

Venners, Wessex Drive, Erith DA8 3AA

Archaeological and geo-archaeological evaluation

Project Code: WSX16 (CAT Project Code: WDE EV 16)
Planning Ref: 16/01151/FUL
NGR: 551530 176335 (centred)
Report No: 2017/6
Archive No: 3796

January 2017

Document Record

This report has been issued and amended as follows:

Version	Prepared by	Position	Date	Approved by
03	Jon Rady Beccy Scott	Project Manager Specialist	16/1/17	J. Rady

Conditions of Release

This document has been prepared for the titled project, or named part thereof, and should not be relied on or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd being obtained. Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person by whom it was commissioned. This document has been produced for the purpose of assessment and evaluation only. To the extent that this report is based on information supplied by other parties, Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd accepts no liability for any loss or damage suffered by the client, whether contractual or otherwise, stemming from any conclusions based on data supplied by parties other than Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd and used by Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd in preparing this report. This report must not be altered, truncated, précised or added to except by way of addendum and/or errata authorized and executed by Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd.

All rights including translation, reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior written permission of Canterbury Archaeological Trust Limited

Canterbury Archaeological Trust Limited

92a Broad Street · Canterbury · Kent · CT1 2LU
Tel +44 (0)1227 462062 · Fax +44 (0)1227 784724 · email: admin@canterburytrust.co.uk
www.canterburytrust.co.uk



Contents

List of figures

Summary

- 1 Introduction
 - 1.1 The development, planning and project background
 - 1.2 Site location and topography
 - 1.3 Geology
- 2 Archaeological and historical background of the area
- 3 Aims and Objectives
- 4 Methodology
 - 4.1 Watching brief
 - 4.2 Excavation
 - 4.3 Recording methodology
- 5 Results of the watching brief and evaluation
 - 5.1 Watching brief on geotechnical investigation
 - 5.2 Evaluation
- 6 Geoarchaeological evaluation
 - 6.1 Summary
 - 6.2 Introduction
 - 6.3 Methodology
 - 6.4 Micropalaeontological assessment
 - 6.5 Geoarchaeological discussion
 - 6.6 Recommendations
- 7 Archaeological interpretation, conclusion and development impact
 - 7.1 Interpretation
 - 7.2 Conclusion and impact assessment

Bibliography

- Appendix 1. GLSMR Archaeological Report Form
- Appendix 2. Greater London HER Summary
- Appendix 3. Window sample borehole logs

List of figures

- Fig. 1 Site location map (1:12, 500).
- Fig. 2 Sites and find-spots in the vicinity (1:12, 500)

- Fig. 3 Trench location plan in relation to proposed construction details (1:1000)
- Fig. 4 Borehole locations (1:625)
- Fig. 5 Deposit model across site, from borehole & geo-archaeological data
- Fig. 6 Trenches 1 & 2 sections (1:62.5)
- Fig. 7 Trench 1 looking north-west. Scales 2m and 1.25m
- Fig. 8 Trench 2 looking south-west. Scales 2m and 1.25m
- Fig. 9 Detail of deposits in Trench 2. Scale 1m
- Fig. 10 Photogrammetric model of stepped section GTP 1, generated in Agisoft photoscan and based on 58 camera points, showing sample locations. Photographer facing east
- Fig. 11 Orthorectified composite section (west facing) of GTP1 based on photogrammetric model generated in Agisoft photoscan, based on 58 camera points. Overlain with drawn section, showing major stratigraphic units [001]-[009] and sampling points. Original drawn at 1:10
- Fig. 12 Composite west-facing section through Pleistocene deposits recorded in GTP 1
- Fig. 13 Detail of upper step of GTP1 (west facing section)
- Fig. 14 Details of lower step (west facing) of GTP1
- Fig. 15 Fluvial sand unit [009] dipping towards north-west, exposed in hand-cleaned access step into GTP 1. Photographer facing north
- Fig. 16 West-facing section of GTP 2, logged from the top. Photographer facing east

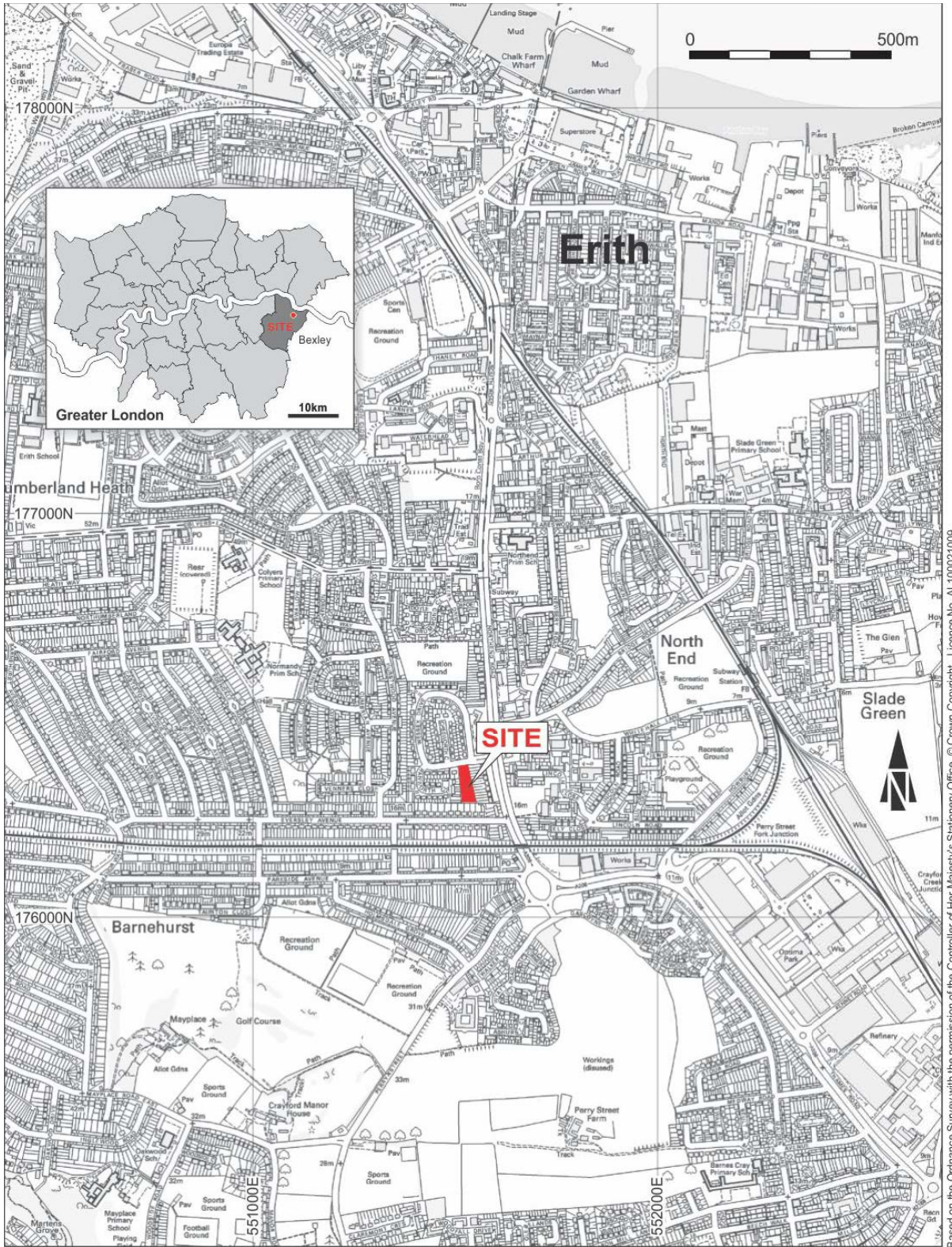
Summary

An evaluation was conducted by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust and Beccy Scott of the British Museum, between 8 and 10 November 2016 on land at Venners, Wessex Drive, Erith DA8 3AA (NGR 551530 176335 centred). The works were commissioned by Ubique Architects, on behalf of clients in advance of proposed redevelopment which consisted of the demolition of an existing property and erection of 10 dwellings comprising 2 x 4 bed and 6 x 3 bed houses and 2 x 2 bed bungalows with associated parking and amenity space (Planning Application 16/01151/FUL). A synthesis of the geological record and the Greater London Historic Environment Record for the area of the site has indicated that there was significant potential for the presence of important Palaeolithic remains from underlying deposits of the Crayford Silt Member (or Crayford Brickearths). There was less potential for later periods.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of two trenches to examine Holocene deposits, one about 10m long and the other 16m in length, both located within the footprint of the proposed development area (PDA). These were supplemented by deeper trenching through Pleistocene deposits which form part of the 'Crayford Brickearths' now shown to be present across the footprint of the proposed development. The basal sediments of this sequence have elsewhere in the area produced in situ Neanderthal archaeology and faunal remains of international significance, within 500 m of the site itself. Analysis of these deposits was also supplemented by the results of geotechnical boreholes.

Significantly, this evaluation has shown a great deal of geoarchaeological complexity in the Crayford Brickearths. The site occupies a slight topographic fall from north-west to south-east, following a broad trend in the topography of the area, where a dry valley cuts down from the west through Palaeogene deposits to the underlying chalk. This dry valley may originally have been fluvially incised, and thereafter reactivated at various points. It is possible that the various fluvial deposits within the present site may relate to one or more of these phases of incision. This complexity – including sand layers within channels towards the top of the sequence - has not been recognised elsewhere.

The early sequence was capped by a deposit that can be confidently interpreted as colluvium, probably aggrading at the end of an erosive episode during the Holocene. However, no significant archaeological features or finds of Holocene date were encountered.



Based on the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL100021009.

Fig. 1. Site location map (1:12, 500).

1 Introduction

1.1 The development, planning and project background

- 1.1.1 Ubique Architects, 11 Ashford House, Beaufort Court, Sir Thomas Longley Road, Rochester, Kent ME2 4FA (Tel: 01634 226560), on behalf of McCulloch Homes, 2 Southlands Road, Bromley, Kent BR2 9QR, are currently making preparations for the development of a plot of land at Venners, Wessex Drive, Erith in the London Borough of Bexley (NGR 551530 176335; Fig. 1). The development is to include the demolition of an existing property and erection of 10 dwellings comprising two 4 bedroom, six 3 bedroom houses and two 2 bedroom bungalows with associated parking and amenity space (Planning Application 16/01151/FUL; London Borough of Bexley). The Local Planning Authority under the Town and Country Planning Acts, granted permission for the development on 2 September 2016, with conditions. Condition 3 stated:

3 No development shall take place within the site 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.

- 1.1.2 In consultation with Historic England's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), an archaeological evaluation was considered the most appropriate archaeological response to the proposed scheme, with the flexibility to allow further mitigation in the form of excavation and/or watching brief(s), if required. As no archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared for the site, the GLAAS Archaeology Advisor (South London) advised that a formal search of the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) would be a requirement, to aid in the preparation of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and the final report, better understand the archaeological and historic context of the site, and help formulate any relevant research priorities (GLHER Report 12817; see Appendix 2).
- 1.1.3 Ubique Architects, on behalf of their client therefore commissioned a programme of archaeological evaluation and recording prior to the proposed development of the site and appointed Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) to undertake both the preparation of the WSI and the fieldwork. The archaeological works were to be monitored by GLAAS. In addition, a watching brief has been carried out on geotechnical investigations (on 3 October 2016) as advised by GLAAS. The geotechnical investigations comprised minimally intrusive window sampling boreholes. The results of the monitoring of this work have been incorporated into the present report.
- 1.1.4 The WSI (CAT 2016) was produced by CAT in October 2016, compiled by Jon Rady MCIFA with consideration of the requirements outlined in Historic England's *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London 2015* (GLAAS 2015) and in consultation with Historic England's Regional Science Adviser for London (Dr Sylvia Warman) and with Dr Beccy Scott (independent consultant/British Museum). The WSI set out the methodologies which would be followed during the site investigation works and during the post-excavation

analysis and reporting stages. These were to follow the Standards and Code of Practice laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014), local and regional planning authority archaeology guidance, English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines where appropriate and research priorities established in the Museum of London's research framework for London archaeology (MoL 2002).

- 1.1.5 The geo-technical investigation was monitored on 3 October 2016. The archaeological evaluation was carried out during 8-10 November 2016, supervised by Jon Rady MCIfA. The geo-archaeological work was undertaken by Dr Beccy Scott and Dr Simon Lewis, both of the British Museum during the same period.

1.2 Site location and topography

- 1.2.1 Venners, Wessex Drive, Erith DA8 3AA, fronts the south side of the south part of Wessex Drive in the London Borough of Bexley and is located about 70m west of the A206 Northend Road, centred at NGR 551530 176335 (Fig. 1). The property forms a not quite rectangular plot, c 93m long north to south and 24m wide at the road frontage, spreading to 35m wide at its southern boundary (approximately 2, 740m² in area).
- 1.2.2 On the west, south and east the plot is completely bounded by domestic properties and their gardens. The site currently accommodates a main residence ('Venners') close to the Wessex Drive frontage (to be replaced over virtually the same footprint), and a number of outbuildings, including a garage and large greenhouse (to be demolished) within the extensive rear garden. This garden is the area of main impact, where two additional blocks of residential buildings are to be constructed (Fig. 3).
- 1.2.3 Although most of the southern part of the site is relatively level at an elevation of about 15m OD, the modern ground level (MGL) on the site dips quite sharply down from Wessex Drive from about 17m OD. This is possibly suggestive of some modern terracing when the present day housing was extended into this area at some time after the Second World War, perhaps to level the slope from an area of higher ground to the north, where the terrain rises to about 22m OD.¹ The garden area to be investigated is presently laid down to lawn, with some shrubs and fruit trees, with a more overgrown area of mature trees to the rear boundary.

1.3 Geology

- 1.3.1 Bedrock geology in this area comprises the Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) - Chalk. According to the Geological Survey (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>) this is overlain across the site by superficial deposits of the Crayford Silt Member - clay and silt, deposits that began accumulating during Marine Isotope Stage (MIS) 7-6 (242-130 KBP), but for which no secure and direct dates are currently available. These form an elongated sequence of 'brickearth' deposits situated between Erith and Crayford (the Crayford-Erith Brickearths). This deposit is of considerable geo-archaeological significance (below). Bedrock sands of the Thanet Formation are also shown to outcrop not far to the west

¹ The results of the geotechnical investigation suggest that the northern part of the site was levelled upwards with modern dumping rather than the southern part being truncated however.

- 1.3.2 Immediately to the south-west of the proposed development an east-west aligned relict channel cuts down through the chalk and Thanet sands, the line of which is today exploited by the Slade Green / Barnehurst railway. This buried ‘gate’ through the chalk is geomorphologically significant, exposing flint from the chalk and allowing access to the floodplain from the higher ground above when the brickearths were aggrading (Spurrell 1880a and b; Wessex 1998). The entire Crayford Brickearth sequence overlies fluvial deposits correlated with the Taplow-Mucking formation of the Lower Thames and mapped by the Geographical Survey as outcropping some way to the east, and which are also of potential archaeological significance.
- 1.3.3 Geo-archaeologically, three main units of the Crayford sequence have been recognised: the underlying Crayford gravels which are coarse and sandy and which contain derived artefacts and mammal remains; a fluviially derived Lower Brickearth which contains important assemblages of faunal and artefactual remains which appear to be *in situ* and which includes what is known as the ‘Corbicula Bed’, composed of molluscan assemblages; and the Upper Brickearth, ‘material derived predominantly by periglacial colluvial processes from the higher bedrock area’ (Gibbard 1994, 71), which is archaeologically less significant. A final deposit of gravelly clays, probably a relatively late colluvium over the ‘upper brickearth’ is often referred to as ‘trail’ (Scott *et al* 2010, 79-80).

2 Archaeological and historical background of the area

- 2.1 The following is a summary of the information derived from the GLHER search (Report 12817, see Appendix 2), drawing primarily on known sites and find-spots within a 1000m radius of the nominal site centre. GLHER references are in square brackets, MLO references being sites, monuments or find-spots and ELO references, recorded events (see Fig. 2 for locations).
- 2.2 The site is located within a designated Archaeological Priority Area or Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP 7 Crayford Brickearths; DesigUID: DLO37072). This is focussed around concentrations of highly significant Palaeolithic material recovered from brickearth and clay pits in the Crayford area, roughly between Barneshurst and Slade Green, mostly in the nineteenth century.
- 2.3 Early prehistoric (c 500,000BP – c 4,500BP)**
- 2.3.1 The Crayford Silt Member (or Crayford Brickearth), is well known as a source of faunal and other environmental remains, together with collections of refitting flint artefacts (see Wenban-Smith 2007; Scott *et al* 2010). Minimally-reworked flint artefacts have been found throughout Crayford and Erith, together with isolated examples of extensively refitting assemblages, the largest and best-preserved of which come from the north-west and south of the PDA (Rutter’s New Pit West and Stoneham’s Pit respectively). The flint-working technology used throughout the Crayford area overwhelmingly reflects ‘Levallois’ flaking, a technique whereby a flake of predetermined size and shape is removed from a prepared core, and then often made into a flake tool. These are generally thought to date after c. 300,000BP or to the period known as the ‘Early Middle Palaeolithic’ – the period throughout which classic ‘Neanderthal adaptations’ (including Levallois flaking) were emerging.

butchery/kill sites. South-west of the development, the chalk cliff was cut through by a relict channel entering from the west, cutting down through the chalk and providing access to the floodplain from the higher ground above (Wessex Archaeology 1998). This cut-through appears to have created a focus for early activity, at the base of the cliff where flint was released and used by hominins: both Spurrell's Stoneham Pit 'floor' (Spurrell 1880a, 1880b) and Chandler's (1916) 'floor' in Rutter's New Pit West have produced *in situ* assemblages of refitting artefacts, producing Levallois points on burrow flint obtained directly from the cliff. Stoneham's Pit, at Perry Street and Thames Road, situated about 450m to the south-east of the present site, was the most prolific pit in the area and finds from here include a working floor surface, where Spurrell was able to refit at least 15 flintworking sequences (over 250 flakes) [MLO10897]. Preservation here was so good that Spurrell was able to observe where flakes had fallen either side of the flintworkers' legs (Spurrell 1880b). A large number of fossil faunal remains including squirrel, steppe horse (*Equus Ferus*), rhinoceros, lemming and musk ox (*Ovibos Moschatus*), have also been recovered from these deposits in the area (Scott *et al* 2010, 79).²

- 2.3.4 It is clear that the river terraces in the Crayford area were extensively exploited in the prehistoric period and significant sites from the Palaeolithic through to the Neolithic have been found in the wider vicinity. The entire landscape catchment seems to represent a situation within which 'patches' of concentrated human activity show up against a broader 'scatter' of casually lost material; continental equivalents are the landscape catchments preserved in fine grained sediments at Tourville-la-Riviere (Normandy) and around Maastricht, Netherlands (Maastricht-Belvedere, Kesslt op de Schans). Apart from Stoneham's Pit, the most significant concentration of *in situ* Levallois material from the Crayford Brickearths comes from immediately to the north of the development area, recovered by Chandler from Rutter's New Pit West (Chandler 1916) [MLO23113].
- 2.3.5 Other locations of finds from the Crayford Brickearth or gravels (not all necessarily of Palaeolithic date) referenced in the GLHER include at least five flint artefacts found within a few hundred metres to the north (possibly from another clay pit [MLO684]; see below for the pits and quarries). Nearby, other artefacts are recorded as recovered from Whites Pit or its vicinity [MLO13156]. A sequence of Pleistocene deposits (the lower brickearth, 'Corbicula Bed' and upper brickearth) have been recorded here, containing molluscs and animal bones with flint artefacts in association [MLO8290]. Slightly to the north of these finds, more Palaeolithic material has been recovered from the North End Road/Colyers Lane area, again from clay or gravel quarries such as North End Pit or Norris' Brickearth Pit [MLO102867]. These finds included flint artefacts and numerous pieces of mammal bone from throughout the brickearths.
- 2.3.6 Similar to Stoneham's pit but further afield, closer to Slade Green (about 500 to 900m to the north and north-east), flint artefacts and numerous pieces of mammal bone have been discovered near South Road/Colyers Lane (the Erith Pits) [MLO102836]. Levallois flakes and other worked flints have also been found in other quarries to the north-east [MLO8466; MLO7075; MLO8468], although the find-spot locations are not always that exact. Similar finds are recorded within 500m of the present site to the east, at Moat Lane [MLO7076]. Notably, reanalysis of the mammalian fauna from throughout the Crayford-Erith Brickearths has produced a single example of a horse phalange which appears to have been deliberately flattened on one side (Juby 2011, 259), though unfortunately lacking provenance to pit or

² Other finds in the HER from, or probably from the same pit include MLO10931

level: bone tools of this date are unknown from elsewhere in Britain, but well represented in France and Jersey.

- 2.3.7 Neolithic material is not so evident in the area and is of poor provenance, but includes a flint ‘dagger’, possibly from the area of Stoneham’s pit [MLO8470] and a chipped Neolithic axe found near Hemsted Road, Erith [MLO6847], about 800m to the north-west of the present site. Of potential relevance is a denehole or mine observed by Spurrell in a chalk pit near Perry Street, a mile north-east of Crayford parish church [MLO22885]. This site, perhaps within a kilometre to the south (the GLHER states at TQ 5191 7594), which comprised a series of caves and shafts visible in the wall of the chalk quarry, was apparently used as Roman rubbish dump but on the surface around the mines, flint chips and worked implements, led Spurrell to speculate that the shafts were Neolithic flint mines.

2.4 Later prehistoric (c 2,500BC – 100BC)

- 2.4.1 The first signs of definite later prehistoric settlement date to the Iron Age, but the main evidence is to the south, closer to Crayford. At Iron Mill Lane however, c. 1200m distant, ditches, pits and post built structures were recorded during an archaeological evaluation in 1993 (Philp 1993). Evidence for later Bronze or Iron Age settlement and activity is less common in the immediate area of the present site, although a settlement of this period was almost certainly revealed in salvage excavations [ELO5492] conducted adjacent to Perry Street (now Moreton Court) in 1978-9, located at TQ 5150 7580, about 550m south of the present site [MLO25981]. Apart from an early Bronze Age collared urn [MLO1957], a group of large pits containing burnt material yielded significant quantities of Iron Age finds including complete triangular loomweights. These were probably typical storage pits of the period, later used for rubbish disposal. In addition, post-holes possibly represented houses and a four-post structure. Roman and medieval evidence was also found here (below). The only other find of this period within 1000m of the present site was the discovery of a late Bronze Age or Iron Age pot with cordon decoration [MLO10943] found at Barnehurst golf course, not far to the west of the aforementioned Perry Street site, and although the exact location and context of the find do not appear to be known, it is quite possible that the two discoveries are related to a more widespread settlement of the period.

2.5 Late Iron Age/Romano-British (c 100 BC – c AD 450)

- 2.5.1 Crayford was built up around a crossing point of Roman Watling Street and the River Cray, and there is a significant Roman presence in the area (designated AHAP 12 ; DesigUID: DLO37072), although some distance south of the present site. The settlement has been mooted as the site of Roman *Noviomagnus* (new market), mentioned in the Antonine Itinerary as being on the road from London to Canterbury. A number of cremation burials and inhumations have been found in the area, and the foundations of buildings located at the Crayford Industrial Estate, with associated building material, pottery and other finds.³ To the west of the fording point, in the Crayford Recreation Grounds, a possible villa was excavated in the late 1950s.
- 2.5.2 Settlement evidence is not so distinct within the present study area however. Fragments of possible late Iron Age or ‘Belgic’ ware and sherds of Roman grooved ware, a mortarium rim

³ A cremation burial listed in the GLHER [MLO23160] as being within the 1000m radius study area may well in fact be from much further south nearer Crayford (perhaps at TQ 5030 7452 see Appendix 2)

dish and other pieces, have been found towards Colyers Lane, *c.* 440m to the north of Wessex Drive [MLO10944], but the circumstances of the discovery are uncertain (see ELO5471). This does suggest a possible settlement scatter of this period however, perhaps also indicated by a record of Roman potsherds [MLO7078] recovered from clay pits about 700m to the north-east near Slade Green at some time; again the circumstances of this discovery are unknown [ELO5498].

- 2.5.3 To the south, at the Perry Street chalk pits mentioned above (para. 2.3.7), a denehole was excavated or emptied to depth of 42ft and had apparently been used as Roman rubbish dump. Finds included Roman pottery (perhaps more than 150 vessels), bones of pig, ox, horse, sheep/goat, deer, dog, bird, and oyster shells [MLO43680]. Wait (1985) calls this a ritual shaft and gives its location as TQ 510 751. In the same area, the 1978-9 excavations at Perry Street (para. 2.4.1 above; [ELO5492]), apparently exposed some Roman period ditches [MLO1845; MLO25981]. Fragments of Roman, (as well as medieval and early post-medieval) pottery and tile fragments have also found in an archaeological watching brief on geo-technical trial pits on the site of Barnes Cray School, Iron Mill Lane (to the south, in the vicinity of Stoneham's pit; [ELO10487]), and also attest to some activity in the area.

2.6 Anglo-Saxon (*c* AD450 –1066)

- 2.6.1 No Anglo-Saxon archaeological remains are reported within a 1000m radius but their presence cannot be excluded as place name evidence suggests occupation in the wider area (see [ELO11717]).

2.7 Medieval (1066 – *c* 1540)

- 2.7.1 Few medieval archaeological remains have been reported within a 1000m radius, although the 1978-9 excavations at Perry Street (para. 2.4.1 above; [ELO5492]), apparently exposed some medieval period ditches [MLO1845; MLO25981]. It is likely that the area was predominantly used for agriculture during this period (see [ELO11717]).

2.8 Post-medieval and modern (*c* 1540 – 2000)

- 2.8.1 It has not been possible to consult all the relevant records or cartographic sources that may be applicable, but it is likely that most of the area near the site was agricultural land during the later medieval and most of the post-medieval period, as it is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. There, the site is shown within orchards probably belonging to Venners Farm, situated not far to the north-west. Subsequent mapping shows that the site remained as orchards, untouched by the numerous clay, chalk and gravel pits dug in the area during the nineteenth century (below). The site remained the same until at least 1955, although suburban housing was by then encroaching from the west.
- 2.8.2 One of the most significant activities in the area during the post-medieval period, particularly during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, has been the industrial scale extraction of brickearth, gravel and chalk. Many extensive pits and quarries (some mentioned above) as well as associated brickworks, ringed the present site and are shown on nineteenth and twentieth century maps; their partially infilled remnants are also visible on Second World War and later aerial photographs (see Fig.2). It is from these that many of the most significant archaeological discoveries have been made, although there are sometimes problems with locating the precise pits from their names, which did also change over time

(Kennard 1944, Scott *et al* 2010, 79). The largest quarry was probably Stoneham's pit near Perry Street to the south east, whilst the closest to the present site appears to have been 'Rutters New Pit West', to the north of Wessex Drive opposite the site (see Scott *et al* 2010, Fig. 6.9).

3 Aims and objectives

- 3.1 The principal objective of the evaluation was to establish the presence or absence of any elements of archaeological resource within the proposed development area.
- 3.2 The investigation would ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit if possible, character, date and quality of any such archaeological remains by limited sample excavation.
- 3.3 The investigation would determine the state of preservation and importance of the archaeological resource if present.
- 3.4 In addition, the investigation would seek to place and assess any archaeological resource within the context of other recent archaeological investigations in the immediate area and within the setting of the local landscape and topography.
- 3.5 The project also addressed the following site specific aims as set out in the WSI, which referenced the research priorities established in the Museum of London's *A research framework for London Archaeology*, 2002 (McAdam *et al* 2003):
 - Develop an understanding of the natural landscape prior to any development (Framework Objective TL1) and of its development over time (Framework Objective TD2).
 - Early prehistoric: Improve the modelling, characterisation and dating of the Middle Pleistocene and, perhaps, early Holocene deposits and confirm or otherwise their geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential (Framework Objectives P1–P3).
 - Late prehistoric: If later prehistoric remains are found, they will add to the distribution and characterisation of occupation in the Greater London area in that period (Framework Objectives P4–P6).
 - Roman: Should finds of Roman date be encountered they may provide data relating to the occupation and exploitation of *Londinium's* hinterland (Framework objectives R1–R2).
 - Anglo-Saxon: If Anglo-Saxon activity is identified, it may contribute towards better dating (Framework Objective S1) and characterisation of rural settlement (Framework Objective S3).
 - Medieval: Medieval activity here is likely to have been restricted to farming but if evidence for settlement or other exploitation is found it would contribute towards our understanding of rural organisation on the fringes of the capital (Framework Objectives M5–M6).

- Post-medieval and modern: Post-medieval activity probably consists of farming, the site having been orchards until the mid-twentieth century, so the research potential for this period is likely to be minimal.

