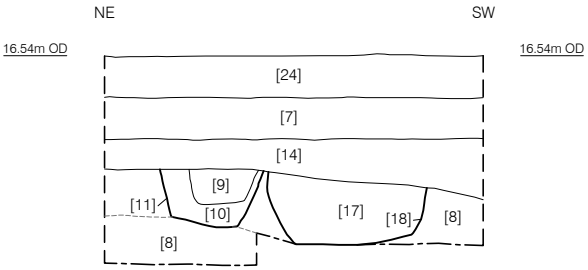
Figure 4
Trench 1 Plan
1:200 at A4



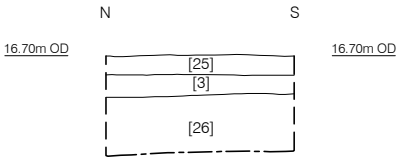
Section 1
West Facing
Trench 1



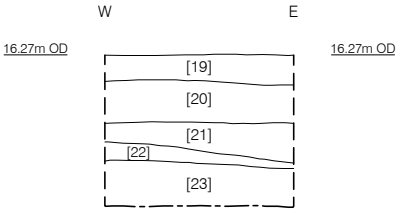
Section 2
Northwest Facing
Trench 4



Section 3
Northwest Facing
Trench 4



Section 4
West Facing
Trench 2



Section 5
South Facing
Trench 3

28/03/18 MS

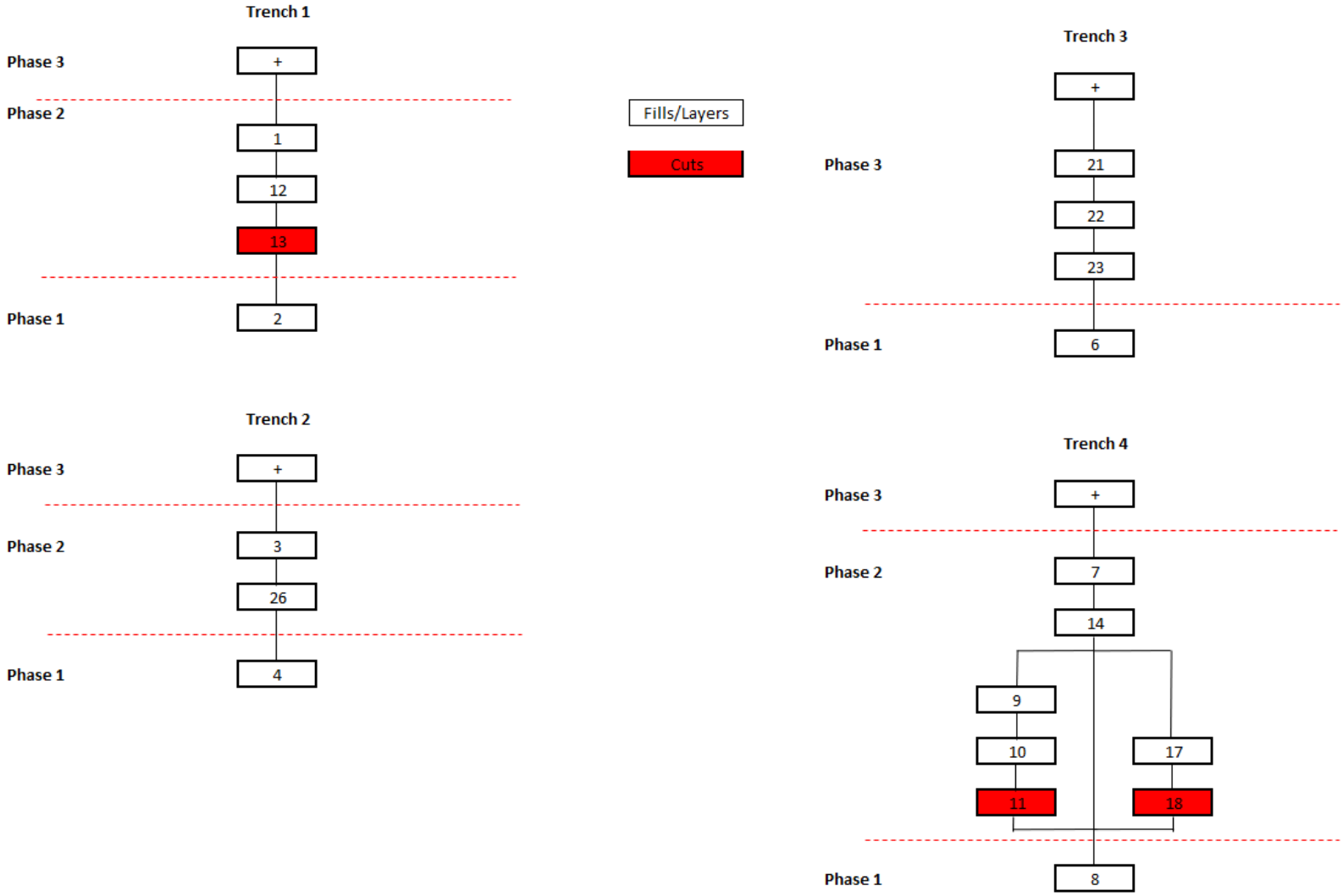
Figure 5
Sections
1:40 at A4

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
1	Layer	-	1	made ground	Make-up	16.01	-	2
2	Layer	-	1	natural gravel	Natural	16.02	-	1
3	Layer	-	2	made ground	Make-up	16.58	-	2
4	Layer	-	2	natural gravel	Natural	16.14	-	1
5	Layer	-	3	made ground	Make-up	16.54	-	2
6	Layer	-	3	natural clay	Alluvial	15.57	-	1
7	Layer	-	4	made ground	Make-up	16.32	-	2
8	Layer	-	4	natural clay	Alluvial	15.37	-	1
9	Fill	10	4	secondary fill of [11]	Accumulation	15.94	-	2
10	Fill	10	4	primary fill of [11]		15.75	-	2
11	Cut	-	4	cut feature recorded only in section, probably linear	Drain	15.94	15.64	2
12	Fill	13	1	fill of [12]	Accumulation	15.66	-	3
13	Cut	-	1	Linear cut	Ditch	15.60	15.10	2
14	Layer	-	4	redeposited natural	Make-up	16.11	-	2
15	Void	-	1	top soil	Garden Soil	16.80	-	
16	Layer	-	4	levelling layer	Make-up	15.36	-	2
17	Fill	18	4	fill of [18]	Accumulation	15.94	-	2
18	Cut	-	4	cut feature recorded only in section	Pit	15.94	16.64	2
19	Layer	-	3	top soil	Garden Soil	16.27	-	3

20	Layer	-	3	made ground	Garden Soil	16.12	-	3
21	Layer	-	3	levelling layer	Levelling	15.92	-	3
22	Layer	-	3	levelling layer	Levelling	15.81	-	3
23	Layer	-	3	natural/made ground interface	Made Ground	15.72	-	3
24	Layer	-	4	top soil	Garden Soil	16.54	-	3
25	Layer	-	2	top soil	Garden Soil	16.68	-	3
26	Layer	-	2	made ground/natural interface	Made Ground	16.48	-	2
27	Void	-	2	-	Void	-	-	
28	Layer	--	4	sub soil	Garden Soil	16.37	-	3

APPENDIX 2: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT: POTTERY

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (less than one box). The pottery solely dates to the post–medieval period. None of the sherds are abraded and residual pottery is absent. Therefore, the material appears to have been deposited fairly rapidly after breakage and under secondary conditions. The fragmentation of the pottery ranges from mostly sherd material to one vessel with a complete profile. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. Pottery was recovered from four contexts and as small sized groups (fewer than 30 sherds).

The assemblage consists of 11 sherds/9 ENV/538g, of which none are unstratified. The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in a database format by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology (2014). The pottery is discussed as an index.

