

LAND AT PARCEL A, CREEKSIDE VILLAGE, GREENWICH CREEKSIDE EAST, ROYAL BOROUGH OF GREENWICH, (SITE CODE: RAS15): GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK AND DEPOSIT MODEL REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the findings arising out of the geoarchaeological fieldwork and deposit modelling undertaken by Quaternary Scientific (University of Reading) in connection with the proposed development of land at Parcel A, Creekside Village, Greenwich Creekside East, Royal Borough of Greenwich, (site code: RAS15) (NGR centred on: TQ 3778 7763; Site Code: RAS15; Figures 1 & 2). Quaternary Scientific were commissioned by RPS Planning and Development to undertake the geoarchaeological investigations. The area of investigation (henceforth referred to as Greenwich Creekside East) lies in the valley of the Ravensbourne, a minor right bank tributary of the River Thames that rises in Bromley (Barton, 1992). The site is within the tidal reach of the River, known here as Deptford Creek, around 300m upstream from its confluence with the Thames. British Geological Survey (BGS) mapping (1:50,000 Sheet 270 South London 1998) shows the valley of the Ravensbourne cutting down into the Upper Chalk and the floor of the valley occupied by Alluvium, with a narrow strip of terrace gravel (the Kempton Park Gravel) present on both sides of the valley. Over 30 usable recent and historic geotechnical boreholes have been put down across the <0.5 hectare site. Of these, only eleven reach the surface of the terrace gravels, recording it between -1.2 and -2.8m OD (6-8.5m BGL). The overlying alluvial deposits are largely inorganic, consisting of clays, silts and fine gravel, with pockets of peat recorded in most sequences (Figure 2; Table 1).

At the Faircharm Creative Quarter site approximately 400m to the south of the site (Young, 2014), recent geoarchaeological investigations record the river terrace gravels at a higher elevation (0.3m OD), and are overlain by inorganic alluvial deposits; no peat was recorded. Further upstream of the Ravensbourne at Old Seager Distillery (Batchelor *et al.*, 2009, 2014), peat (overlying gravel) was recorded between 0.44 and 1.80m OD and radiocarbon dated between 7200-6440 and 5580-5320 cal BP (late Mesolithic to Neolithic). Following a long hiatus, a second phase of peat formation occurred between 1940-1810 and 1020-930 cal BP (Roman and Medieval). Similarly at the adjacent DLR Lewisham Extension site

(Sidell *et al.*, 1999; Figure 1), basal alluvial silt/clays were overlain by peat from 7430-7030 cal BP (Late Mesolithic) that accumulated between ca. 0 and 0.5m OD. A hiatus in peat formation of unknown duration also occurred here, represented by a weakly organic clay indicating deposition under aquatic conditions.

The Greenwich Creekside East site thus offers an opportunity to contribute to our understanding of landscape evolution in this part of the Ravensbourne tributary and Lower Thames Valley. Five significant research aims were thus proposed within the geoarchaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Batchelor, 2015) for the site as follows:

1. To clarify the nature of the sub-surface stratigraphy across the site;
2. To clarify the nature, depth, extent and date of any alluvium and peat deposits
3. To investigate whether the sequences contain any artefact or ecofact evidence for prehistoric or historic human activity
4. To investigate whether the sequences contain any evidence for natural and/or anthropogenic changes to the landscape (wetland and dryland)
5. To integrate the new geoarchaeological record with other recent work in the local area for publication in an academic journal

The content of this report achieves the first two of these aims and considers the potential of addressing aims 3 to 5 through laboratory-based assessment and analysis. The following objectives were carried out in order to address aims 1 & 2:

1. To retrieve three geoarchaeological borehole sequences on a north-west to south-east transect across the site (Figure 2)
2. To utilise the stratigraphic data from the new and existing records to produce a deposit model of the major depositional units across the site.



Figure 1: Location of (1) Parcel A, Creekside Village, Greenwich Creekside East, Royal Borough of Greenwich, and nearby sites discussed in the text: (2) Faircharm Creative Quarter (FCM14); (3) Old Seager Distillery (DEG00) and (4) the DLR Lewisham Extension's site (DXK96; Sidell *et al.*, 1999). *contains ordnance survey data © Crown copyright and database right [2015].*