4 Methodology

4.1 Watching brief

- 4.1.1 The watching brief was carried out (on 3 October 2016) during geotechnical work which comprised nine minimally intrusive window sampling boreholes (see Fig. 4 for locations). Not every single one of these was observed and there was not time for full detailed recording of the deposits, but records were made of observed levels and the arisings were examined for artefactual evidence. In addition a detailed examination of the borehole logs (Appendix 3) has been made and a deposit model across the site reconstructed (see Fig. 5). Individual units in this sequence have been denoted with a prefix W below to differentiate them from the archaeological contexts.

4.2 Excavation

- 4.2.1 The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with accepted professional standards as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014). The evaluation consisted of the machine excavation of two trenches (Tr 1 and Tr 2) within the footprints of the two proposed new blocks in the southern part of the plot, as shown in Fig. 3). The trenches were to be 2m wide and 15m in length, one aligned east-west, the other north-south. In the event, due to the relatively small size of machine that could be brought into the plot, the trenches were only 1.4m wide. Trench 1 was cut to 16m long, but due to obstructions Trench 2 was only cut to 10m long and moved slightly east. However, an additional area was examined during preparations for cutting the geo-archaeological trench at the west end of Trench 1, which meant that an area approximately 3.5m by 4.4m was stripped to the subsoil, extending north from the trench axis.
- 4.2.2 The only other variation was that Trench 1 was moved slightly south on the request of the geo-archaeological specialist.
- 4.2.3 In the archaeological trenches, mechanical excavation was limited to the removal of topsoil/overburden to expose the uppermost archaeological deposits or the natural geological surface, whichever was the higher. Ground reduction was undertaken using a 360° tracked machine with a flat-bladed bucket working uni-directionally, in 100mm or less spit intervals under constant archaeological supervision. Following the mechanical clearance of overburden, excavation was undertaken by hand to expose the top of any significant archaeological horizon. Spoil was stockpiled as appropriate, ensuring an adequate safety margin between it and the trenches.
- 4.2.4 Any archaeological features encountered were to be mapped, recorded and photographed.

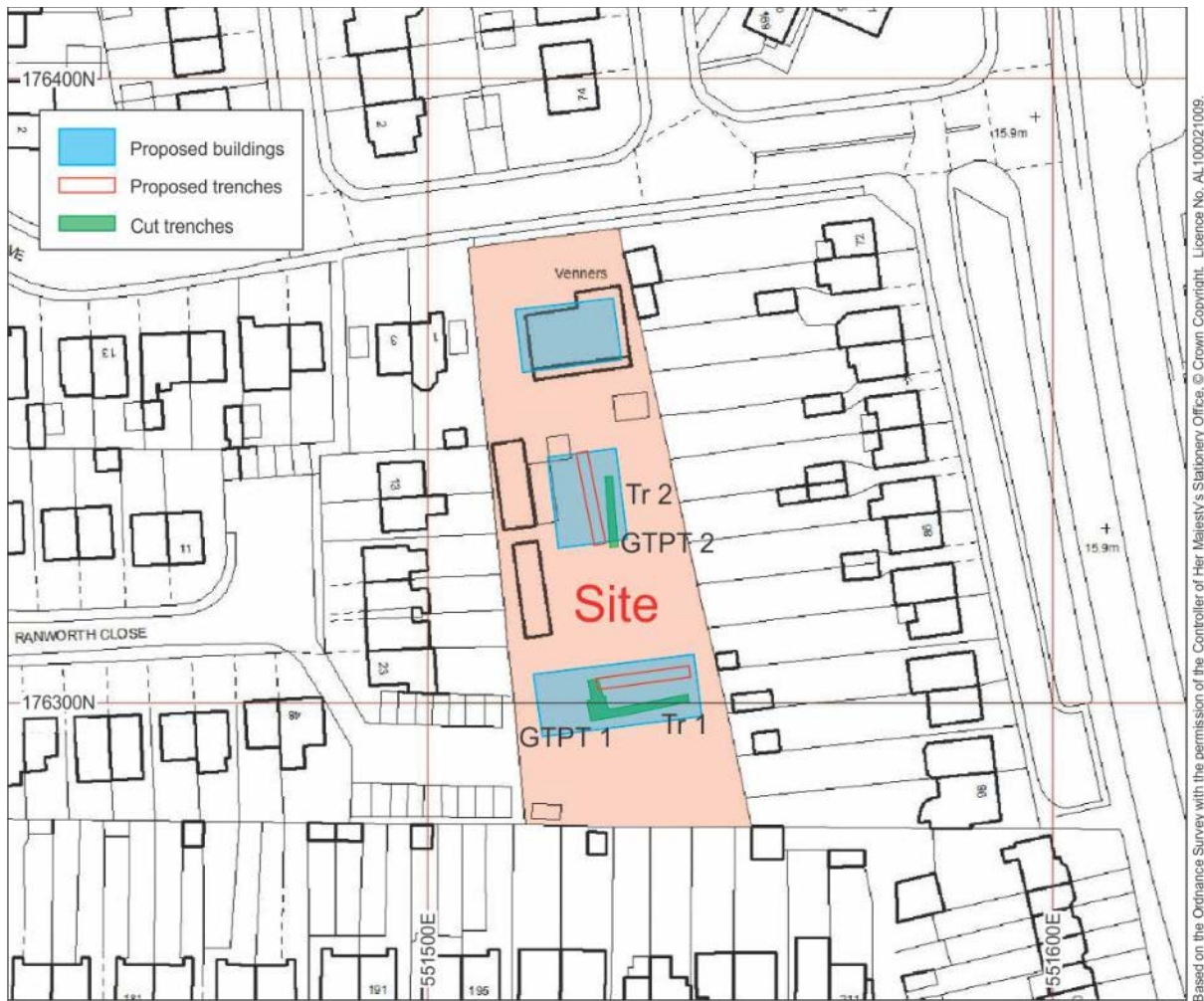


Fig. 3. Trench location plan in relation to proposed construction details (1:1000)

- 4.2.5 Archaeological features or layers were to be partly hand excavated to elucidate the stratigraphic sequence and secure datable materials for assessment. Full excavation was not to be undertaken at this stage.
- 4.2.6 The geo-archaeological investigation was undertaken once both archaeological trenches had been fully recorded. In Trench 1 a rectangular area at the western end was stripped to the subsoil over an area of c. 3.5 by 4.4m. This was then reduced further in spits of less than 100mm, to a depth of about 1.0m, leaving an access step on the north side. A north-south aligned slot was then excavated within this reduced area, into the natural subsoil to as deep as was possible (about 2.5m below present ground level) under the supervision of the geo-archaeological specialists. This benching of the trench was required so that the lower parts of this slot could be safely accessed. In Trench 2, another slot was cut to depth at its south end, but due to the restricted area here benching was not possible, and this deeper slot was recorded from the surface. This trench was excavated to a similar depth as that in Trench 1 (c. 2.5m). Detailed methodologies of the geo-archaeological investigations are supplied in the relevant section below.
- 4.2.7 A general site safety strategy was formulated and implemented prior to the commencement of all fieldworks. Safety procedures followed the guidelines established by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in *Policy statement on Health and Safety* and in the *Standards*

and guidance and the practical guidance in the SCAUM manual *Health and Safety in field archaeology*.

- 4.2.8 CAT personnel abided by the CAT's own general safety policy which was drawn up with advice from :-
Construction Safety (South East) Ltd,
46 College Road,
Maidstone, Kent. ME15 6YF
Tel: 01622 681487
- 4.2.9 Staff wore suitable protective clothing i.e.; Safety helmets complying with BS5240: 1967, high visibility coat or vest protective, work boots
- 4.2.10 All necessary precautions to the satisfaction of the Statutory or other Service Authorities and the landowner concerned were taken to avoid interference with or damage to their services, and to comply with any of their Codes of Practice that may be applicable. Prior to excavation all trench locations were scanned using a CAT scanner. No services were uncovered during the course of the investigation.
- 4.2.11 The site lay within an existing fenced enclosed area that had restricted access via a secure entry.
- 4.2.12 Each trench was backfilled with the spoil generated from it. The spoil was compacted by pressing down with the jib of the mechanical excavator and by tracking over.

Insurance

- 4.2.13 Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd is currently covered for Employers Liability Insurance and Public Liability Insurance, with Towergate Risk Solutions, Fareham, Hants on behalf of Aviva Insurance Ltd.

4.3 Recording methodology

- 4.3.1 All archaeological contexts were recorded individually on CAT *pro forma* context record sheets. A plan and one long section from each trench was drawn at 1:20 scale on polyester based drawing film.
- 4.3.2 A unique-number site code (WSX16) was agreed with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) before fieldwork commenced.
- 4.3.3 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were compatible with those systems which have been in use the longest and most extensively across London, that is, those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, published by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLAS 1994).
- 4.3.4 The site archive was organised to be compatible with other archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed were entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets which include the same fields of entry as are found on the recording sheets of Museum of London Archaeology. Sample recording sheets, sample registers, finds recording sheets, accession catalogues, and photo record cards will also follow the Museum of London

equivalents. This requirement for archival compatibility extends to the use of computerised databases.

- 4.3.5 All survey was undertaken and tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum using differential GPS (Leica Viva GS08) connected to Ordnance Survey correctional data in real time via live internet feed from Leica SmartNet. A positional accuracy of within 50mm (3D) is anticipated using the ETRS89 to OSGB conversion via the OSTN02 projection and the OSGM Geoid.
- 4.3.6 A full colour digital photographic record of all phases of the excavation works was produced. The photographic record will comprise part of the site archive.
- 4.3.7 All structures, deposits and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards using appropriate recording systems. The site archive will be prepared according to the guidelines set out in: *Management of archaeological projects: appendix 3* (English Heritage, 2nd edn, 1991).

Treatment of finds and samples

- 4.3.8 A site specific sampling strategy was employed in consultation with the Regional Scientific Advisor. Samples would be processed as required to help further the understanding of depositional activities at the site.
- 4.3.9 No significant artefactual material was recovered.

Reports and archives

4.3.10 Finds and records were curated by a single organization, and are currently stored at Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent. They are available for consultation prior to request. The site archive is compatible with other archaeological archives in the LAARC and adheres to standards set out in the following:

- Archaeological Archive Forum, *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (2007)
- Museum of London, *General Standards for the preparation of archaeological archives deposited with the Museum of London* (2009)
- Museums and Galleries Commission's *Standards in Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1992)
- Society of Museum Archaeologist's draft *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (1992)
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (1990)

Publication and dissemination of results

4.3.11 A short summary of the results of the work are attached with the final client report (Appendix 1) and an OASIS report form has been completed.

5 Results of the watching brief and evaluation

5.1 Watching brief on geotechnical investigation

- 5.1.1 Examination of the arisings and the window sampler logs (WS1-9; see Fig. 4 for borehole positions and Appendix 3 for the logs) has allowed the construction of a deposit model across the site from north to south (Fig. 5), but although the sequence is consistent across the site area, details should be treated with some caution as the boreholes were not situated in precise enough linear transects across the site. Thus there is some lateral (east-west) variation in levels of individual units (here denoted with a W prefix) that has produced some inconsistency.
- 5.1.2 Gravel and sand deposits (W5) were located at a depth of about 3.4m (c.11.8m OD), rising somewhat in the southern borehole. They were only found within the southern two thirds of the site as they were too deeply buried to the north. The unit was varied but generally was more of a fine to medium silty sand than gravel, and of various hues and consistencies. This was either capped or interdigitated with more gravelly layers, generally a dense mid grey/brown/orange sandy gravel of fine to medium sub rounded to angular flint with some clay binder. The sand tended to be at around 3.6m or more below MGL, and contained occasional concentrations of fine shell fragments between 3.80 and 4.40m below MGL.
- 5.1.3 The gravel was sealed by a considerable deposit of silty and sandy clay (W4) that can be interpreted as an element of the Crayford ‘Brickearths’. This deposit increased in thickness to the north, varying from 3.3m thick to just over 2m thick at the southern extremity of the site. Its surface dipped from c.15.6m OD (1.3m below MGL) at the north, to c. 14.3m OD (0.8m below MGL) at the southern extremity. This clay deposit varied slightly across the site, with some shell and charcoal noted at depth in individual boreholes, but not discernible as consistent horizons across the site. The silty clay deposit became intermittently calcareous at a depth of about 2.0m (c. 13.5m OD).
- 5.1.4 An upper gravel deposit (W3) was recorded in some of the boreholes in the southern area (WS2, 3, 4 and 5). This comprised a medium dense mid brown/orange/grey clayey sandy gravel, generally up to 0.3m thick, with its upper surface at about 0.7 – 0.8m below MGL (14.4 – 14.7m OD).
- 5.1.5 The upper gravel was sealed by a discrete layer of firm mid brown/orange slightly gravelly sandy silt or clayey silt (W2). This horizon can be discerned across the whole site and was 0.2 – 0.4m thick on average, thickening slightly over the upper gravel. It was located immediately under modern levels at a depth of about 0.2m (except to the north where the modern deposits were thicker). It was heavily bioturbated.
- 5.1.6 The sequence was capped by a 0.2m thickness of topsoil, with made ground to the north (relating to landscaping for the present building ‘Venners’), which attained a thickness of 1.1m in WS7. Both elements are designated W1.
- 5.1.7 No artefactual evidence was observed in the arisings.



Fig. 4 Borehole locations (1:625)

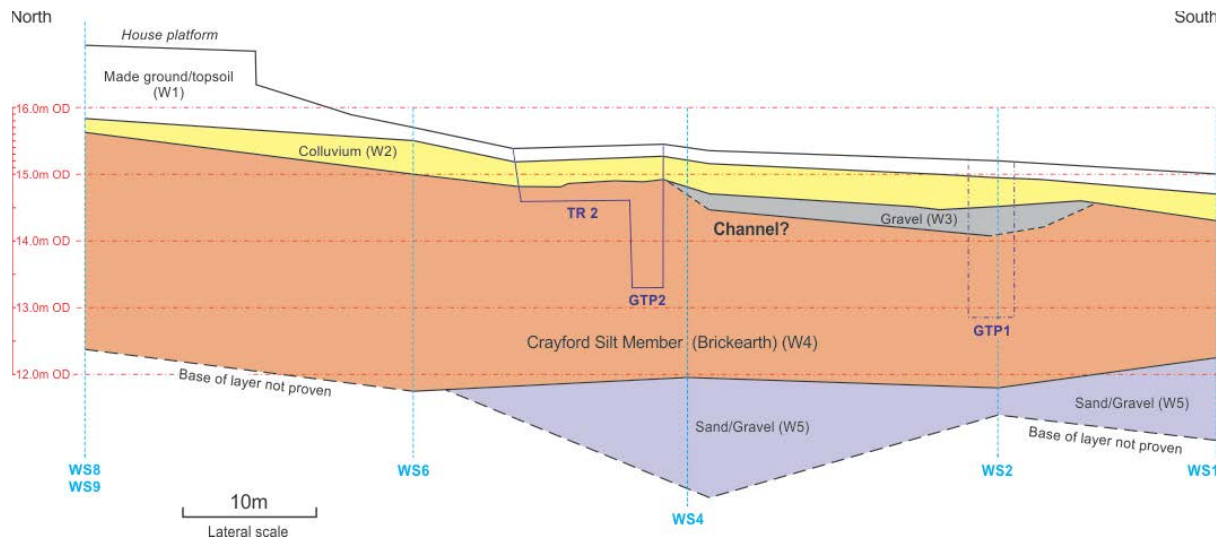


Fig. 5. Deposit model across site, from borehole & geo-archaeological data (exaggerated vertical scale)

5.2 Evaluation

Trench 1 (Figs 6 and 7)

- 5.2.1 Trench 1 was located on the southern side of the PDA aligned slightly off east-west (towards north-east/south-west). Trench 1 measured 16.02m long by 1.40m wide and was 0.8m deep at maximum.
- 5.2.2 What was considered the natural geology consisting of very firm orange to brown gravel in a matrix of silty clay (103) was located at a depth of 0.6m. Its upper surface sloped down to the east from 14.79m OD to 14.21m OD. This was cut into by the machine increasingly to the west but proved completely sterile. It contained occasional lenses of a greyish yellow silt/sand (visible in Fig. 7).
- 5.2.3 Subsoil (103) was sealed across the trench by a 0.3-0.36m thick layer of dark to medium reddish brown silty clay (102), the upper surface of which also sloped down to the east where the layer was slightly thicker. The level became slightly yellower towards its upper limit and contained occasional small to medium sized rounded and sub-angular flint. The deposit was sterile apart from very rare small fragments of burnt flint.
- 5.2.4 A very similar deposit (101) of medium greyish brown slightly sandy silty clay sealed this level, although the interface was gradual, not sharp. The deposit was of fairly consistent thickness (0.15m) and the occasional brick or tile fragment, rounded flint pebbles, very rare charcoal flecks and very rare small burnt flint fragments. The deposit was heavily bioturbated with roots and earthworm casts. The upper surface of this layer was at a depth of 0.12m (15.18m OD at the west end of the trench, 14.66m OD at the east end).
- 5.2.5 A 0.12m thick deposit of mid greyish/brown silty loam (100) formed the modern topsoil and turf over deposit (101). Modern ground level was c. 14.79m OD at the eastern end of the trench, c. 15.15m OD at the western end.
- 5.2.6 No significant artefactual material was recovered from this trench.

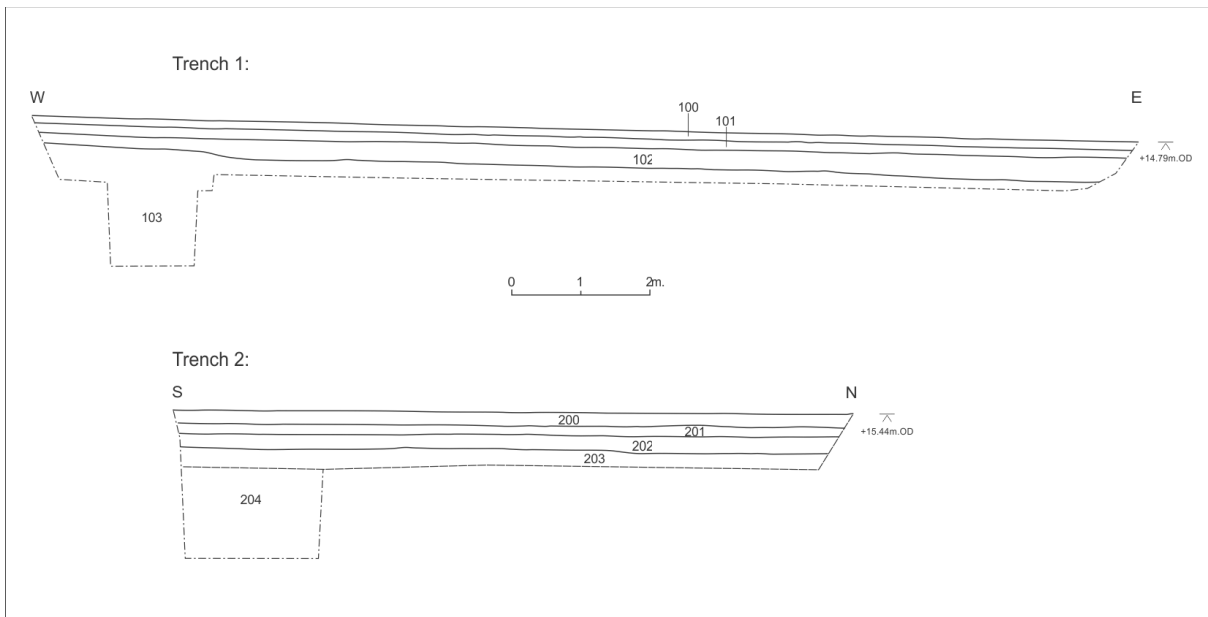


Fig. 6. Trenches 1 & 2 sections (1:62.5)



Fig. 7. Trench 1 looking north-west. Scales 2m and 1.25m

Trench 2 (Figs 6, 8 and 9)

- 5.2.7 Trench 2 was located in the central area of the PDA aligned near north-south. This trench was 9.83m long by 1.40m wide and was 0.84m deep at maximum.
- 5.2.8 The layer (204) exposed at the base of the trench (c. 14.62m OD) comprised an orange/reddish brown sandy silty clay. Occasional patches of gravel were noted in its upper surface, though these did not appear to constitute a homogenous layer. This sterile deposit was considered the natural subsoil.
- 5.2.9 This was sealed by a very firm deposit of a similar matrix, but not so sandy (203), 0.28m thick at maximum and located at a depth of 0.56m (rising slightly towards the south: 14.87m OD – 14.95m OD). This completely sterile deposit was also considered to represent the natural geology
- 5.2.10 Subsoil (203) was sealed across the trench by a 0.24m thick layer of medium yellowish brown slightly sandy clay silt (202). The surface of the deposit, at a depth below MGL of about 0.32 - 0.35m, was relatively level (15.11m OD). The deposit contained moderate quantities of rounded or sub-angular flint and occasional to rare small fragments of burnt flint (the latter slightly more common than in similar levels in Trench 1).
- 5.2.11 A very similar deposit (201) of medium grey to yellowish brown slightly sandy silty clay sealed this level, although the interface was gradual, not sharp. The deposit was of fairly consistent thickness (0.2m) and contained the occasional brick or tile fragment, rounded flint pebbles, very rare charcoal flecks and very rare small burnt flint fragments. The deposit was heavily bioturbated with roots and earthworm casts.
- 5.2.12 A 0.2m thick deposit of mid greyish/brown silty loam (200) formed the modern topsoil and turf over deposit (201). Modern ground level was c. 15.44m OD at the north end of the trench rising slightly to the south (c. 15.49m).
- 5.2.13 No significant artefactual material was recovered from this trench.



Fig. 8. Trench 2 looking south-west. Scales 2m and 1.25m



Fig. 9. Detail of deposits in Trench 2. Scale 1m

6 Geoarchaeological evaluation

Beccy Scott and Simon Lewis

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 *Pleistocene deposits, including those which form part of the ‘Crayford Brickearths’ have been shown to be present across the footprint of the proposed development at ‘Venners’, Wessex Drive. The basal sediments of this sequence have elsewhere in the area produced in situ Neanderthal archaeology and faunal remains of international significance, within 500 m of the site itself. Given that these finds were made historically, the sediments themselves comprise the only way of contextualising these finds (now curated at the Natural History Museum, British Museum, and Sedgwick Museum of Geology). However, the best contextualised historical finds occurred below 11.25m OD (c. 4 m below modern ground surface), though other, less well provenanced material may come from any point in the sequence.*

6.2 Introduction

- 6.2.1 No humanly produced artefacts or faunal material was recovered during the geoarchaeological evaluation. Pleistocene sediments are present across the entire site below a depth of 14.50m OD (0.7m below current ground surface). Whilst superficially these reflect the broad ‘Crayford Brickearth’ sequence historically recorded across large areas of Erith-Crayford, the sequence is more complex than apparent elsewhere, with what appears to be a channel truncating the upper part of the silts in at least one area of the site (south and central areas).
- 6.2.2 Field testing showed sediments below 13.61m OD in GTP 1 (1.70m below current ground surface) to be calcareous, and thus to have the potential to preserve micropalaeontological and other faunal evidence of past climate and the environment. These deposits have potential for dating the period over which the entire sedimentary sequence aggraded, and thus for dating the existing evidence for early human activity throughout the area. There is also potential that larger faunal remains could be preserved within such sediments. Fragments of molluscan material and small numbers of freshwater ostracods are preserved within these sediments, although in the area sampled (GTP 1) the profile was variably weathered.
- 6.2.3 Although not viewed as part of the current investigations, two boreholes (WS1 and 5) undertaken for geotechnical purposes record the presence of shelly material within sand at 3.80m below modern ground surface. These are likely to form part of the Lower (fluvial) Crayford Brickearths from which most of the humanly modified artefacts and fauna seem to have been obtained, and may represent the shell-rich ‘Corbicula Bed’, an important marker horizon within the Crayford sequence.

6.3 Methodology

6.3.1 Two deep geoarchaeological test pits (GTP 1 and 2) were opened within the footprints of the two proposed development blocks using a flat 1.4m wide ditching bucket (see Figs 3 and 10). Fine sediment was inspected as removed from the top of the section, in order to determine whether artefacts or ecofacts were present. Given the fine-grained nature of the

sediments, one of these test pits (GTP 1) was stepped out at 1m below the modern ground surface, in order that the faces could be cleaned and sampled, and a second step excavated to a depth of 2.5m below modern ground surface (12.80 m OD). The sequence was then extended downwards through hand-augering in the base of the trench. GTP 2 was neither stepped nor entered, but spoil was examined as removed from the test pit, and photographed and logged from the surface.



Fig. 10. Photogrammetric model of stepped section GTP 1, generated in Agisoft photocscan and based on 58 camera points, showing sample locations. Photographer facing east.

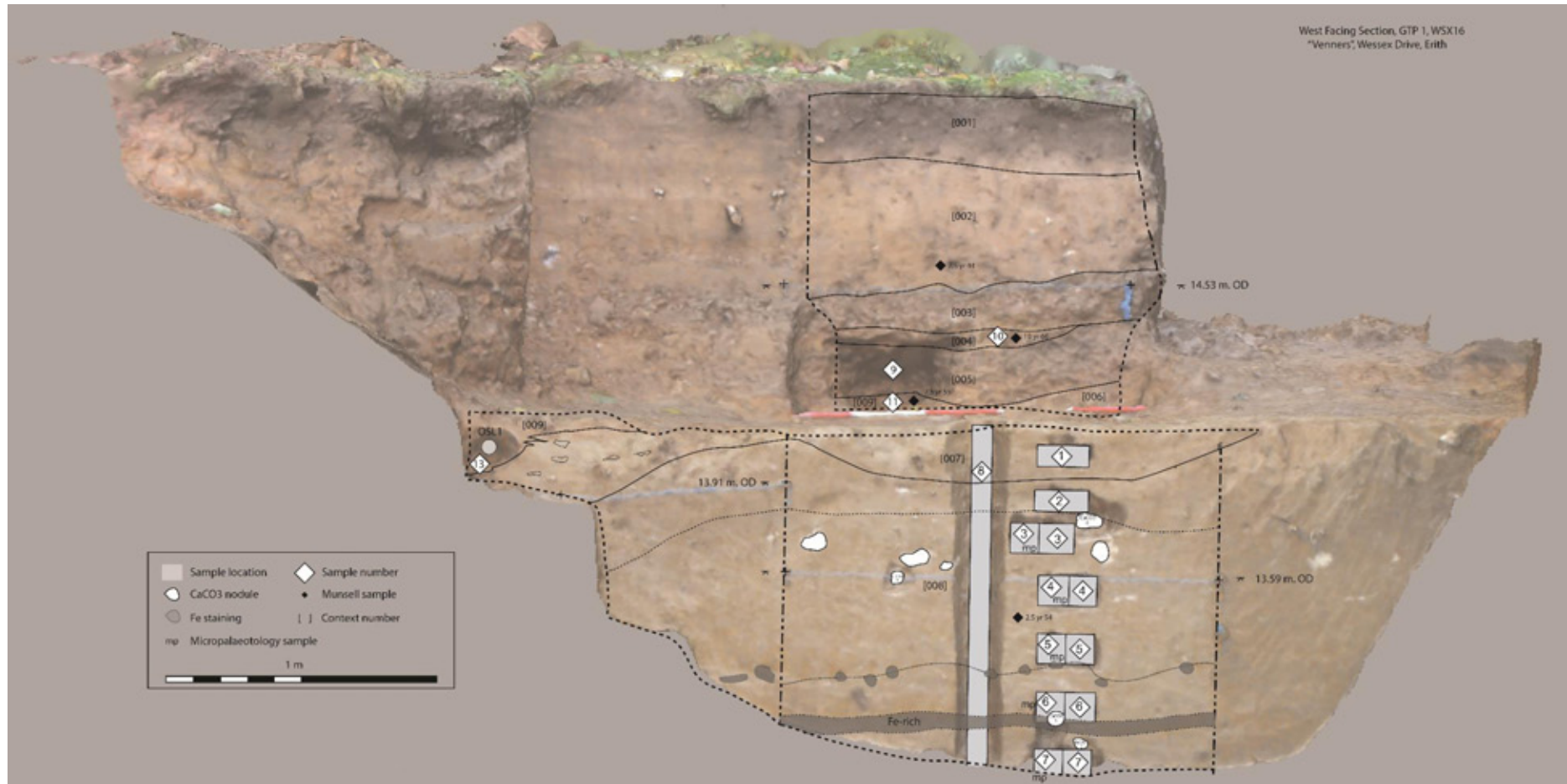


Fig. 11. Orthorectified composite section (west facing) of GTP1 based on photogrammetric model generated in Agisoft photoscan, based on 58 camera points. Overlain with drawn section, showing major stratigraphic units [001]-[009] and sampling points. Original drawn at 1:10.

