

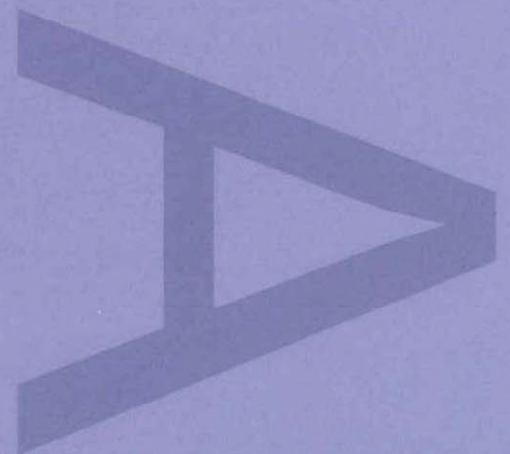
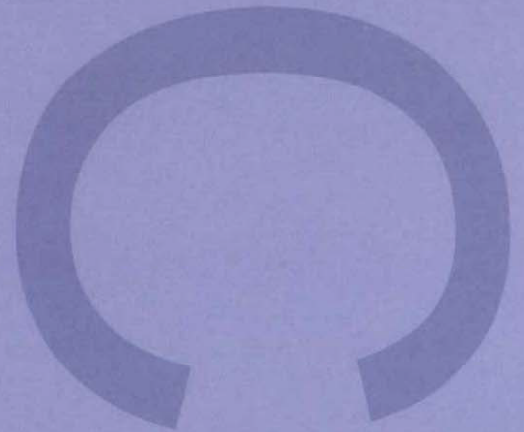
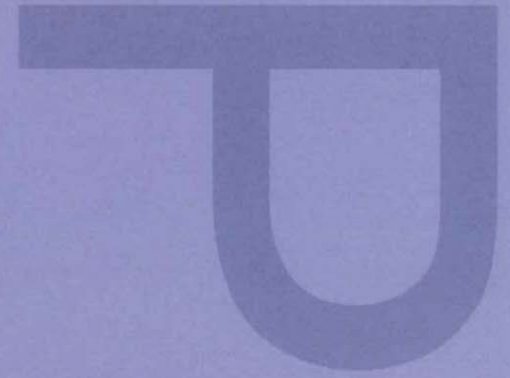
**LAND BETWEEN PERRY STREET AND
MANOR ROAD
CRAYFORD
LONDON BOROUGH OF BEXLEY**

**ASSESSMENT OF AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION**

REPORT NO. R11011

PEO 10

MARCH 2011



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

LAND BETWEEN PERRY STREET AND MANOR
ROAD
CRAYFORD
LONDON BOROUGH OF BEXLEY
EXCAVATION

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An Assessment of an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation on Land Between Perry Street and Manor Road, Crayford, London Borough of Bexley

Site Code: PEO 10

Report Number: R11011

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 5107 7527

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, March 2011

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 During November and December 2010 an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land between Perry Street and Manor Road, Crayford following the results of an archaeological evaluation. The evaluation was carried out in September 2010 with the strip, map, and sample investigation being completed between 22nd November -17th December 2010.
- 1.2 The site was located on land between Perry Street and Manor Road, just north of St Paulinus Church, Crayford, in the London Borough of Bexley. To the north the site was bordered by an open field, to the east and west were Perry Street and Manor Road respectively, whilst the cemetery associated with St Paulinus Church lay to the south.
- 1.3 During the archaeological evaluation a north-south aligned ditch was revealed in the three westernmost trenches, along with a narrow north-south linear in the northwest trench and a pair of small pits in the southwest trench (Barrowman 2010). The area investigated for the strip, map and sample excavation was designed to target this area of the site. Stripping of the site revealed further evidence of the two linear features from the evaluation, including the returns of both, and possible post impressions within the narrower linear. In addition, a further linear and several more possible pits were uncovered.
- 1.4 The linear features are likely to represent part of a medieval field system, with at least two phases clearly shown. It is also possible that the post impressions observed in the earlier gully represent the feature's re-use in a small-scale structural capacity, such as an animal pen or the like. The date of the third linear is unknown, but may be contemporary with the medieval features. The exact function of the possible pit features is uncertain, as is their date. No dating evidence was recovered from any of these features, however the presence of equine bones in the pit near the linear features suggests that a date contemporary to the larger ditch is possible, from which equine bones were also recovered.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation conducted on land between Perry Street and Manor Road, Crayford, London Borough of Bexley. The site is centered on National Grid Reference TQ 5107 7527. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Fairview New Homes Ltd who funded the archaeological investigation and was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology under the supervision of Sarah Barrowman and the project management of Tim Bradley.
- 2.2 The site was located within an open field, boarded by Manor Road to the west and Perry Street to the east. To the south lay the church of St Paulinus and the associated cemetery, and the north was a further open field (Fig. 1).
- 2.3 The site was previously the subject of a Desk Based Assessment by CgMS Consulting (Meager 2010a) and a field evaluation undertaken by PCA in September 2010 (Barrowman 2010). This investigation revealed a concentration of features in the western part of the site consisting of a large medieval ditch and a medieval pit.
- 2.4 Following the evaluation an area for an archaeological strip, map, and sample exercise, measuring c. 800m² and located in the western part of the site (Fig. 2), was opened up as agreed with the archaeological monitor, Mark Stevenson of the English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS). The on site work was conducted from the 22nd November to the 17th December 2010.
- 2.5 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC) under site code PEO 10.

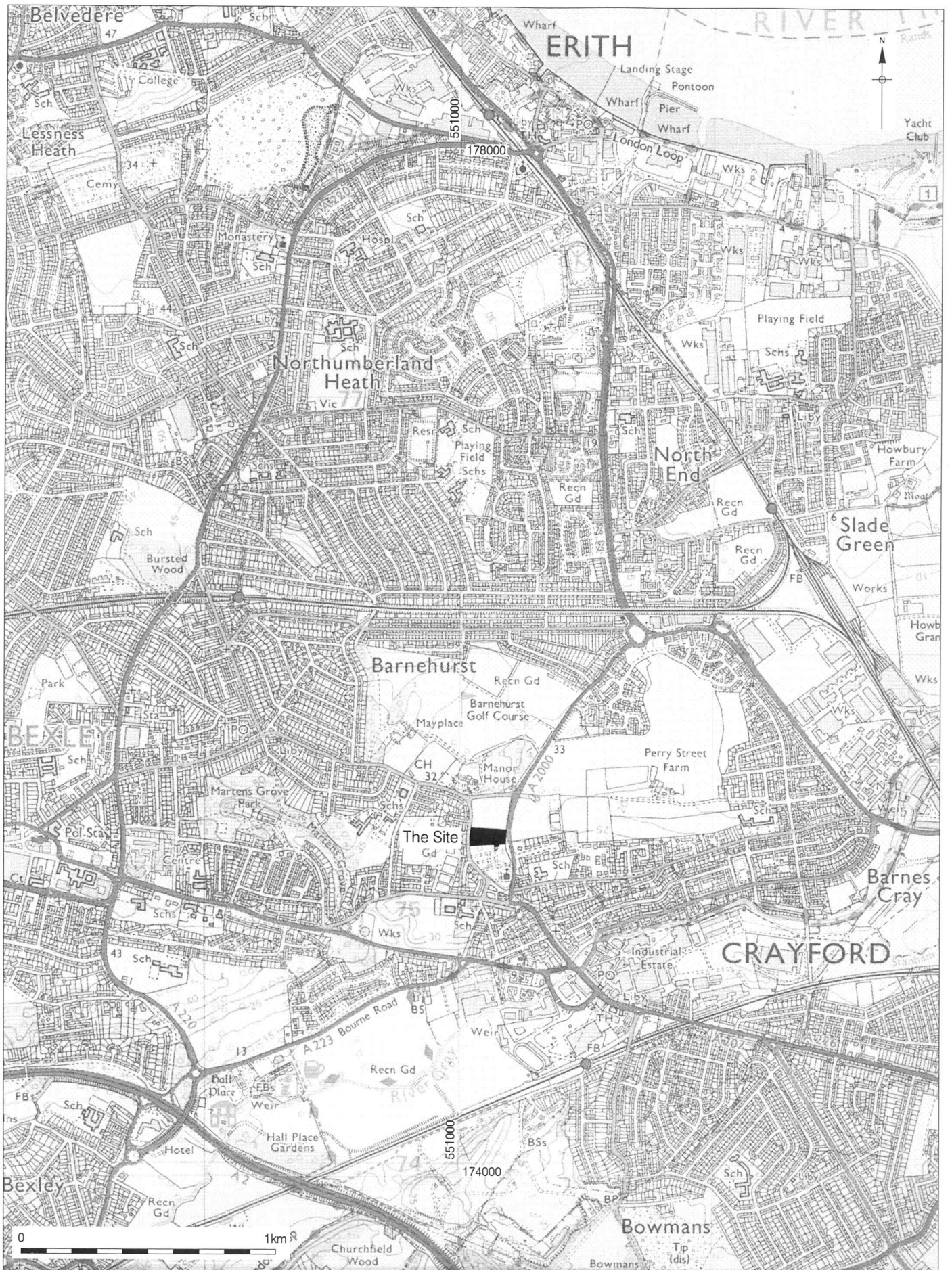


Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

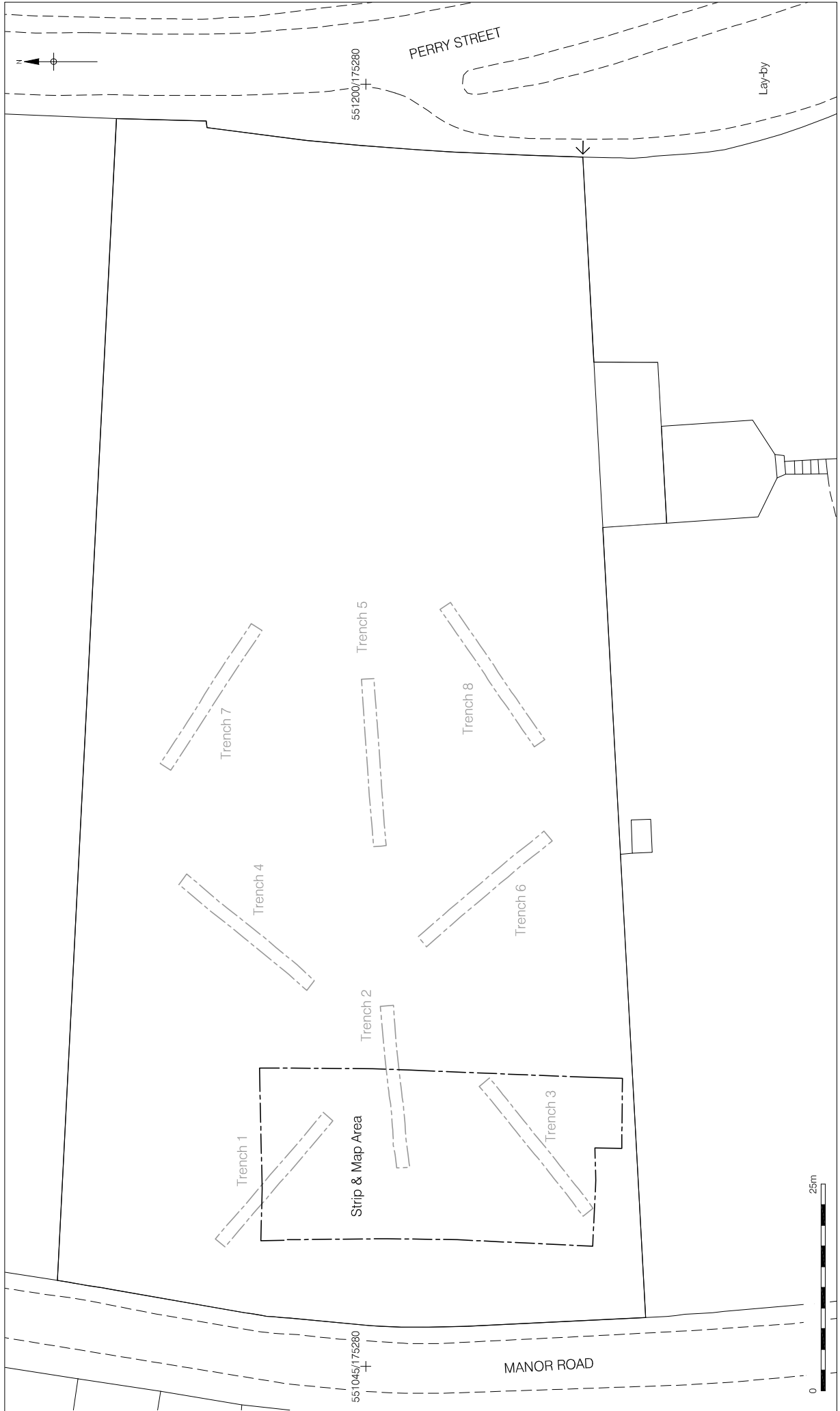


Figure 2
Trench Location
1:625 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Policy: Planning Policy Statement (PPS 5)

3.1.1 In March 2010 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5), which provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPS5, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Archaeology in the London Borough of Bexley

3.2.1 The investigation aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Bexley, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The Borough's *Unitary Development Plan*, adopted 2004, contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.