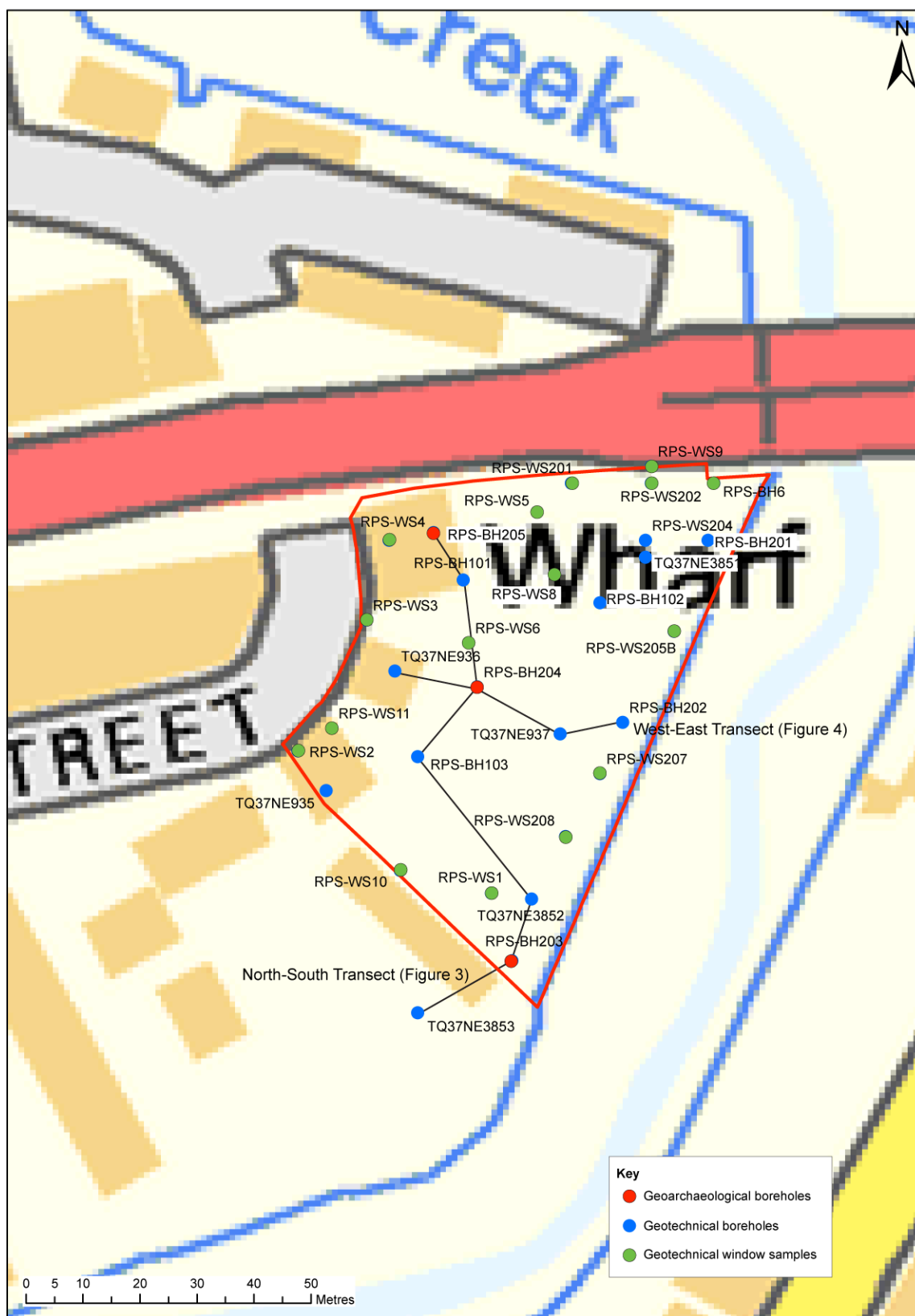


Figure 2: Location of the geotechnological and used historical geotechnical boreholes across the Greenwich Creekside East site

METHODS

Field investigations

Three geoarchaeological specific boreholes were put down at the site using cable percussion (boreholes BH203 to BH205; Figure 2). The boreholes were monitored in the field by Quaternary Scientific, and the resultant core samples retained for laboratory description. The borehole locations were provided by RPS (Table 1).

Lithostratigraphic descriptions

The lithostratigraphy of the retained core samples was described in the laboratory using standard procedures for recording unconsolidated sediment and organic sediments, noting the physical properties (colour), composition (gravel, sand, clay, silt and organic matter) and inclusions (e.g. artefacts) (Tröels-Smith, 1955). The procedure involved: (1) cleaning the sample using a scalpel; (2) recording the physical properties, most notably colour using a Munsell Soil Colour Chart; (3) recording the composition; gravel (*Grana glareosa*; Gg), fine sand (*Grana arenosa*; Ga), silt (*Argilla granosa*; Ag) and clay (*Argilla steatoides*); (4) recording the degree of peat humification and (5) recording the unit boundaries e.g. sharp or diffuse. The results are displayed in Figures 3 (west-east transect) and 4 (north-south transect) and in Tables 2 to 4.

Deposit modelling

The deposit model was based on a review of over 30 borehole records, incorporating the three new geoarchaeological boreholes, and historical records from within or around the site (Figure 2; Table 1). Sedimentary units from the boreholes were classified into three groupings: (1) Gravel, (2) Alluvium and (3) Made Ground. The classified data for groups 1-3 were then input into a database with the RockWorks 16 geological utilities software. Models of surface height (using a nearest neighbour routine) were generated for the Gravel and Alluvium (Figures 5 and 6). Thickness of the Alluvium (Figure 7) and Made Ground (Figure 8) was also modelled (also using a nearest neighbour routine). Because the boreholes are not uniformly distributed over the area of investigation, the reliability of the models generated using RockWorks is variable. In general, reliability improves from outlying areas where the models are largely supported by scattered archival records towards the core area of commissioned boreholes. Because of the 'smoothing' effect of the modelling procedure, the modelled levels of stratigraphic contacts may differ slightly from the levels recorded in borehole logs and section drawings.

As a consequence of this the modelling procedure has been manually adjusted so that only those areas for which sufficient stratigraphic data is present will be modelled. In order to achieve this, a maximum distance cut-off filter equivalent to a 30m radius around each record is applied to all deposit models. In addition, it is important to recognise that multiple sets of boreholes are represented, put down at different times and recorded using different descriptive terms and subject to differing technical constraints in terms of recorded detail including the exact levels of the stratigraphic boundaries. Of the records used in the deposit model, the cores from the boreholes monitored and recorded by Quaternary Scientific (BH 203, 204 & 205) represent the most detailed record of the sediment sequences.