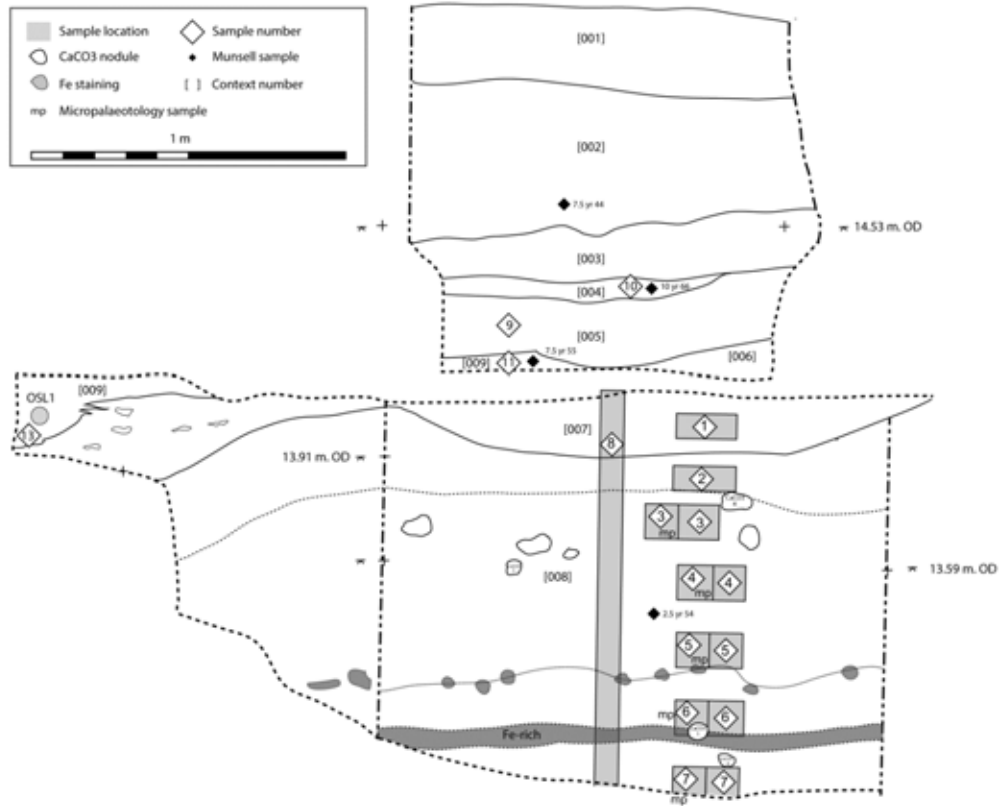


Fig. 12. Composite west-facing section through Pleistocene deposits recorded in GTP 1.



Fig. 13. Detail of upper step of GTP1 (west facing section).

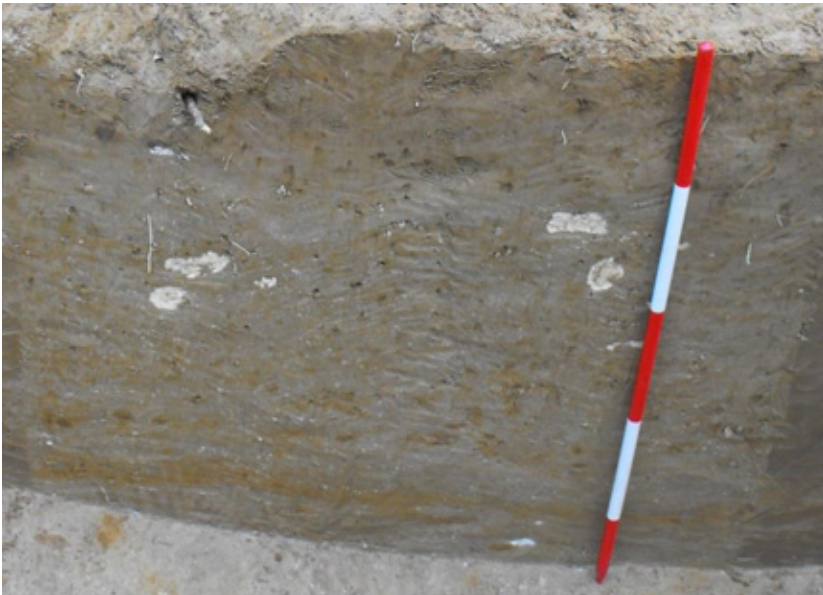


Fig. 14. Details of lower step (west facing) of GTP1.

Geoarchaeological Test Pit 1

6.3.2 The sequence recorded in GTP 1 was as follows (see Figs 11-16):

Ground surface at 15.20m OD

[001] Topsoil: dark grey brown silty clay, rich in humic material.

[002] Compact, extensively rooted (especially at top) structureless sandy clay. Occasional pebbles and unworked flint; burnt flint and brick concentrated towards top. Munsell colour 7.5 yr 4/4

Sub-horizontal sharp contact

[003] Fine-medium gravel in clay-sand matrix. Frequent, rounded tertiary pebbles.

[004] Fine-medium sand and silt. Munsell colour 10 yr 6/6.

[005] Medium-coarse clast-supported rounded flint gravel in a clay sand matrix. Average diameter 30-50mm.

[006] Lens of clay bound gravel.

[007] Clay-silt, with clear sand lenses towards northern end of section.

[008] Slightly silty clay with CaCO₃ nodules scattered throughout below 13.80m OD: apparently decalcified at top. Iron stained layers at towards base of section, marked by mottling around 13.15m OD, and clear iron-enriched layer at around 12.95m OD.

[009] Fine-medium sand, with clay lenses where exposed in northern stepped access to trench (lower section – see Figs 12 and 15) but massive and structureless where exposed in upper section.

Continues to at least 12.00m. OD (0.90m below base of trench)

6.3.3 The sampling undertaken was directed towards determining whether environmental evidence is preserved within the sediments at Venners and at what depth (see micropalaeontological assessment below). At the same time, given the limited opportunities to access or sample the Crayford Brickearths, additional samples were also taken. This series of samples if processed would allow the landscape evolution of this key locale to be better reconstructed. These are intended to better characterise the deposits and how they were originally laid down (particle size analysis) and to provide a date for the final phase of deposition (OSL dating). Processing these samples is arguably not a proportionate part of an evaluation phase, but is of vital importance to understanding the wider evolution and significance of these deposits and the human landscape they preserve; questions which form part of current research agendas for this period (English Heritage 2008). These samples are currently held at the British Museum (Franks House), and could be further processed as part of the Pathways to Ancient Britain (PAB) Project.

6.3.4 The following samples were taken (see table 1) from GTP1.

Sample number	Context	Purpose	Amount
<1>	[007]	Particle size	1 kg
<2>	[008]	Particle size	1 kg
<3> & <3 MP>	[008]	Particle size /Micropalaeontology	2* 500g
<4> & <4MP>	[008]	Particle size /Micropalaeontology	2* 500g
<5> & <5MP>	[008]	Particle size /Micropalaeontology	2* 500g
<6> & <6MP>	[008]	Particle size /Micropalaeontology	2* 500g
<7> & <7MP>	[008]	Particle size /Micropalaeontology	2* 500g
<8>	[007], [008]	Soil micromorphology/particle size/pollen/ micropalaeontology	1.2m monolith
<9>	[005]	Particle size	1 kg
<10>	[004]	Particle size	1 kg
<11>	[009]	Particle size	1 kg
<12>	[008] at 12.00m OD	Particle size /Micropalaeontology.	2* 500g
<13>	[009]	OSL	1 20 cm tube, 2 * 500g

Table 1. Samples taken from GTP1.



Figure 15. Fluvial sand unit [009] dipping towards north-west, exposed in hand-cleaned access step into GTP 1. Photographer facing north.

- 6.3.5 The benefit of stepping and cleaning a trench through such deposits was underlined by the presence within GTP1 of the layer of sand [009], dipping and thickening towards the north-west, exposed where the machine cut steps allowed access to the bottom section of the pit. This was not visible without hand cleaning, demonstrating that logging geological test pits from above is of limited utility in describing and interpreting fine-grained deposits such as these. This layer was hand cleaned and a sample taken for OSL dating (see Figs 12 and 15).
- 6.3.6 The deposits represent deep topsoil [001] (potentially at one point a ploughsoil, given the depth) developed on top of a structureless sandy clay subsoil [002], extensively reworked through root action. Given the sharp contact with the underlying gravel [003], and the admixture of brick, burnt flint, and unworked flint within the top portion of this deposit, this may represent soil forming on a Holocene colluvial deposit. The upper portion (contexts [003]-[007] and [009]) of the underlying sequence records varying modes of fluvial deposition interspersed with the likely reworking of colluvial material reworking into the floodplain: for instance, clear sand [009] is interdigitated with the clay silt [007], with sandy lenses within the latter [007]. The main sedimentary unit below [008] is a slightly silty clay, with evidence for calcification (precipitation out of calcium nodules) and the precipitation out of iron oxides at particular levels, reflecting variable processes of water movement through, and periodic drying out of, the floodplain.

Geoarchaeological Test Pit 2.



Figure 16. West-facing section of GTP 2, logged from the top. Photographer facing east.

6.3.7 GTP2 was located at the southern end of Trench 1. It was not stepped out, but logged from the top, and in comparison with GTP1, was extremely difficult to describe – the machine bucket acted to ‘smear’ subdivisions between layers. The sequence logged was as follow:

Ground surface at approximately 15.45m OD.

0-0.20m	Topsoil: dark grey brown silty clay, rich in humic material.
- 0.38m	Compact light grey silty clay.
- 0.70m	Moist orange brown silty clay.
- 0.80m	Moist orange brown silty clay-sand.
- 0.90m	Medium rounded flint gravel in a clay-sand matrix.
-1.10m	Orange-brown silty clay and medium sand.
-1.30m	Stiff, grey-brown clay.
-1.60m	Grey-brown stiff clay with frequent CaCO ₃ nodules.

6.4 Micropalaeontological assessment

By John E. Whittaker

- 6.4.1 Given the calcareous nature of the sediments noted in the field, four samples (Table 2: samples 4-7), covering the interval 13.79 down to 12.91m O.D., were processed and are reported on in the following short assessment.

Sample	Elevation (O.D.)	Weight processed
4	13.61-13.51m	275g
5	13.41-13.31m	275g
6	13.21-13.11m	275g
7	13.01-12.91m	275g

Table 2. Samples processed for micropalaeontological assessment from GTP1.

Materials and methods

- 6.4.2 After weighing, each sample was broken up into small pieces by hand, placed in a ceramic bowl, and thoroughly dried in an oven. Boiling hot water was then poured over it and a little sodium carbonate added to ease the breakdown by deflocculating the clay. After soaking overnight it was washed through a 75 micron sieve with hand-hot water and the resulting residue decanted back in the ceramic bowl for final drying in the oven. All the residues were placed in labelled plastic bags for storage and future reference. Subsequently, each dried residue was put through a nest of small sieves and the coarser fraction in particular (500 and 250 micron grade) examined a little at a time under the microscope for their content. The organic remains found are listed in table 3.

Results

- 6.4.3 The results of the assessment are shown in Table 3. In all four cases the 275g sample processed produced a quite small residue. The residues of samples 4 and 7 were comprised of a great many rhizoliths and brown and black iron mineral (assumed to be limonite and goethite, respectively). In samples 5 and 6 the iron mineral was mainly represented by many brown nodules/concretions, some quite large; these also accompanied by white rhizoliths. ‘
- 6.4.4 Calcareous tubes (externally with sand/silt grains, internally with impressions of stems and rootlets) are what Candy (in Ashton et al., 2005: 16) calls rhizoliths and they reflect (when associated with a freshwater environment)... ‘the drying out of the environment and the formation of fully terrestrial conditions either as a result of the initiation of a drier climate...or because of sediment infilling/lateral migrations of the channel system. Rhizoliths, along with other calcrete types, are typically used to

indicate the existence of a dry climate, either a semi-arid climate or a humid climate with pronounced dry months'.'As rhizoliths may form over relatively short periods of time, i.e. the lifetime of the root, these features may not represent a long-lived period of land surface stability and soil development but could reflect a relatively short-lived land surface'. Iron tubes, nodules, and precipitates (often goethite) are also indicated under 'Organic Remains', and these seem to be associated with weathering or near-surface groundwaters, formed prior to the onset of fully terrestrial conditions, or pedogenic activity (Candy *ibid.* 2005).

Organic remains

Elevation (O.D.)	13.61-13.51m	13.41-13.31m	13.21-13.11m	13.01-12.91m
Sample	4	5	6	7
rhizoliths	x	x	x	x
iron (goethite and limonite)	x	x	x	x
freshwater ostracods	x			x
iron nodules/concretions		x	x	

Freshwater ostracods

Elevation (O.D.)	13.61-13.51m	13.41-13.31m	13.21-13.11m	13.01-12.91m
Sample	4	5	6	7
Candonasp. (juvs)	x			x
<i>Candona neglecta</i>				x

Table 3. Results of micropalaeontological assessment. Organic remains and ostracods are logged on a presence / absence basis only (x=present)

6.4.5 The samples therefore all have indications of weathering, especially 5 and 6. These contain no ostracods or molluscs whatsoever, whereas samples 4 and 7 contain freshwater ostracods but the merest scraps of molluscs. The ostracods present are juvenile *Candona* but as sample 7 contains adult *C. neglecta*, the juveniles probably belong to this species as well. The only other micropalaeontological assessment of the Crayford Brickearths was undertaken in 2008, through the 3.2m of the Upper Brickearths investigated by the AHOB project at Holmescroft Open Space, 260 m north of the current evaluation. Here the brickearths were similarly weathered to varying degrees, with unweathered samples being recovered from AHOB borehole 4. These produced a distinctive suite of small, cold climate ostracods (Whittaker, 2008). The samples from 'Venners' examined here are just too weathered to contain the distinctive ostracods, usually small and indicative of cold climate, found in the unweathered part of the boreholes from Holmescroft Open Space. It is therefore not possible, based on the new evidence presented here, to add further to the discussion on the formation, climate or age(s) of the Crayford brickearths. Under these circumstances it was thought not worth processing Sample 3 (from 13.79-13.69m OD) which had already been assumed, on collection, to be decalcified. If a future borehole could be undertaken in this or any other pocket of remaining Crayford deposits, then

further information might be forthcoming especially if deeper and somewhat less weathered material could be obtained.

Micropalaeontological summary

- 6.4.6 Samples from the Upper Crayford Brickearths preserved within the footprint of the development have produced small samples of freshwater ostracods, molluscs, and other organic remains. The deposits are variably weathered, with preservation being best within samples 4 and 7 (13.61 and 13.01m OD respectively: 1.20m and 1.80m below current ground surface). Given variability within the sequence in this one test pit, it is likely that preservation will vary across the site as a whole, with preservation being better within some areas and at varying depths.

6.5 Geoarchaeological discussion

- 6.5.1 In addition to the observations made in the two geoarchaeological test pits, borehole records produced for geotechnical purposes (eg WS2, located 6m to the NW of GTP 1), showed a variety of sands and gravels which may accord with the upper part of the sequence recorded in GTP 1 (-0.25m to -1.0m below ground surface: 14.95 – 14.20m OD), though the clean, fine sand dipping towards the north-west ([009]) of GTP 1 was not recorded. Similar sand and gravels are additionally present at the top metre (below ground surface) of boreholes WS3-5, potentially relating to a shallow channel migrating across the floodplain with the south-central area of the site (see Fig. 5 from borehole logs). The site occupies a slight topographic fall from north-west to south-east, following a broad trend in the topography of the area, where a dry valley cuts down from the west through Palaeogene deposits to the underlying chalk, along which is now located the Barnehurst-Bexleyheath railway line. This dry valley may originally have been fluvially incised, and thereafter reactivated at various points. It is possible that the fluvial deposits within the ‘Venners’ site may relate to one or more of these phases of incision. The sand unit observed in GTP1 has the potential to provide a date for the latest phase of fluvial activity, with important implications for understanding the evolution of the floodplain and the landscapes within which early Neanderthals were active.
- 6.5.2 Several boreholes record the presence of a further sand layer around 11.6 – 12m. OD - at depths from the ground surface of between 2.95m (WS1) and 3.9m (WS5). Although not seen during the geoarchaeological evaluation, this sand appears at an elevation similar to the top of the Lower Brickearths where recorded historically, and at a similar level to where recorded during AHOB fieldwork at Holmescroft Open Space (Scott 2009). These deposits are the likely source of the *in situ* knapping scatters recorded by Spurrell at Stoneham’s Pit and Chandler at Rutter’s Pit, the latter immediately to the north of Wessex Drive, and are of critical importance to contextualising and dating this evidence for ethnographic-scale Neanderthal activity.
- 6.5.3 Significantly, this evaluation has shown a great deal of geoarchaeological complexity in the Crayford Brickearths, which hitherto had not been recognised. The simple,

historical subdivision of the deposits into an ‘Upper’ (clay rich) and ‘Lower’ (sandier) facies, including in places the mollusc rich ‘Corbicula Bed’ (cf. Kennard 1944) does not necessarily exist across the entire landscape catchment occupied by the Crayford Brickearths. This complexity – including sand layers within channels towards the top of the sequence - has not been recognised elsewhere. This is partly due to the fact that so few sections through these deposits have become available for sampling in the last 80 years, and partly due to the fact that inappropriate methods have been applied to their investigation – for instance, without the opportunity to enter and hand-clean stepped sections, fine deposits like the Crayford Brickearths look fairly homogenous when logged from the top.

6.5.4 The fluvial deposits preserved at the top of the sequence represent a significant event in the evolution of the landscapes within which early Neanderthals were active. Dating these would provide a *terminus ante quem* for the Brickearth sequence in this area. This location is especially significant for understanding the Neanderthal palaeolandscape, situated as it is adjacent to the gap or valley which cuts down through the chalk to the west, and around which the extant archaeological evidence is preferentially located. Understanding the evolution of this landscape is critical to contextualising the *in situ* archaeological finds from throughout this landscape catchment. The Crayford brickearths are fine-grained deposits that record changes in the palaeolandscape within which early Neanderthals were active. Neanderthal presence is historically recorded both by dense accumulations of refitting material and occasional losses away from places where activity was concentrated – a classic ‘patches and scatters’ pattern, as apparent elsewhere in Europe where Neanderthal archaeology is associated with continually aggrading fine sediments in floodplain contexts (eg. Tourville La Riverere, France; Maastricht-Belvedere, Netherlands; Veldwezelt-Hezerwater and Kesselt op de Schans, Belgium). This sequence provides the opportunity to date and contextualise Neanderthal activity in this palaeolandscape. This is of critical importance to understanding:

- 1) When Neanderthals were present: The Crayford Brickearths preserve the only potential evidence for substantial Late MIS 7 / Early MIS 6 occupation of Britain by Neanderthals (in contrast to continental France where such evidence is plentiful: cf. Primary research theme 2 ‘Hominin demographies’ English Heritage 2008).
- 2) The nature and timing of environmental change recorded within the Crayford Brickearths, and how successfully humans adapted to these changes (cf. Primary research theme 1 ‘Hominin environments and climate drivers’ English Heritage 2008).

6.5.5 The geotechnical boreholes allow the broad distribution of the Pleistocene sediments to be mapped, but having been conducted for geotechnical, rather than geoarchaeological purposes, provide little detail of mode of deposition, direction of flow and the likely ecofactual contents of the deposits. Such detail can be recorded by combining specialist geoarchaeological evaluation with the geotechnical phase on site investigation, but this was not possible in this instance. This sequence will be

truncated and directly impacted upon by the development. Given that, for the Pleistocene, the palaeolandscape *is* the archaeological context of human activity, it is critical to reconstruct how these landscapes changed in response to broad shifts in climate, in order to understand how early humans adapted to these changes.

6.6 Geoarchaeological recommendations

- 6.6.1 No direct evidence for human activity was encountered during the evaluation within the footprint of the development, and so the proportionality of potential further geoarchaeological mitigation works requires careful consideration.
- 6.6.2 If impact depth exceeds 1.20m below the current ground surface within the back garden of the current property ('Venners'), calcareous sediments with the potential to preserve faunal and microfaunal material will be impacted upon. If impact depth exceeds 2.80m below current ground surface, then deposits that are likely to be geologically contemporaneous with the known Neanderthal occupation of the Crayford-Erith area will be impacted upon. It is suggested that a watching brief be maintained by a geoarchaeologist, especially if deeper services are cut.

7 Archaeological interpretation, conclusion and development impact

7.1 Interpretation

- 7.1.1 The varied lower gravel/sand deposits (Borehole Unit W5) do not represent the underlying Taplow Gravels in the area as they would appear to be at too high an elevation (upper limit at c. 12m OD). They are much more likely to form part of the Lower (fluvial) Crayford Brickearths from which most of the humanly modified artefacts and fauna seem to have been obtained, and may represent the shell-rich 'Corbicula Bed', an important marker horizon within the Crayford sequence. The presence of shelly material within sand at 3.80m below MGL (c. 11.50m OD) supports this contention (the best contextualized historical finds have occurred below 11.25m OD). This level was not attained during the geoarchaeological investigation.
- 7.1.2 The upper, generally silty clay unit (W4, equivalent to deposits [006]-[008]) forms the upper bulk unit of the Crayford Silt Member (Crayford Brickearths). Its lower part [008] and below is a slightly silty clay, with evidence for calcification (precipitation out of calcium nodules) and the precipitation out of iron oxides at particular levels, reflecting variable processes of water movement through, and periodic drying out of, the floodplain.
- 7.1.3 The upper part of this sequence (contexts [003]-[007]) and [009] of the underlying sequence (and which includes W3), records varying modes of fluvial deposition interspersed with the likely reworking of colluvial material intruding into the floodplain: for instance, clear sand [009] is interdigitated with the clay silt [007], with

sandy lenses within the latter. The uppermost gravel part of these levels ([003] to [005]), recorded as W3 in the boreholes and context (103) in evaluation trench TR1, terminates the sequence and *may* represent an individual, or sequence of shallow fluvial channels, perhaps traversing the site in a very approximate east-west or north-west/south-east alignment. The deposit was not examined over a wide enough area for its limits to be accurately defined, and it must be remembered that the unit shown on the deposit model (Fig. 5) is a suggestion only (see section 6.5 above for more details on the early levels).

- 7.1.4 In the evaluation trenches, contexts (101) and (102) (Trench TR1) and (201) and (202) (TR2) probably represent the same unit (equivalent to W2 in the boreholes and [002] in the geoarchaeological investigation). That it was recorded in all the boreholes suggests that it was extensive and covered the entire site area. This was a structureless sandy clay subsoil extensively reworked through root action. The upper part of the level (contexts (101) and (201)) was more heavily bioturbated and probably disturbed by ploughing or horticultural activity. Its nature strongly suggests that it was a colluvial deposit. The sharp interface between its lower limit and the earlier deposits suggest that there may have been some truncation of the soil profiles and that the colluvial aggradation was laid at the tail end of this erosive episode.
- 7.1.5 No significant dating evidence was recovered from this colluvial deposit, but it is quite likely to have derived from a post-Mesolithic period. The sparsity of artefactual material (primarily a few small pieces of burnt flint) suggests that any contemporaneous occupation was at some distance. The material itself is likely to have derived from the north-or north-west considering the local topography. The level was directly sealed by modern topsoil in the area of investigation, which may have derived from an earlier agricultural ploughsoil.

7.2 Conclusion and impact assessment

- 7.2.1 The site occupies a slight topographic fall from north-west to south-east, following a broad trend in the topography of the area; not far south a dry valley cuts down from the west through Palaeogene deposits to the underlying chalk, along which is now located the Barnehurst-Bexleyheath railway line. This dry valley may originally have been fluvially incised, and thereafter reactivated at various points. It is possible that the fluvial deposits within the present site may relate to one or more of these phases of incision. The sand unit observed in GTP1 has the potential to provide a date for the latest phase of fluvial activity, with important implications for understanding the evolution of the floodplain and the landscapes within which early Neanderthals were active.
- 7.2.2 Significantly, this evaluation has shown a great deal of geoarchaeological complexity in the Crayford Brickearths, which hitherto had not been recognised. The simple, historical subdivision of the deposits into an ‘Upper’ (clay rich) and ‘Lower’ (sandier) facies, including in places the mollusc rich ‘Corbicula Bed’ (cf. Kennard 1944) does not necessarily exist across the entire landscape catchment occupied by the Crayford

Brickearths. This complexity – including sand layers within channels towards the top of the sequence - has not been recognised elsewhere.

- 7.2.3 The early sequence is capped by a deposit that can be confidently interpreted as colluvium, probably aggrading at the end of an erosive episode during the Holocene. Its formation cannot be closely dated, but it is most likely to have been deposited in the Neolithic or Bronze Age periods by comparison with such deposits elsewhere, but a later date cannot be ruled out. The burnt flint within its matrix, although in very small amounts, does suggest some prehistoric activity in the area, although probably at some distance from the site. This is most likely to be to the north or north-west, although there is little in the archaeological record for any such activity until the late Iron Age/Roman period in this area (see sections 2.3.7 and 2.4 above).
- 7.2.4 The absence of any holocene archaeological features or residual finds from the site itself suggests that there has never been any significant occupation or activity apart from agriculture within the PDA and in its immediate area.
- 7.2.5 Finally, this locale currently represents one of the few remaining unquarried open spaces through the Crayford Brickearths. It is located directly between the two best-provenanced, *in situ* archaeological sites in the palaeolandscape, Stoneham's and Rutter's Pits, and is therefore at a key point for understanding the evolution of that palaeolandscape. However, the depths of the significant deposits, as indicated by this evaluation militate against normal procedures of archaeological evaluation. It is suggested that prior to any further development in the general area, any related geotechnical investigations should be monitored by a geoarchaeologist with samples being taken as appropriate and that if thought desirable, these investigations should be augmented by further boreholes undertaken under direct geoarchaeological control.
- 7.2.6 For this particular site, the phases of archaeological monitoring and evaluation indicate that overall, the development will have minimal or no impact on the Holocene archaeological resource. However, any groundworks (including services) relating to the proposed development that extend deeper than 1.2m below the present ground level, may impact upon Palaeolithic calcareous sediments with the potential to preserve faunal and microfaunal material. If impact depth exceeds 2.80m below current ground surface, then deposits that are likely to be geologically contemporaneous with the known Neanderthal occupation of the Crayford-Erith area will be impacted upon.