3.2.2 The proposed development is subject to the Council's Archaeology Policy:

Archæology

5.76 *The archæological remains below the ground represent a storehouse of historic information including evidence of the evolution of development and settlements in this area. This applies to remains of domestic, industrial and agricultural origins. All remains are unique and represent a finite and non-renewable resource. As such, there will always be a presumption to protect such remains. Recent thinking suggests that it is best to preserve as many remains as possible in situ since future analytical techniques may enable far more information to be gleaned from the sites. Excavation can result in the destruction of material, levels, etc. leaving only rescued artifacts and any records made during excavation. This is considered to be second best. However, the potential archæological interest must be weighed against the needs of development. Where development of necessity disturbs the sub-soil levels on sites of archæological interest, adequate investigations and excavation will be expected and policies*

have been formulated on this basis. Government advice in PPG16, "Archæology and Planning", reinforces the need for developers to give early consideration to archaeological issues, normally before planning applications are made.

Policy ENV56

In Areas of Archæological Search and other areas where finds are likely to occur and in certain historic standing buildings where development proposals may affect archaeological remains or historical evidence, the Council will expect applicants to have properly assessed and planned for the archaeological implications. The Council may require a preliminary archaeological site evaluation before proposals are considered.

5.77 *The Proposals Map identifies the most important known archæological areas, indicated as Areas of Archæological Search, prepared by representatives of the Museum of London. This indicates approximate areas where there could be interesting remains, but the boundaries should not be taken as being definitive, and finds may occur outside these areas. Historical evidence may also be revealed during alterations to standing buildings, and it is important that such evidence is properly recorded. In areas where finds are most likely to occur, the Council may require preliminary site investigation, so that the possible extent of interest can be established in advance. Such an assessment will involve a field evaluation carried out by a recognised archæological organisation or suitably qualified individuals to a specification set by the Local Planning Authority. In certain cases, applications may not be considered before such an evaluation is completed. This will benefit developers in that they will be fully aware of any implications before works begin on site, since later changes of design to accommodate archæological remains can prove expensive. Developers are invited to discuss implications and the need for evaluations at the earliest possible stage.*

Policy ENV57

Where sites of archæological significance or potential are discovered the Council will seek to ensure that:

- 1. the most important archæological remains and their settings are preserved in situ (if appropriate for public access and display) and that where appropriate they are given statutory protection; and**
- 2. sites not requiring preservation in situ shall be made available for an appropriate level of archaeological investigation and excavation by a recognised archaeological organisation before development begins.**

5.78 *Archæological sites can be damaged or destroyed by even modest developments. The most important remains should be preserved wherever possible because of their historic interest. Where sites are to be developed, and archæological remains are not to be preserved in situ, arrangements should be made, including planning agreements as necessary, for the proper investigation, excavation*

and recording of remains. A specification of work for any investigation will need to be agreed beforehand. There should also be provision for the subsequent analysis, interpretation and presentation to the public of the archaeological results and findings. Developers will be expected to co-operate in archaeological investigations and, if not prepared to do so voluntarily, the Council will consider whether it would be appropriate to direct an applicant to supply further information under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (Applications) Regulations 1988. This is in accordance with the Government's advice in PPG16. A code of practice has been agreed by developers and archaeologists (the British Archaeologists' and Developers' Code of Practice) and the use of this will be encouraged. The Council appreciates the need to minimise the impact on development proposals and in conjunction with the Museum of London and English Heritage will offer advice to help minimise any possible delays or alterations to developments and to guide design around sensitive locations.

Policy ENV58

There will be a presumption against any development, which would adversely affect any scheduled Ancient Monument or other nationally important archaeological sites and monuments and their settings.

5.79 *The designation of certain monuments as scheduled Ancient Monuments is a recognition of their special national importance. Their rarity means that special action will be taken to protect them from unsuitable development or uses which may damage the remains or adversely affect their setting. The sites currently scheduled as Ancient Monuments are listed at Appendix D3.*

5.80 *The Council has a range of means at its disposal to secure the protection of archaeological remains. In general, the preference is to use voluntary agreements freely entered into by all parties concerned. However, where necessary, the Council will consider using its statutory powers or seeking action by others such as English Heritage and the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.*

3.2.3 The site lies within the northern most edge of an Archaeological Priority Zone, as defined in the London Borough of Bexley's Unitary Development Plan Proposals Map. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings on the site.

3.3 Development Planning Permission

3.3.1 Planning permission has been granted for the layout of a cemetery and Remembrance Garden at the site (Planning Ref: 07/08321/FUL) which included the following archaeological condition:

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

Reason: to ensure that adequate archaeological records can be made in respect of the site and in the interests of the heritage of the area.

- 3.4 Prior to the archaeological investigations, a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared for an archaeological strip, map and sample exercise on the redevelopment area (Meager 2010c) following discussions with Mark Stevenson of GLAAS.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 The British Geological Survey Sheet 271, Dartford 1998, shows the underlying geology of the study site to comprise the sand and clay of the Lambeth Group (Woolwich and Reading Beds).
- 4.1.2 Geotechnical information derived from the study site in March 2010 revealed made ground/topsoil 0.3-0.4m thick above sandy-gravelly-clay. The borehole logs and location plan are reproduced in Appendix 1 of the Desk-Based Assessment (Meager 2010a).

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The topography of the site is moderately sloped from a high point to the south, upon which the church is situated, downwards towards a valley in the north. The visible topography was seen to reflect that which occurred naturally in the area. Spot heights taken across the site during the evaluation indicate a highest level of 30.88m OD in the southwest area of the site, falling to 28.51m OD in the northwest area.
- 4.2.2 No watercourses or naturally occurring bodies of water are known within the vicinity of the study site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 General

5.1.1 Prior to the archaeological investigations, an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) was compiled for the study site. In part the historical and archaeological background and potential of the site was assessed through examination of all archaeological entries in the Greater London Historic Environment Record, within a one kilometer radius of the site. In addition other archaeological, documentary, and cartographic sources were consulted. The archaeological and historical background of the site, as discussed in the DBA, are detailed below (Meager 2010a).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 A Palaeolithic working site has been identified in a chalk pit at Crayford to the east of the study site. Flakes, cores, hammerstones and woolly rhino bones, the latter with some flakes adhering, were all retrieved. Palaeolithic flintwork has been identified in a quarry pit to the north of the study site, while quantities of flintwork have been identified in the general Crayford area, including 8 handaxes, 17 flakes, 96 Levallois flakes and two flints associated with lion bones. Acheulian flintwork was found at Hall Place, southwest of the study site.

5.2.2 Within a one kilometre radius of the study site, residual Mesolithic flintwork has been identified on the bank of the River Cray to the southwest while tranchet axes have been found elsewhere to the southwest.

5.2.3 The sole finds of Neolithic and Bronze Age date within a one kilometre radius of the study site include a Neolithic flint implement to the southeast of the study site, together with a Neolithic/Bronze Age scraper. Excavations at Perry Street to the north of the study site revealed a Bronze Age collared urn.

5.2.4 A number of locations within the study area of the Desk Based Assessment were found to have produced evidence of settlement activity from the Iron Age.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 A number of sites within the study area examined for the Desk Based Assessment have uncovered evidence dating from the Roman period. However, it is apparent that the study site lay to the north of the centre of Roman activity and settlement, concentrated on Watling Street and the River Cray.

5.4 **Anglo Saxon & Medieval**

- 5.4.1 A settlement at Crayford was certainly in existence in the late Saxon period, as attested by the Domesday Book. As with the Roman period, the core of historic settlement is thought to have lain to south of the church.
- 5.4.2 The church of St Paulinus, south of the study site, has been dated to c.1200 with fourteenth century windows and a tower of 1406.
- 5.4.3 While the study site lies close to the church, the historic core of Crayford developed south of the church and the site itself.

5.5 **Post-medieval and Modern**

- 5.5.1 Later eighteenth century maps show the study site in open land to the north of the church, and the Crayford Tithe Map and the associated Award shows the study site lying in pasture land.
- 5.5.2 The First Edition Ordnance Survey (1865) shows the study site lying within open land bounded to the east and west by roads, north of St Paulinus Church and the centre of historic Crayford, south of the Manor House.
- 5.5.3 No subsequent changes are shown to the study site until the 1938 Revised Edition Ordnance Survey, which shows the site in use as allotments, with a path running through the centre on an east-west axis.
- 5.5.4 A photo taken from the tower of St Paulinus Church in 1955 shows the western part of the study site in use as allotments, and the 1975 Ordnance Survey shows the study site remaining in use as allotments.
- 5.5.5 The 2010 Ordnance Survey and a 2006 aerial photograph both show the study site as an open field; the photo shows the former allotment strips running north-south across the site.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The strip, map and sample exercise followed an earlier evaluation which had identified a medieval ditch in the western area of the site (Barrowman 2010). A specification was prepared prior to the works detailing the methodology required for the excavation of the strip and map area (Meager 2010b).
- 6.2 In accordance with the method statement, the removal of the top and subsoils overlying both the archaeology and the natural horizons was conducted with the use of a large 360° tracked machine fitted with a flat grading bucket in spits of no more than 100mm in thickness. This machine was monitored under archaeological supervision at all times. The spoil was transported and piled beyond the limits of excavation with the use of a dumper. Neither machine entered the freshly opened archaeological areas. No live services were present on the site.
- 6.3 All features were marked during the machining exercise. A GPS were used to plot the limits of excavation, survey in the marked features and the baselines of each bisected feature. One Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) was established upon a point at the northern end of the site (value 28.81m OD) using a Leica GPS unit.
- 6.4 The single context planning recording system was used, with individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and exposed entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits and features were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The OD height of all principal strata was calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.
- 6.5 Photographs, on colour slide, black and white print film were taken of the archaeological features where relevant. Site staff used 35mm SLR cameras on a day to day basis.
- 6.6 Bulk samples were taken during the excavations in order to recover environmental information. These were processed using standard floatation techniques to extract any carbonized material with the residues being retained and inspected for any environmental or cultural remains.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The following description of the stratigraphy details the main characteristics of each context, its position within the phased stratigraphic matrix and its preliminary interpretation.

7.2 Phase 1: Natural

7.2.1 The underlying geology of the site consists of deposits that composed the Lambeth Group (Woolwich and Reading Beds) [72] and this was seen across the entirety of the excavation area. The composition of this deposit ranged from sandy-gravels on the higher southern areas, through to sandy-gravelly-clay (brickearth) in the north, with patches of clayey-gravelly-sand in areas, being mid yellowish-orange to orangey-yellow in appearance. The deposit sloped notably from the south downwards to the north, with levels of between 30.63m OD and 28.44m OD recorded.

Tree Throws (Fig. 3)

7.2.2 A series of irregular shaped features were observed cutting through the natural deposits across the site. Investigation of these showed that the majority were variations in the natural or low level root disturbance. However, four of these features were shown to be tree throws [91], [95], [97], [102]. No dating material was recovered from any of the fills, though it is possible that these features may be attributed to activity during the site's latest usage as an allotment site.