Table 1: Borehole attributes for those records used in the deposit model, Parcel A, Creekside Village, Greenwich Creekside East, Royal Borough of Greenwich

Borehole number	Easting	Northing	Height (m OD)	Borehole depth (m)	Top of Alluvium (m bgl)	Top of Gravel (m bgl)	Notes
<i>Geoarchaeological borehole</i>							
RPS-BH203	537786.571	177589.184	5.07	6	3	5.86	
RPS-BH204	537780.478	177637.225	4.38	6.5	3	6.48	
RPS-BH205	537772.789	177664.340	4.31	5.5	3.22	5.42	
<i>Geotechnical boreholes</i>							
RPS-BH101	537778	177656	4.49	18	2.7	6.1	Pockets of peat between 4.2 and 6.1m bgl
RPS-BH102	537802	177652	5.11	10	2.1	6.9	Pockets of peat between 4.2 and 6.9m bgl
RPS-BH103	537770	177625	4.65	18	2.7	7	Peaty between 6 and 7m bgl
RPS-BH201	537821	177663	5.65	10	4.2	6.9	
RPS-BH202	537806	177631	5.08	9	3.4	6.4	Occasional peat pockets
TQ37NE936	537766	177640	4.05	13	1	6.4	Pockets of peat
TQ37NE3851	537810	177660	5.50	26.5	3.2	8.3	Pockets of peat between 3.6 and 8.3m bgl
TQ37NE937	537795	177629	5.03	7.31	1	6.4	Pockets of peat
TQ37NE935	537754	177619	4.27	7.92	1.3	6.4	Pockets of peat
TQ37NE3852	537790	177600	5.00	21.2	1.6	6.6	Pockets of peat between 5.8 and 6.6m bgl
TQ37NE3853	537770	177580	4.70	15	1.9	7.1	
<i>Geotechnical window samples</i>							
RPS-BH6	537822	177673	5.61	5	2.7		
RPS-WS1	537783	177601	4.92	5	2.1		
RPS-WS2	537745	177640	4.20	5	2		Peat below 4.7m bgl
RPS-WS3	537761	177649	4.06	5	1.5		
RPS-WS4	537765	177663	4.07	5	2.6		
RPS-WS5	537791	177668	5.13	5	1.7		
RPS-WS6	537779	177645	4.64	5	2.5		
RPS-WS8	537794	177657	4.88	5	1.7		Peat between 4.5 and 4.6m bgl
RPS-WS9	537811	177676	5.60	5	3		
RPS-WS10	537760	177621	4.70	5	2.9		Pockets of peat below 3.2m bgl
RPS-WS11	537750	177643	4.05	4	2		
RPS-WS201	537797	177673	5.53	5	2.5		

RPS-WS202	537811	177673	5.57	5	2.5		
RPS-WS204	537810	177663	5.54	5	3		
RPS-WS205B	537815	177647	5.45	5	3.5		
RPS-WS207	537802	177622	5.50	5	3.5		
RPS-WS208	537796	177611	5.50	5	3.5		

RESULTS, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE LITHOSTRATIGRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS AND DEPOSIT MODELLING

The geoarchaeological investigations (Tables 2 to 5) have permitted a programme of deposit modelling of the surface elevation and thickness of each major stratigraphic unit (Figures 3 to 8). The basal unit at the site is a horizon of sand and gravel, probably equivalent to the Shepperton Gravel that underlies the Holocene alluvium of the Thames (Gibbard, 1985), deposited during the Late Devensian (15,000 to 10,000 years before present) within a high energy braided river environment. The surface of the Gravel varies between -2.80 (TQ37NE3851) and -0.80 (RPS-BH203), with an apparent depression (potentially indicative of a former channel) orientated approximately south-west to north-east across the site (Figures 3 to 5).

The Gravel is overlain in the majority of boreholes across the site by a horizon of silty clay Alluvium, in places with detrital plant material, representing Holocene floodplain sedimentation in a low energy fluvial or estuarine environment. In several of the historic geotechnical borehole and window samples, thin pockets of Peat were recorded, suggestive of brief transitions towards more stable, semi-terrestrial conditions. They were not however, recorded in the three most recent geoarchaeological boreholes. Traces of organic material and detrital plant remains were recorded intermittently through these sequences. In addition, a high concentration of wood remains were recorded at the base of the alluvium in BH204, and are thought likely to be indicative of *in situ* growth. The reason for the disparity between the historic geotechnical and geoarchaeological records is unclear. However, the historic records containing the pockets of peat appear to be well distributed across the site, suggesting that differences in the descriptive methods is the most likely cause. The surface (Figure 6) and thickness (Figure 7) of the Alluvium generally reflects the topography of the Shepperton Gravel varying between 3 and 5m thick.

The sequence across the site is capped by variable thicknesses of Made Ground, averaging around 3m (Figures 2, 3 & 8).