Index

Context [1], spot date: mid 19th century

Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 37g, form: rectangular octagonal dish. Rim sherd: scalloped. A rope border on the edge of the surrounding a mid 19th-century floral design

Context [4], spot date: 1820–1900

London stoneware (LONS), 1670–1926, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 45g, form: bottle or jar. Wall sherd with an iron wash band on the upper part of the wall

Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 147g, form: large plate. Flat base, thick walled. Willow pattern

Yellow ware (YELL), 1820–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 27g, form: unidentified. Convex base, possibly derived from a pedestal bowl

Total: four sherds/3 ENV/219g

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

Refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 119g, form: ointment pot. Complete profile (almost intact except for large chips to the splayed base). A bear's grease type pot

Sunderland-type coarseware (SUND), 1800–1900, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 90g, form: deep bowl. Splayed base sherd with internal white slip and clear glaze

Total: two sherds/2 ENV/209g

Context [16], spot date: *c*. 1735–1770

Chinese blue and white porcelain (CHPO BW), 1590–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 21g, form: deep rounded bowl. Base, foot ring. External foliage design, internal sword/spear head border, dated *c*. 1735–70 and a central landscape design

White salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG), 1720–1780, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 23g, form: plate. Base, flat with on the underside a fine and deeper incised line on the edge of the underside

White salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG), 1720–1780, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 29g, form: medium rounded bowl. Base with a foot ring

Total: three sherds/3 ENV/73g

Significance and potential of the assemblage and recommendations for further work

The assemblage has no significance at a local level and has little meaning, as well as consisting of pottery types that are frequently recovered from archaeological excavations in the London area. The pottery has the potential to date the contexts it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery.

Reference

Museum of London Archaeology 2014 Medieval and post–medieval pottery codes. http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval–and–post–medieval–pottery–codes. Accessed March 22nd 2018.