Table 1: Tree Throws

No.	Type	Description	Interpretation	Height m OD	Same As
90	Fill	Loose mid reddish-brown silty-gravels.	Fill of [91]	30.40	-
91	Cut	Irregular shape, moderate to steeply sloped sides, irregular base, 1.12m long x 0.71m wide x 0.28m deep.	Tree Throw	30.51	-
94	Fill	Loose mid reddish-brown clayey-silt, frequent gravel inclusions	Fill of [95]	29.82	-
95	Cut	Irregular shape, moderate to gradually sloped sides, concave base, 1.34m wide x 0.98m wide x 0.13m deep.	Tree Throw	29.82	-
96	Fill	Loose mid greyish-brown sandy-clayey-silt, frequent pebble inclusions.	Fill of [97]	30.37	-
97	Cut	Sub-circular to irregular in shape, steeply sloped sides, irregular base, 1.94m long x 1.26m wide x 0.33m deep.	Tree Throw	30.37	-
101	Fill	Loose, mid yellowish-brown, silty-sand, frequent gravels.	Fill of [102]	30.04	-
102	Cut	Irregular shape, moderate to steeply sloped sides, irregular base, 3.96m long x 1.48m wide x 0.27m deep.	Tree Throw	30.04	-

7.3 Phase 2: Prehistoric

7.3.1 Whilst features from this phase were encountered during the evaluation, e.g. cut [18] (Barrowman 2010) and a number of residual struck flints (see Appendix 4), and probable residual pottery from the earliest fill of a large ditch (see 7.6.4 below), no definite prehistoric features were observed during the strip and map excavation.

7.4 Phase 3: Uncertain Date

7.4.1 Phase 3 represents features of an uncertain date – due to a lack of dating material and a lack of stratigraphic relationship to other datable features.

Linear Features (Figs. 3 & 5)

7.4.2 A linear [119] was encountered in the southeast corner of the excavation area. This was aligned east-west, and represents a gully or small ditch with evidence of having been re-cut to be wider but shallower. Whilst no dating evidence was gained from this feature it is possibly associated with the linear features from the medieval period. This feature was encountered from 30.58m OD in the west and 30.36m OD in the east.

Table 2: Components of Ditch/Gully [119]

No.	Type	Description	Interpretation	Height m OD	Same As
86	Fill	Loose mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, frequent pebble inclusions.	Fill of [87]	30.41	[115]
87	Cut	Linear, near vertical sides, flat base, 4.56m long x 0.61m wide x 0.61m deep.	Slot through [119]	30.41	[116]
115	Fill	Loose mid greyish-brown silty-gravels.	Fill of [116]	30.54	[86]
116	Cut	Linear, moderately sloped sides, flat base, 0.46m long x 0.58, wide x 0.35m deep.	Primary cut seen in slot through [119]	30.50	[87]
117	Fill	Loose mid greyish-brown silty-gravels.	Fill of [118]	30.58	-
118	Cut	Linear, moderately sloped sides, flat base with slight slope down to north, 0.46m long x 0.80m wide, 0.17m deep.	Re-Cut seen in slot through [119]	30.58	-
119	Group	Group number assigned to an E-W aligned gully/ditch. Of unknown date.	Gully/small ditch.	-	-

Pits (Figs 3 & 5)

7.4.3 Two small pits [74] and [80] were observed during the excavation. Neither of these contained any dating evidence, nor had any direct relationship with any of the dated features. The function of these features remains uncertain. These were encountered at 29.82m OD and 28.66m OD respectively. However, the presence of equine bone in the fill of [80] may suggest it could be of comparable date to the other features which also contained equine remains, namely medieval. Details of these features are

described in the following table:

Table 3: Undated Pit Activity

No.	Type	Description	Interpretation	Height m OD	Same As
73	Fill	Loose mid yellowish-brown clayey-sand, frequent gravel inclusions.	Fill of [74].	29.82	-
74	Cut	Sub-circular in shape, moderately steep sides, flat base, 0.86m long x 0.68m wide x 0.20m deep.	Undated pit.	29.82	-
79	Fill	Compact mid brownish-red sandy-clay, inclusions of gravels, bone, and charcoal.	Fill of [80]	28.66	-
80	Cut	Circular in shape, moderately sloped sides, flat base, 0.80m long x 0.75m wide x 0.11m deep.	Undated pit.	28.66	-

7.5 Phase 4: Roman/Medieval

7.5.1 Re-deposited pottery from this phase was encountered during the initial evaluation of the site (Barrowman 2010) however further evidence pertaining to this period was not encountered during the excavation.

7.6 Phase 5: Medieval (Figs. 4 & 5)

Rectilinear Gully & Possible Structure [84]

7.6.1 The medieval period was the most prominent period upon the site, with two large rectilinear features having been encountered. The earliest of these features was a narrow gully [84] that was observed to run east-west from the western limit of excavation, turning northwards at a right angle and continuing beyond the northern limits of excavation. This was also encountered in the evaluation Trench 1 as [23] (Barrowman 2010). A break was observed in the eastern stretch of this feature, possibly representing an opening, which a post-hole [114] may be associated with. During the excavation of one of the slots in the gully a series of possible post impressions, [125], [127], [129], [131], [133], were observed within the backfill, providing an indication of a possible structural usage for this gully, though the very shallow nature of these impressions suggests that it was of a smaller size, something akin to a pen, as opposed to a larger building. As these impressions were within the fill of the gully it also suggests that this may have been a secondary re-use of the feature.

Table 4: Components of the Medieval Gully & Possible Structural Re-Use [84]

No.	Type	Description	Interpretation	Height m OD	Same As
68	Fill	Compact light brownish-red sandy-clay, inclusions of charcoal, pottery, and gravels.	Singular Fill of [69]	28.56	[88] [103] [111]
69	Cut	N-S linear, steep sides, flat base, 1.50m length x 0.38m width x 0.11m depth.	N-S section of gully [85], to the north of truncation by	28.56	[89] [104] [112]

			[85]		
84	Group No.	Group number assigned to components of medieval gully with possible structural re-use.	Medieval gully, possibly re-used as a small structure.	-	-
88	Fill	Compact light brownish-red sandy-clay, with inclusions of charcoal.	Singular fill of [88]	28.99	[68] [103] [111]
89	Cut	E-W linear, steep sides, flat to slightly curved base, 1.15m length x 0.47m width x 0.15m depth	Slot excavated within E-W length of [84]	28.99	[69] [104] [112]
103	Fill	Loose light reddish-brown sandy-silty-clay, inclusions of gravels, charcoal, burnt clay, and charcoal.	Singular Fill of [104]	28.92	[68] [88] [111]
104	Cut	Rectilinear N-W with an E-W return, moderately sloped sides, flat base, N-S = 4.00m long x 0.46m wide, E-W = 5.77m long x 0.50m wide, 0.17m deep.	Section of Gully [84], to the south of the truncation by [85]	28.92	[69] [89] [112]
109	Fill	Loose mid greyish-brown, sandy-clayey-silt.	Single fill of [110]	28.37	-
110	Cut	Round in plan, near vertical sides, flat base, 0.10m diameter x 0.17m depth.	Post Impression within [111]	28.37	-
111	Fill	Loose mid greyish-brown sandy-silty-clay, gravel inclusions.	Singular fill of [112]	28.30	[68] [88] [103]
112	Cut	N-S linear, gradually to shallow sloped sides, flat base sloping down to north, 2.44m length x 0.40m width x 0.10m depth.	Northern section of gully [84]	28.42	[69] [89] [104]
113	Fill	Loose mid greyish-brown sandy-clayey-silt.	Single fill of [114]	28.46	-
114	Cut	Circular, near vertical sides, flat base, 0.24m long x 0.20m wide x 0.05m deep.	Post Hole possibly associated with the linear [85]	28.46	-
120	Fill	Loose mid greyish-brown sandy-silty-clay, inclusions of pebbles, charcoal, chalk, and burnt clay.	Fill of [121]	29.92	-
121	Cut	Sub-ovoid shape, sides and base unseen, 0.74m long x 0.30m wide x unknown depth.	Post Impression within [104]	29.92	-
122	Fill	Loose mid greyish-brown sandy-silty-clay, inclusions of pebbles, charcoal, chalk, and burnt clay.	Fill of [123]	28.80	-
123	Cut	Sub-ovoid shape, moderately sloped sides, flat base, 0.80m long x 0.28m wide x 0.09m deep.	Post Impression within [104]	28.80	-
124	Fill	Loose mid greyish-brown sandy-silty-clay, inclusions of pebbles, charcoal, chalk, and burnt clay.	Fill of [125]	28.81	-
125	Cut	Oval shape, steep sides, flat base slopes down to south, 0.41m long x 0.26m wide x 0.05m deep.	Post Impression within [104]	28.81	-
126	Fill	Loose mid greyish-brown sandy-silty-clay, inclusions of pebbles, charcoal, chalk, and burnt clay.	Fill of [127]	28.83	-
127	Cut	Sub-rounded shape, moderately sloped sides, flat base, 0.30m long x 0.27m wide x 0.04m deep.	Post Impression within [104]	28.83	-
128	Fill	Loose mid greyish-brown sandy-silty-clay, inclusions of pebbles, charcoal, chalk, and burnt clay.	Fill of [129]	28.83	-
129	Cut	Sub-oval shape, moderately sloped sides, flat base, 0.55m long x 0.28m wide x 0.09m deep.	Post Impression within [104]	28.83	-
130	Fill	Loose mid greyish-brown sandy-silty-clay, inclusions of pebbles, charcoal, chalk, and burnt clay.	Fill of [131]	28.83	-
131	Cut	Sub-oval shape, sides and base unseen, 0.36m long x 0.21m wide x depth unknown.	Post Impression within [104]	28.82	-

132	Fill	Loose mid greyish-brown sandy-silty-clay, inclusions of pebbles, charcoal, chalk, and burnt clay.	Fill of [133]	28.83	-
133	Cut	Sub-oval in shape, steep sides, flat base, 0.74m long x 0.32m wide x 0.11m deep.	Post Impression within [104]	28.83	-

7.6.2 Only two of the fills excavated from within the gully [84] contained finds, [68] and [111], both of which represented the initial fill of the primary cut. The sherds from both of these were assigned a medieval date range of 1050/1100 – 1200/25 (see Appendix 3). No other finds were recovered from the feature.

Rectilinear Enclosure Ditch with Re-Cutting [85]

7.6.3 It was clear upon exposing the archaeological horizon that gully [84] was truncated by a later presumably enclosure ditch [85], that was rectilinear in shape. The north-south length of the ditch was encountered during the evaluation as [16], [59], and [61] (Barrowman 2010), and the excavation revealed an east-west return at a near right angle running towards the west, where it cut [84]. A series of slots were excavated through the ditch and indicated evidence of re-cutting in three phases – an initial north-south gully [100] that appears to have silted up, a initial re-cut that was wider, shallower was done and introduced the east-west return [78], [98], [108], and once this again appears to have silted up a secondary and final somewhat narrower ditch re-cut continuing the new lines [67], [83], [93], [106] (see Sections 11, 14, 17 & 19 Fig. 5).