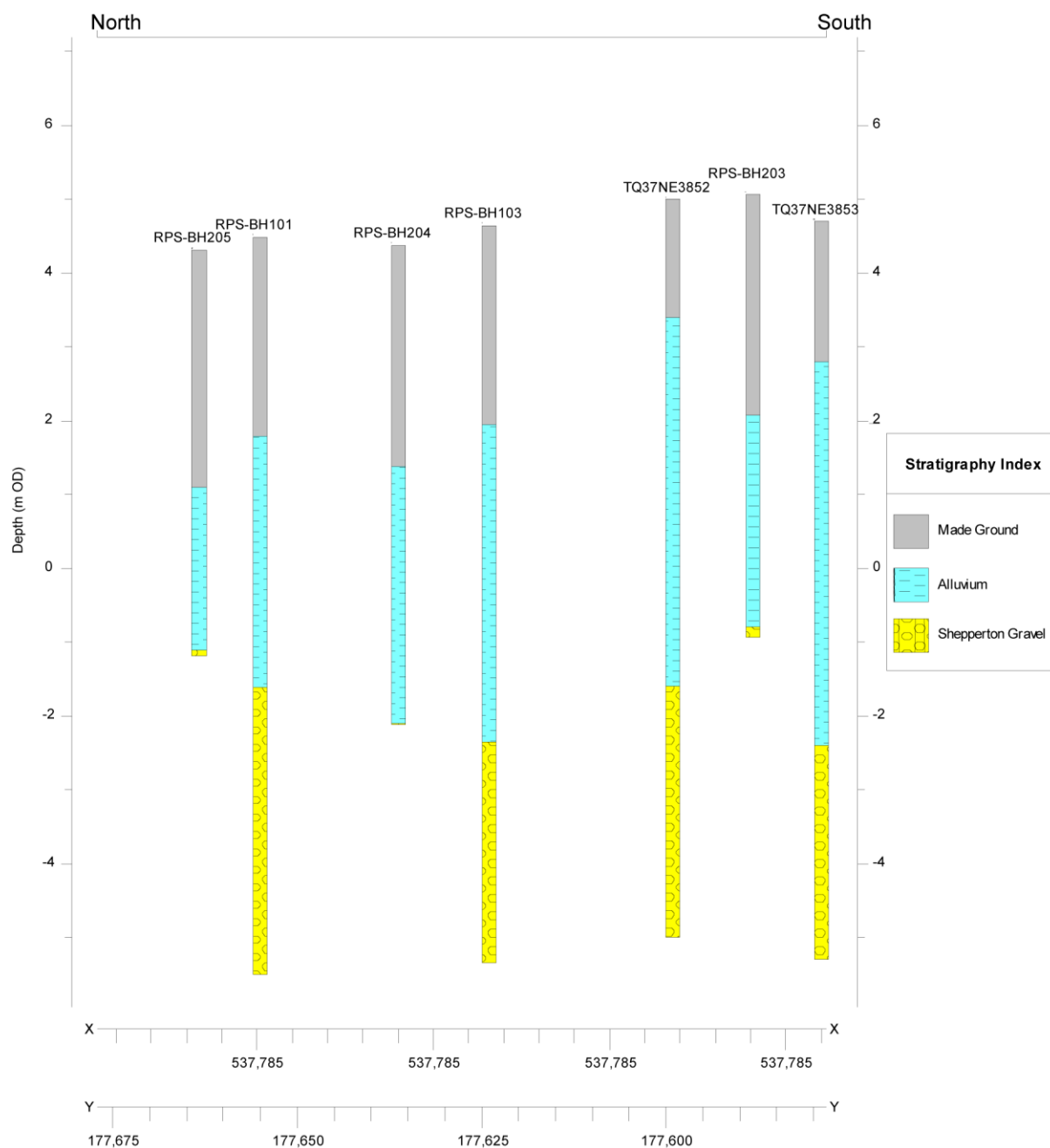


Figure 3: North-South transect of selected boreholes across the site at Parcel A, Creekside Village, Greenwich Creekside East, Royal Borough of Greenwich