Bibliography

Site specific

Ashton, N., Lewis, S., Parfitt, S., Candy, I., Keen, D., Kemp, R., Penkman, K., Thomas, G., Whittaker, J. & White, M. 2005, 'Excavations at the Lower Palaeolithic site at Elveden, Suffolk, UK', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 71: 1-61

CAT 2016, Venners, Wessex Drive, Erith DA8 3AA. Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological evaluation, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, October 2016

Chandler, R.H., 1916, 'The implements and cores of Crayford', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia* 2, 240-248

English Heritage 2008. *Research and Conservation Framework for the British Palaeolithic*

Gibbard, P.L., 1994, *Pleistocene History of the Lower Thames Valley*, Cambridge University Press

Juby, C., 2011, *London Before London: Reconstructing a Palaeolithic landscape*. Unpublished PhD thesis, Royal Holloway, University of London

Kennard, A.S., 1944, 'The Crayford Brickearths', *Proceedings of Geologists Association* 55, 121-169

Philp, B., 1993, Iron Mill Lane, Crayford, Bexley. An Outline Report on an Archaeological Evaluation. South East London Archaeological Unit unpublished report

Scott, B., 2009, 'The Crayford Brickearths Project', *Quaternary Newsletter* 117, 44-48

Scott, B., Ashton, N., Lewis, S., Parfitt, S. and White, M., 2010, 'Technology and Landscape Use in the Early Middle Palaeolithic of the Thames Valley' in N. Ashton, S. Lewis and C. Stringer (eds), *The Ancient Human Occupation of Britain*, Volume 14 of Developments in Quaternary Science, Elsevier, 67-90

Scott, B., and Ashton, N., 2010, 'The Early Middle Palaeolithic: The European Context' in N. Ashton, S. Lewis and C. Stringer (Eds.) *The Ancient Human Occupation of Britain*, Elsevier, Amsterdam, 91-112

Spurrell, F.C.J., 1880a, 'On implements and chips from the floor of a Palaeolithic Workshop', *Archaeological Journal* 38, 294-299

Spurrell, F.C.J., 1880b, 'On the discovery of the place where Palaeolithic Implements were made at Crayford' *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* 36, 544-548

Wait, G. A., 1985, *Ritual and religion in Iron Age Britain*, BAR British series 149

Wenban-Smith, F., 2007, 'The Palaeolithic archaeology of Kent' in Williams, J.H., *The Archaeology of Kent to AD 800*, Kent History Project, Kent County Council, 58

Wessex Archaeology 1998, *The Crayford Silt complex archaeological deposit survey*, Trust for Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury

Whittaker, J.E., 2008, *The Microfauna (Ostracoda) from Borehole 4, Crayford: First Impressions*. Report for AHOB. The Natural History Museum, London [2nd September 2008], 4pp

General

GLAAS 2015, *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*, Historic England, London

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *By-laws, Standards and Policy Statements of the Institute for Archaeologists: Standards and guidance*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*

Museum of London 1994, *Archaeological Site Manual* (3rd Edition)

Museum of London 2002, *A research framework for London archaeology*

Museum of London 2009, *General Standards for the preparation of archaeological archives deposited with the Museum of London*

Museums and Galleries Commission 1992, *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*

Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993, *Selection, retention and dispersal of archaeological collections*

Society of Museum Archaeologists 1995, *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales*

Appendix 1

GLSMR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

1) TYPE OF RECORDING

Evaluation

2) LOCATION

Borough: Bexley

Site address: Venners, Wessex Drive, Erith DA8 3AA

Site Name: Wessex Drive, Erith CAT Site Code: WDE-EV-16 GLAAS Project Code: WSX16

Nat. Grid Refs (8 figures): centre of site: NGR 551530 176335

limits of site: a) 93m north to south and b) 24m to 35m wide east to west
Total area (approximately 2, 740m²)

3) ORGANISATION

Name of archaeological unit/company/society: Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Address: 92A Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2LU

Site director/supervisor: Jon Rady

Project Manager: Jon Rady

Funded by: McCulloch Homes, 2 Southlands Road, Bromley, Kent BR2 9QR

4) DURATION

Date fieldwork started: 8 /11/16

Date finished: 10/11/16

Fieldwork previously notified? YES Fieldwork will continue? NO

5) PERIODS REPRESENTED

Pleistocene, Holocene

6) PERIOD SUMMARIES

The evaluation comprised two trenches approximately 10 and 16m in length both located within the footprint of the Proposed Development Area (PDA), and two geoarchaeological test-pits (GTP 1 and 2).

Pleistocene

The site occupies a slight topographic fall from north-west to south-east, following a broad trend in the topography of the area; not far south a dry valley cuts down from the west through Palaeogene deposits to the underlying chalk, along which is now located the Barnehurst-Bexleyheath railway line. This dry valley may originally have been fluvially incised, and thereafter reactivated at various points. It is possible that the fluvial deposits within the present site may relate to one or more of these phases of incision. The sand unit observed in GTP1 has the potential to provide a date for the latest phase of fluvial activity, with important implications for understanding the evolution of the floodplain and the landscapes within which early Neanderthals were active.

Significantly, this evaluation has shown a great deal of geoarchaeological complexity in the Crayford Brickearths, which hitherto had not been recognised. The simple, historical subdivision of the deposits into an "Upper" (clay rich) and "Lower" (sandier) facies, including in places the mollusc rich *Corbicula* bed (cf. Kennard 1944) does not necessarily exist across the entire landscape catchment occupied by the Crayford Brickearths. This complexity – including sand layers within channels towards the top of the sequence - has not

been recognised elsewhere.

Holocene

The early sequence is capped by a deposit that can be confidently interpreted as colluvium, probably aggrading at the end of an erosive episode during the Holocene. Its formation cannot be closely dated, but it is most likely to have been deposited in the Neolithic or Bronze Age periods by comparison with such deposits elsewhere, but a later date cannot be ruled out. The burnt flint within its matrix, although in very small amounts, does suggest some prehistoric activity in the area, although probably at some distance from the site. This is most likely to be to the north or north-west, although there is little in the archaeological record for any such activity until the late Iron Age/Roman period in this area.

No significant archaeological features were encountered. The absence of any holocene archaeological features or residual finds from the site itself suggests that there has never been any significant occupation or activity apart from agriculture within the PDA and in its immediate area.

7) NATURAL

Type: Crayford Silt Member

Height above Ordnance Datum: c. 15.0m

Geology The results identified the natural geology as : Crayford Silt Member, c.15.6m OD to c. 14.3m OD, approximately 0.8m to 1.3m below the existing ground surface. The geological level was covered with a deposit of colluvium, c. 0.3m thick.

8) LOCATION OF ARCHIVES

a) Please provide an estimate of the quantity of material in your possession for the following categories:

Sections: 2 Plans: 2

Photos: 25 digital format

Context sheets: 9

Report: Report No: 2017/6, Archive no: 3796

Name: Venners, Wessex Drive, Erith DA8 3AA, Archaeological and geo-archaeological evaluation, 44pp inc bib, + 16 figures + 3 Appendices

Bulk finds: None

Soil samples (retained by British Museum):

Sample number	Context	Purpose	Amount
<1>	[007]	Particle size	1 kg
<2>	[008]	Particle size	1 kg
MP> <3> & <3	[008]	Particle size /Micropalaeontology	2* 500g
<4> & <4MP>	[008]	Particle size /Micropalaeontology	2* 500g
<5> & <5MP>	[008]	Particle size /Micropalaeontology	2* 500g
<6> & <6MP>	[008]	Particle size /Micropalaeontology	2* 500g
<7> & <7MP>	[008]	Particle size /Micropalaeontology	2* 500g
<8>	[007], [008]	Soil micromorphology/particle size/pollen/ micropalaeontology	1.2m monolith
<9>	[005]	Particle size	1 kg
<10>	[004]	Particle size	1 kg
<11>	[009]	Particle size	1 kg

<12>	[008] at 12.00m OD	Particle size /Micropalaeontology.	2* 500g
<13>	[009]	OSL	1 20 cm tube, 2 * 500g

- b) The archive has been prepared and stored in accordance with MGC standards and has been deposited in the following location:

Currently: Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2LU

- c) Has a security copy of the archive been made?: YES

9) BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ashton, N., Lewis, S., Parfitt, S., Candy, I., Keen, D., Kemp, R., Penkman, K., Thomas, G., Whittaker, J. & White, M. 2005, 'Excavations at the Lower Palaeolithic site at Elveden, Suffolk, UK', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 71: 1-61

CAT 2016, Venners, Wessex Drive, Erith DA8 3AA. Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological evaluation, Canterbury Archaeological Trust, October 2016

Chandler, R.H., 1916, 'The implements and cores of Crayford', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia* 2, 240-248

English Heritage 2008. Research and Conservation Framework for the British Palaeolithic

Gibbard, P.L., 1994, *Pleistocene History of the Lower Thames Valley*, Cambridge University Press

Juby, C., 2011, *London Before London: Reconstructing a Palaeolithic landscape*. Unpublished PhD thesis, Royal Holloway, University of London

Kennard, A.S., 1944, 'The Crayford Brickearths', *Proceedings of Geologists Association* 55, 121-169

Philp, B., 1993, Iron Mill Lane, Crayford, Bexley. An Outline Report on an Archaeological Evaluation. South East London Archaeological Unit unpublished report

Scott, B., 2009, 'The Crayford Brickearths Project', *Quaternary Newsletter* 117, 44-48

Scott, B., Ashton, N., Lewis, S., Parfitt, S. and White, M., 2010, 'Technology and Landscape Use in the Early Middle Palaeolithic of the Thames Valley' in N. Ashton., S. Lewis and C. Stringer (eds), *The Ancient Human Occupation of Britain*, Volume 14 of *Developments in Quaternary Science*, Elsevier, 67-90

Scott, B., and Ashton, N, 2010, 'The Early Middle Palaeolithic: The European Context' in N. Ashton, S. Lewis and C. Stringer (Eds.) *The Ancient Human Occupation of Britain*, Elsevier, Amsterdam, 91-112

Spurrell, F.C.J., 1880a, 'On implements and chips from the floor of a Palaeolithic Workshop', *Archaeological Journal* 38, 294-299

Spurrell, F.C.J., 1880b, 'On the discovery of the place where Palaeolithic Implements were made at Crayford' *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* 36,544-548

Wait, G. A., 1985, Ritual and religion in Iron Age Britain, BAR British series 149

Wenban-Smith, F., 2007, 'The Palaeolithic archaeology of Kent' in Williams, J.H., The Archaeology of Kent to AD 800, Kent History Project, Kent County Council, 58

Wessex Archaeology 1998, The Crayford Silt complex archaeological deposit survey, Trust for Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury

Whittaker, J.E., 2008, The Microfauna (Ostracoda) from Borehole 4, Crayford: First Impressions. Report for AHOB. The Natural History Museum, London [2nd September 2008], 4pp

Digital references:

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk> - British Geological Survey Open access geological viewer (accessed 16 October 2016)

<http://www.geostore.com> – Geospatial data service (accessed 9/10/16)



SIGNED:

DATE: 16/1/17

NAME (Block capitals): JON RADY

Please return the completed form to:

English Heritage, Greater London Sites and Monuments Record, Room G01, 23 Savile Row,
London W1S 2ET. (Direct tel: 020-7973-3731/3779. Direct fax: 020-7973-3218.)
glsmr@english-heritage.org.uk

Appendix 2

Greater London Event/Activity Full Report

03/10/2016

Number of records: 14

GLHER Report 12817 S Vennwes Wessex Drive Erith DA8 3AA TQ51530 76335 1km radius search EVENT

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELO10487	Iron Mill Lane [The Barnes Cray Primary School], London, DA1: Watching brief	Event - Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 01/02/2007 - 28/02/2007, between (2007)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Archaeological Intervention /Geotechnical monitoring

Thesaurus Event Types

GEOTECHNICAL SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: PRM Archaeology

Associated Individuals

Booth, Patrick - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service GIS Record Created

Booth, Patrick - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service Compiler

Thomas, Anthony B - PRM Archaeology Author

Associated Organisations

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service Compiler
PRM Archaeology Excavator

Location

Iron Mill Lane
Crayford

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 5185 7535 (757m by 179m) TQ57NW Area

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address

Iron Mill Lane, Crayford, London, DA1

Description and Sources

Description

A watching brief on geo-technical trial pits was carried out on the site of Barnes Cray School by PRM Archaeology in 2007. The results of the majority of the trial pits reflect Victorian and later occupation, but some earlier remains were also found. The remains of a small broken hand axe fragment were found in one trial pit which suggests that the area was occupied by Palaeolithic hunter-gatherer groups at some point during early prehistoric times. Fragments of Roman, Medieval and early Post Medieval pottery and tile fragments were also found. The trial pits showed that large scale quarrying and brickearth extraction had taken place across the site during the Victorian period. The school buildings were found to have truncated the underlying geological deposits and the location of a large linear Second World War air raid shelter was identified to the north of the school buildings.

Sources

Unpublished document: PRM Archaeology. 2007. The Barnes Cray Secondary And Primary School Project, Iron Mill Lane, Crayford: Archaeological Desk-Top Assessment & Geo-Technical Trial Pit Report..

Associated Monuments

Event ID: ELO10487 **Name:** Iron Mill Lane [The Barnes Cray Primary School], London, DA1: Watching

MLO102532 Iron Mill Lane [The Barnes Cray Primary School], London, DA1 {Second World War air raid shelter} (Monument MLO102532)

MLO102533 Iron Mill Lane [The Barnes Cray Primary School], London, DA1 {Palaeolithic handaxe} (Find Spot MLO102533)

MLO102534 Iron Mill Lane [The Barnes Cray Primary School], London, DA1 {Roman/Medieval pottery} (Monument MLO102534)

MLO102535 Iron Mill Lane [Barnes Cray Primary School], London, DA1 {Prehistoric flint/debitage, prehistoric? linears} (Monument MLO102535)

Event ID: ELO11717 **Name:** Iron Mill Lane [Barnes Cray Primary School], London, DA1: Desk based

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELO11717	Iron Mill Lane [Barnes Cray Primary School], London, DA1: Desk based assessment	Event - Interpretation

External Reference:

Dates: 01/02/2007 - 28/02/2007, between (2007)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Desk Based Assessment

Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: PRM Archaeology

Associated Individuals

Thomas, Anthony B - PRM Archaeology	Author
Truscoe, Krystyna - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Truscoe, Krystyna - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler

Associated Organisations

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
PRM Archaeology	Researcher

Location

Iron Mill Lane
Crayford

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 5185 7535 (757m by 179m) TQ57NW Area

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address

Iron Mill Lane, Crayford, London, DA1

Description and Sources

Description

A desk based assessment was carried out on the site of Barnes Cray School by PRM Archaeology in 2007. A range of occupation and landscape activities were demonstrated across the study area, dating to between the Prehistoric and Modern periods. Stray artefacts have been found in the area from the early Prehistoric periods and traces of settlement have been identified from the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age. There is little evidence of Roman occupation in the area. Place names evidence suggests occupation during the Saxon period. Also some parish churches and settlements have their origins in the Saxon and early medieval periods. The area lay within the Bexley Manor estate during the medieval period and was mainly agricultural in character. Large scale brickearth extraction and gravel quarrying took place in the 19th and 20th centuries and a number of barge wharves were constructed across parts of the River Cray and Crayford marsh area. The school was constructed before the Second World War and a series of air raid shelters were built across the school playing fields during the conflict. An aerial photograph of 1945 shows a large gun battery with associated structures in the north of the site.

Sources

Unpublished document: PRM Archaeology. 2007. The Barnes Cray Secondary And Primary School Project, Iron Mill Lane, Crayford: Archaeological Desk-Top Assessment & Geo-Technical Trial Pit Report..

Event ID: ELO11717 **Name:** Iron Mill Lane [Barnes Cray Primary School], London, DA1: Desk based

Associated Monuments

800015/00/00 Mayplace Avenue/Perry Street Farm, Crayford (Monument 800015/00/00)

MLO102535 Iron Mill Lane [Barnes Cray Primary School], London, DA1 {Prehistoric flint/debitage, prehistoric? linears} (Monument MLO102535)

Event ID: ELO11786 **Name:** Northend Road [The Harrow], Slade Green, Bexley, DA8 2BS: Watching

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELO11786	Northend Road [The Harrow], Slade Green, Bexley, DA8 2BS: Watching Brief	Event - Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 04/10/2010 - 11/10/2010, between (2010)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Archaeological Intervention / Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity References

OASIS - OASIS	preconst1-84335
Organisation:	Pre-Construct Archaeology

Associated Individuals

Bell, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Bell, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
Mayo, Chris - Pre-Construct Archaeology	Project Manager
Seddon, Guy - Pre-Construct Archaeology	Supervisor

Associated Organisations

CgMs Consulting	Corporate Author
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
Pre-Construct Archaeology	Excavator

Location

The Harrow
Northend Road
Slade Green
Bexley

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 5161 7657 (49m by 86m) TQ57NW Area

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address

The Harrow, Northend Road, Slade Green, Bexley, London, DA8 2BS

Description and Sources

Description

A watching brief was undertaken at The Harrow, Northend Road, Slade Green, Bexley by Pre-Construct Archaeology between the 4th-11th October 2010 on behalf of CgMs Consulting. The earliest deposit was the natural site which was overlain by subsoil of a 20th century date. This was truncated by a former 20th century public house. No archaeological finds or features were located.

The natural Crayford silt (brickearth) was found between 15.90 and 16.56m AOD

Sources

Digital Report: CgMs Consulting. 2010. Archaeological Watching Brief, The Harrow, Northend Road, Slade Green. SITE CODE: BPS96.

Event ID: ELO11786 **Name:** Northend Road [The Harrow], Slade Green, Bexley, DA8 2BS: Watching

Associated Monuments

MLO103972 Northend Road [The Harrow], Slade Green, Bexley, DA8 2BS {Former 19th century pub}
(Monument MLO103972)

Event ID: ELO12416 **Name:** Mayplace Road East [Barnehurst Golf Club], Bexleyheath, Bexley: Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELO12416	Mayplace Road East [Barnehurst Golf Club], Bexleyheath, Bexley: Evaluation	Event - Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 04/08/2011, throughout (2011)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Archaeological Intervention / Excavation / Trial Trench

Thesaurus Event Types

TRIAL TRENCH

Event/Activity References

OASIS - OASIS thamesva1-126460

Organisation: Thames Valley Archaeological Services

Associated Individuals

Bell, C - Oxford Archaeological Unit	GIS Record Created
Bell, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
Wallis, Sean - Thames Valley Archaeological Services	Project Manager
Weale, Andrew - Thames Valley Archaeological Services	Supervisor

Associated Organisations

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
Thames Valley Archaeological Services	Excavator

Location

Barnehurst Golf Club
Mayplace Road East
Bexleyheath
Bexley

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 5087 7587 (183m by 264m) TQ57NW Area

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address

Barnehurst Golf Club, Mayplace Road East, Bexleyheath, Bexley, London

Description and Sources

Description

An evaluation was undertaken on parts of the Barnehurst Golf Club at Mayplace Road East, Bexleyheath by Thames Valley Archaeological Services between the 25th July and the 4th August 2011. The site comprised nine trenches located to the north of the Club House. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

Natural gravels were observed at a height of 25-35m OD

Sources

Digital Report: Thames Valley Archaeological Services. 2012. Barnehurst Golf Club, Mayplace Road East, Bexleyheath, Bexley, An Archaeological Evaluation.

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: ELO5087 **Name:** Larner Road, Erith, Bexley: Desk Based Assessment

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELO5087	Larner Road, Erith, Bexley: Desk Based Assessment	Event - Interpretation

External Reference:

Dates: 01/08/2012 - 31/08/2012, at some time (2012)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Desk Based Assessment

Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: CgMs Consulting

Associated Individuals

Meager, Richard - CgMs Consulting	Author
Millward, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Millward, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler

Associated Organisations

CgMs Consulting	Researcher
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler

Location

Larner Road
Erith
Bexley

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 51428 77185 (377m by 322m) TQ57NW Area

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address

Larner Road, Erith, Bexley, London

Description and Sources

Description

A desk based assessment was undertaken on land to the south of Larner Road, Erith in August 2012 by CgMs Consulting. The site is thought to have the potential for prehistoric remains - particularly the Palaeolithic. Large areas of the site are believed to have been effected by 19th centruy brick earth extraction.

Sources

Digital archive: CgMs Consulting. 2012. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Loan south of Larner Road, Erith, Kent.

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: ELO5148 **Name:** Moat Lane, [Howbury Park], Slade Green, Bexley: Desk Based Assessment

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELO5148	Moat Lane, [Howbury Park], Slade Green, Bexley: Desk Based Assessment	Event - Interpretation

External Reference:

Dates: 01/06/2004 - 30/06/2004, between (2004)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Desk Based Assessment

Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Museum of London Archaeology Service

Associated Individuals

Bell, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Bell, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Researcher
Fillery-Travis, Ruth - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Reviser
SMR Administrator, - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler

Associated Organisations

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Reviser
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
Museum of London Archaeology Service	Researcher

Location

Howbury Park
Moat Lane
Slade Green
Erith

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 5305 7620 (1235m by 1540m) TQ57NW Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address

Howbury Park, Moat Lane, Slade Green, Erith, Bexley, DA8

Description and Sources

Description

A desk based assessment was carried out at Howbury Park, Slade Green in 2004 by Museum of London Archaeology Service. The site was found to have a variable potential for archaeological survival, depending on the period. This translated as high potential for prehistoric and post medieval remains, with moderate potential for Roman and medieval remains, while there is thought to be a low chance of evidence from the Saxon period.

Sources

Unpublished document: Museum of London Archaeology Service. 2004. Prologis Developmens Limited, Proposals for a Rail Freight Interchange, Howbury Park, Kent: Environmental Statement.

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: ELO5471 Name: ERITH

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELO5471	ERITH	Other

External Reference:

Dates:

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Unknown

Thesaurus Event Types - None recorded

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Unassigned

Associated Individuals

SMR Administrator, - Greater London Archaeology Compiler
Advisory Service

SMR Administrator, - Greater London Archaeology Reviser
Advisory Service

Associated Organisations

Location

Grid Reference

TQ 5145 7680 (point) TQ57NW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

There is no description for this event

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

070580/00/00 ERITH (Find Spot 070580/00/00)

Event ID: ELO5492 Name: PERRY ST

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELO5492	PERRY ST	Event - Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 01/01/1978 - 31/12/1978, at some time (1978)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Archaeological Intervention / Excavation

Thesaurus Event Types

EXCAVATION

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: South East London Archaeological Unit

Associated Individuals

SMR Administrator, - Greater London Archaeology Compiler
Advisory Service

SMR Administrator, - Greater London Archaeology Reviser
Advisory Service

Associated Organisations

Location

Grid Reference

TQ 5150 7580 (point) TQ57NW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

There is no description for this event

Sources

- Artifact: FINDS FROM EXCAVATIONS, UNPUBLISHED RECORDS ETC.
- Excavation archive: Philp, Brian. PERRY ST EXCAVATION 1978/9.
- Verbal communication: Garrod, D. TELEPHONE CALL 28 1 87 TO C ROGERS MOL.
- Unpublished document: South East London Archaeological Unit. SMR CARD. BX 76.
- Unpublished document: GREENWOOD P. GAZETTEER OF IRON AGE SITES - WORKING DRAFT.
- Article in monograph: TITLE UNKNOWN. P 91.
- Unpublished document: RCHM NMR. EXCAVATIONS INDEX. PRN 1039.
- Artifact: 5 FRAGMENTS POTTERY. IA BOX 17 (ON LOAN TO ERM?).

Associated Monuments

070472/00/00 PERRY ST (Monument 070472/00/00)

Event ID: ELO5493 Name: PERRY ST CHALK PITS

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELO5493	PERRY ST CHALK PITS	Other

External Reference:

Dates:

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Unknown

Thesaurus Event Types - None recorded

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Unassigned

Associated Individuals

SMR Administrator, - Greater London Archaeology Compiler
Advisory Service

SMR Administrator, - Greater London Archaeology Reviser
Advisory Service

Associated Organisations

Location

Grid Reference

TQ 5215 7615 (point) TQ57NW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

There is no description for this event

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

070509/01/00 PERRY ST CHALK PITS (Monument 070509/01/00)

Event ID: ELO6873 **Name:** Bridge Road [St Joseph's Church], Slade Green, Bexley: Desk Based

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELO6873	Bridge Road [St Joseph's Church], Slade Green, Bexley: Desk Based Assessment	Event - Interpretation

External Reference:

Dates: 01/06/2006 - 01/06/2006, throughout (2006)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Desk Based Assessment

Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: CgMs Consulting

Associated Individuals

Bell, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Reviser
Darton, Lorraine - CgMs Consulting	Author
Leggett, Rachael - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Reviser
Szaflarska, Lidia - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler

Associated Organisations

CgMs Consulting	Researcher
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler

Location

St Joseph's Church
Bridge Road
Slade Green

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 51669 76516 (35m by 46m) TQ57NW Area

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address

St Joseph's Church, Bridge Road , Slade Green, Bexley

Description and Sources

Description

A desk based assessment was carried out at St Joseph's Church, Slade Green in 2006 by CgMs Consulting. The site was found to have a low potential for prehistoric activity, the Roman and Saxon periods were considered to have a low to moderate potential although the site is thought to have been used for pasture in these periods. The medieval and post medieval periods were also thought to have a low chance of producing archaeological deposits.

Sources

Unpublished document: CgMs Consulting. 2006. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: St Joseph's Church, Bridge Road, Slade Green.

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: ELO6873

Name: Bridge Road [St Joseph's Church], Slade Green, Bexley: Desk Based

Event ID: ELO7012 **Name:** Bridge Road [St Joseph's Church], Slade Green, Bexley, DA8: Watching

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELO7012	Bridge Road [St Joseph's Church], Slade Green, Bexley, DA8: Watching Brief	Event - Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 11/09/2006 - 14/09/2006, throughout (2006)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Archaeological Intervention / Watching Brief

Thesaurus Event Types

WATCHING BRIEF

Event/Activity References

OASIS - OASIS	preconst1-18611
Organisation:	CgMs Consulting

Associated Individuals

Baxter, Anthony - Pre-Construct Archaeology	Supervisor
Bell, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Reviser
Mayo, Chris - Pre-Construct Archaeology	Project Manager
Szaflarska, Lidia - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler

Associated Organisations

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
Pre-Construct Archaeology	Excavator

Location

St Joseph's Church
Bridge Street
Slade Green
Bexley

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 51666 76527 (39m by 28m)	TQ57NW	Area
-------------------------------------	--------	------

Administrative Areas

Borough	BEXLEY
---------	--------

Address

St Joseph's Church, Bridge Street, Slade Green, Bexley, DA8

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at St Joseph's Church, Slade Green by Pre-Construct between 11th September and 14th September 2006. The site uncovered a number of tree holes which were associated with the use of the site in the late 19th and early 20th century as an orchard.

Sources

Unpublished document: Pre-Construct Archaeology. 2006. An Archaeological Monitoring Exercise. St Joseph's Church, Slade Green, Bexley.
Unpublished document: Pre-Construct Archaeology. 2006. An Archaeological Monitoring Exercise. St Joseph's Church, Slade Green, Bexley.

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: ELO7012

Name: Bridge Road [St Joseph's Church], Slade Green, Bexley, DA8: Watching

Event ID: ELO8563 **Name:** Crayford and Erith, Bexley: Crayford Silt Complex Archaeological Deposit

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELO8563	Crayford and Erith, Bexley: Crayford Silt Complex Archaeological Deposit Survey	Event - Interpretation

External Reference:

Dates: 01/02/1999 - 28/02/1999, between (1999)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Archive Interpretation / Documentary Research
Desk Based Assessment
Geoarchaeological Deposit Model

Thesaurus Event Types

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
GEOMORPHOLOGICAL SURVEY

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Wessex Archaeology

Associated Individuals

Truscoe, Krystyna - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service GIS Record Created
Truscoe, Krystyna - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service Compiler

Associated Organisations

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service Compiler
Wessex Archaeology Researcher

Location

Crayford
Bexley
Erith
Bexley

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 51789 76462 (1421m by 2713m) TQ57NW Area

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address

Crayford, Bexley, London
Erith, Bexley, London

Description and Sources

Description

A survey of the Crayford Silt Complex, an elongated sequence of brickearth deposits situated between Erith and Crayford, to the Palaeolithic period. The survey is divided into three sections: study of past excavations and observations, in order to determine the Palaeolithic potential to the end of the Pleistocene; the effect of land use on the deposits from the 19th century to the present day (focussing on the historic development of quarrying); and, the varying levels of Palaeolithic potential and approaches to assessment and mitigation of future development impact.

Sources

Unpublished document: Wessex Archaeology. 1999. The Crayford Silt Complex Archaeological Deposit Survey.

Event ID: ELO8563 **Name:** Crayford and Erith, Bexley: Crayford Silt Complex Archaeological Deposit

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: ELO14550 **Name:** Larner Road (land south of) Erith: Archaeological Evaluation

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ELO14550	Larner Road (land south of) Erith: Archaeological Evaluation	Evaluation

External Reference: archaeol6-187025

Dates: 30/07/2014 - 01/08/2014, between (August 2014)

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types - None recorded

Thesaurus Event Types - None recorded

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Archaeology South East

Associated Individuals

Hathaway, Sarah-Jane - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Hathaway, Sarah-Jane - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
Ritchie, Sarah - Archaeology South East	Author

Associated Organisations

Archaeology South East	Excavator
CgMs Consulting	Project Manager
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler

Location

Sara House
Larner Road
Erith

Grid Reference

Centred TQ 51312 77315 (20m by 13m) TQ57NW Area

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address

Sara House, Larner Road, Erith, Bexley, Greater London

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of a residential development by Archaeology South East (commissioned by CgMs Consulting) between the 30th July and 1st August 2014. One archaeological evaluation trench, 20m by 6m was excavated and revealed modern deposits cut into the subsoil and natural Thanet sands and gravels. No archaeological activity was observed on the site.

Sources

Digital Report: CgMs Consulting. 2014. Land South of Larner Road, Erith: Archaeological Evaluation.

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Greater London Monument Full Report

03/10/2016

Number of records: 52

GLHER Report 12817 S Vennwes Wessex Drive Erith DA8 3AA TQ51530 76335 1km radius search
Monuments

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
070458/00/00 - MLO24544	28 EVERSLEY AVE	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

DENE HOLE (Unknown date)

Description and Sources

Description

DENEHOLE REVEALED IN 1943 AND IMMEDIATELY FILLED IN.

Museum of London, *MOLLM AG* (Unpublished document). SLO43766.

Ordnance Survey, *Ordnance Survey Card Index, TQ 57 NW 20* (Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card). SLO31865.

South East London Archaeological Unit, *SMR CARD* (Unpublished document). SLO43768.