Table 5: Components of the Rectilinear Enclosure Ditch [85]

No.	Type	Description	Interpretation	Height m OD	Same As
66	Group	Number given to fills in the southern terminus of [85], due to multiple fills only observed in the section post-excavation.	Multiple fills in [67] & [78] – southern terminus of ditch [85]	-	[75] [76] [77]
67	Cut	N-S linear terminus, steep sides, flat base, 1.0m length x 0.94m width x 0.25m deep.	Southern terminus of secondary re-cut of n-s section of ditch [85]	30.37	[83] [93] [106]
75	Fill	Loose mid brownish-grey sandy-silt, pebble inclusions.	Single fill of [78]	30.37	[82] [107]
76	Fill	Loose mid brownish-grey sandy-silt.	Primary fill of [67]	30.33	[81] [92] [105]
77	Fill	Loose mid brownish-grey sandy-silty gravels, inclusions of charcoal flecks.	Secondary fill of [67]	30.32	-
78	Cut	N-S linear terminus, steep sides, flat base, 0.50m long x 0.50m wide x 0.20m deep.	Southern terminus of n-s section of ditch [85] – likely the first re-cut.	30.37	[78] [98] [108]
81	Fill	Compact/friable, brown fine sandy-clayey-silt, inclusions of gravels, bone, CBM, pottery, and charcoal flecks.	Single fill of [83]	28.80	[76] [92] [105]

82	Fill	Hard/compact light reddish-brown fine clayey-silt, gravel inclusions.	Single fill of [98]	28.84	[75] [107]
83	Cut	N-S and E-W rectilinear, straight moderately sloped sides, bowl shaped base, N-S = 2.40m long x 1.07m wide, E-W = 2.94m long x 1.21m wide, 0.41m deep.	Secondary re-cut of ditch [85]	28.84	[67] [93] [106]
85	Group No.	Group No. assigned to the components of a boundary/enclosure ditch. Three phases present – original N-S linear was re-cut with a E-W return, then again re-cut on the same line.	Group No for components of a medieval enclosure ditch.	-	-
92	Fill	Compact brown clayey-sandy-silt, inclusions of gravels and charcoal flecks.	Single fill of [93]	28.66	[76] [81] [105]
93	Cut	E-W section of rectilinear linear, steep slope, slightly curved base, 1.0m length x 1.90m width x 0.45m depth.	Part of ditch [85]	28.66	[67] [83] [106]
98	Cut	Rectilinear with shallow sides and flat base. 2.58m long x 1.75m wide x 0.22m deep.	Primary re-cut of ditch [85], introducing the E-W return.	28.80	[78] [108]
99	Fill	Compact/friable greyish-brown clayey-silt, inclusion of chalk flecks and gravels.	Single fill of [100]	28.70	-
100	Cut	Northern terminus of N-S linear, steep sides – one concave, one convex, concave base, 6.80m length x 0.56m width x 0.27m depth.	Primary N-S small ditch of group [85] – possibly for drainage?	28.54	-
105	Fill	Compact/friable greyish-brown clayey-silt, inclusions of gravel, charcoal, chalk.	Fill of [106]	29.50	[76] [81] [92]
106	Cut	N-S linear, steep sides, concave base, 1.20m long x 1.14m wide x 0.39m deep.	Secondary re-cut of [85]	29.50	[67] [83] [93]
107	Fill	Compact/friable reddish-greyish-brown clayey-silt, inclusions of chalk and gravel.	Single fill of [108]	29.45	[75] [82]
108	Cut	N-S aligned linear, steep concave sides, concave base, 1.20m long x 0.62m wide x 0.22m deep.	Re-cut of ditch [85]	29.45	[78] [98]

7.6.4 A number of the fills from within the ditch [85] contained finds. Two sherds of pottery recovered from primary fill [99] was suggested to be provisionally prehistoric, though it is possibly also late Iron Age to early Roman, and a possible Saxon date can also not be discounted due to the presence of organics in one of the sherds. This suggests that either the original gully is of a much earlier date than originally believed, or more likely that the pottery is re-deposited, as the prehistoric and Roman pottery recovered during the evaluation was concluded to be.

7.6.5 The fills of the second re-cut of the ditch, [81], [92], [105], also contained pottery that was dated to 1150-1400, 1050/1100-1200/25, and 1175-1225 respectively. The excavation of the fills of the southern ditch terminus [66] also recovered a sherd of pottery dated to 1100/50-1200/50.

7.6.6 A sherd of unglazed peg tile was also recovered from [81], and was given a likely date range of 1135-1225.

7.6.7 Animal bone was present in [81], [99], [105], being predominately horse, but pig, cattle and sheep/goat were also represented.

7.6.8 The finds assemblage from the ditch fills suggests a likely date range of late 12th to

early-mid 13th century that is in keeping with the re-cut's stratigraphic relationship with the above discussed mid 11th to early 13th century gully.

7.7 **Phase 6: Post-Medieval to Modern**

7.7.1 The archaeological horizons of the site were sealed by a layer of subsoil [71], and in turn by the topsoil [70] that formed the existent surface level of the area.