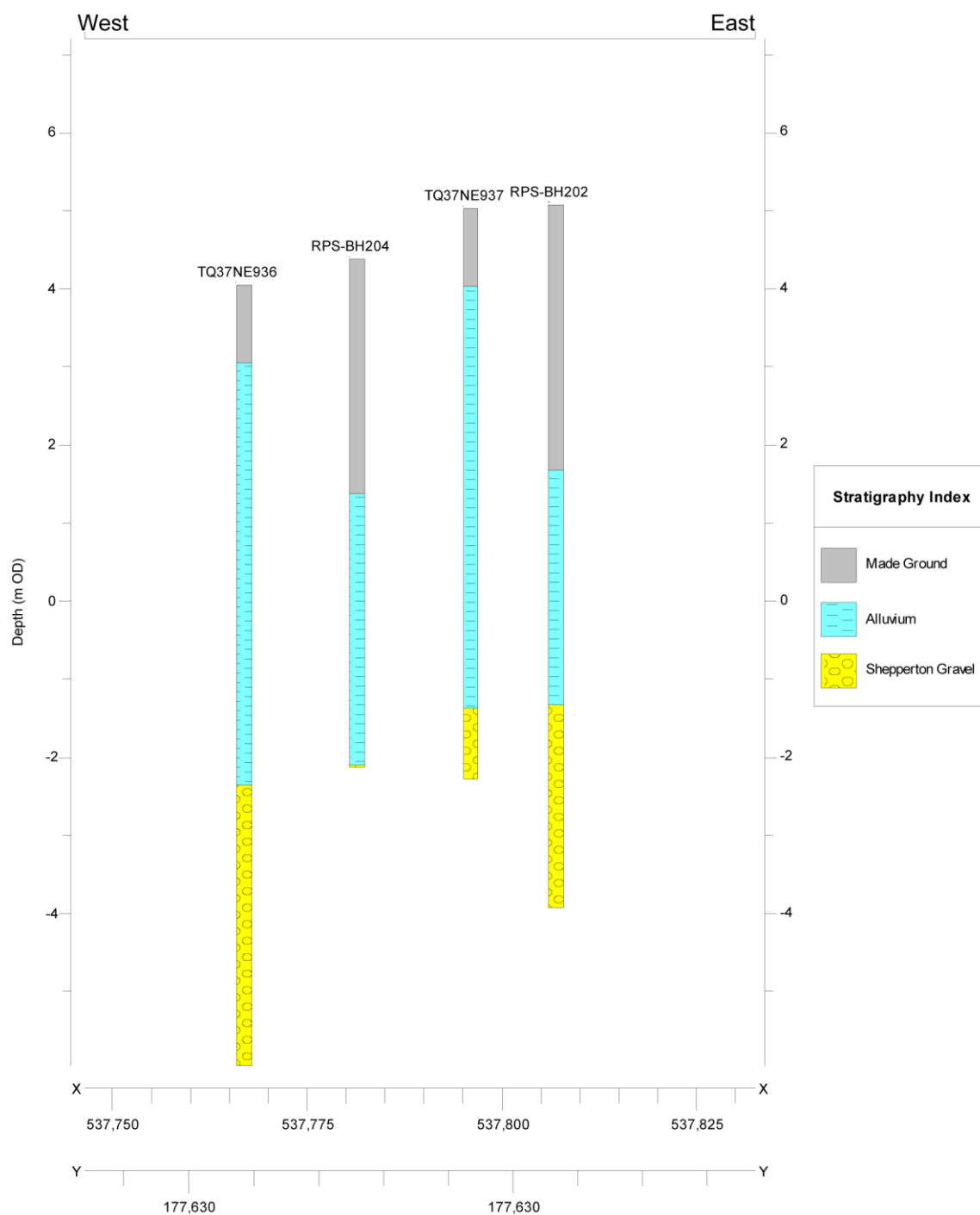


Figure 4: West-East transect of selected boreholes across the site at Parcel A, Creekside Village, Greenwich Creekside East, Royal Borough of Greenwich