Sources

Unpublished document: South East London Archaeological Unit. SMR CARD. UN-NUMBERED.

Unpublished document: Museum of London. MOLLM AG. I 233.

Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card: Ordnance Survey. Ordnance Survey Card Index. TQ 57 NW 20

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 5077 7622 (point) TQ57NW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

28 EVERSLEY AVE

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible) Active

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y Active

Historic Environment Record - 070458/00/00 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

SMR Number 070458/00/00 - MLO24544

Site Name 28 EVERSLEY AVE

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
070459/00/00 - MLO7082	30 EVERSLEY AVE	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

DENE HOLE (Unknown date)

Description and Sources**Description**

DENEHOLE REVEALED IN 1945 AND IMMEDIATELY FILLED IN.

Museum of London, *MOLLM AG* (Unpublished document). SLO10870.Ordnance Survey, *Ordnance Survey Card Index, TQ 57 NW 20* (Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card). SLO31865.South East London Archaeological Unit, *SMR CARD* (Unpublished document). SLO10869.**Sources**

Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card: Ordnance Survey. Ordnance Survey Card Index. TQ 57 NW 20

Unpublished document: Museum of London. MOLLM AG. I 233.

Unpublished document: South East London Archaeological Unit. SMR CARD. UN-NUMBERED.

Associated resources - None recorded**Location****National Grid Reference**

TQ 5078 7623 (point)

TQ57NW

Point

Administrative Areas

Borough

BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

30 EVERSLEY AVE

Designations, Statuses and Scorings**Associated Designations - None recorded****Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y

Active

SHINE Candidate (Possible)

Active

Historic Environment Record - 070459/00/00

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded**Land Use****Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded****Other Land Classes - None recorded****Related Monuments - None Recorded****Finds - None recorded****Associated Events/Activities - None recorded****Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded**

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
071625/00/00 - MLO72308	56 PEARESWOOD RD SLADE GREEN	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

CHALK PIT (Unknown date)

Description and Sources**Description**

Chalk pit.

PEARMAN H, *PRIVATE DATABASE OF SUBTERRANEAN FEATURES* (Unclassified). SLO71123.**Sources**

Unclassified: PEARMAN H. PRIVATE DATABASE OF SUBTERRANEAN FEATURES. UPRN 1124.

Associated resources - None recorded**Location****National Grid Reference**

TQ 5180 7690 (point)

TQ57NW

Point

Administrative Areas

Borough

BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

56 PEARESWOOD RD SLADE GREEN

Designations, Statuses and Scorings**Associated Designations - None recorded****Other Statuses and Cross-References**

SHINE Candidate (Possible)

Active

Historic Environment Record - 071625/00/00

Active

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded**Land Use****Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded****Other Land Classes - None recorded****Related Monuments - None Recorded****Finds - None recorded****Associated Events/Activities - None recorded****Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded**

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
070576/00/00 - MLO10943	BARNEHURST GOLF COURSE	Find Spot

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Iron Age - 700 BC to 42 AD)

Description and Sources**Description**

POT WITH CORDON DECORATION. 18 PIECES

POT WITH CORDON DECORATION (Artifact). SLO18148.

South East London Archaeological Unit, *SMR CARD* (Unpublished document). SLO18149.

Sources

Unpublished document: South East London Archaeological Unit. SMR CARD. BX 76.

Artifact: POT WITH CORDON DECORATION. ACC NO 1948-96.

Associated resources - None recorded**Location****National Grid Reference**

TQ 5100 7580 (point)

TQ57NW

Point

Administrative Areas

Borough

BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

BARNEHURST GOLF COURSE

Designations, Statuses and Scorings**Associated Designations - None recorded****Other Statuses and Cross-References**

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)

Active

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y

Active

Historic Environment Record - 070576/00/00

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded**Land Use****Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded****Other Land Classes - None recorded****Related Monuments - None Recorded****Associated Finds**

FLO3008 POT (Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded**

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
071709/00/00 - MLO72469	BARNET CLO	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

LANDFILL SITE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Site of landfill taken from British Geological Survey data supplied to the Environment Agency. It is not known whether this site was made or worked land, and the date of infill is unknown, although all of are 19th/20th century date. A digitised map showing the extent of each landfill site is also held.

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY, *LIST OF LANDFILL SITES* (Unpublished document). SLO71302.

Sources

Unpublished document: ENVIRONMENT AGENCY. LIST OF LANDFILL SITES.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 5170 7630 (point) TQ57NW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

BARNET CLO

BRIDGE RD

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible) Active

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y Active

Historic Environment Record - 071709/00/00 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLO100629

Site Name Colyers Lane, [Northwode], Erith, Bexley, DA8 {1930's house}

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLO100629	Colyers Lane, [Northwode], Erith, Bexley, DA8 {1930's house}	Locally Listed Building

Northwode on Colyers Lane, Erith is a detached 1930's house built in the vernacular style.

Monument Types and Dates

BAY WINDOW (Modern - 1930 AD to 2050 AD)
CATSLIDE ROOF (Modern - 1930 AD to 2050 AD)
DETACHED HOUSE (Modern - 1930 AD to 2050 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING
JETTY (Modern - 1930 AD to 2050 AD)
PLINTH (WALL) (Modern - 1930 AD to 2050 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Northwode on Colyers Lane, Erith is a detached 1930's house built in the vernacular style. It is constructed from brick and is partially rendered with some areas of tile hanging. It has a clay tiled roof and is two storeys high. The main two storey block has tile-hung gable ends, and a single brick stack is at the eaves. A four light bay window and a red brick plinth are on the ground floor with a jetty oversailing above. Three light window is at the first floor. The side elevation, also with tile hanging, has a modern lean-to extension and two first floor windows. Projecting from main block is two storey wing with catslide roof down to front door (modern UPVC) beside three light leaded window.

Reason for addition to Local Listing:

This is a good example of house building from the 1930s - a period well represented in the Borough. The design, however, is unusual and makes a positive contribution to the area's varied townscape. Imaginative use of clay tile.(1)

<1> London Borough of Bexley, 2005 & 2011, *London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings Database, 100* (Digital archive). SLO81327.

<1> London Borough of Bexley, 2005 & 2011, *London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings, 100* (Website). SLO83275.

Sources

- (1) Website: London Borough of Bexley. 2005 & 2011. London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings. www.bexley.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4372. 100
- (1) Digital archive: London Borough of Bexley. 2005 & 2011. London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings Database. 100

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 5092 7695 (8m by 7m) TQ57NW Area

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

Northwode, Colyers Lane, Erith, Bexley, London, DA8 3PB

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Locally Listed Building - DLO33467	Northwode (opposite 74)	Active	DLO33467
------------------------------------	-------------------------	--------	----------

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
Historic Environment Record - MLO100629	Active

SMR Number MLO100629

Site Name Colyers Lane, [Northwode], Erith, Bexley, DA8
{1930's house}

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Bell, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Bell, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Reviser
Cakebread, Stuart - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Cakebread, Stuart - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Reviser
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
London Borough of Bexley	Researcher

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
071705/00/00 - MLO72465	CRAYDENE RD	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

LANDFILL SITE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Site of landfill taken from British Geological Survey data supplied to the Environment Agency. It is not known whether this site was made or worked land, and the date of infill is unknown, although all of are 19th/20th century date. A digitised map showing the extent of each landfill site is also held.

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY, *LIST OF LANDFILL SITES* (Unpublished document). SLO71298.

Sources

Unpublished document: ENVIRONMENT AGENCY. LIST OF LANDFILL SITES.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 5170 7670 (point) TQ57NW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

CRAYDENE RD

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Site of Archaeological Interest - Y	Active
Historic Environment Record - 071705/00/00	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
070476/00/00 - MLO10931	CRAYFORD	Find Spot

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC)
FINDSPOT (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC)

Description and Sources

Description

ONE WORKED FLINT OR FLAKE FOUND 1872 BY FISHER, PROBABLY IN STONEHAMS PIT, BUT NAMED AS SLADES GREEN PIT.

FLAKE (Artifact). SLO18112.

ROE D, *GAZ OF BRITISH LOWER AND MIDDLE PALAEOLOGIC SITES* (Article in monograph). SLO18115.

WYMER JJ, *LOWER PALAEOLOGIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN BRITAIN* (Article in monograph). SLO18116.

Museum of London, *MOLLM AG* (Unpublished document). SLO18117.

EVANS J, *THE ANCIENT STONE IMPLEMENTS ETC OF GB* (Article in monograph). SLO18113.

KENNARD AS, *THE CRAYFORD BRICKEARTHS* (Article in monograph). SLO18114.

Sources

Unpublished document: Museum of London. MOLLM AG. A 301.

Article in monograph: WYMER JJ. LOWER PALAEOLOGIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN BRITAIN. P 323.

Article in monograph: ROE D. GAZ OF BRITISH LOWER AND MIDDLE PALAEOLOGIC SITES. P 146.

Article in monograph: KENNARD AS. THE CRAYFORD BRICKEARTHS. PP 121-69.

Article in monograph: EVANS J. THE ANCIENT STONE IMPLEMENTS ETC OF GB. P 606.

Artifact: FLAKE.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 5170 7580 (point) TQ57NW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

CRAYFORD

SLADES GREEN PIT (QUOTED NAME OF SITE)

STONEHAMS PIT (PROBABLE FORMER SITE)

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Environment Record - 070476/00/00 Active

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely) Active

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLO2994 FLAKE (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC)

FLO2995 LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC)

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
070565/00/00 - MLO8470	CRAYFORD	Find Spot

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2201 BC)

Description and Sources**Description**

DANISH TYPE II.DOCUMENT IMPLIES FIND SITE MAY BE NEAR HOWBURY BUT MENTIONS CORNER OF COLYERS LANE

FLINT DAGGER (Artifact). SLO12987.

Sources

Artifact: FLINT DAGGER. ACC NO BM 1933,4-6,84 AND DOCUMENT.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location**National Grid Reference**

Centred TQ 5185 7550 (1700m by 3000m)

TQ57NW

Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Borough

BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

CRAYFORD

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y

Active

Historic Environment Record - 070565/00/00

Active

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLO2027 DAGGER (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2201 BC)

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
070421/00/00 - MLO6841	CRAYFORD BRICKEARTHES	Find Spot

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Description and Sources**Description**

5 FLINTS,KNIVES

FLINTS(5) (Artifact). SLO10609.

Sources

Artifact: FLINTS(5). ACC NO 225.

Associated resources - None recorded**Location****National Grid Reference**

TQ 5150 7650 (point)

TQ57NW

Point

Administrative Areas

Borough

BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

CRAYFORD BRICKEARTHES

Designations, Statuses and Scorings**Associated Designations - None recorded****Other Statuses and Cross-References**

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)

Active

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y

Active

Historic Environment Record - 070421/00/00

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded**Land Use****Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded****Other Land Classes - None recorded****Related Monuments - None Recorded****Associated Finds**

FLO1658 LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded**Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded**

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
070448/00/00 - MLO23113	CRAYFORD RD	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

LITHIC WORKING SITE (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC)

Description and Sources

Description

3 FLAKES FITTING TOGETHER AND 9 PIECES FROM SAME NODULE FOUND 1913. CORES FROM WHICH MOUSTERIAN IMPLEMENTS STRUCK ALSO FOUND IN BRICKEARTH PITS AND FLAKES 1910-1912.

FLINTS (Artifact). SLO40398.

FLINTS (Artifact). SLO40402.

ROE D, *GAZ OF BRITISH LOWER AND MID PALAEOLOTIC SITES* (Article in monograph). SLO40391.

WYMER JJ, *LOWER PALAEOLOTIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN BRITAIN* (Article in monograph). SLO40392.

Museum of London, *MOLLM AG* (Unpublished document). SLO40393.

Ordnance Survey, *Ordnance Survey Card Index, TQ 57 NW 26, TQ 57 NW 11 (MARGINAL)* (Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card). SLO31865.

South East London Archaeological Unit, *SMR CARD* (Unpublished document). SLO40397.

South East London Archaeological Unit, *SMR CARD* (Unpublished document). SLO40399.

South East London Archaeological Unit, *SMR CARD* (Unpublished document). SLO40400.

KENNARD AS, *THE CRAYFORD BRICKEARTHS* (Article in monograph). SLO40401.

CHANDLER RH, *THE IMPLEMENTS AND CORES OF CRAYFORD* (Article in monograph). SLO40396.

Sources

Artifact: FLINTS.

Article in monograph: KENNARD AS. THE CRAYFORD BRICKEARTHS. PP 121-69.

Unpublished document: South East London Archaeological Unit. SMR CARD. BX 31.

Unpublished document: South East London Archaeological Unit. SMR CARD. BX 30.

Artifact: FLINTS. CHANDLER COLL ? GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT.

Unpublished document: South East London Archaeological Unit. SMR CARD. BX 2.

Article in monograph: CHANDLER RH. THE IMPLEMENTS AND CORES OF CRAYFORD. PP 240-4.

Unpublished document: Museum of London. MOLLM AG. A 205.

Article in monograph: WYMER JJ. LOWER PALAEOLOTIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN BRITAIN. P 323.

Article in monograph: ROE D. GAZ OF BRITISH LOWER AND MID PALAEOLOTIC SITES. P 151.

Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card: Ordnance Survey. Ordnance Survey Card Index. TQ 57 NW 26, TQ 57 NW 11 (MARGINAL)

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 5140 7650 (point) TQ57NW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

CRAYFORD RD

RUTTERS PIT (FORMER NAME OF SITE)

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Environment Record - 070448/00/00	Active
SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Site of Archaeological Interest - Y	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLO5747 LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC)

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
071707/00/00 - MLO72467	DRUMMOND CLO	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

LANDFILL SITE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Site of landfill taken from British Geological Survey data supplied to the Environment Agency. It is not known whether this site was made or worked land, and the date of infill is unknown, although all of are 19th/20th century date. A digitised map showing the extent of each landfill site is also held.

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY, *LIST OF LANDFILL SITES* (Unpublished document). SLO71300.

Sources

Unpublished document: ENVIRONMENT AGENCY. LIST OF LANDFILL SITES.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 5140 7670 (point) TQ57NW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

COLYERS LA

DRUMMOND CLO

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Environment Record - 071707/00/00 Active

SHINE Candidate (Possible) Active

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
070580/00/00 - MLO10944	ERITH	Find Spot

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC to 409 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

FRAGMENTS OF ?BELGIC WARE AND ROMAN FRAGMENTS OF GROOVED WARE, MORTARIUM RIM DISH AND OTHER FRAGMENTS.

BELGIC AND ROMAN POT FRAGMENTS (Artifact). SLO18150.

Sources

Artifact: BELGIC AND ROMAN POT FRAGMENTS.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 5145 7680 (point) TQ57NW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

ERITH

NORRIS PIT (FORMERLY)

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely) Active

Historic Environment Record - 070580/00/00 Active

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLO3011 POT (Late Iron Age to Roman - 100 BC to 409 AD)

Associated Events/Activities

ELO5471 ERITH (Other)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
070449/00/00 - MLO7075	ERITH	Find Spot

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC)

Description and Sources

Description

FLAKE FOUND 1875 BY GLADSTONE IN BRICKEARTH PIT AND ANOTHER IN 1876

Victoria County History, *KENT* (Article in monograph). SLO10849.

Museum of London, *MOLLM AG* (Unpublished document). SLO10852.

Ordnance Survey, *Ordnance Survey Card Index, TQ 57 NW 32* (Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card). SLO31865.

South East London Archaeological Unit, *SMR CARD* (Unpublished document). SLO10848.

EVANS J, *THE ANCIENT STONE IMPLEMENTS, WEAPONS, ORNAMENTS GB* (Article in monograph). SLO10850.

Sources

Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card: Ordnance Survey. Ordnance Survey Card Index. TQ 57 NW 32

Unpublished document: Museum of London. MOLLM AG. A 241.

Article in monograph: EVANS J. THE ANCIENT STONE IMPLEMENTS, WEAPONS, ORNAMENTS GB. PP 605-7.

Article in monograph: Victoria County History. KENT. P 311; P 335.

Unpublished document: South East London Archaeological Unit. SMR CARD. UN-NUMBERED.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 5200 7700 (point) TQ57NW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

ERITH

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely) Active

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y Active

Historic Environment Record - 070449/00/00 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLO1680 FLAKE (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC)

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
070559/00/00 - MLO8466	ERITH	Find Spot

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC)

Description and Sources

Description

14 FLAKES.

ROE D, *GAZETTEER OF BRITISH PALAEOLOGIC SITES* (Article in monograph). SLO12974.

LEVALLOIS FLAKES (Artifact). SLO12975.

LEVALLOIS FLAKES (Artifact). SLO12976.

LEVALLOIS FLAKES (Artifact). SLO12977.

Sources

Artifact: LEVALLOIS FLAKES.

Artifact: LEVALLOIS FLAKES.

Artifact: LEVALLOIS FLAKES.

Article in monograph: ROE D. *GAZETTEER OF BRITISH PALAEOLOGIC SITES*. P 151.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 521 770 (point) TQ57NW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

ERITH

FURNERS PIT (FORMERLY)

NORTH END PIT/ALTERNATIVE FORMER NAME

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely) Active

Historic Environment Record - 070559/00/00 Active

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLO2023 FLAKE (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC)

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
070561/00/00 - MLO8468	ERITH	Find Spot

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC)

Description and Sources**Description**

1 LEVALLOIS FLAKE-ALSO POSS FROM HERE:7 WASTE FLINT FLAKES,1 FRAGMENT BLADEFOUND 1908-12

7 WASTE FLAKES,1 FRAG BLADE (Artifact). SLO12983.

ROE D, GAZ OF BRITISH LOWER AND MID PALAEO LITHIC SITES (Article in monograph). SLO12985.

LEVALLOIS FLAKE (Artifact). SLO12984.

Sources

Article in monograph: ROE D. GAZ OF BRITISH LOWER AND MID PALAEO LITHIC SITES. P 151.

Artifact: LEVALLOIS FLAKE.

Artifact: 7 WASTE FLAKES,1 FRAG BLADE.

Associated resources - None recorded**Location****National Grid Reference**

TQ 516 769 (point)

TQ57NW

Point

Administrative Areas

Borough

BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

ERITH

NORRIS PIT (FORMERLY)

Designations, Statuses and Scorings**Associated Designations - None recorded****Other Statuses and Cross-References**

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)

Active

Historic Environment Record - 070561/00/00

Active

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded**Land Use****Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded****Other Land Classes - None recorded****Related Monuments - None Recorded****Associated Finds**

FLO2025 FLAKE (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC)

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
071716/00/00 - MLO72476	GASCOYNE DRIVE	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

LANDFILL SITE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources**Description**

Site of landfill taken from British Geological Survey data supplied to the Environment Agency. It is not known whether this site was made or worked land, and the date of infill is unknown, although all of are 19th/20th century date. A digitised map showing the extent of each landfill site is also held.

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY, *LIST OF LANDFILL SITES* (Unpublished document). SLO71309.

Sources

Unpublished document: ENVIRONMENT AGENCY. LIST OF LANDFILL SITES.

Associated resources - None recorded**Location****National Grid Reference**

TQ 5170 7570 (point)

TQ57NW

Point

Administrative Areas

Borough

BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

GASCOYNE DRIVE

THAMES RD

Designations, Statuses and Scorings**Associated Designations - None recorded****Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y

Active

Historic Environment Record - 071716/00/00

Active

SHINE Candidate (Possible)

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded**Land Use****Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded****Other Land Classes - None recorded****Related Monuments - None Recorded****Finds - None recorded****Associated Events/Activities - None recorded****Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded**

SMR Number MLO6847

Site Name Hemsted Road, Northumberland Heath, Erith,
Bexley {Neolithic Chipped Axe}

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLO6847	Hemsted Road, Northumberland Heath, Erith, Bexley {Neolithic Chipped Axe}	Find Spot

A chipped Neolithic Axe was located at Hemsted Road, Erith. The finely flaked flint axe has a narrow rounded butt and a roughly triangular shape.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2201 BC)
Evidence UNSTRATIFIED FIND

Description and Sources

Description

A chipped Neolithic Axe was located at Hemsted Road, Erith. The finely flaked flint axe has a narrow rounded butt and a roughly triangular shape. It is 15.5cm long and weights 259 grammes.

It was donated to the British Museum by A R Edwardson, who made a number of donations between 1940 and 1944. (1)

<1> British Museum, 1944, *Chipped flint Axe* (Artifact). SLO10633.

Sources

(1) Artifact: British Museum. 1944. Chipped flint Axe.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 5100 7700 (point) TQ57NW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

Hemsted Road, Northumberland Heath, Erith, Bexley, London

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y	Active
Previous HER/SMR reference - 070429/00/00	Active
Historic Environment Record - MLO6847	Active
Museum Accession Number - 1944,0207.17	Active
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLO1660 AXE (1) (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2201 BC)	FLINT
--	-------

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

SMR Number MLO6847

Site Name Hemsted Road, Northumberland Heath, Erith,
Bexley {Neolithic Chipped Axe}

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Bell, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service Reviser

British Museum Owner

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service Reviser

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
071703/00/00 - MLO72463	HOWBURY LA	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

LANDFILL SITE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Site of landfill taken from British Geological Survey data supplied to the Environment Agency. It is not known whether this site was made or worked land, and the date of infill is unknown, although all of are 19th/20th century date. A digitised map showing the extent of each landfill site is also held.

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY, *LIST OF LANDFILL SITES* (Unpublished document). SLO71296.

Sources

Unpublished document: ENVIRONMENT AGENCY. LIST OF LANDFILL SITES.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 5220 7630 (point) TQ57NW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

HOWBURY LA

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Site of Archaeological Interest - Y	Active
Historic Environment Record - 071703/00/00	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLO102535

Site Name Iron Mill Lane [Barnes Cray Primary School],
London, DA1 {Prehistoric flint/debitage, prehistoric?}

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLO102535	Iron Mill Lane [Barnes Cray Primary School], London, DA1 {Prehistoric flint/debitage, prehistoric? linears}	Monument

Prehistoric worked flints and debitage were recovered during a watching brief on geotechnical trial pits at Barnes Cray Primary School, by PRM Archaeology in 2007. The flint was not associated with cut features and its distribution may be attributable to agricultural activity.

Monument Types and Dates

FIELD BOUNDARY? (Lower Palaeolithic to Medieval - 500000 BC? to 1539 AD?)

Evidence CROPMARK

LINEAR FEATURE (Lower Palaeolithic to Medieval - 500000 BC? to 1539 AD?)

Evidence CROPMARK

ARTEFACT SCATTER (Roman to Medieval - 43 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence UNSTRATIFIED FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Prehistoric worked flints and debitage were recovered during a watching brief on geotechnical trial pits at Barnes Cray Primary School, by PRM Archaeology in 2007. The flint was not associated with cut features and its distribution may be attributable to agricultural activity. However, linear ditches which may be Prehistoric in origin, or later in date, were identified on aerial photographs during a desk based assessment in this area; they may have an association with the flint. (1)

<1> PRM Archaeology, 2007, *The Barnes Cray Secondary And Primary School Project, Iron Mill Lane, Crayford: Archaeological Desk-Top Assessment & Geo-Technical Trial Pit Report*. (Unpublished document). SLO73039.

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: PRM Archaeology. 2007. The Barnes Cray Secondary And Primary School Project, Iron Mill Lane, Crayford: Archaeological Desk-Top Assessment & Geo-Technical Trial Pit Report..

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 5161 7542 (367m by 243m) TQ57NW Area

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

Barnes Cray Primary School, Iron Mill Lane, Crayford, London, DA1

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Site Code - BIL-2006 Active

LAG number (GLAAS Ref) - 03/255 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

SMR Number MLO102535

Site Name Iron Mill Lane [Barnes Cray Primary School],
London, DA1 {Prehistoric flint/debitage, prehistoric?}

Associated Finds

FLO15914 WORKED FLINT (Medium quantity) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC? to 42 AD?) FLINT

FLO15915 DEBITAGE (Medium quantity) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC? to 42 AD?) FLINT

Associated Events/Activities

ELO10487 Iron Mill Lane [The Barnes Cray Primary School], London, DA1: Watching brief (Event - Intervention)

ELO11717 Iron Mill Lane [Barnes Cray Primary School], London, DA1: Desk based assessment (Event - Interpretation)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Truscoe, Krystyna - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service GIS Record Created

Truscoe, Krystyna - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service Compiler

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service Compiler

PRM Archaeology Excavator

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
800015/00/00 - MLO64087	Mayplace Avenue/Perry Street Farm, Crayford	Monument

A group of six single storey, brick, concrete and asbestos huts built to serve the 47th AA battery in 1941, but no there are no extant remains of the gun site. The Anti Aircraft battery and its associated structures were recorded from historic aerial photographs during a desk based assessment carried out for the Barnes Cray School site by PRM Archaeology in 2007.

Monument Types and Dates

ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY (World War Two - 1941 AD to 1945 AD)

Evidence DESTROYED MONUMENT

BARRACKS (World War Two - 1941 AD to 1945 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

Reported by M Dunmow for Bexley Civic Soc, Jan'95; IRIS number LO/BCS/MRD42. A group of 6 single storey, brick, concrete and asbestos huts built to serve the 47th AA battery in 1941. No extant remains of gun site. (1)

The Anti Aircraft battery and its associated structures were recorded from historic aerial photographs during a desk based assessment carried out for the Barnes Cray School site by PRM Archaeology in 2007. The gun battery consisted of six or seven guns and a possible magazine was located nearby to the west. The possible ammunition storage site consisted of a large circular mound with a small rectangular building, or bunker, in its centre. A network of roads criss-crossed the mounds and defined its perimeter. Ancillary buildings associated with the AA battery were located to the south. Possible bomb craters were also observed near to the battery. (2)

<1> Bexley Civic Society, *MAYPLACE AVE, CRAYFORD AA BATTERY CAMP* (Unspecified Type). SLO58638.

<2> PRM Archaeology, 2007. *The Barnes Cray Secondary And Primary School Project, Iron Mill Lane, Crayford: Archaeological Desk-Top Assessment & Geo-Technical Trial Pit Report.* (Unpublished document). SLO73039.

Sources

- (1) : Bexley Civic Society. *MAYPLACE AVE, CRAYFORD AA BATTERY CAMP*. IRIS NUMBER LO/BCS/MRD42.
- (2) Unpublished document: PRM Archaeology. 2007. *The Barnes Cray Secondary And Primary School Project, Iron Mill Lane, Crayford: Archaeological Desk-Top Assessment & Geo-Technical Trial Pit Report.*

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 5178 7551 (224m by 173m) TQ57NW Area

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

Perry Street Farm, Mayplace Avenue, Crayford, London

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Site of Archaeological Interest - Y	Active
Historic Environment Record - 800015/00/00	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELO11717 Iron Mill Lane [Barnes Cray Primary School], London, DA1: Desk based assessment (Event - Interpretation)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Truscoe, Krystyna - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Revised
Truscoe, Krystyna - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Reviser
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Reviser
PRM Archaeology	Researcher

SMR Number MLO103925

Site Name Mayplace Road East [Crayford Manor Grounds],
Dartford, Bexley, DA1 4HB {War Memorial}

SMR Number

Site Name

Record Type

MLO103925

Mayplace Road East [Crayford Manor
Grounds], Dartford, Bexley, DA1 4HB
{War Memorial}

Listed Building

A War Memorial in the grounds of Crayford Manor. It was unveiled in 1954 and is dedicated to the dead of the First and Second World Wars, along with civilian casualties from the Second World War.

Monument Types and Dates

WAR MEMORIAL (Modern - 1954 AD to 2050 AD)

Evidence	EXTANT STRUCTURE
Main Building	BRICK
Material	

Description and Sources

Description

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. The GIS polygon for this site is approxiamted on the outline of the structure.

This War Memorial was unveiled on July 9 1954 to commemorate the war dead of both world wars from the parish of Crayford. According to the 13 January 1954 minutes of Crayford Urban District the structure was built by Messrs S G and A Agombar. The minutes of 10 March 1954 record that the three bronze plaques were provided by Messrs Comyn Ching and Co. Ltd.

Details

DATE: war memorial unveiled on 13 June 1954. Constructed by Messrs S G and A Agombar with the bronze plaques by Messrs Comyn Ching and Co. Ltd. Moderne style.

MATERIALS: constructed of brick in English bond with bronze panels.

DESCRIPTION: comprises a free-standing brick wall divided into five panels, with gabled brick coping. The central panel is taller with ramped up coping with tiles on edge in the corners and on the south-west side has three attached bronze panels. The central panel has the inscription 'CRAYFORD MEMORIAL GARDEN' with the shield of Kent below. Below this is the inscription: 'THEY SHALL NOT GROW OLD,AS WE WHO ARE LEFT GROW OLD:/AGE SHALL NOT WEARY THEM, NOR THE /YEARS CONDEMNI,/ AT THE GOING DOWN OF THE SUN,AND IN THE MORNING/WE WILL REMEMBER THEM./ LAURENCE BINYON/

(Laurence Binyon (1869-1943) is the poet from whose poem "For the Fallen" the inscription is taken.)