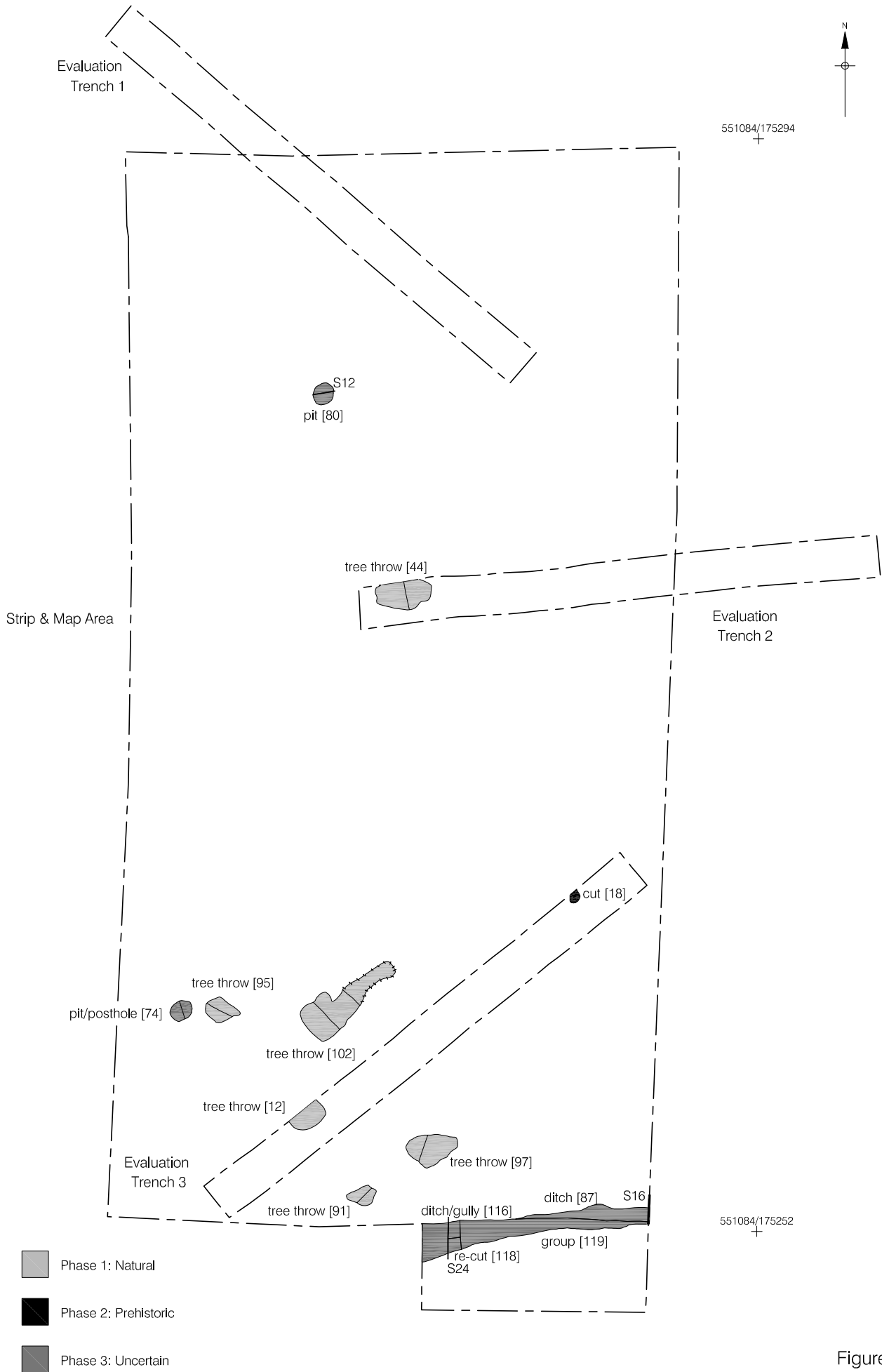


Figure 3
Phases 1, 2 & 3
1:200 at A4

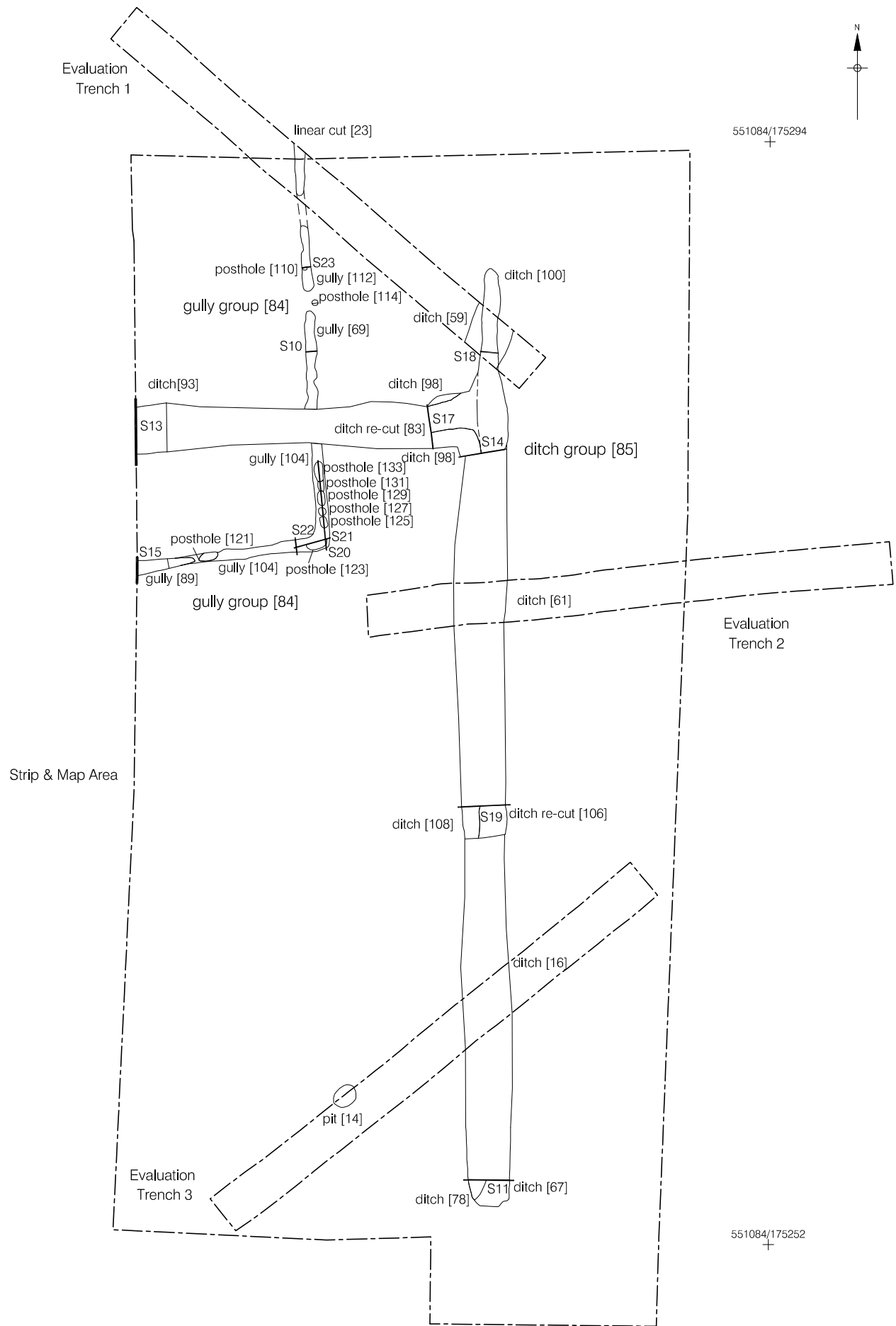
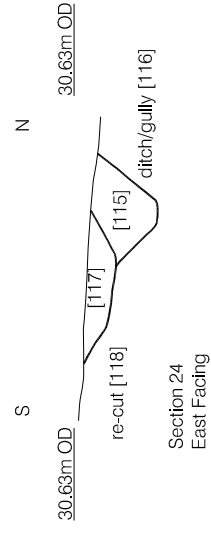
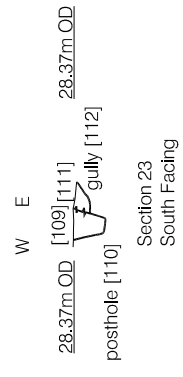
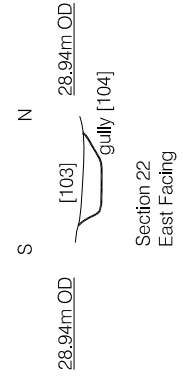
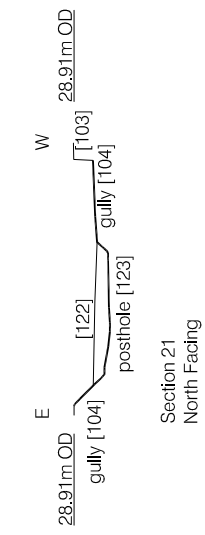
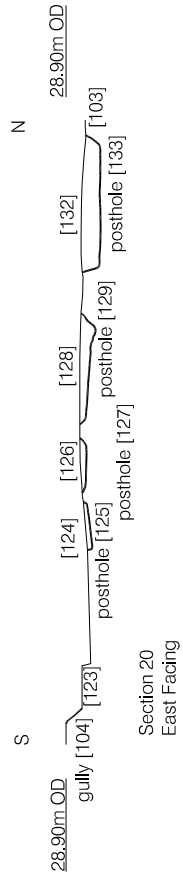
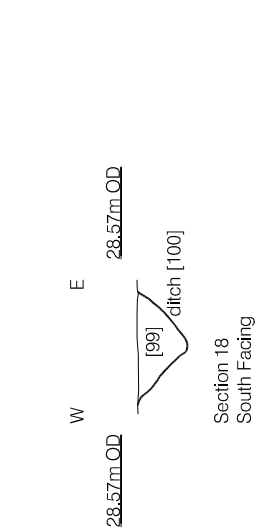
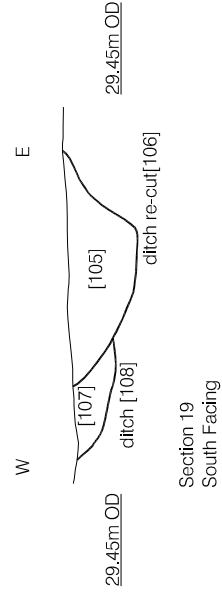
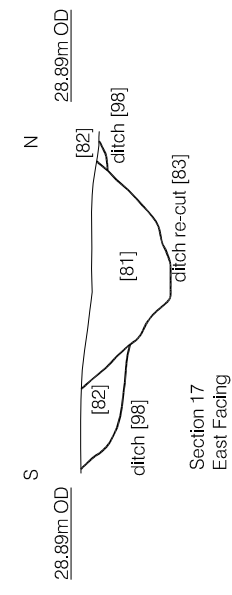
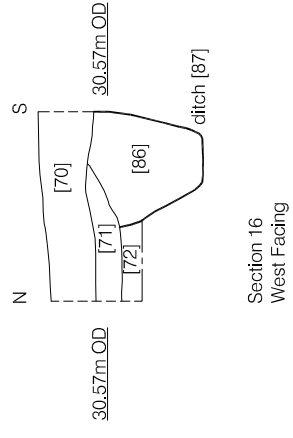
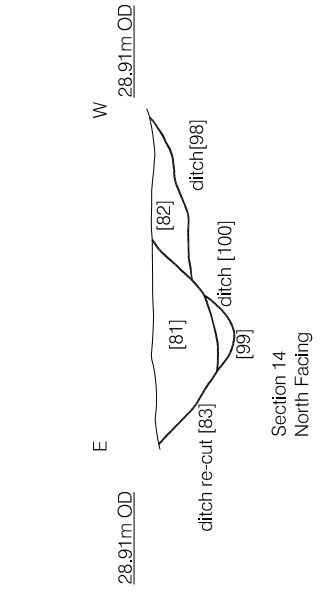
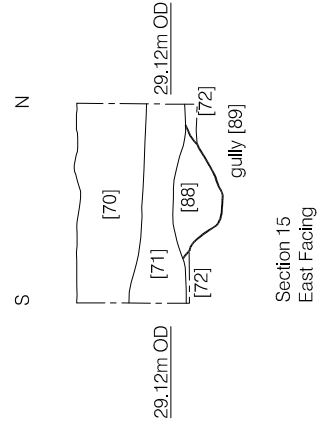
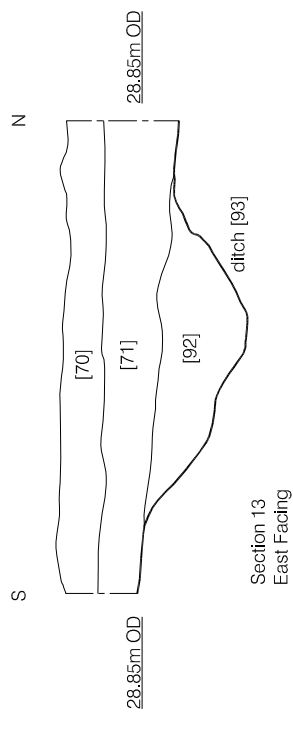
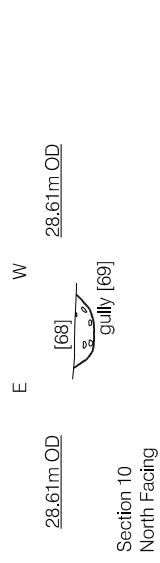
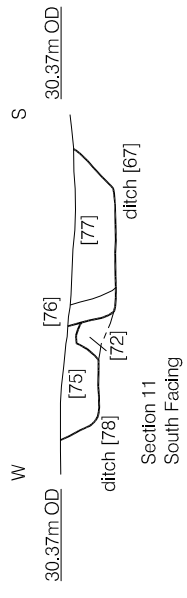
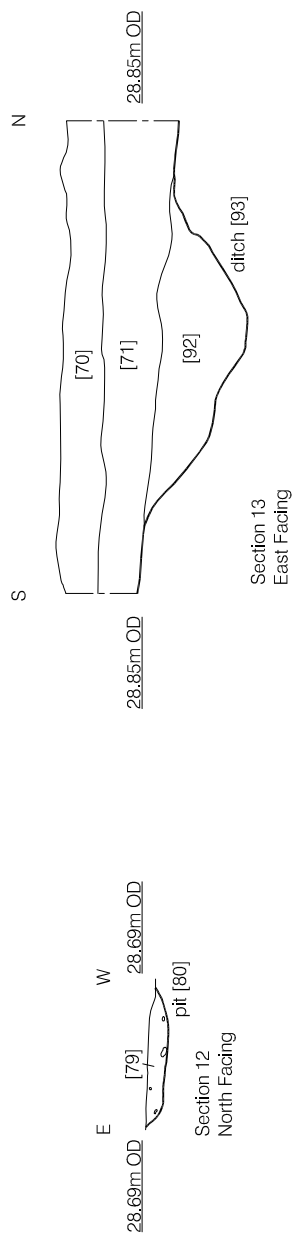


Figure 4
 Phase 5: Medieval
 1:200 at A4



8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

8.1 Original Research Objectives

- 8.1.1 The written specification (Meager 2010), prepared prior to the undertaking of the excavation, set out the specific aim of the project as:

To clarify the nature, extent and survival of features revealed during the earlier evaluation.

- 8.1.2 A discussion of the information obtained from the archaeological investigations in relation to research aims follows below.

8.2 Linear Features

- 8.2.1 Evaluation Trenches 1, 2, and 3 all contained evidence of a north-south aligned medieval ditch (Barrowman 2010). The strip and map exercise revealed that this ditch consisted of three phases of cutting and re-cutting, with the re-cutting widening the ditch and adding an east-west return heading westwards. The southern terminus was also revealed, as was a relationship with the north-south linear seen in Trench 1 (see below). The medieval date was also further confirmed, and refined to likely being late 12th to early-mid 13th century. Based on the results of the work undertaken upon the site it is likely that this ditch is part of the agricultural land-usage of the area during the medieval period, with possible an original drainage function (suggested by the silting up and re-cutting of the feature), and later perhaps used as a form of boundary or enclosure ditch.
- 8.2.2 The excavation of Trench 1 during the evaluation had revealed a narrow north-south linear feature of unknown date (Barrowman 2010). The work undertaken during the strip and map excavation provided further evidence of this feature, revealing it to be part of a north-south gully (possibly intended for use a boundary or drainage) with an east-west return heading westwards from the southern corner, which was truncated by the above discussed medieval ditch. Possible shallow post-impressions were recorded within the fill, suggesting that the gully may have been later re-used as part of a small structure. The excavation also produced sherds of medieval pottery from the feature enabling it to be dated to the mid 11th to early 13th century gully.
- 8.2.3 In addition to the linear features observed during the evaluation, the strip and map excavation also revealed the presence of a further east-west aligned gully or small ditch, with evidence of it having been re-cut once. This was located close to the southern terminus of the ditch group [85], though no relationship between the two was observable. Nor was any dating evidence recovered. However, it is likely that this

feature may also have been part of the agricultural land-usage in the medieval period.

8.3 Pit Activity

8.3.1 Several pits were observed during the evaluation work upon the site. The excavation of the strip and map area also revealed a number of similar features, many of which were observed upon investigation to be tree throws or the result of root disturbances. However, in the southern end of the site two features appeared to be possible pits, though both were lacking in datable evidence. Whilst towards the northern end of the site a small shallow pit was observed near the intersection of the ditch and the gully, and this contained a fragment of equid bone, which could suggest it may date from the medieval period as the large ditch was also found to contain fragments of equid bones.

8.4 Wider Research Context

- *A Research Framework for London Archaeology* mentions that much archaeological work needs to be done on the medieval landscape of the London region (MoL 2000). This specifically mentions the evidence relating to the changing climatic conditions from the late 11th to the mid 13th century, the period from which the medieval evidence upon the excavation site dates. Specific reference is made to a need to undertake a comprehensive synthesis of climatic change, and the untapped nature of evidence from soils preserved in ditches.
- On a local level it is well established that core of settlement activity in Crayford has been located to the south of St Paulinus Church since the Roman period, placing the study site a notable distance from the focus of historic settlement activity. In this regards the site is able to add little to the understanding of the development of the settlement of Crayford, however it does have the potential to add to our knowledge of the agricultural hinterland of the settlement during the medieval period.

8.5 Additional Research Questions

- How does the medieval agricultural land-use at the site compare with that observed at other sites in the vicinity? Such as that recorded on land to the east of Perry Street, north of the site?
- Is the agricultural activity identified more likely associated with herd management or arable land-use?

- How does the medieval land-usage observed at the site relate to St Paulinus Church and the medieval settlement of Crayford?
- How do the finds assemblages compare in composition with those associated with the ones identified at contemporary ones sited in the vicinity?

9 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

9.1 Paper Records (Evaluation & Excavation)

- Contexts 133 sheets
- Plans 35 sheets
- Sections 25 sheets
- Environmental Sheets 9 sheets

9.2 The Finds

- Pottery 1 box
- Lithics 1 box
- Building material 1 box
- Animal bone 1 box
- Small finds 3 objects

9.3 The Photographs

- Colour Slide 72 shots
- Black and White 72 shots

10 IMPORTANCE OF RESULTS, FURTHER WORK AND PUBLICATION OUTLINE

10.1 Importance of the Results

10.1.1 One of the primary objectives of the archaeological strip, map and sample investigation was to obtain evidence for the medieval activity indicated on the basis of findings of the evaluation, undertaken during September 2010 (Barrowman 2010). In the evaluation a north-south aligned ditch, a narrow and shallow north-south aligned second linear, and a few possible pits had been observed, along with a number of features associated with allotment activity. Pottery retrieved from the fills of the ditch and one pit dated them to the medieval period.

10.1.2 The initial interpretation of the ditch was that it represented part of a field system dated to the medieval period. The function of the smaller linear was less certain. During the course of the excavation it became apparent that the ditch consisted of three phases, including the addition of an east-west return. This return was observed to truncate the smaller gully, which was also observed to have an east-west return, along with possibly having been re-used in a small scale structural capacity.

10.1.3 The background DBA research into the site (Meager 2010a) indicated that further evidence of medieval field systems were found to the north of the site, to the east of Pery Street, suggesting that the observed features may be part of a larger field system that was associated with the settlement of Crayford to the south, and possibly also with St Paulinus Church to the immediate south.

10.2 Further Work

10.2.1 *The Archaeology of Greater London* (MoLAS & EH 2000) outlines the evidence for agricultural landscapes within Greater London:

Strip-field systems survive on small green-field sites all around London.... though excavations of fields themselves are rare. Examples of possible field-boundary ditches, drainage gullies and other isolated features are far more common

Whilst specific research frameworks are not established, this document does make note of points that may be of relevance to further study into the site:

Despite the poor preservation of most of the evidence from agricultural sites, their potential value is considerable. Wetter climatic conditions in the 13th century may have prompted the need for larger and more numerous ditches

And:

It is useful to consider as models previous investigation of medieval farms – despite their location beyond the Greater London boundary – such as that at Stebbingford Farm, Felsted, excavated in 1993

Further work might explore some of these themes, however the general paucity of finds and the limited nature of the archaeological remains might preclude any significant results being forthcoming.