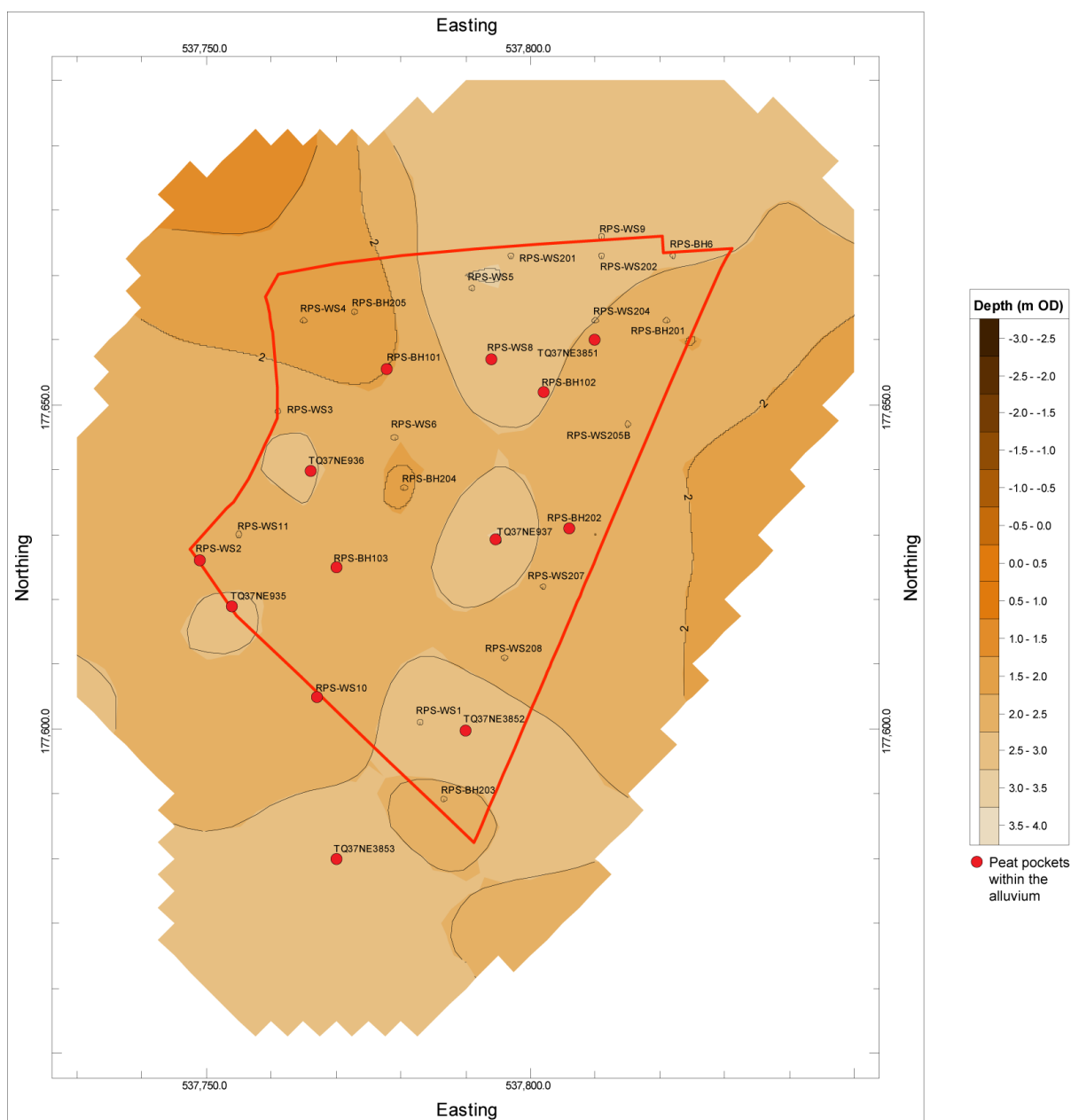


Figure 6: Top of Alluvium / Base of Made Ground (m OD) (site outline in red)

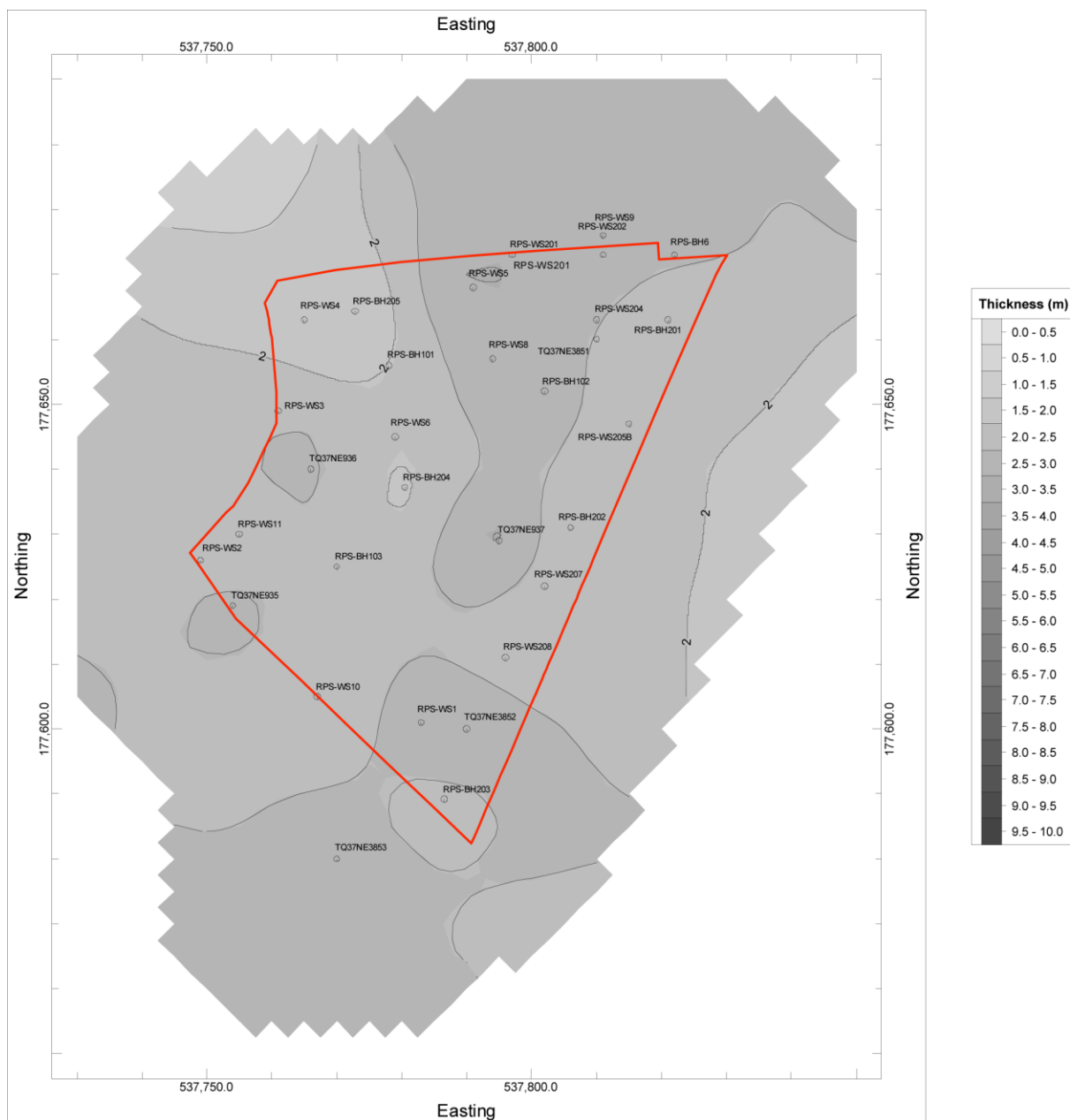


Figure 7: Thickness of Alluvium (m) (site outline in red)