The two outer panels have the names of the fallen from both world wars. The left side panel has 142 names of His Majesty's forces who perished in the First World War. Below this are names of His Majesty's forces who perished in the Second World War but this is continued on the right side plaque, 153 names in all. Below on the right hand plaque are the names of 68 Second World War civilian casualties.

Brick planters are attached to the side panels on the south-east side and in front of the centre is a detached low rectangular-shaped brick planter.

Selected Sources

Website Reference - Title: UK National Inventory of War Memorials

<1> Historic England, 2015, *The National Heritage List for England, 1410311* (Website). SLO81837.

Sources

(1) Website: Historic England. 2015. The National Heritage List for England.
www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list. 1410311

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 50993 75500 (13m by 6m)

TQ57NW

Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Borough

BEXLEY

SMR Number MLO103925

Site Name Mayplace Road East [Crayford Manor Grounds],
Dartford, Bexley, DA1 4HB {War Memorial}

Address/Historic Names

Crayford Manor, Mayplace Road East, Dartford, Bexley, London, DA1 4HB

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1410311	Crayford WAR Memorial in grounds of Crayford Manor	Active	DLO35550
--------------------------------	---	--------	----------

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MLO107239	Mayplace Road East, [Barnehurst Golf Club], Bexleyheath, Bexley, DA7 6JU {early 20th century golf course}	Functional Association
-----------	---	------------------------

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Millward, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Millward, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created

SMR Number MLO107239

Site Name Mayplace Road East, [Barnehurst Golf Club],
Bexleyheath, Bexley, DA7 6JU {early 20th century

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLO107239	Mayplace Road East, [Barnehurst Golf Club], Bexleyheath, Bexley, DA7 6JU {early 20th century golf course}	Park

Barnehurst Golf Club was established in 1903 on the former estate lands of May Place, dating back to the Fifteenth Century. It was owned by the Barnes family from 1748, whose name is recalled in Barnescray and Barnehurst. The golf course and old mansion, since destroyed, were purchased by the local council in 1938.

Monument Types and Dates

GOLF COURSE ((between) Modern - 1903 AD to 2050 AD)
BOWLING GREEN ((at some time) Modern - 1938 AD to 2050 AD)
FLOWER GARDEN ((at some time) Modern - 1938 AD to 2050 AD)
RECREATION GROUND ((at some time) Modern - 1938 AD to 2050 AD)
SPORTS GROUND ((at some time) Modern - 1938 AD to 2050 AD)
COMMEMORATIVE GARDEN (Modern - 1954 AD to 2050 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Barnehurst Golf Course was established here in 1903, on the former estate lands of May Place and the clubhouse, built c.1960, occupies the site of the old mansion of May Place, built c.1480 but altered and extended over the centuries to become a large manor. The estate covered a vast area to the north and east and included the old Crayford Manor House, which subsequently became a farmhouse but retained the name of Crayford Manor. By the Seventeenth Century May Place belonged to the Draper family whose monument is in nearby St Paulinus Church. In 1694 the estate was purchased by Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovell, who died in 1707 when his ship hit rocks off the Scilly Isles. In 1748 Miles Barnes, a cloth merchant, bought May Place and the family subsequently gave its name to nearby Barnescray (1800) and Barnehurst (1895). In 1903 a golf club was set up in the grounds and in 1938 Crayford Urban District Council bought the golf course and the buildings. The old mansion was demolished after a fire in 1959 and the present club house was built on the site. Old brick garden wall can be seen beneath the vegetation. To the north and east the golf course is open to the public, with footpaths for walkers around the edges of the greens. Within the golf course is a late Eighteenth Century Icehouse on a mound, and an Eighteenth Century well is also found to the west. The ground also has areas for formal sports, areas of unkempt grass and scrub, areas of mown grass and woodland for informal activities.

To the south Crayford Manor House survives and is used as a community and adult education centre. The area around the Manor House has formal gardens to the front (south) and sports grounds, including a bowling green, and allotments to the west and east respectively. There are panoramic views across Barnescray, to the east, from the higher part of the site, to the north. Crayford War Memorial was unveiled in 1954, set in a memorial garden to the south of Crayford Manor House.

Sources consulted: Darrell Spurgeon, 'Discover Crayford and Erith', (Greenwich guide books, 1995)
(1)

London Parks and Gardens Trust, 2007, *London Parks and Gardens Trust Site Database* (Website). SLO78826.

<1> London Parks and Gardens Trust, 2007, *London Parks and Gardens Trust Site Database, BEX003* (Website). SLO78826.

Sources

Website: London Parks and Gardens Trust. 2007. London Parks and Gardens Trust Site Database.
<http://www.londongardensonline.org.uk>.

(1) Website: London Parks and Gardens Trust. 2007. London Parks and Gardens Trust Site Database.
<http://www.londongardensonline.org.uk>. BEX003

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 51011 75753 (910m by 595m) TQ57NW Area

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

SMR Number MLO107239

Site Name Mayplace Road East, [Barnehurst Golf Club],
Bexleyheath, Bexley, DA7 6JU {early 20th century

Barnehurst Golf Course, Mayplace Road East, Bexleyheath, Bexley, London, DA7 6JU

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Archaeological Priority Area (APA)	AHAP 12 Crayford	Active	DLO37072
Listed Building (II) - 1410311	Crayford WAR Memorial in grounds of Crayford Manor	Active	DLO35550
Locally Listed Building - 206	Coach house and stables to Crayford Manor House	Active	DLO33604
Locally Listed Building - 207	Crayford Manor House, Mayplace Road East, Crayford, Bexley	Active	DLO33605
Locally Listed Building - 209	Ice well near golf clubhouse, Mayplace Road East, Crayford, Bexley	Active	DLO33392
Locally Listed Building - 210	The Well in mound on golf course near Mayplace Road East, West of Rose Cottage	Active	DLO33388

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Environment Record - MLO107239	Active
London Parks and Gardens Trust - BEX003	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MLO103925	Mayplace Road East [Crayford Manor Grounds], Dartford, Bexley, DA1 4HB {War Memorial}	Functional Association
-----------	---	------------------------

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Williams, Sally - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Williams, Sally - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
London Borough of Bexley	Owner

SMR Number MLO66706

Site Name Mayplace Road East, [Crayford Manor House],
Crayford, Bexley, DA1 {18th - 19th century manor

SMR Number

Site Name

Record Type

MLO66706

Mayplace Road East, [Crayford Manor
House], Crayford, Bexley, DA1 {18th -
19th century manor house}

Locally Listed Building

Crayford Manor House on Mayplace Road East is a late 18th and early 19th century manor house. The building is stucco with a low pitched hipped slate roof on an irregular plan in Italianate style, over three storeys. The house was rebuilt circa 1768 and again circa 1816.

Monument Types and Dates

BALCONY (Post Medieval - 1768 AD to 1816 AD)

FRENCH WINDOW (Post Medieval - 1768 AD to 1816 AD)

HIPPED ROOF (Post Medieval - 1768 AD to 1816 AD)

PILLAR (Post Medieval - 1768 AD to 1816 AD)

SASH WINDOW (Post Medieval - 1768 AD to 1816 AD)

MANOR HOUSE (Post Medieval to Modern - 1768 AD to 2050 AD)

Evidence

EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

Crayford Manor House on Mayplace Road East is a late 18th and early 19th century manor house. The building is stucco with a low pitched hipped slate roof on an irregular plan in Italianate style, over three storeys. The house was rebuilt circa 1768 and again circa 1816. The main block has a projecting bay to the left with an entrance door surrounded by glass panels. Over the doorway are French windows leading onto a balcony which extends along the frontage supported on iron pillars and fitted with wrought iron railings. Above the French windows is a sash window. To the right are three windows per floor, all being sash windows with glazing bars. Overall is a shallow hipped slate roof having projecting eaves with wooden brackets. Tall white painted chimney stacks.

To the left is a single storey extension with large sash windows and a hipped slate roof. To the right is a two storey extension with a parapet. At ground floor is a heavily overgrown wooden trellis cage and one window, two windows on upper storey. This is part of the late 18th century building; the entrance is concealed behind the trellis.

Once the home of Algernon Blackwood, writer noted for his ghost stories.

Home also of Sir Stevenson Authur Blackwood, father of Algernon, secretary of the Post Office and an evangelical preacher

Reason for addition to Local List:

The building retains the local historic and/or architectural interest that warranted inclusion on the current approved Local List. It is therefore recommended that the building remains on the revised and updated Local List. (1)

Crayford Manor is a complicated building of many periods. At its core is a mid 18th century former farmhouse called Newberry's Farm which was extended and refurbished circa 1816 by the Reverend Thomas Barne, a younger son of the Barne family of May Place, for his own occupation. This building was extended in or after the mid 19th century by the addition of a single-storey music room to the south-west. Italianate brackets and window architraves were added to the central section, many windows were replaced and internally the main staircase and a number of cornices were replaced. In the 1880s a number of fireplaces were replaced. (3)

<1> London Borough of Bexley, 2005 & 2011, *London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings Database, 206* (Digital archive). SLO81327.

<1> London Borough of Bexley, 2005 & 2011, *London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings, 206* (Website). SLO83275.

<2> KENT HISTORIC BUILDINGS COMMITTEE, 1995, *Kent Historic Buildings Index, p13* (Article in monograph). SLO62528.

<3> Department for Culture, Media and Sport, *Delisting and Listing Rejections, Crayford Manor* (Unclassified). SLO31582.

Sources

(1) Website: London Borough of Bexley. 2005 & 2011. London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings. www.bexley.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4372. 206

SMR Number MLO66706

Site Name Mayplace Road East, [Crayford Manor House],
Crayford, Bexley, DA1 {18th - 19th century manor

- (1) Digital archive: London Borough of Bexley. 2005 & 2011. London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings Database. 206
- (2) Article in monograph: KENT HISTORIC BUILDINGS COMMITTEE. 1995. Kent Historic Buildings Index. p13
- (3) Unclassified: Department for Culture, Media and Sport. Delisting and Listing Rejections. Crayford Manor

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 5101 7550 (34m by 22m) TQ57NW Area

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

Crayford Manor House, Mayplace Road East, Crayford, Bexley, London, DA1 4HB

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Locally Listed Building - DLO33605	Crayford Manor House, Mayplace Road East, Crayford, Bexley	Active	DLO33605
------------------------------------	--	--------	----------

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Previous HER/SMR reference - 200289/00/00	Active
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
Historic Environment Record - MLO66706	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MLO66707	Mayplace Road East, Crayford, Bexley, DA1 {19th century coach house and stables}	Hierarchical
MLO100677	Mayplace Road East, Crayford, Bexley, DA7 {18th century ice well}	Hierarchical
MLO103608	Crayford Way, Crayford Gardens {Stevenson Blackwood Memorial Drinking Fountain, Crayford {Late 19th Century Drinking Fountain}}	Functional Association

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Bell, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Bell, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
Blackwood, Algernon Henry - Unassigned	Author
Blackwood, Stevenson Arthur - Unassigned	Person of Historic Interest
Millward, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Reviser

SMR Number MLO66706

Site Name Mayplace Road East, [Crayford Manor House],
Crayford, Bexley, DA1 {18th - 19th century manor

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service
London Borough of Bexley

Compiler
Reviser
Researcher

SMR Number MLO66707

Site Name Mayplace Road East, Crayford, Bexley, DA1 {19th century coach house and stables}

SMR Number

Site Name

Record Type

MLO66707

Mayplace Road East, Crayford, Bexley, DA1 {19th century coach house and stables}

Locally Listed Building

Coach house and stables of a mid 19th century date are located on Mayplace Road East. It is a single storey building of yellow brick with a hipped, tiled roof, located to the east of the Manor House.

Monument Types and Dates

COACH HOUSE (Post Medieval to Modern - 1801 AD to 2050 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

STABLE (Post Medieval to Modern - 1801 AD to 2050 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

Coach house and stables of a mid 19th century date are located on Mayplace Road East. It is a single storey building of yellow brick with a hipped, tiled roof, located to the east of the Manor House. There is a central projecting bay with one window and a semi-circular window in the gable over. To the left are two large double doors, and to the right is a small window and a large double door openings, (probably originally one opening as there is an overall lintel to the window and doors). In the right hand end of the roof is a dormer window. To the right is a lean-to yellow brick extension with double doors. There are various extensions to the rear.

Reason for addition to Local List:

The building retains the local historic and/or architectural interest that warranted inclusion on the current approved Local List. It is therefore recommended that the building remains on the revised and updated Local List. (1)

This former stables and coach house was built circa 1816 when the Reverend Barne remodelled the existing 18th century farmhouse at Newberry's Farm to provide a gentleman's residence, renamed Crayford Manor.

The plan is fairly typical of a stables to an early 19th century residence, rectangular with a hayloft over separate stables and coach house. The best elevation is the north side where the building was more visible from the main house. This side is mainly constructed of red brick and has a central projecting gable with a large round-headed opening at the upper level for hoisting goods into the hayloft and a Diocletian window below. Although the south side, constructed mainly of stock bricks, also has a projecting central gable with a Diocletian window, large C20 garage doors have been inserted on each side of it.

The interior retains a wooden winder staircase up to the hayloft but no stable fittings such as stall partitions, feeding racks or sloping floors survive.

The building has been much altered. The 1894, 1909 and 1938 Ordnance Survey maps show that the building was formerly L-shaped. Whilst it is debateable whether the since demolished L-wing was of early 19th century date or constructed later in the century, the east end elevation may have been rebuilt and in addition to the later garage doors on then south side the roof has been covered in later 20th century tiles and a later 20th century dormer added on the east side. (2)

<1> London Borough of Bexley, 2005 & 2011, *London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings Database*, 206 (Digital archive). SLO81327.

<1> London Borough of Bexley, 2005 & 2011, *London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings*, 206 (Website). SLO83275.

<2> Department for Culture, Media and Sport, *Delisting and Listing Rejections, Stables & Coach House at Crayford Manor* (Unclassified). SLO31582.

Sources

- (1) Website: London Borough of Bexley. 2005 & 2011. London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings. www.bexley.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4372. 206
- (1) Digital archive: London Borough of Bexley. 2005 & 2011. London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings Database. 206
- (2) Unclassified: Department for Culture, Media and Sport. Delisting and Listing Rejections. Stables & Coach House at Crayford Manor

Associated resources - None recorded

SMR Number MLO66707

Site Name Mayplace Road East, Crayford, Bexley, DA1 {19th century coach house and stables}

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 5107 7547 (22m by 6m)

TQ57NW

Area

Administrative Areas

Borough

BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

Mayplace Road East, Crayford, Bexley, London, DA1 4HB

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Locally Listed Building - DLO33604

Coach house and stables to Crayford Manor House Active

DLO33604

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Previous HER/SMR reference - 200289/01/00

Active

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)

Active

Historic Environment Record - MLO66707

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MLO66706

Mayplace Road East, [Crayford Manor House], Crayford, Bexley, DA1 {18th - 19th century manor house}

Hierarchical

MLO100677

Mayplace Road East, Crayford, Bexley, DA7 {18th century ice well}

Functional Association

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Bell, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service

GIS Record Created

Bell, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service

Compiler

Millward, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service

Reviser

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service

Reviser

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service

Compiler

London Borough of Bexley

Researcher

SMR Number MLO100677

Site Name Mayplace Road East, Crayford, Bexley, DA7 {18th century ice well}

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLO100677	Mayplace Road East, Crayford, Bexley, DA7 {18th century ice well}	Locally Listed Building

An ice well of a late 18th century date is located under a grassy mound, with trees at the base; within a golf course near Mayplace Road East.

Monument Types and Dates

ICEHOUSE (Post Medieval to Modern - 1701 AD to 2050 AD)

Evidence STRUCTURE

Description and Sources

Description

An ice well of a late 18th century date is located under a grassy mound, with trees at the base; within a golf course near Mayplace Road East. The top is broken, revealing a brick domed construction, half filled with water and protected with mesh. It is probably associated with Crayford Manor House.

Reason for addition to Local List:

A good example of a 18th century ice well which, though damaged, exhibits typical domed brickwork and construction. Probably associated with Crayford Manor House (rebuilt c1768).(1)

<1> London Borough of Bexley, 2005 & 2011, *London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings Database*, 210 (Digital archive). SLO81327.

<1> London Borough of Bexley, 2005 & 2011, *London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings*, 210 (Website). SLO83275.

Sources

- (1) Website: London Borough of Bexley. 2005 & 2011. London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings. www.bexley.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4372. 210
- (1) Digital archive: London Borough of Bexley. 2005 & 2011. London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings Database. 210

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 5114 7547 (16m by 16m) TQ57NW Area

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

Mayplace Road East, Crayford, Bexley, London, DA7 6JT

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Locally Listed Building - DLO33388	The Well in mound on golf course near Mayplace Road East, West of Rose Cottage	Active	DLO33388
------------------------------------	--	--------	----------

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
Historic Environment Record - MLO100677	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

SMR Number MLO100677

Site Name Mayplace Road East, Crayford, Bexley, DA7 {18th century ice well}

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MLO66706	Mayplace Road East, [Crayford Manor House], Crayford, Bexley, DA1 {18th - 19th century manor house}	Hierarchical
MLO66707	Mayplace Road East, Crayford, Bexley, DA1 {19th century coach house and stables}	Functional Association

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Bell, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Bell, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Reviser
Cakebread, Stuart - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
Cakebread, Stuart - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Reviser
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
London Borough of Bexley	Researcher

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
070577/00/00 - MLO23160	MAYPOLE ESTATE	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

CREMATION (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Description and Sources**Description**

SMALL RED-WARE VESSEL.NECK MISSING.FOUND 1934.URN GREY WARE WITH BURNT BONES.

There appears to be some confusion in the origin of this record and that it was found in either the Maypole Estate or the Mayplace Estate. The Maypole Estate is located at TQ 5106 7308 (boundary points TQ 5101 7330, TQ 5123 7322, TQ 5112 7291, TQ 5089 7289) and the Mayplace Estate is located at TQ 4992 7590 (bounding points, only 3 because it is triangular, TQ 4998 7633, TQ 5022 7567, TQ 4966 7551) and there is a document (http://www.bexley.gov.uk/localstudies/history_pdfs/14_barnehurst.pdf) indicating that development of Mayplace Estate began around 1932 and was still in progress in 1936 which ties in well with the cremation having been found in 1934. (S.Ellwood 27th Jan 2006).

RED WARE VESSEL (Artifact). SLO40523.

URN GREY WARE CONTAINING BURNT BONES (Artifact). SLO40522.

Sources

Artifact: RED WARE VESSEL. ACC NO 1935-15.

Artifact: URN GREY WARE CONTAINING BURNT BONES. ACC NO 1935-14.

Associated resources - None recorded**Location****National Grid Reference**

Centred TQ 5030 7452 (1008m by 2352m)

TQ57SW

Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Borough

BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

MAYPLACE ESTATE?

MAYPOLE ESTATE?

Designations, Statuses and Scorings**Associated Designations - None recorded****Other Statuses and Cross-References**

SHINE Candidate (Possible)

Active

Historic Environment Record - 070577/00/00

Active

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded**Land Use****Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded****Other Land Classes - None recorded****Related Monuments - None Recorded****Finds - None recorded**

SMR Number 070577/00/00 - MLO23160

Site Name MAYPOLE ESTATE

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

SMR Administrator, - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service Editor

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
071713/00/00 - MLO72473	MOAT LA	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

LANDFILL SITE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Site of landfill taken from British Geological Survey data supplied to the Environment Agency. It is not known whether this site was made or worked land, and the date of infill is unknown, although all of are 19th/20th century date. A digitised map showing the extent of each landfill site is also held.

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY, *LIST OF LANDFILL SITES* (Unpublished document). SLO71306.

Sources

Unpublished document: ENVIRONMENT AGENCY. LIST OF LANDFILL SITES.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 5230 7660 (point) TQ57NW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

MOAT LA

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Site of Archaeological Interest - Y	Active
Historic Environment Record - 071713/00/00	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLO66708

Site Name Moat Lane (No 1) [The Railway Tavern], Slade Green, Bexley, DA8 {20th century public house}

SMR Number

Site Name

Record Type

MLO66708

Moat Lane (No 1) [The Railway Tavern], Slade Green, Bexley, DA8 {20th century public house}

Locally Listed Building

The Railway Tavern on Moat Lane, Slade Green is a public house built in 1900. It is a red brick and stucco two storey building with an attic on a corner site.

Monument Types and Dates

BALCONY (Post Medieval to Modern - 1900 AD to 2050 AD)

BOW WINDOW (Post Medieval to Modern - 1900 AD to 2050 AD)

DORIC COLUMN (Post Medieval to Modern - 1900 AD to 2050 AD)

DORMER WINDOW (Post Medieval to Modern - 1900 AD to 2050 AD)

JETTY (Post Medieval to Modern - 1900 AD to 2050 AD)

PUBLIC HOUSE (Post Medieval to Modern - 1900 AD to 2050 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

SOFFIT (Post Medieval to Modern - 1900 AD to 2050 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

The Railway Tavern on Moat Lane, Slade Green is a public house built in 1900. It is a red brick and stucco two storey building with an attic on a corner site. There is a large gable to Forest Road with jettied five light bow window and applied timbers above. Wide gabled dormers to north and south roofslopes, the former behind tall red brick stack. A flat roofed dormer above angled turning above first floor balcony and there is a wide band below soffit. A moulded fascia is supported on eight Doric columns rounding the frontage, with windows and door between.

Reason for addition to Local List:

The building retains the local historic and/or architectural interest that warranted inclusion on the current approved Local List. It is therefore recommended that the building remains on the revised and updated Local List.(1)

See also.(2)

<1> London Borough of Bexley, 2005 & 2011, *London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings Database*, 217 (Digital archive). SLO81327.

<1> London Borough of Bexley, 2005 & 2011, *London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings*, 217 (Website). SLO83275.

<2> KENT HISTORIC BUILDINGS COMMITTEE, 1995, *Kent Historic Buildings Index*, p13 (Article in monograph). SLO62528.

Sources

- (1) Website: London Borough of Bexley. 2005 & 2011. London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings. www.bexley.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4372. 217
- (1) Digital archive: London Borough of Bexley. 2005 & 2011. London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings Database. 217
- (2) Article in monograph: KENT HISTORIC BUILDINGS COMMITTEE. 1995. Kent Historic Buildings Index. p13

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 5230 7656 (22m by 23m)

TQ57NW

Area

Administrative Areas

Borough

BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

SMR Number MLO66708

Site Name Moat Lane (No 1) [The Railway Tavern], Slade Green, Bexley, DA8 {20th century public house}

The Railway Tavern, 1 Moat Lane, Sladde Green, Bexley, London, DA8 2NG

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Locally Listed Building - DLO33603	The Railway Tavern, 1 Moat Lane, Slade Green, Bexley	Active	DLO33603
------------------------------------	--	--------	----------

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Previous HER/SMR reference - 200290/00/00	Active
---	--------

Historic Environment Record - MLO66708	Active
--	--------

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
----------------------------	--------

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Bell, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Bell, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
London Borough of Bexley	Researcher

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLO7076	Moat Lane, Slade Green, Bexley {Palaeolithic flake}	Find Spot

A Palaeolithic flint flake was found near Moat Lane in Slade Green, Bexley.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC)
Evidence UNSTRATIFIED FIND

Description and Sources

Description

A Palaeolithic flint flake was found near Moat Lane in Slade Green, Bexley. The flint is now located in the Natural History Museum, having originally been in the British Museum. (1)

<1> ROE D, *GAZ OF BRITISH LOWER AND MIDDLE PALAEOLOGIC SITES* (Article in monograph). SLO10855.

<2> KENNARD AS, *THE CRAYFORD BRICKEARTHS* (Article in monograph). SLO10854.

<3> *FLAKE* (Artifact). SLO10853.

Sources

- (1) Article in monograph: ROE D. *GAZ OF BRITISH LOWER AND MIDDLE PALAEOLOGIC SITES*. P 146.
- (2) Article in monograph: KENNARD AS. *THE CRAYFORD BRICKEARTHS*. PP 121-69.
- (3) Artifact: *FLAKE*.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 522 765 (point) TQ57NW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

Moat Lane, Slade Green, Bexley, London

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
Site of Archaeological Interest - Y	Active
Previous HER/SMR reference - 070452/00/00	Active
Historic Environment Record - MLO7076	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

SMR Number MLO7076

Site Name Moat Lane, Slade Green, Bexley {Palaeolithic flake}

FLO1681 FLAKE (1) (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC)

FLINT

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Bell, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service

Reviser

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service

Reviser

SMR Number MLO66715

Site Name Moat Lane, Slade Green, Bexley, DA8 {Early 20th Century Engine Sheds}

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLO66715	Moat Lane, Slade Green, Bexley, DA8 {Early 20th Century Engine Sheds}	Locally Listed Building

The Engine sheds on Moat Lane were built in 1901 and extended in 1925. They are brick two to three storey constructions with a parapeted roof. The long low industrial building comprising two blocks.

Monument Types and Dates

PARAPET (Modern - 1901 AD to 1925 AD)

ENGINE HOUSE (Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

The Engine sheds on Moat Lane were built in 1901 and extended in 1925. They are brick two to three storey constructions with a parapeted roof. The long low industrial building comprising two blocks. The northern (older) block is two storey engine inspection shed divided into 20th century regular bays, glazed at ground floor; blank recessed arches above, with small paned round arched windows. The south end paired (?) with glazed extension. South block is attached, former repair shed, three storey four bays continuing rhythm of engine sheds but with additional storey with pairs of shallow blank recessed arches above windows; attached to left is modern (1937) single storey railway workshop.

Added to Bexley Local List as:

The building retains the local historic and/or architectural interest that warranted inclusion on the current approved Local List. It is therefore recommended that the building remains on the revised and updated Local List.(1)

See also. (2)

<1> London Borough of Bexley, 2005 & 2011, *London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings Database, 221* (Digital archive). SLO81327.

<1> London Borough of Bexley, 2005 & 2011, *London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings, 221* (Website). SLO83275.

<2> KENT HISTORIC BUILDINGS COMMITTEE, 1995, *Kent Historic Buildings Index, p13* (Article in monograph). SLO62528.

Sources

- (1) Website: London Borough of Bexley. 2005 & 2011. London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings. www.bexley.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4372. 221
- (1) Digital archive: London Borough of Bexley. 2005 & 2011. London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings Database. 221
- (2) Article in monograph: KENT HISTORIC BUILDINGS COMMITTEE. 1995. Kent Historic Buildings Index. p13

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 5250 7622 (146m by 198m) TQ57NW Area

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

Moat Lane, Slade Green, Bexley, London, DA8 2NJ

SLADE GREEN

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

SMR Number MLO66715

Site Name Moat Lane, Slade Green, Bexley, DA8 {Early 20th Century Engine Sheds}

Associated Designations

Locally Listed Building - DLO33600 Engine Sheds, off Moat Lane Active DLO33600

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Environment Record - MLO66715 Active

Previous HER/SMR reference - 200293/00/00 Active

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely) Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Bell, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service GIS Record Created

Bell, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service Compiler

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service Compiler

London Borough of Bexley Researcher

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
070571/00/00 - MLO13156	NORTH END	Find Spot

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC)
FINDSPOT (Upper Palaeolithic - 40000 BC to 10001 BC)

Description and Sources

Description

CRAYFORD KNIFE AND POINTED BIFACE,MOUSTERIAN OR ACHEULIO-LEVALLOIS.FROM WHITES PIT AND VICINITY
CRAYFORD KNIFE,WHITES PIT (Artifact). SLO23851.

POINTED BIFACE (Artifact). SLO23850.

Sources

Artifact: CRAYFORD KNIFE,WHITES PIT. CRAY VALLEY INDEX.

Artifact: POINTED BIFACE. CRAY VALLEY INDEX.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 5150 7650 (point) TQ57NW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

NORTH END

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely) Active

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y Active

Historic Environment Record - 070571/00/00 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLO3893 LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Upper Palaeolithic - 40000 BC to 10001 BC)

FLO3894 LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC)

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLO102867

Site Name North End Road/Colyers Lane [Norris' Brickearth Pit] North End, Bexley {Palaeolithic Kill Site and

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLO102867	North End Road/Colyers Lane [Norris' Brickearth Pit] North End, Bexley {Palaeolithic Kill Site and Tool Manufacture}	Monument

Palaeolithic chips and numerous pieces of mammal bone have been discovered in the vicinity of this pitt, including evidence of Palaeolithic lithic artefact manufacture.