APPENDIX 4: SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT: BUILDING MATERIAL

Kevin Hayward

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1	2276	Post medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
16	2459a	Roman Tile	1	50	160	50	160	50-160	No mortar
17	2459a	Roman Tile	1	50	160	50	160	50-160	No mortar

Review

This small building material assemblage (3 fragments 364g) contains a mixture of late post medieval peg tile and Roman tile. The peg tile from [1] has fine moulding sand and is almost certainly 18th or 19th century. Of interest are two pieces of abraded Roman Tile from [16] ad [17] they are of similar thickness 24mm which may suggest that they come from the same fragment.

Recommendations

Of interest is the identification of Roman Tile from [16] [17]. Unexpected given that Roman activity is not normally expected in this part of London. Possibility of further work.

APPENDIX 5: SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT: CERAMIC CLAY PIPE

Chris Jarrett

The assemblage consists of a single bowl found in context [7]. The bowl shape is of Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) type 15 spurred shape, dated 1660–1680 and has complete milling of the bottered rim, an average burnish and was smoked. The bowl has no significance, particularly as it is a very common shape found in the London area and its only potential is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the pipe.

References

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

APPENDIX 6: SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT: GLASS

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

The glass is recorded as a small sized assemblage dating solely to the 18th-20th century. All of the two fragments of glass (representing the same number of vessels) and weighing 604g, of which none is unstratified, are in a good condition and includes an intact item. The glass appears to have been deposited under secondary conditions. The glass occurs in two single contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. The glass is discussed as an index.

Context [7], spot date: early-mid 20th century

Soda bottle: dark green high-lime low alkali (HLLA) glass, moulded, one fragment, 1 ENV, 585g. Intact with an applied internal screw thread rim, a conical neck, a narrow rounded shoulder and a cylindrical wall. Embossed on one side 'R. W & S. L^{D}' above 'WHITE' vertically and in the left hand bottom corner there is a Swiss shield containing a 'J'. On the back of the bottle is embossed 'R. W & S. LD/1D/4../DEPOSIT/CHARGED ON/THIS BOTTLE'. A rounded base edge with a concave underside embossed 'WHITE' twice in a cross formation. Rim diameter: 32mm, base diameter: 61mm, height: 208mm. Early-mid 20th century

Context [16], spot date: 18th-19th century

English wine bottle, dark olive green HLLA glass, uncertain manufacturing technique, one fragment, 1 ENV, 19g. Rounded basal kick, not weathered. 18th-19th century

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass assemblage has no significance at a local level and consists of forms frequently recovered from late post-medieval dated deposits excavated in London. The glass has the potential to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass, which, as it has been fully catalogued, can be discarded.

APPENDIX 7: SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT: ANIMAL BONE

Kevin Reilly

Introduction

The site is situated within the grounds of St Dunstan College bordered to the north by Stanstead Road (South Circular) and to the west by the railway line between Catford and Bellingham. Four large strip trenches were excavated within the Hockey Pitch, this revealing evidence for Roman and post-medieval activity. A small amount of animal bones was hand recovered from one of these trenches.

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

Description of faunal assemblage

The site provided just 2 hand recovered bones, these taken from a sand layer (16) in Trench 4. They comprised a sheep/goat tibia and a cattle humerus, both of which are shaft pieces. The latter bone displayed a deep though superficial chop mark at the midshaft. Dating evidence for this layer includes a Roman tile as well as a small collection of pottery dating between AD1735-1770.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

These two bones are relatively well preserved and could be well dated, considering the post-medieval evidence found within these deposits and from other levels across the site. Alternatively, as they are both shaft pieces, it is perhaps reasonable to assume that they have undergone a level of redeposition and most probably represent the remains of food waste distributed as manure. This would also explain the minimal quantity of faunal remains recovered, this site clearly being somewhat removed from an occupation centre. From this it can be observed that this site has a rather poor potential concerning the recovery of animal bones, the likelihood being that further excavation would provide no more than a similarly minor quantity of bones. In the same way, there would be very little potential for the recovery of smaller bones, thus further limiting the information which can be gainfully provided.

APPENDIX 8: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-313037

Project details

Project name	St Dunstan's College, Catford. Jubilee Sports Ground
Short description of the project	Evaluation of 4 trenches within proposed new hockey pitch.
Project dates	Start: 12-03-2018 End: 15-03-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	SDC18 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DC/17/103134 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON LEWISHAM CATFORD St. Dunstan's College Jubilee Sports Ground, Catford, London
Postcode	SE6 4SW
Study area	240 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 537418 173221 50.934250613557 0.188233083147 50 56 03 N 000 11 17 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 15.6m Max: 16.5m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	no brief
Project design originator	AMR Consult Ltd
Project director/manager	Zbigniew Pozorski
Project supervisor	Chloe Sinclair
Type of sponsor/funding body	Aggregate company

Name of sponsor/funding body	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Media available	"Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report"

Entered by	Zbigniew Pozorski (zpozorski@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	30 March 2018

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