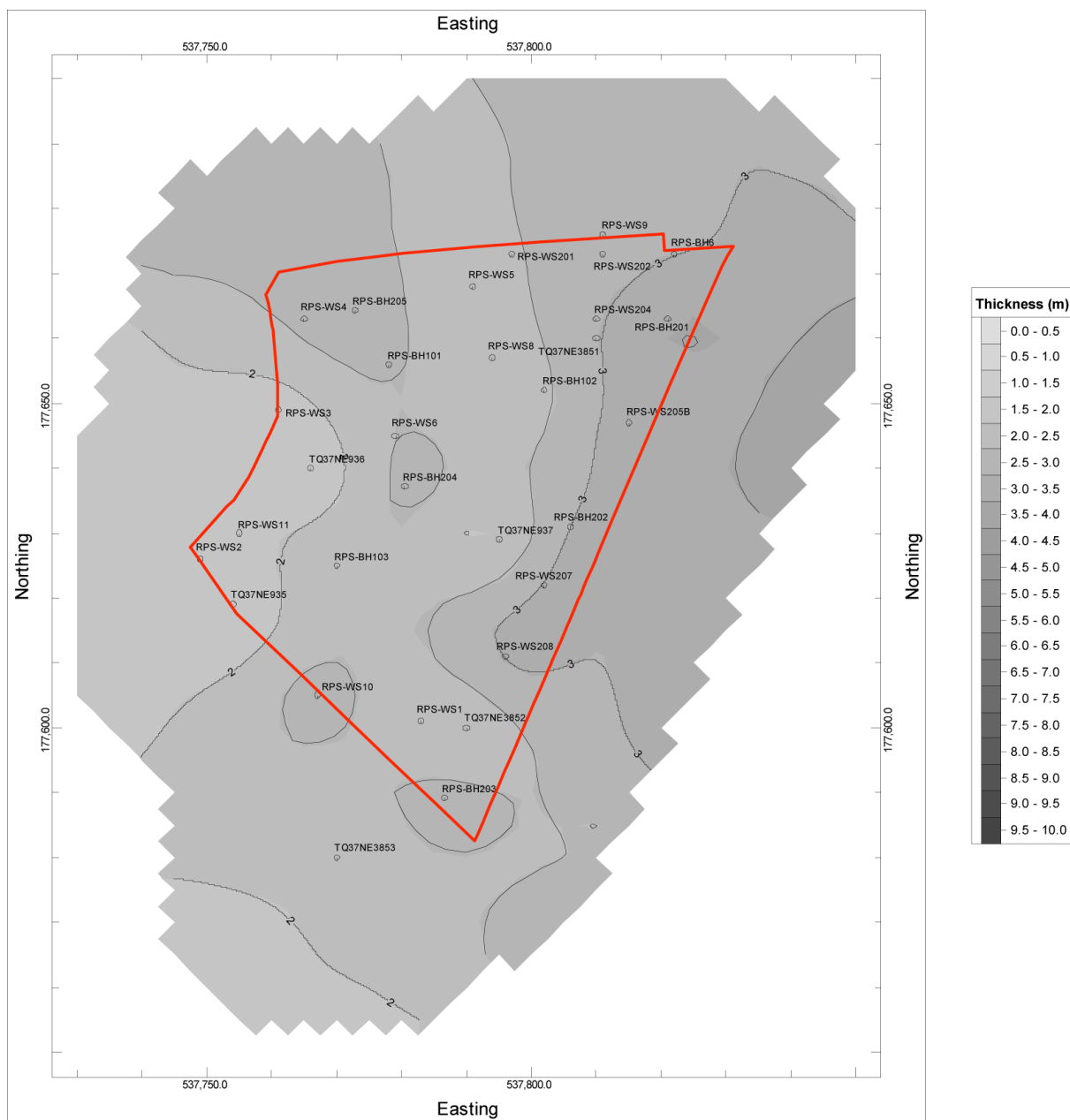


Figure 8: Thickness of Made Ground (m) (site outline in red)

Table 2: Lithostratigraphic description of borehole BH203, Parcel A, Creekside Village, Greenwich Creekside East, Royal Borough of Greenwich

Depth (m OD)	Depth (m bgs)	Description
5.07 to 3.07	0 to 3.00	Made Ground
3.07 to 1.57	3.00 to 3.50	10YR 5/1; As4, Ag+, Dl+, Dh+; Grey clay with traces of silt, detrital wood and plant remains; diffuse contact into:
1.57 to 1.32	3.50 to 3.75	10YR 5/1; As4, Dh+; Grey clay with detrital plant remains; diffuse contact into:
1.32 to 1.07	3.75 to 4.00	10YR 4/2; As3, Ag1, Sh+, Dh+, Dl+; Dark greyish brown silty clay with traces of organic-remains, detrital wood and plant remains; diffuse contact into:
1.07 to -0.70	4.00 to 5.77	10YR 5/1; As4, Ag+; Grey clay with traces of silt; diffuse contact into:
-0.70 to -0.79	5.77 to 5.86	10YR 4/2; As2, Ag1, Ga1, Dl+; Dark greyish brown silty sandy clay with detrital wood remains; sharp contact into:
-0.79 to -0.93	5.86 to 6.00	10YR 6/6; Ga2, Gg2; Dark yellowish orange sandy gravel.