Monument Types and Dates

KILL SITE ((at some time) Lower Palaeolithic - 244000 BC to 150001 BC)

Evidence FIND

LITHIC WORKING SITE ((at some time) Lower Palaeolithic - 244000 BC to 150001 BC)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Palaeolithic chips and numerous pieces of mammal bone have been discovered in the vicinity of this pittoe, including evidence of Palaeolithic lithic artefact manufacture.

The pit was dug as a 19th century gravel/clay pit, in which the majority of these finds were made. The site is dated to MIS (Marine isotope stage) 7 (244,000 years ago). The majority of the finds have been found in the Crayford Gravel terrace and the Crayford Brickearth.

Finds from the site located in collections at the Natural History Museum, British Museum, Dartford Museum, British Geological Survey Museum, Museum of London, Sedgwick Museum of Earth Sciences, Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, and the Horniman Museum.

The pit has yielded a large amount of archaeological material in the North End area. Many of the specific find locations of the finds have not been recorded, but listed as coming from the 'North End Pit or Norris' Brickpit'.

See(1) pp. 238-270

The GIS Polygon associated with this site records the historical extent of the pit boundary, and represents an area of archaeological interest due to the number of finds in the vicinity. (1)

<1> Juby, C., 2011, *London before London: Reconstructing a Palaeolithic Landscape*, pp.238-270 (Unclassified). SLO81913.

Sources

(1) Unclassified: Juby, C.. 2011. London before London: Reconstructing a Palaeolithic Landscape. pp.238-270

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 5144 7678 (220m by 170m) TQ57NW Area

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

Colyers Lane, North End, Bexley, DA8

North End Road, North End, Bexley, DA8

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SMR Number MLO102867

Site Name North End Road/Colyers Lane [Norris' Brickearth Pit] North End, Bexley {Palaeolithic Kill Site and

Site of Archaeological Interest

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Geology	brickearth
Geology	gravel

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Mills, Sophie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Mills, Sophie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
070474/00/00 - MLO8290	NORTHEND	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

OCCUPATION SITE (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC)

Description and Sources**Description**

SEQUENCE OF PLEISTOCENE DEPOSITS (LOWER BRICKEARTH CORBICULA BED, UPPER BRICKEARTH) CONTAINING MOLLUSCS AND ANIMAL BONES. THOSE FROM THE LOWER BRICKEARTH INDICATE WARM TEMPERATE CONDITIONS. FLINT ARTEFACTS IN ASSOCIATION.

THORNE J, *HANDBOOK TO THE ENVIRONS OF LONDON* (Article in monograph). SLO12664.

WYMER JJ, *LOWER PALAEOLOGIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN BRITAIN* (Article in monograph). SLO12662.

Museum of London, *MOLLM AG* (Unpublished document). SLO12663.

EVANS J, *THE ANCIENT STONE IMPLEMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN* (Article in monograph). SLO12660.

KENNARD AS, *THE CRAYFORD BRICKEARTHS* (Article in monograph). SLO12661.

Sources

Article in monograph: THORNE J. *HANDBOOK TO THE ENVIRONS OF LONDON*. P 122.

Unpublished document: Museum of London. *MOLLM AG*. I 217.

Article in monograph: WYMER JJ. *LOWER PALAEOLOGIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN BRITAIN*. P 324.

Article in monograph: KENNARD AS. *THE CRAYFORD BRICKEARTHS*. PP 121-69.

Article in monograph: EVANS J. *THE ANCIENT STONE IMPLEMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN*. PP 606-7.

Associated resources - None recorded**Location****National Grid Reference**

TQ 5150 7650 (point)

TQ57NW

Point

Administrative Areas

Borough

BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

CRAYFORD BRICKEARTHS

NORTHEND

Designations, Statuses and Scorings**Associated Designations - None recorded****Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y

Active

Historic Environment Record - 070474/00/00

Active

SHINE Candidate (Possible)

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded**Land Use****Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded****Other Land Classes - None recorded**

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLO1944 ANIMAL REMAINS (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC)

FLO1945 LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC)

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
071710/00/00 - MLO72470	NORTHEND RD	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

LANDFILL SITE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Site of landfill taken from British Geological Survey data supplied to the Environment Agency. It is not known whether this site was made or worked land, and the date of infill is unknown, although all of are 19th/20th century date. A digitised map showing the extent of each landfill site is also held.

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY, *LIST OF LANDFILL SITES* (Unpublished document). SLO71303.

Sources

Unpublished document: ENVIRONMENT AGENCY. LIST OF LANDFILL SITES.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 5150 7640 (point) TQ57NW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

NORTHEND RD

WESSEX DRIVE

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible) Active

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y Active

Historic Environment Record - 071710/00/00 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
071711/00/00 - MLO72471	NORTHEND RD	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

LANDFILL SITE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Site of landfill taken from British Geological Survey data supplied to the Environment Agency. It is not known whether this site was made or worked land, and the date of infill is unknown, although all of are 19th/20th century date. A digitised map showing the extent of each landfill site is also held.

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY, *LIST OF LANDFILL SITES* (Unpublished document). SLO71304.

Sources

Unpublished document: ENVIRONMENT AGENCY. LIST OF LANDFILL SITES.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 5140 7650 (point) TQ57NW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

CHESWORTH CLO

NORTHEND RD

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible) Active

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y Active

Historic Environment Record - 071711/00/00 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
071712/00/00 - MLO72472	NORTHEND RD	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

LANDFILL SITE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Site of landfill taken from British Geological Survey data supplied to the Environment Agency. It is not known whether this site was made or worked land, and the date of infill is unknown, although all of are 19th/20th century date. A digitised map showing the extent of each landfill site is also held.

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY, *LIST OF LANDFILL SITES* (Unpublished document). SLO71305.

Sources

Unpublished document: ENVIRONMENT AGENCY. LIST OF LANDFILL SITES.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 5140 7700 (point) TQ57NW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

MYRTLE CLO

NORTHEND RD

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible) Active

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y Active

Historic Environment Record - 071712/00/00 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLO103972

Site Name Northend Road [The Harrow], Slade Green, Bexley, DA8 2BS {Former 19th century pub}

SMR Number

Site Name

Record Type

MLO103972

Northend Road [The Harrow], Slade Green, Bexley, DA8 2BS {Former 19th century pub}

Monument

The remains of a former pub were found during a watching brief carried out by Pre Construct Archaeology on behalf of CgMs at the site of the Harrow public house in October 2010.

Monument Types and Dates

CELLAR (Post Medieval to Modern - 1851 AD to 1950 AD)

PUBLIC HOUSE (Post Medieval to Modern - 1851 AD to 1950 AD)

Evidence

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

The remains of a former pub were found during a watching brief by CgMs at the site of the Harrow public house in October 2010.

The remains consisted of a backfilled cellar which were found in the northern part of the site. The cellar measured 11.50m north to south and 11m east to west while its depth was 1.50m from the ground surface. The cellar was part of the original pub that was built in the late 19th century and demolished in the early 20th century. (1)

<1> CgMs Consulting, 2010, *Archaeological Watching Brief, The Harrow, Northend Road, Slade Green* (Digital Report). SLO69966.

Sources

- (1) Digital Report: CgMs Consulting. 2010. *Archaeological Watching Brief, The Harrow, Northend Road, Slade Green*. SITE CODE: BPS96.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 51608 76587 (8m by 10m)

TQ57NW

Area

Administrative Areas

Borough

BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

The Harrow, Northend Road, Slade Green, Bexley, London, DA8 2BS

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELO11786 Northend Road [The Harrow], Slade Green, Bexley, DA8 2BS: Watching Brief (Event - Intervention)

SMR Number MLO103972

Site Name Northend Road [The Harrow], Slade Green, Bexley,
DA8 2BS {Former 19th century pub}

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Booth, Patrick - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Booth, Patrick - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
Mayo, Chris - Pre-Construct Archaeology	Project Manager
Seddon, Guy - Pre-Construct Archaeology	Supervisor
CgMs Consulting	Corporate Author
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
Pre-Construct Archaeology	Excavator

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
071082/00/00 - MLO1845	PERRY ST	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

FIELD SYSTEM (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

EXCAVATION BY B PHILP ON TRIANGLE OF LAND BETWEEN BRITISH LEGION HOSPITAL AND STREET REVEALED EVIDENCE OF MEDIEVAL FIELD DITCHES. ALSO LATE IRON AGE & ROMAN EVIDENCE 070472.

RCHM NMR, *EXCAVATIONS INDEX* (Unpublished document). SLO2888.

GREENWOOD P, *GAZETTEER OF IRON AGE SITES - WORKING DRAFT* (Unpublished document). SLO2889.

South East London Archaeological Unit, *SMR CARD* (Unpublished document). SLO2886.

TITLE UNKNOWN (Article in monograph). SLO2887.

Sources

Unpublished document: GREENWOOD P. *GAZETTEER OF IRON AGE SITES - WORKING DRAFT*.

Unpublished document: RCHM NMR. *EXCAVATIONS INDEX*. PRN 1039.

Article in monograph: *TITLE UNKNOWN*. P 91.

Unpublished document: South East London Archaeological Unit. *SMR CARD*. BX 76.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 5150 7580 (point) TQ57NW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

CRAYFORD

PERRY ST

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y Active

Historic Environment Record - 071082/00/00 Active

SHINE Candidate (Possible) Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
071081/00/00 - MLO1957	PERRY ST	Find Spot

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Early Bronze Age - 2200 BC to 1501 BC)

FINDSPOT (Bronze Age - 2200 BC to 701 BC)

Description and Sources**Description**

EXCAVATION BY P PHILP ON LATE IRON AGE & ROMAN SITE RECOVERED AN EARLY BRONZE AGE COLLARED URN FROM ONE OF THE PITS (SEE 070472).

RCHM NMR, *EXCAVATIONS INDEX* (Unpublished document). SLO3157.

GREENWOOD P, *GAZETTEER OF IRON AGE SITES - WORKING DRAFT* (Unpublished document). SLO3156.

TITLE UNKNOWN (Article in monograph). SLO3158.

Sources

Article in monograph: *TITLE UNKNOWN*. P 91.

Unpublished document: RCHM NMR. *EXCAVATIONS INDEX*. PRN 1039.

Unpublished document: GREENWOOD P. *GAZETTEER OF IRON AGE SITES - WORKING DRAFT*.

Associated resources - None recorded**Location****National Grid Reference**

TQ 5150 7580 (point)

TQ57NW

Point

Administrative Areas

Borough

BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

CRAYFORD

PERRY ST

Designations, Statuses and Scorings**Associated Designations - None recorded****Other Statuses and Cross-References**

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)

Active

Historic Environment Record - 071081/00/00

Active

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded**Land Use****Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded****Other Land Classes - None recorded****Related Monuments - None Recorded****Associated Finds**

SMR Number 071081/00/00 - MLO1957

Site Name PERRY ST

FLO561 JAR (Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 1501 BC)

FLO562 JAR (Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC)

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
070472/00/00 - MLO25981	PERRY ST	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

SETTLEMENT (Iron Age - 700 BC to 42 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

SALVAGE EXCAVATION CARRIED OUT BY B PHILP ON TRIANGLE OF LAND BETWEEN BRITISH LEGION HOSPITAL AND STREET. DITCHES AND POST HOLES FOUND. ALSO PITS 6-7FTDEEP, 8FT DIAMETER, PURPOSE UNKNOWN, CONTAINING LOTS OF IRON AGE MATERIAL (COMPLETE TRIANGULAR LOOMWEIGHTS AND LOTS OF BURNT MATERIAL). POSSIBLY REPRESENTED 3-4 HOUSES PLUS A FOUR-POSTER STRUCTURE. ALSO ROMAN DITCHES. ALSO RECOVERED AN EARLY BRONZE AGE COLLARED URN (071081) AND EVIDENCE OF MEDIEVAL FIELD SYSTEM (071082).

5 FRAGMENTS POTTERY (Artifact). SLO46579.

RCHM NMR, EXCAVATIONS INDEX (Unpublished document). SLO46581.

FINDS FROM EXCAVATIONS, UNPUBLISHED RECORDS ETC (Artifact). SLO46575.

GREENWOOD P, GAZETTEER OF IRON AGE SITES - WORKING DRAFT (Unpublished document). SLO46582.

Philp, Brian, PERRY ST EXCAVATION 1978/9 (Excavation archive). SLO46576.

South East London Archaeological Unit, SMR CARD (Unpublished document). SLO46578.

Garrod, D, TELEPHONE CALL 28 1 87 TO C ROGERS MOL (Verbal communication). SLO46577.

TITLE UNKNOWN (Article in monograph). SLO46580.

Sources

Unpublished document: GREENWOOD P. GAZETTEER OF IRON AGE SITES - WORKING DRAFT.

Unpublished document: RCHM NMR. EXCAVATIONS INDEX. PRN 1039.

Article in monograph: TITLE UNKNOWN. P 91.

Artifact: 5 FRAGMENTS POTTERY. IA BOX 17 (ON LOAN TO ERM?).

Unpublished document: South East London Archaeological Unit. SMR CARD. BX 76.

Verbal communication: Garrod, D. TELEPHONE CALL 28 1 87 TO C ROGERS MOL.

Excavation archive: Philp, Brian. PERRY ST EXCAVATION 1978/9.

Artifact: FINDS FROM EXCAVATIONS, UNPUBLISHED RECORDS ETC.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 5150 7580 (point) TQ57NW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

CRAYFORD

PERRY ST

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y	Active
Historic Environment Record - 070472/00/00	Active
SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELO5492 PERRY ST (Event - Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
070509/01/00 - MLO43680	PERRY ST CHALK PITS	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

DENE HOLE (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Description and Sources**Description**

ONE DENEHOLE 'EXCAVATED' (EMPTIED) TO DEPTH OF 42FT. APPARENTLY USED AS ROMAN RUBBISH DUMP - FOUND UPCHURCH WARE, SAMIAN POT, PIPKINS, COOKING POTS, JARS, BONES OF PIG, OX, HORSE, SHEEP/GOAT, DEER, DOG, BIRD, AND OYSTER SHELLS. OS SAYS THE MASS OF POTTERY REPRESENTED NOT LESS THAN 150 VESSELS. WAIT (1985) CALLS THIS A RITUAL SHAFT AND GIVES GRID REF AS TQ510751.

Sources - None recorded**Associated resources - None recorded****Location****National Grid Reference**

TQ 521 761 (point) TQ57NW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

PERRY ST CHALK PITS (NEAR)

Designations, Statuses and Scorings**Associated Designations - None recorded****Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y	Active
SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Historic Environment Record - 070509/01/00	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded**Land Use****Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded****Other Land Classes - None recorded****Related Monuments - None Recorded****Associated Finds**

FLO7246 POT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Associated Events/Activities

ELO5493 PERRY ST CHALK PITS (Other)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

SMR Administrator, - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service Editor

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
070509/00/00 - MLO22885	PERRY ST CHALKPITS (NEAR)	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

DENE HOLE (Unknown date)

MINE (Neolithic - 4000 BC? to 2201 BC?)

Description and Sources**Description**

SPURRELL STATES THAT A LARGE PIT A MILE NORTH EAST OF CRAYFORD PARISH CHURCH IS ACTUALLY A SERIES OF CAVES AND SHAFTS (DENE HOLES), SEVERAL OF WHICH WERE VISIBLE IN THE WALL OF THE CHALK PIT. ONE EXCAVATED - USED AS ROMAN RUBBISH DUMP (SEE COMPONENT). ON THE SURFACE AROUND THE MINES WERE PLENTY OF FLINT CHIPS AND WORKED IMPLEMENTS, LEADING SPURRELL TO SPECULATE THAT SHAFTS WERE NEOLITHIC FLINT MINES.

SPURRELL FCJ, *ACCOUNT OF NEOLITHIC FLINT MINES IN CRAYFORD* (Article in monograph). SLO39768.

CAIGER N, *CAVES IN SOUTH LONDON* (Article in monograph). SLO39775.

SPURRELL FCJ, *DARTFORD ANTIQUITIES* (Article in monograph). SLO39773.

SPURRELL FCJ, *DENEHOLES AND ARTIFICIAL CAVES WITH VERT.ENTRANCES* (Article in monograph). SLO39770.

Victoria County History, *KENT* (Article in monograph). SLO39771.

Museum of London, *MOLLM AG* (Unpublished document). SLO39769.

Ordnance Survey, *Ordnance Survey Card Index, TQ 57 NW 6* (Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card). SLO31865.

PEARMAN H, *PRIVATE DATABASE OF SUBTERRANEAN FEATURES* (Unclassified). SLO71124.

WAIT GA, *RITUAL AND RELIGION IN IRON AGE BRITAIN* (Article in monograph). SLO39776.

South East London Archaeological Unit, *SMR CARD* (Unpublished document). SLO39772.

Sources

Unclassified: PEARMAN H. PRIVATE DATABASE OF SUBTERRANEAN FEATURES. UPRN 1983.

Article in monograph: WAIT GA. RITUAL AND RELIGION IN IRON AGE BRITAIN. P 325.

Article in monograph: CAIGER N. CAVES IN SOUTH LONDON. PP 131-5.

Article in monograph: SPURRELL FCJ. DARTFORD ANTIQUITIES. P 307.

Unpublished document: South East London Archaeological Unit. SMR CARD. BX 16 & BACK-UP FOLDER.

Article in monograph: Victoria County History. KENT. P 151.

Article in monograph: SPURRELL FCJ. DENEHOLES AND ARTIFICIAL CAVES WITH VERT.ENTRANCES. PP 401-2.

Unpublished document: Museum of London. MOLLM AG. F 318.

Article in monograph: SPURRELL FCJ. ACCOUNT OF NEOLITHIC FLINT MINES IN CRAYFORD. P 333-4.

Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card: Ordnance Survey. Ordnance Survey Card Index. TQ 57 NW 6

Associated resources - None recorded**Location****National Grid Reference**

TQ 5191 7594 (point)

TQ57NW

Point

Administrative Areas

Borough

BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

CRAYFORD

PERRY STCHALKPITS NEAR

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Environment Record - 070509/00/00	Active
Site of Archaeological Interest - Y	Active
SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Monument Protection Program - Y	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLO10897

Site Name Perry Street/Thames Road [Stonehams Pit]
Crayford, Bexley {Palaeolithic working floor/kill site}

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLO10897	Perry Street/Thames Road [Stonehams Pit] Crayford, Bexley {Palaeolithic working floor/kill site}	Monument

Palaeolithic chips and numerous pieces of animal bone, including part of the lower jaw of the Rhinoceros tichorinus from the floor of a Palaeolithic workshop half a mile north north east of Crayford Church.

Monument Types and Dates

KILL SITE (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC)

Evidence FIND

LITHIC WORKING SITE (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Palaeolithic chips and numerous pieces of animal bone, including part of the lower jaw of the Rhinoceros tichorinus from the floor of a Palaeolithic workshop half a mile north north east of Crayford Church. The chips lay on a slope from 36 ft to nearly 41 ft below the present ground level. Several layers indicated that the site had been a chipping ground for a considerable time. (1)

The middle Palaeolithic stage is represented by a workshop site discovered at Crayford in 1880 in a deposit of brick-earth. Although the Crayford floor has been included in the mid-Palaeolithic, it is quite possible that the implements recovered from it were made according to St Acheul technique. Flakes of Le Moustier were definitely found. The most interesting finds include the jaw of a woolly rhinoceros with a flake firmly cemented to it and a nodule of flint reconstructed from the waste flakes. (2)

Working floor of a Levallois flake industry found here in 1880.

Palaeolithic working floor. Flints in British Museum.

Nine pointed blades of flint (knives or weapon tips) from a working floor, containing Levalloisian flakes, discovered under brick earth at Crayford, by F C J Spurrell of Belvedere about 1880, exhibited in Dartford Museum.

The site falls upon slopes beneath old chalk cliffs, now being covered by tipping of rubbish. The area is worked out and under cultivation and the slopes are tree covered where not affected by tipping.

Maidstone Museum -siting is only approximate.

Other finds from the site located in collections at the Natural History Museum, British Geological Survey Museum, Museum of London, Sedgwick Museum of Earth Sciences, Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, and the Horniman Museum.

The most prolific pit of a number in the Crayford and Erith area. The majority of collecting of remains occurred in this pit, which has been ascribed several names since the 19th century. Many of the specific find locations have not been recorded, but listed as coming from this pit, or the 'Crayford Pit'. MIS (Marine isotope stage) 7 (244,000 years ago) has been suggested for the age of the archaeology in this area. (13) see pp. 238-270

The GIS polygon on the SMR represents the full extent of the Crayford main pit (also known as 'Stoneham's Pit') and represents an area of archaeological interest where a large number of mammalian fossils and palaeolithic lithic artefacts have been discovered.

<1> Spurrell, FCJ, 1880, *On Implements and Chips from floor of Palaeolithic Workshop* (Article in serial). SLO18018.

<2> Jessup, RF, 1930?, *The Archaeology of Kent* (Article in monograph). SLO17977.

<3> *Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited* (Article in monograph). SLO18025.

<4> Roe, D, *A Gazetteer of British Palaeolithic Sites* (Article in monograph). SLO176.

<5> Wymer, JJ, *Lower Palaeolithic Archaeology in Britain* (Article in monograph). SLO255.

<6> Evans, J, *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain* (Article in monograph). SLO621.

<7> Cook, J, *A Re-Examination of Methods of Study Applicable ..* (Article in monograph). SLO18033.

<8> *Meeting of Antiquarian Societies - December 7* (Article in monograph). SLO18031.

<9> Montmorency, JEG De, *Prehistoric Greenwich* (Article in monograph). SLO226.

<10> Ordnance Survey, *Ordnance Survey Card Index, TQ 57 NW 16* (Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card). SLO31865.

SMR Number MLO10897

Site Name Perry Street/Thames Road [Stonehams Pit]
Crayford, Bexley {Palaeolithic working floor/kill site}

<11> South East London Archaeological Unit, *SMR Card* (Unpublished document). SLO18021.

<12> Museum of London, *MOLLM AG* (Unpublished document). SLO18022.

<13> Juby, C., 2011, *London before London: Reconstructing a Palaeolithic Landscape*, pp.238-270 (Unclassified). SLO81913.

Sources

- (1) Article in serial: Spurrel, FCJ. 1880. On Implements and Chips from floor of Palaeolithic Workshop. PP 294-99.
- (2) Article in monograph: Jessup, RF. 1930?. The Archaeology of Kent.
- (3) Article in monograph: Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.
- (4) Article in monograph: Roe, D. A Gazetteer of British Palaeolithic Sites.
- (5) Article in monograph: Wymer, JJ. Lower Palaeolithic Archaeology in Britain.
- (6) Article in monograph: Evans, J. Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain.
- (7) Article in monograph: Cook, J. A Re-Examination of Methods of Study Applicable ...
- (8) Article in monograph: Meeting of Antiquarian Societies - December 7.
- (9) Article in monograph: Montmorency, JEG De. Prehistoric Greenwich.
- (10) Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card: Ordnance Survey. Ordnance Survey Card Index. TQ 57 NW 16
- (11) Unpublished document: South East London Archaeological Unit. SMR Card. BX 29.
- (12) Unpublished document: Museum of London. MOLLM AG. A 76.
- (13) Unclassified: Juby, C.. 2011. London before London: Reconstructing a Palaeolithic Landscape. pp.238-270

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 5192 7578 (483m by 648m) TQ57NW Area

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

Perry Street, Crayford, Bexley, DA1

Thames Road, Crayford, Bexley, DA1

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y	Active
Historic Environment Record - MLO10897	Active
Previous HER/SMR reference - 070460/00/00	Active
SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

SMR Number MLO10897

Site Name Perry Street/Thames Road [Stonehams Pit]
Crayford, Bexley {Palaeolithic working floor/kill site}

Geology

brickearth

26/01/2012

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLO15933 LITHIC IMPLEMENT (6-10) (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC) FLINT
FLO15934 DEBITAGE (Medium quantity) (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC) FLINT

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Mills, Sophie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Reviser
Truscoe, Krystyna - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Reviser
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Reviser
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Reviser

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
070455/00/00 - MLO7078	SLADE GREEN	Find Spot

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Description and Sources**Description**

ROMAN POTSHERDS DUG UP IN BRICKEARTH PITS.BRICKFIELDS NOW DISUSED

SPURRELL FCJ, *DARTFORD ANTIQUITIES* (Article in monograph). SLO10858.Victoria County History, *KENT* (Article in monograph). SLO10857.Museum of London, *MOLLM AG* (Unpublished document). SLO10860.Ordnance Survey, *Ordnance Survey Card Index, TQ 57 NW 3* (Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card). SLO31865.South East London Archaeological Unit, *SMR CARD* (Unpublished document). SLO10856.**Sources**

Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card: Ordnance Survey. Ordnance Survey Card Index. TQ 57 NW 3

Unpublished document: Museum of London. MOLLM AG. F 319.

Article in monograph: SPURRELL FCJ. *DARTFORD ANTIQUITIES*. P 307(PLAN);313.Article in monograph: Victoria County History. *KENT*. P 151.Unpublished document: South East London Archaeological Unit. *SMR CARD*. UN-NUMBERED.**Associated resources - None recorded****Location****National Grid Reference**

TQ 5213 7667 (point)

TQ57NW

Point

Administrative Areas

Borough

BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

SLADE GREEN

Designations, Statuses and Scorings**Associated Designations - None recorded****Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Historic Environment Record - 070455/00/00

Active

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)

Active

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded**Land Use****Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded****Other Land Classes - None recorded****Related Monuments - None Recorded**

Associated Finds

FLO1682 POT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Associated Events/Activities

ELO5498 SLADE GREEN (Event - Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLO100716

Site Name Slade Green Road, [St Augustine's Church], Slade Green, Bexley, DA8 {War Memorial}

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLO100716	Slade Green Road, [St Augustine's Church], Slade Green, Bexley, DA8 {War Memorial}	Locally Listed Building

A war memorial, erected in 1920 is located adjacent to St Augustine's Church, Slade Green Road.

Monument Types and Dates

CROSS (Modern - 1920 AD to 2050 AD)

Evidence	STRUCTURE
Main Building Material	PORTLAND STONE

PLINTH (PEDESTAL) (Modern - 1920 AD to 2050 AD)

WAR MEMORIAL (Modern - 1920 AD to 2050 AD)

Evidence	STRUCTURE
Main Building Material	PORTLAND STONE

Description and Sources

Description

A war memorial, erected in 1920 is located adjacent to St Augustine's Church, Slade Green Road. It is made from Portland stone and has a tall chamfered cross, with Christ figure, on a square base atop four stepped stone plinths. Two sides of the stone base have inset wreath designs, the other faces have incised stone inscription including "THEIR GLORY SHALL NOT BE BLOTTED OUT AND THEIR NAME LIVETH TO ALL GENERATIONS" (north) and "TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE OF THE FOLLOWING WHO LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES IN THE GREAT WAR 1914-1919"(south). The memorial is approached through iron gates and brick and stone gate piers.

Reason for addition to the London Borough of Bexley Local List:

The memorial has local historic significance and strong community importance. It is a structure of architectural merit commemorating a historic event of national importance.(1)

<1> London Borough of Bexley, 2005 & 2011, *London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings Database, 313* (Digital archive). SLO81327.

<1> London Borough of Bexley, 2005 & 2011, *London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings, 313* (Website). SLO83275.

Sources

- (1) Website: London Borough of Bexley. 2005 & 2011. London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings. www.bexley.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4372. 313
- (1) Digital archive: London Borough of Bexley. 2005 & 2011. London Borough of Bexley Locally Listed Buildings Database. 313

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 5212 7702 (point)	TQ57NW	Point
----------------------	--------	-------

Administrative Areas

Borough	BEXLEY
---------	--------

Address/Historic Names

St Augustine's Church, Slade Green Road, Slade Green, Bexley, London, DA8

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

SMR Number MLO100716

Site Name Slade Green Road, [St Augustine's Church], Slade Green, Bexley, DA8 {War Memorial}

Locally Listed Building - DLO33342

War memorial adjacent to St Augustine's Church, Slade Green Road, Slade Green, Bexley

Active

DLO33342

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)

Active

Historic Environment Record - MLO100716

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Bell, Melanie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service

Reviser

Cakebread, Stuart - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service

Compiler

Cakebread, Stuart - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service

GIS Record Created

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service

GIS Record Created

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service

Reviser

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service

Compiler

London Borough of Bexley

Researcher

SMR Number MLO102836

Site Name South Road/Colyers Lane [Erith Pits] Erith, Bexley
{Mammalian fossils and Palaeolithic lithic artefacts}

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLO102836	South Road/Colyers Lane [Erith Pits] Erith, Bexley {Mammalian fossils and Palaeolithic lithic artefacts}	Monument

Palaeolithic chips and numerous pieces of mammal bone have been discovered on site, including evidence of Palaeolithic lithic artefact manufacture.