10.2.2 Listed below are the recommendations for future work identified in the specialist assessments (see appendices):

Building Material

This very small assemblage contained no unusual ceramic tile forms or fabrics that warrant further analysis – reflecting the rural nature of the site and the intermixing during post-medieval times together with earlier colluvial deposits on the slope of the land. None of the peg tile and daub warranted further analysis – especially as it all is in a fragmentary and abraded condition.

Pottery

Further work would involve comparison of the assemblage, and particularly the prehistoric and unsourced sherds, with the Kent Pottery Fabric Reference Collection in order to confirm and refine the provisional identifications made.

Lithics

Due to its size and paucity of chronologically diagnostic artefacts, this report is all that is required of the material for the purposes of the archive and no further analytical work is proposed. However, the material does contribute to the body of evidence for prehistoric activity in the area and a reference should be made to it in the local Historic Environment Record and a brief description of the assemblage should be included in any published account of the fieldwork.

Animal Bone

Any further work on this small collection should concentrate on the equid remains. A few measurements were taken and these can be compared to the wealth of information available from the equid bones uncovered from numerous London

excavations and in particular from the late medieval horse knacker site at Elverton Street (Cowie and Pipe 1998).

Small Finds

In the case of further work and publication of the site assemblage, the two horseshoe fragments should be x-rayed to enable identification of type. The small tine sheet would require further identification.

Environmental Samples

No further work is recommended on either the charred macrobotanical remains or wood charcoal fragments.

10.3 Publication outline

10.3.1 The limited nature of the archaeological remains and artefacts might suggest that a suitable publication outlet might be fulfilled by the inclusion of the results in the *London Archaeologist* Yearly Round-up. However, if a more detailed publication is required a fuller report could be published online on the KAS website with a summary report in *Archaeologia Cantiana*. A possible outline for the publication is detailed below:

Archaeological Investigations on Land Between Manor Road and Perry Street
Crayford, London Borough of Bexley

- Introduction to the Project
- Historical and Archaeological Background
- Archaeological findings
- Discussion
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography
- Accompanying illustrations

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Appendix 1: Context Index

Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Group No	Date	Phase
66	67	11	Group No	Group No for Fills of Ditch Terminus [67] & [78]	85	Medieval	5
67	67	11	Cut	N-S Enclosure Ditch Terminus - Group No 85	85	Medieval	5
68	-	10	Fill	Fill of [69]	84	Medieval	5
69	69	10	Cut	N-S Gully - Group No 84	84	Medieval	5
70	-	13 15 16	Layer	Existent Top Soil	-	Post-Medieval	6
71	-	13 15 16	Layer	Sub Soil	-	Post-Medieval	6
72	-	10 11 12 13 15 16	Natural	In-situ Geological Deposits	-	-	1
73	74	-	Fill	Fill of [74]	-	Uncertain	3
74	74	-	Cut	Small Pit or Post Hole	-	Uncertain	3
75	-	11	Fill	Fill of [78]	85	Medieval	5
76	-	11	Fill	Fill of [67]	85	Medieval	5
77	-	11	Fill	Fill of [67]	85	Medieval	5
78	67	11	Cut	N-S Ditch - Southern Terminus	85	Medieval	5
79	80	12	Fill	Fill of [80]	-	Uncertain	3
80	80	12	Cut	Pit	-	Uncertain	3
81	100	14 17	Fill	Fill of [83]	85	Medieval	5
82	-	14 17	Fill	Fill of [98]	85	Medieval	5
83	100	14 17	Cut	Re-cut of Rectilinear Ditch [98]	85	Medieval	5
84	69	10	Group No	Group Number for Rectilinear Gully - Inc [68], [69], [88], [89]	84	Medieval	5
85	78 93 100 108	11 13 14 17 18 19	Group No	Group Number for Enclosure Ditch - N-S linear that was re-cut to be rectilinear - Inc [66], [67], [75], [76], [77], [78], [81], [82], [83], [92], [93], [98], [100], [106], [108]	85	Medieval	5
86	-	16	Fill	Fill of [87]	119	Uncertain	3
87	119	16	Cut	E-W Ditch	119	Uncertain	3
88	-	15	Fill	Fill of [89]	84	Medieval	5
89	89	15	Cut	E-W length of Gully	84	Medieval	5
90	91	-	Fill	Fill of [91]	-	Uncertain	3
91	91	-	Cut	Tree throw	-	Uncertain	3
92	-	13	Fill	Fill of [93]	85	Medieval	5

93	93	13	Cut	Part of E-W section of the Rectilinear Ditch	85	Medieval	5
94	Baseline B	-	Fill	Fill of [95]	-	Uncertain	3
95	Baseline B	-	Cut	Tree throw	-	Uncertain	3
96	-	-	Fill	Fill of [97]	-	Uncertain	3
97	97	-	Cut	Tree throw	-	Uncertain	3
98	98	14 14 15 17	Cut	Enclosure/Boundary Ditch	85	Medieval	5
99	-	14 18	Fill	Fill of [100]	85	Medieval	5
100	100	14 18	Cut	Earliest Phase of N-S Ditch	85	Medieval	5
101	102 on Baseline B	-	Fill	Fill of [102]	-	Uncertain	1
102	102 on Baseline B	-	Cut	Tree throw	-	Uncertain	1
103	84	-	Fill	Primary Fill of [104]	84	Medieval	5
104	84	22	Cut	Rectilinear Gully - Contained a series of likely post-holes suggesting a phase of structural association	84	Medieval	5
105	108	19	Fill	Fill of [106]	85	Medieval	5
106	108	19	Cut	Re-cut of Ditch [106]	85	Medieval	5
107	-	19	Fill	Fill of [108]	85	Medieval	5
108	108	19	Cut	Enclosure/Boundary Ditch	85	Medieval	5
109	-	23	Fill	Fill of [110]	84	Medieval	5
110	84	23	Cut	Post hole within Gully [112]	84	Medieval	5
111	84	-	Fill	Fill of [112]	84	Medieval	5
112	84	23	Cut	N-S gully - possibly reused to support posts	84	Medieval	5
113	-	-	Fill	Fill of [114]	84	Medieval	5
114	84	-	Cut	Post Hole - lies between [112] and [69] - suggested as possible gate post	84	Medieval	5
115	-	24	Fill	Fill of [116]	119	Uncertain	3
116	119	24	Cut	E-W aligned small ditch or gully	119	Uncertain	3
117	-	24	Fill	Fill of [118]	119	Uncertain	3
118	119	24	Cut	Re-Cut of [116]	119	Uncertain	3
119	119	16 24	Group No	Group No for an E-W aligned linear feature - a small ditch or gully	119	Uncertain	3
120	84	-	Fill	Fill of [121]	84	Medieval	5
121	84	-	Cut	Post Hole within Gully [104]	84	Medieval	5
122	84	21	Fill	Fill of [123]	84	Medieval	5
123	84	21	Cut	Post Hole within Gully [104]	84	Medieval	5
124	84	-	Fill	Fill of [125]	84	Medieval	5
125	84	20	Cut	Post Hole within Gully [104]	84	Medieval	5
126	84	20	Fill	Fill of [127]	84	Medieval	5
127	84	20	Cut	Post Hole within Gully [104]	84	Medieval	5

128	84	20	Fill	Fill of [129]	84	Medieval	5
129	84	20	Cut	Post Hole within Gully [104]	84	Medieval	5
130	84	20	Fill	Fill of [131]	84	Medieval	5
131	84	20	Cut	Post Hole within Gully [104]	84	Medieval	5
132	84	20	Fill	Fill of [133]	84	Medieval	5
133	84	20	Cut	Post Hole within Gully [104]	84	Medieval	5

Contexts 1 – 65 assigned during the earlier evaluation (Barrowman 2010)

Appendix 2: Building Material Assessment

Dr Kevin Hayward

Introduction and Aims

Half a shoe box of ceramic building material were retained at excavation from the site at Crayford, Kent (site code PEO10).

This very small assemblage (15 examples 292g) was assessed in order to:

- Identify (under binocular microscope) the fabric and forms of the possible medieval peg tile samples to determine the date of the Phase 5 medieval ditches.
- Made recommendations (if any) for further study.

Methodology

The building material was examined using the London system of classification with a fabric number allocated to each object. The application of a 1kg mason's hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10).

Ceramic Building Material

Roman

No Roman ceramic building material was recovered

Saxon

No Saxon ceramic building material was recovered

Medieval and Early Post Medieval

All the ceramic building material (11 examples – 237g) consisted of abraded and heavily fragmented medieval and post-medieval peg tile. Because of the abraded nature of the assemblage any glaze or coarse moulding sand that may have given it a firm medieval date has been worn away. For this reason precise dates cannot be given.

Peg Tile [5] [7] [21] [81]

London Sandy Fabrics 2271 (1180-1800)

Local variant similar to 2272 (1135-1220)

2276 (1480-1900)

London Iron Oxide Fabric 2586 (1180-1800)

The very coarse peg tile fabric from the Phase 5 medieval rectilinear ditch [81] is very early indeed. Although, unglazed it resembles the early medieval 2272 fabric (1135-1220) and attests to the presence of a 12th-13th century roof tiled building in the vicinity, possibly a church.

The remainder of the assemblage consists of heavily abraded London sandy 2271 and iron oxide 2586 roofing fabrics from post-medieval (Phase 6) furrows [5] [7] and subsoil [21], which although begin to be used from as early as 1180 do continue until the start of the 19th century. Any glaze that may have been present giving it a firm 1180-1450 date had been removed making detailed dating impossible.

One peg tile fragment from a post-medieval furrow [7] consists of the common sandy fabric 2276 which suggests that this piece at least post-dates 1480.

Daub 3102 2 examples 55g

Two small abraded lumps of reddened daub were recovered from Phase 1 geological bedrock [41] and the Phase 3 tree throw [43] and attest to the presence of a timber and wattle framed building in the vicinity. Whether this was a prehistoric, Saxon or medieval structure cannot be determined.

Phase Summary

Phase 5 Medieval

Only one example of ceramic building material was recovered from medieval Phase 5, this was a piece of the early very coarse sandy roofing peg tile that in London dates to between 1135-1220. This was found in the secondary fill of the major medieval ditch for this site [81] and attests to the presence of a 12th to 13th roofing structure (possibly a church) in the vicinity.

Phase 6 Post-medieval

The remaining peg tile was found in the ditch and furrow and subsoils covering the entire site. These were heavily abraded and broken up making accurate dating difficult. Nevertheless, some were of a thickness and unevenness to suggest that they too may have been medieval.

Distribution

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date Range of Material		Latest Dated Material		SPOT DATE
5	2586	Peg Tile not glazed	2	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1800
7	2276 2586	Peg Tile not glazed	2	1180	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900
21	2586 2271	Peg Tile not glazed Flint Blade	8	1500bc	1800	1180	1800	1180-1800
41	3102	Daub burnt	1	1500bc	1666	1500bc	1666	1500BC-1666
43	3102	Daub burnt	1	1500bc	1666	1500bc	1666	1500BC-1666
81	2272 local variant	Peg Tile not glazed	1	1135	1800	1135	1900	1135-1225

a) Retention

None of the peg tile and daub warrants further retention – especially as it all is in a fragmentary and abraded condition and intermixed in post-medieval and colluvial layers.

b) Significance

This very small assemblage contained no unusual ceramic tile forms or fabrics that warrant further analysis – reflecting the rural nature of the site and the intermixing during post-medieval times together with earlier colluvial deposits on the slope of the land. None of the peg tile and daub warranted further analysis – especially as it all is in a fragmentary and abraded condition. The flint blade from [21] certainly needs to be kept and examined in greater detail to ascertain its possible function.

Appendix 3: Pottery Assessment

By Berni Sudds

A total of 37 sherds of pottery were presented for analysis, representing 25 separate vessels. A listing of the pottery types appears below in Table 1 below and a list of provisional spot dates for each context in Appendix 1. The assemblage is largely medieval in date although a small number of prehistoric and post-medieval sherds were also identified. The pottery is in mixed condition. Much is highly fragmented, abraded and dispersed, frequently with no more than one or two sherds in each feature. The exception to this is some of the medieval pottery recovered from the ditch and gully features attributed to Phase 5, namely ditch [16], gully [69], and re-cuts [83] and [106].