Monument Types and Dates

KILL SITE ((at some time) Lower Palaeolithic - 244000 BC? to 190000 BC?)

LITHIC WORKING SITE ((at some time) Lower Palaeolithic - 244000 BC? to 190000 BC?)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Similar to the Stoneham's pit further south, Palaeolithic chips and numerous pieces of mammal bone have been discovered, including evidence of Palaeolithic lithic artefact manufacture.

The pit was dug as a 19th century brickpit, in which the majority of these finds were made. The site is dated to MIS (Marine isotope stage) 7 (244,000 years ago). The pit appears to have been closed by 1890. The majority of the finds have been found in the Crayford Gravel terrace and the Crayford Brickearth.

Finds from the site located in collections at the Natural History Museum, British Museum, Dartford Museum, British Geological Survey Museum, Museum of London, Sedgwick Museum of Earth Sciences, Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, and the Horniman Museum.

The pit has yielded a large amount of archaeological material in the Erith area. Many of the specific find locations of the finds have not been recorded, but listed as coming from this pit, or from the 'Erith' Pit.

See(1) pp. 238-270

The GIS Polygon associated with this site records the historical extent of the pit boundary, and represents an area of archaeological interest due to the number of finds in the vicinity. (1)

<1> Juby, C., 2011, *London before London: Reconstructing a Palaeolithic Landscape*, pp.238-270 (Unclassified). SLO81913.

Sources

(1) Unclassified: Juby, C.. 2011. London before London: Reconstructing a Palaeolithic Landscape. pp.238-270

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 5145 7715 (293m by 518m) TQ57NW Area

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

Colyers Lane, Erith, Bexley, DA8

South Road, Erith, Bexley, DA8

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Site of Archaeological Interest Active

SMR Number MLO102836

Site Name South Road/Colyers Lane [Erith Pits] Erith, Bexley
{Mammalian fossils and Palaeolithic lithic artefacts}

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Geology brickearth

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Mills, Sophie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Mills, Sophie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler

SMR Number 300110/00/00 - MLO68262 **Site Name** THAMES RD (NEAR)

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
300110/00/00 - MLO68262	THAMES RD (NEAR)	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

ANTI AIRCRAFT GUN POST (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Site of light anti-aircraft guns, positioned to defend Vulnerable Point no. 101, the Vickers works at Crayford. Site recorded for the Defence of Britain Project. MGR Q 964946.

CBA: DOBINSON, C S, *C20TH FORTIFICATIONS IN ENGLAND* (Unpublished document). SLO65308.

Sources

Unpublished document: CBA: DOBINSON, C S. C20TH FORTIFICATIONS IN ENGLAND. P 511.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 5210 7590 (point) TQ57NW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

SHEARWOOD CRES (NEAR)

THAMES RD (NEAR)

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Historic Environment Record - 300110/00/00	Active
Site of Archaeological Interest - Y	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
071704/00/00 - MLO72464	WHITEHALL LA	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

LANDFILL SITE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Site of landfill taken from British Geological Survey data supplied to the Environment Agency. It is not known whether this site was made or worked land, and the date of infill is unknown, although all of are 19th/20th century date. A digitised map showing the extent of each landfill site is also held.

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY, *LIST OF LANDFILL SITES* (Unpublished document). SLO71297.

Sources

Unpublished document: ENVIRONMENT AGENCY. LIST OF LANDFILL SITES.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 5210 7660 (point) TQ57NW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

MASEFIELD CLO

WHITEHALL LA

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible) Active

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y Active

Historic Environment Record - 071704/00/00 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLO102864

Site Name Whitehall Lane/Bridge Road [Slades Green Pit/Furner's New Pit/North End Pit] North End,

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLO102864	Whitehall Lane/Bridge Road [Slades Green Pit/Furner's New Pit/North End Pit] North End, Bexley {Palaeolithic tool manufacture and kill site}	Monument

Palaeolithic chips and numerous pieces of mammal bone have been discovered, including evidence of Palaeolithic lithic artefact manufacture.

Monument Types and Dates

KILL SITE ((at some time) Lower Palaeolithic - 244000 BC to 150001 BC)

Evidence FIND

LITHIC WORKING SITE ((at some time) Lower Palaeolithic - 244000 BC to 150001 BC)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Similar to the Stoneham's pit further south, Palaeolithic chips and numerous pieces of mammal bone have been discovered, including evidence of Palaeolithic lithic artefact manufacture.

The pit was dug as a 19th century gravel/clay pit, in which the majority of these finds were made. The site is dated to MIS (Marine isotope stage) 7 (244,000 years ago). The majority of the finds have been found in the Crayford Gravel terrace and the Crayford Brickearth.

Finds from the site located in collections at the Natural History Museum, British Museum, Dartford Museum, British Geological Survey Museum, Museum of London, Sedgwick Museum of Earth Sciences, Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, and the Horniman Museum.

The pit has yielded a large amount of archaeological material in the Erith, Crayford and Slades Green area. Many of the specific find locations of the finds have not been recorded, but listed as coming from the Slades Green Pit, also known as Furner's New Pit or 'North End Pit'. Talbot's Pit is immediately to the south.

See(1) pp. 238-270

The GIS Polygon associated with this site records the historical extent of the pit boundary, and represents an area of archaeological interest due to the number of finds in the vicinity. (1)

<1> Juby, C., 2011, *London before London: Reconstructing a Palaeolithic Landscape*, pp.238-270 (Unclassified). SLO81913.

Sources

(1) Unclassified: Juby, C.. 2011. *London before London: Reconstructing a Palaeolithic Landscape*. pp.238-270

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 5202 7659 (446m by 351m) TQ57NW Area

Administrative Areas

Borough BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

Bridge Road, North End, Bexley, DA8

Whitehall Lane, North End, Bexley, DA8 2NX

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

SMR Number MLO102864

Site Name Whitehall Lane/Bridge Road [Slades Green
Pit/Furner's New Pit/North End Pit] North End,

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Site of Archaeological Interest

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Geology	clay
Geology	gravel

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Mills, Sophie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Mills, Sophie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created

SMR Number MLO102946

Site Name Whitehall Lane/Howbury Lane [Talbot's Pit] North End, Bexley {Palaeolithic tool workshop}

SMR Number

MLO102946

Site Name

Whitehall Lane/Howbury Lane [Talbot's Pit] North End, Bexley {Palaeolithic tool workshop}

Record Type

Monument

A number of Palaeolithic chips and lithic tools were discovered in the location of this brick and gravel pit in the late 19th century, representing a possible tool manufacture site.

Monument Types and Dates

LITHIC WORKING SITE ((at some time) Lower Palaeolithic - 244000 BC to 190000 BC)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

A number of Palaeolithic chips and lithic tools were discovered in the location of this brick and gravel pit in the late 19th century, representing a possible tool manufacture site. No records exist for mammal fossils also being found in the same pit. The chips and lithic tools were found in both the brickearth and the Crayford gravel terrace.

This pit was considered as part of the collective 'Crayford Pits' where numerous Palaeolithic remains were discovered and collected when the area were used as Victorian brick and gravel pits. It is likely that the material found in 'Talbot's Pit' directly relates to the material found in other pits nearby. The site is dated to MIS (Marine isotope stage) 7 (244,000 years ago).

Finds from the site located in collections at the Natural History Museum, British Museum, Dartford Museum, British Geological Survey Museum, Museum of London, Sedgwick Museum of Earth Sciences, Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, and the Horniman Museum.

See(1) pp. 238-270

The GIS Polygon associated with this site records the historical extent of the pit boundary, and represents an area of archaeological interest due to the number of finds in the vicinity. (1)

<1> Juby, C., 2011, *London before London: Reconstructing a Palaeolithic Landscape*, pp.238-270 (Unclassified). SLO81913.

Sources

(1) Unclassified: Juby, C.. 2011. London before London: Reconstructing a Palaeolithic Landscape. pp.238-270

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TQ 5204 7636 (400m by 295m)

TQ57NW

Area

Administrative Areas

Borough

BEXLEY

Address/Historic Names

Howbury Lane, North End, Bexley, DA8

Whitehall Lane, North End, Bexley, DA8 2NX

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Site of Archaeological Interest

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

SMR Number MLO102946

Site Name Whitehall Lane/Howbury Lane [Talbot's Pit] North
End, Bexley {Palaeolithic tool workshop}

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Geology	brickearth
Geology	gravel

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Mills, Sophie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Mills, Sophie - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	GIS Record Created
Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service	Compiler

Appendix 3



Ground and Environmental Services Limited

Unit 2 Montpelier Business Park
Dencora Way, Ashford
Kent TN23 4FG

Tel: 01233 646237

Window Sampler Log No. WS1

Sheet: 1 of 1

Equipment & Methods. Premier 110 _Backfill: Arisings	Project Name: Venners Project Location: Wessex Drive, Erith Client: McCulloch Homes	Job No: 11655
--	---	------------------

Co-ordinates: E: N:	Ground Level (m):	Date Started:03/10/2016 Date Completed:03/10/2016
---------------------------	-------------------	--

Samples and In situ Testing				Field Records	DESCRIPTION	Reduced Level (m)	Legend	Depth (Thick) (m)
Depth (m)	No.	Type	Result					
0.40		J TUB			MADE GROUND: Mid brown gravelly sandy silty topsoil with frequent roots	-0.30		(0.30)
0.60		D			Stiff dry mid brown slightly clayey gravelly SILT. Gravel is fine to medium subrounded to angular flint. Frequent roots upto 5mm diameter	-0.70		(0.40)
1.00		D	SN=20	2,2/4,4,5,7	Stiff to very stiff mid brown very silty CLAY with frequent roots upto 3mm diameter ...from 0.90 10mm diameter root ...from 1.00 clay/silt	-2.10		(1.40)
1.50		D						
1.90- 2.00		D	SN=29	2,3/5,7,8,9	...from 1.70 calcareous nodules	-2.10		2.10
2.40- 2.50		D			Very stiff light brown mottled orange slightly sandy slightly clayey SILT	-2.75		(0.65)
3.10- 3.40		D	CN=37	8,9/10,9,9,9	Dense mid grey/brown/orange sandy GRAVEL slight clay binder. Gravel is fine to medium sub rounded to angular flint ...from 2.95 to 3.00 olive green fine to medium sand	-3.70		2.75
3.90- 4.00		D	CN=28	6,6/7,7,7,7	Dense olive green/orange silty fine to medium SAND ...from 3.80 frequent fine shell fragments	-4.00		(0.95)
						-4.00		3.70
						-4.00		(0.30)
						-4.00		4.00

End of W/S 4.00 m
(Thickness of basal layer not proven)

Remarks: Stability: Stable	Logged By: CSS	Checked By: MP
	Scale: 1:30	Approved By:
	FIG No.	

Notes: For explanation of symbols and abbreviations, see Key Sheet.



Ground and Environmental Services Limited

Unit 2 Montpelier Business Park
Dencora Way, Ashford
Kent TN23 4FG

Tel: 01233 646237

Window Sampler Log No. WS2

Sheet: 1 of 1

Equipment & Methods. Premier 110 Backfill: 35mm diameter standpipe	Project Name: Venners Project Location: Wessex Drive, Erith Client: McCulloch Homes	Job No: 11655
--	---	------------------

Co-ordinates: E: N:	Ground Level (m):	Date Started:03/10/2016 Date Completed:03/10/2016
---------------------------	-------------------	--

Samples and In situ Testing				Field Records	DESCRIPTION	Reduced Level (m)	Legend	Depth (Thick) (m)
Depth (m)	No.	Type	Result					
0.20		J TUB			MADE GROUND: Mid brown gravelly sandy silty topsoil with random fine to medium flint gravel. frequent roots	-0.25		(0.25)
0.50		D			Stiff/medium dense orange brown slightly gravelly slightly clayey very sandy SILT. Sand is fine to medium. Gravel is fine to medium. Gravel is fine to medium rounded flint	-0.80		(0.55)
0.90- 1.00		D	SN=15	2,2/3,4,4,4	Medium dense orange brown and grey slightly clayey sandy GRAVEL. Gravel is fine to medium sub angular to rounded flint. Sand is medium to coarse	-1.00		(0.20)
1.30- 1.40		D			Stiff mid brown mottled orange very silty CLAY			
1.80- 2.00		D	SN=17	1,2/3,4,5,5	...from 1.40 cream mottling ...from 1.50 to 1.55 cream friable calcareous silt and siltstone ...from 1.60 random fine gravel sized calcareous nodules			(1.80)
2.80- 3.00		D	CN=14	1,1/3,3,4,4	Medium dense/stiff mid brown mottled dark orange sandy SILT. Sand is fine	-2.80		(0.60)
3.50- 3.50		D	CN=57	11,13/14,14,14,15	Dense orange/brown/grey sandy GRAVEL. Gravel is fine to coarse sub rounded to angular flint. Sand is medium to coarse ...from 3.60 olive green and brown fine to medium sand	-3.40 -3.80		(0.40) 3.80
						End of W/S 3.80 m (Thickness of basal layer not proven)		

Remarks: Stability: Stable	Logged By:	Checked By:
	CSS	MP
	Scale: 1:30	Approved By:
FIG No.		
Notes: For explanation of symbols and abbreviations, see Key Sheet.		



Ground and Environmental Services Limited

Unit 2 Montpelier Business Park
Dencora Way, Ashford
Kent TN23 4FG

Tel: 01233 646237

Window Sampler Log No. WS3

Sheet: 1 of 1

Equipment & Methods. Premier 110 _Backfill: 35mm diameter standpipe	Project Name: Venners Project Location: Wessex Drive, Erith Client: McCulloch Homes	Job No: 11655
---	---	------------------

Co-ordinates: E: N:	Ground Level (m):	Date Started:03/10/2016 Date Completed:03/10/2016
---------------------------	-------------------	--

Samples and In situ Testing				Field Records	DESCRIPTION	Reduced Level (m)	Legend	Depth (Thick) (m)
Depth (m)	No.	Type	Result					
0.30		J TUB			MADE GROUND: Mid brown gravelly sandy silty topsoil with random fine to medium flint gravel. frequent roots	-0.30		(0.30)
0.50		D			Stiff/medium dense orange brown slightly gravelly slightly clayey very sandy SILT. Sand is fine to medium. Gravel is fine to medium. Gravel is fine to medium rounded flint	-0.65		(0.35)
0.80- 0.90		D	SN=13	1,3/3,3,3,4	Medium dense orange brown and grey slightly clayey sandy GRAVEL. Gravel is fine to medium sub angular to rounded flint. Sand is medium to coarse	-0.95		(0.30)
1.50- 1.60		D			Stiff mid brown mottled orange very silty CLAY			(1.45)
1.90- 2.00		D	SN=17	1,2/3,4,4,6	...from 2.20 calcareous nodule	-2.40		(0.80)
2.60- 2.80		D	SN=15	2,2/3,4,4,4	Very stiff light brown mottled orange slightly clayey SILT	-3.20		(0.20)
3.70- 4.00		D	CN=47	5,/13,13,11,10	Medium dense orange brown silty fine to medium SAND	-3.40		(0.70)
					Medium dense to dense orange brown and grey sandy GRAVEL. Gravel is fine to medium sub angular to rounded flint. Sand is medium to coarse	-4.10		4.10
						End of W/S 4.10 m (Thickness of basal layer not proven)		

Remarks: Stability: Stable	Logged By:	Checked By:
	CSS	MP
	Scale: 1:30	Approved By:
FIG No.		
Notes: For explanation of symbols and abbreviations, see Key Sheet.		



Ground and Environmental Services Limited

Unit 2 Montpelier Business Park
Dencora Way, Ashford
Kent TN23 4FG

Tel: 01233 646237

Window
Sampler Log No. WS4

Sheet: 1 of 1

Equipment & Methods. Premier 110 _Backfill: Arisings	Project Name: Venners Project Location: Wessex Drive, Erith Client: McCulloch Homes	Job No: 11655
--	---	------------------

Co-ordinates: E: N:	Ground Level (m):	Date Started:03/10/2016 Date Completed:03/10/2016
---------------------------	-------------------	--

Samples and In situ Testing				Field Records	DESCRIPTION	Reduced Level (m)	Legend	Depth (Thick) (m)
Depth (m)	No.	Type	Result					
0.30		J TUB			MADE GROUND: Mid brown gravelly sandy silty topsoil with frequent roots	-0.20		(0.20) 0.20
0.70- 0.80		D		0,1/1,1,1,1	Firm mid brown/orange slightly gravelly sandy SILT. Sand is fine. Roots upto 3mm diameter to 0.6m	-0.65		(0.45) 0.65
1.10- 1.20		D	SN=4		Medium dense mid brown/grey slightly clayey sandy GRAVEL. Gravel is fine to medium sub angular to rounded flint	-0.90		(0.25) 0.90
1.50- 1.60		D			Firm mid brown/orange very silty CLAY			
2.20- 2.30		D	SN=12	1,1/2,3,3,4	...from 1.40 calcareous nodules			
2.80- 3.00		D			...from 2.10 mottled cream			(2.60)
3.60- 3.90		D	SN=11	1,1/2,2,3,4	Medium dense orange brown silty very sandy GRAVEL. Gravel is fine rounded to sub angular flint	-3.50 -3.60		(0.50) 3.60
4.70- 5.00		D	SN=9	1,1/2,2,2,3	Medium dense orange brown slightly gravelly very silty SAND. Sand is fine			
					...from 3.80 to 4.00 frequent fine shell fragments			
					...from 4.20 becoming dark green/ brown			(1.60)
					...from 4.40 random shell fragments			
		D	SN=41	3,6/7,11,11,12		-5.20		5.20
						End of W/S 5.20 m (Thickness of basal layer not proven)		

Remarks: Stability: Stable	Logged By: CSS	Checked By: MP
	Scale: 1:30	Approved By:
	FIG No.	

Notes: For explanation of symbols and abbreviations, see Key Sheet.



Ground and Environmental Services Limited

Unit 2 Montpelier Business Park
Dencora Way, Ashford
Kent TN23 4FG

Tel: 01233 646237

Window
Sampler Log No. WS5

Sheet: 1 of 1

Equipment & Methods. Premier 110 Backfill: 35mm diameter standpipe	Project Name: Venners Project Location: Wessex Drive, Erith Client: McCulloch Homes	Job No: 11655
--	---	------------------

Co-ordinates: E: N:	Ground Level (m):	Date Started:03/10/2016 Date Completed:03/10/2016
---------------------------	-------------------	--

Samples and In situ Testing				Field Records	DESCRIPTION	Reduced Level (m)	Legend	Depth (Thick) (m)
Depth (m)	No.	Type	Result					
0.30		J TUB			MADE GROUND: Mid brown sandy silty topsoil with frequent fine roots and occasional fine flint gravel.	-0.20		(0.20)
					MADE GROUND: Mid brown sandy silt with random fine to coarse flint gravel and fine brick fragments	-0.40		(0.20)
0.60		D			Dry very stiff dark brown very sandy SILT with frequent fine roots upto 3mm diameter			(0.45)
0.85- 1.00		D	SN=15	2,2/3,4,4,4	Dense mid brown/orange slightly clayey sandy GRAVEL. Gravel is fine to medium rounded to sub angular flint with occasional roots upto 2mm diameter	-0.85		0.85 (0.15)
1.00- 1.20		D			Very stiff mid brown mottled orange very silty CLAY	-1.00		1.00
1.40- 1.50		D			Firm to stiff brown/orange sandy silty CLAY. Sand is fine to medium	-1.40		1.40
1.90- 2.00		D	SN=10	1,1/2,2,3,3	Firm to stiff mid brown/orange speckled grey very silty CLAY	-1.70		1.70
					...from 2.00 frequent fine cream coloured silt partings			
2.50- 2.70		D	SN=11	1,2/2,3,3,3	...from 2.40 random fine calcareous nodules			(1.70)
3.60- 3.90		D	SN=17	1,3/4,4,4,5	Stiff light brown mottled orange very silty CLAY	-3.40		3.40
					...from 3.60 siltstone nodules			(0.50)
					...from 3.80 occasional shell fragments	-3.90		3.90 (0.10)
					Medium dense orange brown and grey slightly clayey sandy GRAVEL. Gravel is fine to medium sub angular to rounded flint. Sand is medium to coarse	-4.00		4.00

End of W/S 4.00 m
(Thickness of basal layer not proven)

Remarks: Stability: Stable	Logged By: CSS	Checked By: MP
	Scale: 1:30	Approved By:
	FIG No.	

Notes: For explanation of symbols and abbreviations, see Key Sheet.



Ground and Environmental Services Limited

Unit 2 Montpelier Business Park
Dencora Way, Ashford
Kent TN23 4FG

Tel: 01233 646237

Window
Sampler Log No. WS6

Sheet: 1 of 1

Equipment & Methods. Premier 110 _Backfill: Arisings	Project Name: Venners Project Location: Wessex Drive, Erith Client: McCulloch Homes	Job No: 11655
--	---	------------------

Co-ordinates: E: N:	Ground Level (m):	Date Started:03/10/2016 Date Completed:03/10/2016
---------------------------	-------------------	--

Samples and In situ Testing				Field Records	DESCRIPTION	Reduced Level (m)	Legend	Depth (Thick) (m)
Depth (m)	No.	Type	Result					
0.30		J TUB			MADE GROUND: Mid brown sandy silty topsoil with frequent fine roots and occasional fine flint gravel. Dry dense mid brown very sandy SILT. Sand is fine with occasional rounded flint gravel to 0.35m	-0.20		(0.20) 0.20
0.80- 0.90		D	SN=8	1,1/1,2,2,3	Firm mid brown/orange very silty CLAY	-0.70		(0.50) 0.70
1.20- 1.30		D			...from 1.10 to 1.40 frequent fine calcareous nodules			(0.80)
1.70- 1.90		D	SN=12	1,2,2,3,3,4	Firm orange brown sandy CLAY/SILT	-1.50		(1.50) 0.50
2.70- 3.00		D	SN=11	1,1/2,3,3,3	Stiff mid brown mottled orange and light grey very silty CLAY ...from 2.50 siltstone nodules	-2.00		(2.00)
3.50- 3.80		D	SN=10	1,2/2,2,3,3	...from 3.60 random sand lenses ...from 3.90 fine flint gravel	-4.00		(4.00)

End of W/S 4.00 m
(Thickness of basal layer not proven)

Remarks: Stability: Stable	Logged By: CSS	Checked By: MP
	Scale: 1:30	Approved By:
	FIG No.	

Notes: For explanation of symbols and abbreviations, see Key Sheet.



Ground and Environmental Services Limited

Unit 2 Montpelier Business Park
Dencora Way, Ashford
Kent TN23 4FG

Tel: 01233 646237

Window Sampler Log No. WS7

Sheet: 1 of 1

Equipment & Methods. Premier 110 _Backfill: 35mm diameter standpipe	Project Name: Venners Project Location: Wessex Drive, Erith Client: McCulloch Homes	Job No: 11655
---	---	------------------

Co-ordinates: E: N:	Ground Level (m):	Date Started:04/10/2016 Date Completed:04/10/2016
---------------------------	-------------------	--

Samples and In situ Testing				Field Records	DESCRIPTION	Reduced Level (m)	Legend	Depth (Thick) (m)
Depth (m)	No.	Type	Result					
0.40		J TUB			MADE GROUND: grass over sandy silty topsoil with frequent fine roots	-0.20		(0.20) 0.20
					MADE GROUND: Mid brown dry gravelly sandy silt with random ceramic and brick fragments. Gravel is fine to medium rounded to sub angular flint			(0.50)
0.80- 1.00		D	SN=12	4,3/3,3,3,3	MADE GROUND; Mid brown gravelly sandy silt. Gravel is flint. Brick fragment at 1.2m.	-0.70		0.70 (0.60)
1.40- 1.50		D			Firm to stiff mid brown mottled dark grey very silty CLAY. Frequent roots upto 2mm diameter to 2m	-1.30		1.30
1.90- 2.00		D	SN=10	2,2/2,2,3,3		-2.10		2.10
2.70- 2.90		D			...from 2.70 speckled black carbon fragments			(1.70)
3.30- 3.50		D	SN=18	1,2/4,4,4,6	...from 3.10 frequent calcareous fragments			
3.80- 4.00		D	SN=13	1,2/3,3,3,4	Firm orange brown CLAY/SILT	-3.80		3.80 (0.20)
						-4.00		4.00

End of W/S 4.00 m
(Thickness of basal layer not proven)

Remarks: Stability: Stable	Logged By: CSS	Checked By: MP
	Scale: 1:30	Approved By:
	FIG No.	

Notes: For explanation of symbols and abbreviations, see Key Sheet.



Ground and Environmental Services Limited

Unit 2 Montpelier Business Park
Dencora Way, Ashford
Kent TN23 4FG

Tel: 01233 646237

Window
Sampler Log No. WS8

Sheet: 1 of 1

Equipment & Methods. Premier 110 _Backfill: Arisings	Project Name: Venners Project Location: Wessex Drive, Erith Client: McCulloch Homes	Job No: 11655
--	---	------------------

Co-ordinates: E: N:	Ground Level (m):	Date Started:04/10/2016 Date Completed:04/10/2016
---------------------------	-------------------	--

Samples and In situ Testing				Field Records	DESCRIPTION	Reduced Level (m)	Legend	Depth (Thick) (m)
Depth (m)	No.	Type	Result					
0.40		J TUB			MADE GROUND: grass over sandy silty topsoil with frequent fine roots	-0.30		(0.30) 0.30
0.80		D			MADE GROUND: Mid brown clayey silty sand with gravel of flint and brick. ...from 0.50 brick rubble	-0.95		(0.65) 0.95
1.10- 1.30		D			Medium dense mid brown/orange/grey clayey sandy GRAVEL. Gravel is fine to coarse sub rounded to angular flint.	-1.10		(1.15) 1.10
1.50- 1.70		D			Medium dense brown/orange slightly gravelly very sandy CLAY. Sand is fine to coarse.	-1.30		(1.20) 1.30
2.30- 2.40		D	SN=7	1,1/1,2,2,2	Firm orange brown very silty CLAY ...from 2.10 random calcareous nodules			(2.70) 2.70
2.80- 3.00		D	SN=13	1,2/2,4,3,4	...from 3.20 calcareous fragments			
3.70- 4.00		D	SN=14	1,2/3,3,3,5	...from 3.70 speckled black carbon fragments			
						-4.00		4.00

End of W/S 4.00 m
(Thickness of basal layer not proven)

Remarks: Stability: Stable	Logged By:	Checked By:
	CSS	MP
	Scale: 1:30	Approved By:
FIG No.		
Notes: For explanation of symbols and abbreviations, see Key Sheet.		



Ground and Environmental Services Limited

Unit 2 Montpelier Business Park
Dencora Way, Ashford
Kent TN23 4FG

Tel: 01233 646237

Window Sampler Log No. WS9

Sheet: 1 of 1

Equipment & Methods. Premier 110 _Backfill: Arisings	Project Name: Venners Project Location: Wessex Drive, Erith Client: McCulloch Homes	Job No: 11655
--	---	------------------

Co-ordinates: E: N:	Ground Level (m):	Date Started:04/10/2016 Date Completed:04/10/2016
---------------------------	-------------------	--

Samples and In situ Testing				Field Records	DESCRIPTION	Reduced Level (m)	Legend	Depth (Thick) (m)
Depth (m)	No.	Type	Result					
0.25		J TUB			MADE GROUND: Concrete	-0.10		(0.10)
					MADE GROUND: Dark grey gravelly sand fill. Gravel is fine to coarse concrete and flint. Sand is ash	-0.35		(0.25)
0.50- 0.70		D			Firm to stiff mid brown mottled orange slightly sandy slightly gravelly CLAY/SILT			0.35
			SN=10	1,2,2,3,3				(0.65)
1.20- 1.40		D			Firm mid brown/orange sandy very silty CLAY	-1.00		1.00
					...from 1.50 calcareous nodules			(0.70)
1.80- 2.00		D			Firm mid brown mottled orange and light grey slightly sandy very silty CLAY	-1.70		1.70
			SN=13	1,2,2,3,3,5	...from 2.10 random fine claystone nodules			(2.00)
2.80- 3.00		D						
			SN=14	1,2,2,4,4,4				
3.70- 4.00		D			Firm orange brown clayey SILT	-3.70		3.70
			SN=14	1,1/3,3,4,4				(0.30)
						-4.00		4.00

End of W/S 4.00 m
(Thickness of basal layer not proven)

Remarks: Stability: Stable	Logged By: CSS	Checked By: MP
	Scale: 1:30	Approved By:
	FIG No.	

Notes: For explanation of symbols and abbreviations, see Key Sheet.