Where possible the pottery has been classified using the Kent fabric codes set up by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (Cotter 2006). These codes relate to the Kent Pottery Fabric Reference Collection held by the Trust, although a partial type series of Kentish fabrics is also held at the offices of PCA. In the absence of access to prehistoric type sherds the material of this date has not been coded under this system and would require further analysis and integration.

The pottery types

Prehistoric

The fabrics encountered on site are listed below in Table 1. The small prehistoric assemblage is comprised of a handful of abraded body sherds tempered with calcined flint, shell and shell and organics. The sherd from fill [17] has fairly fine calcined flint temper but is small and abraded and thus can only be broadly dated to the Bronze Age or Iron Age. The two sherds from fill [99] (ditch [100]) are both vesiculated. The voids in the larger sherd suggest it was tempered with shell which has leached or been burnt out. The sherd is low-fired and thick-walled but is otherwise non-diagnostic. A prehistoric date is provisionally suggested but one at the end of the Iron Age or in the early Roman period is possible. The voids in the other vesiculated sherd suggest the use of both shell and some organic temper. This sherd may also be prehistoric in date but the presence of organics mean a Saxon date cannot be ruled out.

The local handmade nature of pottery production that characterises both the prehistoric period, particularly the Iron Age, and Early Saxon period can cause problems with identification and dating. The use of similar levigation coupled with comparable methods of manufacture and firing can mean it is difficult to securely date non-diagnostic body sherds, particularly when they are so small and abraded. It is important to clarify that the dates suggested here may be further refined or potentially altered through comparison with local types and analysis by a period specialist familiar with the region.

Fabric code	Common name	SC	ENV	Forms	Date range
PHFL	Pre-historic flint-tempered	1	1		Bronze Age – Iron Age
PRSHL	Pre-historic shell-tempered	1	1		Bronze Age – Iron Age/ Early Roman
SHLORG	Shell and organic tempered	1	1		Prehistoric?
EM35	N. or W.Kent shell - filled	14	5	Jar	1050/1100 - 1200/25
EM36	N. or W.Kent sandy and shell - tempered	1	1	Jar	1100/50 - 1200/50
M5	London - type ware: general	1	1	Jug	1140 – 1375
M38A	N. or W.Kent sandy	13	10	Jar, jug	1150 – 1400
M100	Misc. Unident: ?English	1	1		1150 – 1400
PM7.9	Anglo - Netherlands tin - glazed earthenware	1	1	Bowl/dish	1550 - 1625/50
PM10	Surrey/Hants. Border ware	1	1	Dish	1550 – 1725
PM64	Calcareous 'peppered' smooth ware	1	1		1550 – 1725
LPM14	Staffs. "Ironstone" - type white earthenware	1	1	Bowl/dish	1825 – 1900

Table 1: Range of ware types

Medieval

The medieval assemblage appears to be typical of northwest Kent, comprised of shell and sand-tempered wares. The early shell-tempered vessels (EM35) include jars with slightly everted or everted, flat-topped rims. Some are heavily sooted and were probably used on a fire for the preparation of food. A single North or West Kent sand and shell tempered jar rim (EM36) with a broad flat-topped rim, both stabbed and grooved, was also recovered from fill [66]. Both of these fabrics are fairly early, dating from the late 11th or early 12th century to the early 13th century.

The sand-tempered wares can almost exclusively be attributed to the local North or West Kent Sandy tradition (M38A). This sandy greyware was produced from the late 12th to 14th century and the slightly later date is reflected in a broader range of forms and a technologically superior product. Jar forms recovered have squared or flat-topped squared rims. The jugs identified have either a broadly dated rod-type handle or, in ditch fill [105], a stabbed strap-type handle dated to the late 12th or early 13th century. A single small and abraded sherd of possible London-type ware and an unsourced sherd represent the only non-local medieval products.

Post-medieval

The small post-medieval assemblage is comprised of one local redware (Calcareous 'peppered' smooth ware – PM64) and three non-local wares including a dish rim of the ubiquitous Surrey/Hants Border ware tradition (PM10), an Anglo - Netherlands tin-glazed earthenware bowl or dish (PM7.9) and a 19th century Staffordshire "Ironstone" - type transfer-printed white earthenware (LPM14). The presence of a possible Dutch import in the form of the tin-glazed bowl or dish is of some interest, although would not be unprecedented.

Distribution

The condition of all three possible prehistoric sherds from the fill of ditch [100] and tree throw [18] in the Evaluation suggest they are likely to be re-deposited but attest to the presence of activity of prehistoric date in the vicinity. The bulk of the material recovered is medieval in date, primarily 12th to 13th century, derived from a series of ditch features across the site. The pottery of this date is generally in good condition and less likely to have been re-deposited suggesting localised contemporary activity.

Recommendations

Further work would involve comparison of the assemblage, and particularly the prehistoric and unsourced sherds, with the Kent Pottery Fabric Reference Collection in order to confirm and refine the provisional identifications made.

Appendix 1

Context	SC	Date range of the pottery		Latest dated ware		Context spot date
0	1	1050/1100	1200/25	1050/1100	1200/25	-

13	1	1150	1400	1150	1400	1150 – 1400
15	4	1150	1400	1150	1400	1150 – 1300
17	1	BA	IA	BA	IA	Late Bronze Age – Iron Age
21	3	1150	1625/50	1550	1625/50	1550 – 1625/50
26	1	1825	1900	1825	1900	1825 – 1900
32	2	1140	1400	1150	1400	1150 – 1400
46	3	1150	1725	1550	1725	1550 – 1725
66	1	1100/50	1200/50	1100/50	1200/50	1100/50 – 1200/50
68	11	1050/1100	1200/25	1050/1100	1200/25	1050/1100 – 1200/25
81	3	1150	1400	1150	1400	1150 – 1400
92	1	1050/1100	1200/25	1050/1100	1200/25	1050/1100 – 1200/25
99	1	BA	IA/RO	BA	IA/RO	Prehistoric?
105	2	1150	1400	1150	1400	1175 - 1225
111	1	1050/1100	1200/25	1050/1100	1200/25	1050/1100 – 1200/25

Table 2: Dating table. SC = Sherd count.

Reference

Cotter, J., 2006. 'Part 4: The Pottery' in K. Parfitt, B. Cooke and J. Cotter 'Townwall Street, Dover: Excavations 1996'. *The Archaeology of Canterbury* New Series Volume III. Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 121 – 254.

Appendix 4: Lithics Assessment

By Barry Bishop

Introduction

Archaeological investigations (during the Evaluation) at the above site resulted in the recovery of 12 pieces of struck flint and a small quantity of otherwise unmodified burnt flint fragments. This report quantifies the material (see Table 1), provides a summary description and offers some comments on its significance, along with recommendations for any further work needed for it to attain its full research potential. The assemblages were recovered from a number of features, including subsoils, colluvial deposits and cut features, although the struck flint is likely to have been residually deposited and no significant sub-assemblages or evidence for *in situ* flintworking was noted.

Methodology

Each piece of struck flint was examined by eye and X10 magnification and catalogued by context according to a basic typological/technological scheme, and unmodified burnt flint was counted and weighed (Table 1). Further details of each piece of struck flint and the burnt flint are provided in Appendix 1. All metrical descriptions follow the methodology of Saville (1980).

Quantification

Context	Flake	Flake Fragment	Blade	Burnt Flint No	Burnt Flint wt:g
3	1				
15				1	23
21	1	1	1		
32	2				
46	1				
49				1	22
52			1	11	51
56	1				
56	1	2			

Table 1: Quantification of Struck Flint by Context

The assemblages were recovered in low densities from a number of features, including subsoils, colluvial deposits and cut features, although the struck flint is likely to have been residually deposited and no significant sub-assemblages or evidence for *in situ* flintworking was noted.

Burnt Flint

Small quantities of burnt flint were recovered from ditch [16], feature [48] and linear feature [50]. The material is variably burnt and most consistent with it emanating from hearth use at the site. The larger numbers of pieces from linear feature [50] may possibly indicate the deliberate disposal of hearth waste whilst the single pieces from the other features are perhaps most easily explained as the incidental incorporation of 'background' waste.

Struck Flint

The struck assemblage is small, comprising only 12 pieces, and consists of flakes and blades. No cores or retouched implements are present. The assemblage was manufactured from fine-grained flint that varies in colour from black to grey to brown. Cortex, where present, is weathered but still rough and occasional thermal surface scars are present. It is most likely to have been obtained from alluvial terrace deposits, such as the Boyne Hill Gravel Formation which is present immediately to the south of site as well as close by to the north, or the Taplow Gravel Formation which is present a short distance to the east and south. As might be expected from a predominantly residual collection, the condition of the material is varied but most pieces do show evidence of fairly extensive post-depositional damage, consistent with them having spent some time in active burial environments, such as ploughsoils or colluvial deposits.

No chronologically diagnostic pieces are present but there are indications that flintworking occurred during more than one period. The earliest pieces include the blades and possibly one or two competently made flakes, which are most characteristic of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic industries. The remainder of the flakes, however, are thick, squat and poorly struck, and would be most compatible with later second or first millennium BC industries (eg Herne 1991; Young and Humphrey 1999; Humphrey 2003; 2007).

Discussion

The assemblage from this site is small in size but does indicate flintworking activities were occurring, albeit on a very limited scale, over a long period of time, possibly from the

Mesolithic and through to the later prehistoric period. It is too small to confidently indicate what the nature of the episodes of occupation may have involved and its principal significance lies in it demonstrating continued, although low key and intermittent, activity at the site that is not represented in the stratigraphic record.

Recommendations

Due to its size and paucity of chronologically diagnostic artefacts, this report is all that is required of the material for the purposes of the archive and no further analytical work is proposed. However, the material does contribute to the body of evidence for prehistoric activity in the area and a reference should be made to it in the local Historic Environment Record and a brief description of the assemblage should be included in any published account of the fieldwork.

Bibliography

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- Saville, A. 1980 On the Measurement of Struck Flakes and Flake Tools. *Lithics* 1, 16-20.
- Young, R. and Humphrey, J. 1999 Flint Use in England after the Bronze Age: time for a re-evaluation? *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 65, 231-242.

Appendix 5: Animal Bone Assessment

By Kevin Rielly

Introduction

The excavation of this land revealed a variety of undated cut features, the majority of which appear to be natural. The dated features include a probable 'animal pen' marked by a rectilinear gully, associated with a series of postholes, and a later ditch. The dating evidence from these two features suggest they were infilled in the early medieval period. These, and indeed the entire site, were covered by a layer of subsoil, followed by topsoil, both of which are substantially later in date, from the 16th century onwards.

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 by phase

There are just 50 hand-collected bones, these derived from 7 deposits/features. The phases with bones include the medieval (Phase 5) and post-medieval (Phase 6), with the remainder derived from undated features (Phase 3), as shown in Table 1.1e 1). The animal bones, largely derived from the medieval deposits (Phase 5), were heavily abraded with root etching covering most surfaces. While most bones were in several pieces, following recovery (the breaks are invariably fresh), there is no evidence for a substantial level of fragmentation. It should be noted that the totals given in Table 1 refer to the rejoined rather than the actual total of bones recovered.

Phase 3 (undated)

The fill [79] of pit [80] provided the remains of an equid pelvis, comprising part of the acetabulum (pelvic joint) and the ilial blade. This clearly derived from a moderately sized individual.

Phase 4 (medieval)

Bones were found in each of the two features dated to this phase, the earlier of the two (the gully) providing 11 fragments and the later (the ditch) with 7 fragments. There is a notably good representation of equid bones, these possibly forming the remains of a rather small individual in the gully deposits and a medium-sized individual in the latter feature (see Table 2). Each of these animals was fully adult.

Phase:	3	5	6	Total
Species				
Cattle		1	1	2
Equid	1	14		15
Sheep/Goat		1		1
Pig		2		2
Total	1	18	1	20

Table 1. Counts of animal bone in each occupation phase

Feature	Feature cut	Description
Gully	83	sacrum with 3/4 lumbar vertebrae, calcaneus, 2 astragalii and a tarsal
Ditch	16	Calcaneus
	59	tibia
	100	tibia and lumbar vertebra
	106	scapula

Table 2. Distribution of equid fragments in Phase 5

The other species in this phase are represented by fragments of a sheep/goat tibia and cattle metacarpus from gully [83]; and a pair of young adult male pig mandibles from ditch [100].

Phase 5. Post-Medieval to Modern

The subsoil deposit [41] produced a single fragment – part of the proximal end of a cattle metatarsus.

Conclusion And Recommendations For Further Work

The hand recovered assemblage from this site is essentially limited to the medieval phase. This collection is rather small and, judging by the surface damage, poorly preserved. These collections do not include any well fragmented collections, however, it can perhaps be assumed that there has been a notable bias against the survival of the smaller species. It is therefore impossible to gauge the level of exploitation of the major food species. Although perhaps the rather poor representation of cattle bones could suggest that the major food species were sheep/goat and/or pigs. Alternatively, the abundance of equid remains may suggest that this area was essentially used for the disposal of unwanted carcasses rather than food waste. Notably, the equid remains are well scattered, with only two notable articulations, part of the lumbar region and part of left tarsal region, both from [83]. This could suggest some post-mortem usage. Unfortunately, there is no clear way to assess this possibility. The surface damage has managed to erode any possible butchery marks while the apparent spread of the bones, as would be expected if these animals had been deliberately dismembered and jointed, is probably related to the action of scavengers, as shown by a number of bones with canid teeth marks.

Any further work on this small collection should concentrate on the equid remains. A few measurements were taken and these can be compared to the wealth of information available from the equid bones uncovered from numerous London excavations and in particular from the late medieval horse knacker site at Elverton Street (Cowie and Pipe 1998).

References

Cowie, R. and Pipe, A. 1998. A late medieval and Tudor horse burial ground: excavations at Elverton Street, Westminster. *The Archaeological Journal* 155, 226-251.

Appendix 6: Small Finds Assessment

By Märit Gaimster

Four finds were retrieved by metal detector from the medieval ditch [85]. They consist of two fragments of iron horseshoe, a lump of metalworking or fuel-ash slag and a fragment of thinly hammered and possibly embossed tin or tin-alloy sheet. The sheet is too thin and brittle for a toy, seal or badge, but could possibly be the remnants of a mount.

Recommendations

In the case of further work and publication of the site assemblage, the two horseshoe fragments should be x-rayed to enable identification of type. The small tin sheet would require further identification.

context	sf	description	recommendation
85	1	part of the shank of a heavily worn iron horseshoe with the remnants of a nail hole at one broken-off end; W 25mm	x-ray
	2	small lump of ?metalworking or fuel-ash slag; very light; size c. 20 x 25 mm	
	3	heel fragment of thin or heavily worn iron horseshoe; incomplete nail hole at broken-off end; W 23mm	x-ray
	4	fragment of very fine ?embossed tin or tin alloy sheet; c. 15 x 20mm	further id

Appendix 7: Charred Plant Macrofossils And Wood Charcoal Assessment

K. Le Hégarat and L. Allott

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Introduction

This report summarises the findings arising out of the assessment of charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal undertaken by Quaternary Scientific (QUEST) of samples from land between Perry Street and Manor Road, Crayford, Kent (Site Code: PEO10). Bulk soil samples were taken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. as part of the archaeological strip, map and sample on land between Perry Street and Manor Road, Crayford to establish evidence for environmental remains within the archaeological deposits and to obtain datable finds for otherwise undated contexts. Flots from six bulk samples as well as charcoal from the residue of five samples were submitted for post-excavation assessment. Samples were taken from the fills of two medieval gullies and two medieval ditches grouped within Phase 5 as well as from one pit and one ditch which are currently undated and grouped within Phase 3. This report provides an overview of their contents and assesses their potential to provide further information relating to the local environment and the agricultural activities undertaken at the site.

Methods

The samples were processed in a flotation tank by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. prior to assessment. Specimens of wood charcoal from the residues of five samples were weighed and recorded (Table 1). The fractured surfaces were viewed under an incident light microscopes at 50, 100, 200 and 400x magnifications. The presence of round wood and external morphological features is recorded where relevant. Preliminary identifications have been made through comparison with modern reference material at University College London, Institute of Archaeology, and with taxa documented in identification manuals (Hather 2000; Schweingruber 1990; Schoch *et al.* 2004). The flots, submitted as wet flots, were weighed, measured and scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and an overview of their contents recorded (Table 2). Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made with reference to modern comparative material and reference texts (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997). Abundance and preservation of the macrobotanicals have been recorded to establish their potential for further analysis.

Results

Phase 3 – Uncertain date

Two samples are grouped within Phase 3. Sample <5> derives from the fill [86] of E-W ditch [87], G119 and sample <7> originates from the fill [79] of pit [80]. The small flots (10ml and 7ml respectively) are dominated by uncharred material including uncharred vegetation and sediment. The uncharred botanical remains include roots and seeds such as nettle (*Urtica* sp.), common fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*), spurge (*Euphorbia* sp.), petty spurge (*Euphorbia peplus*), blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus/idaeus*), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.), a possible seed from the carrot (cf. Apiaceae) family and seeds from the goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae) family. As there is no evidence for waterlogging at this site these uncharred macrobotanical remains are almost certainly of modern or relatively modern, intrusive origin (see discussion and conclusions below).

Charred macroplants are infrequent and poorly preserved. The remains are either fragmented, heavily pitted or puffed up. They comprise a single possible charred grain of wheat (cf. *Triticum* sp.) in sample <5> and some indeterminate grains (Cerealina) in sample <7> including a grain of wheat. Three degraded charred grass seeds (Poaceae) are also present in sample <7>.

The flot from sample <5> contains no charcoal but a single fragment of hawthorn/whitebeam/apple (Maloideae) was recovered from the residue and field maple (cf. *Acer campestre*) was recorded in the charcoal from sample <7>. Both samples contained infrequent land snail shells.

Phase 5 - Medieval

Four samples <4, 8, 9 and 10> were taken from deposits dated to Phase 5 land use occupation. These samples were taken from two gullies (N-S gully [69], fill [68], sample <4>, G84 and E-W gully [89], fill [88], sample <9>, G84) and two ditches (re-cut of rectilinear ditch [98], fill [81], sample <8>, G85 and N-S ditch [100], fill [99], sample <10> G85). Results for these four samples are similar to those recorded in the previous features grouped within Phase 3. Flots are small and dominated by sediment and uncharred vegetation. The uncharred botanical remains consist of roots and uncharred seeds and fruit such as nettle (*Urtica* sp.), blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus/idaeus*), common fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*), spurge (*Euphorbia* sp.), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.), seeds from the goosefoot and pink (Chenopodiaceae and Caryophyllaceae)

families. The flots from sample <9> contains a small uncharred fruit that, based on its morphology, may be an immature acorn.

Charred macrofossils are also uncommon and the general preservation is poor. A single possible charred caryopsis of wheat (cf. *Triticum* sp.) is present in sample <10>. Sample <4> contains a probable charred grain of barley (cf. *Hordeum* sp.), wheat caryopses and some indeterminate grains (Cerealia) as well as a single unidentified grass seed and two wild/weed seeds of stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*). Sample <8> contained a single grass seed (Poaceae). Each of the four samples contained infrequent land snail shells.

Charcoal fragments were infrequent in the flots from samples <4> and <9> but small assemblages collected from the residues comprise oak (*Quercus* sp.), privet/honeysuckle (*Ligustrum/Lonicera* sp.) and sloe/blackthorn/cherry (*Prunus* sp.).

Discussion and Conclusions

Bulk soil samples taken during the archaeological work have confirmed the presence of environmental remains including charcoal, charred and uncharred macroplant remains and land snail shells. However, the quantity of charred archaeobotanical material is very small and the flots are dominated by uncharred botanicals. Although the flots were all submitted as wet flots, at the time of excavation none of the deposits were recorded as waterlogged and unless a deposit remains sufficiently moist and well sealed, botanical remains are unlikely to preserve. While the moist deposits would be suitable for preservation in an anaerobic environment, the high proportion of roots noticed during the excavation and within the flots suggests the possibility of vertical movement within the deposits with potential contamination. It is therefore highly probable that a great proportion of the uncharred seeds represent recent contaminants introduced through root action and they provide no potential for further analysis or interpretation.

Charred crop remains of wheat and barley were identified in four samples (<4>, <5>, <7> and <10>), however the poor condition of the grains prevents any further identification and no chaff components were recorded that might assist in refining the identifications. The small assemblages from the pit, gully and ditch features might represent waste debris that accumulated over time. The assemblage is too small and too poorly preserved to comment on the relative importance of any of the crop remains; however, if the weeds are associated with the cereal remains then the presence of stinking mayweed (a common weed in archaeological deposits of this date) suggests cultivation of heavy clay-rich soils. Grass seeds may also have derived from the agricultural land although they could equally have occurred naturally in the local environment.

Oak, Maloideae taxa, cherry/blackthorn and field maple present in the small wood charcoal assemblage could all have been used for fuel or for other purposes, in construction or for domestic objects for example. The possible honeysuckle identified may have been brought to the site with other wood. This plant is a climber and very unlikely to have been collected deliberately for fuel. The assemblage is however too small to provide any further information regarding fuel or timber use.

Recommendations

No further work is recommended on either the charred macrobotanical remains or wood charcoal fragments.

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Phase	Date	Group	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds/fruits uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Cron_seeds_charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	LSS
3	Uncertain	119	5	86	Fill of E-W ditch [87]	40	40	22	10	91	7	** <i>Rubus</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae, <i>Urtica</i> sp., <i>Fumaria officinalis</i> , cf. <i>Apiaceae</i> , <i>Euphorbia pepus</i>				*	cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+				* 1% 2 types
3	Uncertain	-	7	79	Fill of pit [80]	30	30	20	7	70	24	* <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., <i>Euphorbia</i> sp.	*	*	*	*	cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp., Cerealia	+	*	Poaceae	+	* 1% 1 type
5	Medieval	84	4	68	Fill of N-S gully [69]	30	20	12	6	60	40	** <i>Rubus</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae, Caryophyllaceae			*	*	cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> sp., Cerealia	+	*	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> , Poaceae	+	* 1% 2 types
5	Medieval	84	9	88	Fill of E-W gully [89]	40	40	20	7	77	20	** <i>Urtica</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae, Caryophyllaceae, <i>Euphorbia</i> sp., <i>Quercus</i> sp.	*	*								
5	Medieval	85	8	81	Fill of re-cut of rectilin ear ditch [98]	40	40	36	20	63	34	* Chenopodiaceae, <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., <i>Euphorbia</i> sp.	*						*	Poaceae	+	* 1% 2 types

Phase	Date	Group	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds/fruits uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop_seeds_charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	LSS	
5	Medieval	85	10	99	Fill of [100] (earliest phase of N-S ditch)	40	20	22	11	59	39	* Chenopodiaceae, <i>Fumaria officinalis</i>			*	*	cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+					* 1 % 1 type

Appendix 8: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-91254

Project details

Project name	Land Between Manor Rd and Perry St, Crayford, London Borough of Bexley
Short description of the project	Following an evaluation undertaken on the site in September 2010 an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken on land between Manor Road and Perry Street, Crayford. The excavation uncovered part of a rectilinear gully dated to mid 11th - 13th century with a group of shallow postholes within suggesting a possible fenceline. This was cut by a rectilinear ditch with two re-cuts, dating to the late 12th-mid 13th century. A third undated linear feature was also recorded, as were several undated possible pits.
Project dates	Start: 22-11-2010 End: 17-12-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	PEO 10 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	preconst1-83179 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	GULLY Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHICS Early Prehistoric
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	HORSESHOES Medieval
Investigation type	'Open-area excavation'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country England
Site location GREATER LONDON BEXLEY CRAYFORD Land Between Perry Street and Manor Road, Crayford
Postcode DA14
Study area 800.00 Square metres
Site coordinates TQ 5107 7527 51.4557097601 0.174621834658 51 27 20 N 000 10 28 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 28.44m Max: 30.63m

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Organisation

Project brief CgMs Consulting
originator

Project design Richard Meager
originator

Project director/manager Tim Bradley

Project supervisor Sarah Barrowman

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Fairview New Homes Ltd
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive LAARC
recipient

Physical Archive PEO 10
ID

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Archive ID PEO 10

Digital Contents 'Survey'

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'

available

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Archive ID PEO 10

Paper Contents 'none'

Paper available Media 'Context
sheet','Diary','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey '

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Assessment of an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample
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