Table 3: Lithostratigraphic description of borehole BH204, Parcel A, Creekside Village, Greenwich Creekside East, Royal Borough of Greenwich

Depth (m OD)	Depth (m bgs)	Description
4.38 to 1.38	0 to 3.00	Made Ground
1.38 to 0.88	2.50 to 3.50	Gley 2 6/1; As4, Dh/Dl+; Greenish grey clay with traces of detrital plant remains; diffuse contact into:
0.88 to 0.54	3.50 to 3.84	Gley 2 6/1; As3, Ag1, Dl+, Dh+; Greenish grey silty clay with detrital wood and plant remains; diffuse contact into:
0.54 to 0.38	3.84 to 4.00	10YR 5/1; As4, Dl+, Dh+; Grey clay with detrital wood and plant remains; unknown contact into:
0.38 to 0.28	4.00 to 4.10	10YR 4/2; As2, Sh1, Ag1, Tl/Dl+, Dl/Dh+; Dark greyish brown organic-rich silty clay with traces of wood and plant remains; sharp contact into:
0.28 to 0.09	4.10 to 4.29	10YR 5/1; As4, Sh+, Dl+; Grey clay with traces of organic remains and detrital wood; diffuse contact into:
0.09 to -0.12	4.29 to 4.50	10YR 5/2 to 10YR 4/1; As2, Ag1, Sh1, Tl/Dl+; Greyish brown to dark grey organic-rich silty clay with traces of wood; diffuse contact into:
-0.12 to -0.62	4.50 to 5.00	10YR 5/1; As4, Ag+, Dh/Dl+; Grey clay with traces of silt and detrital plant remains. Occasional <5mm thick horizontal bands of 10YR 4/2; As2, Ag2, Sh+, Dh/Dl+; dark greyish brown silty clay with traces of organic remains and detrital plant remains; diffuse contact into:
-0.62 to -1.71	5.00 to 6.09	10YR 5/1 to Gley 2 6/1; As3, Ag1; Grey to greenish grey silty clay and detrital plant remains. Occasional <5mm thick horizontal bands of 10YR 4/2; As2, Ag2, Sh+, Dh/Dl+; dark greyish brown silty clay with traces of organic remains and detrital plant remains. A large piece of detrital wood recorded is recorded between

		5.40 and 5.45m.
-1.71 to -1.83	6.09 to 6.21	10YR 5/1 to 10YR 4/1; As3, Ag1, Ga+, Sh+, DI+; Grey to dark grey silty clay with sand, organic and detrital wood inclusions; sharp contact into:
-1.83 to -1.80	6.21 to 6.24	10YR 4/1; As1, Ag1, Ga1, Gg1; Dark grey clayey, silty, sandy gravel; sharp contact into:
-1.80 to -1.94	6.24 to 6.32	10YR 5/1 to 10YR 4/1; As3, Ag1, Ga+, Sh+, DI+; Grey to dark grey silty clay with sand, organic and detrital wood inclusions; sharp contact into:
-1.94 to -2.10	6.32 to 6.48	10YR 4/1; Ag2, As1, Ga1, Sh+, Th+, TI+; Dark grey sandy, clayey silt with traces of organic remains, wood and herbs; sharp contact into:
-2.10 to -2.12	6.48 to 6.50	10YR 4/1; Ga2, Gg2; Dark grey sandy gravel.

Table 4: Lithostratigraphic description of borehole BH205, Parcel A, Creekside Village, Greenwich Creekside East, Royal Borough of Greenwich

Depth (m OD)	Depth (m bgs)	Description
4.31 to 2.91	0 to 1.40	Made Ground
2.91 to 1.31	1.40 to 3.00	10YR 4/1; Ag1, As1, Ga1, Gg1; Dark grey clayey, silty sandy, gravel with brick/tile fragments; unknown contact into:
1.31 to 1.09	3.00 to 3.22	Concrete
1.09 to 0.16	3.22 to 4.15	10YR 5/1 to Gley 2 6/1; As3, Ag1, Gg+; Grey to greenish grey silty clay with gravel inclusions; diffuse contact into
0.16 to -0.19	4.15 to 4.50	10YR 5/2; As3, Ag1, Sh+, DI/Dh; Greyish brown silty clay with traces of organic material and detrital plant remains.
-0.19 to -0.35	4.50 to 4.66	VOID
-0.35 to -0.53	4.66 to 4.84	10YR 5/2; As3, Ag1, Sh+, DI/Dh; Disturbed greyish brown silty clay with traces of organic material and detrital plant remains.
-0.53 to -0.64	4.84 to 4.95	10YR 4/1; As2, Ag1, Ga1, DI +; Dark grey silty sandy clay with detrital wood remains
-0.64 to -1.02	4.95 to 5.33	VOID
-1.02 to -1.11	5.33 to 5.42	10YR 4/1; As2, Ag1, DI1, Gg+; Dark grey silty clay with detrital wood and traces of gravel; sharp contact into:
-1.11 to -1.19	5.42 to 5.50	10YR 4/1; Ga3, Gg1; Dark grey gravelly sand.

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The aims of the geoarchaeological investigations at the Greenwich Creekside East site were: (1) to clarify the nature of the sub-surface stratigraphy across the site, (2) to clarify the nature, depth, extent and date of any alluvium and peat deposits, and (3) to evaluate the potential for reconstructing the environmental history of the site and its environs (aims 3 to 5 of the project). In order to achieve these aims, a programme of deposit modelling of the surface elevation and thickness of the major stratigraphic units at the site was carried out, incorporating previous geotechnical borehole descriptions and records from three new geoarchaeological boreholes.

The results of the geoarchaeological investigations have demonstrated a Shepperton Gravel surface that varies between -2.80 and -0.80, with an apparent depression (potentially indicative of a former channel) orientated approximately south-west to north-east across the site. This is overlain by 3-5m of silty clay Alluvium, in places with detrital plant material, representing Holocene floodplain sedimentation in a low energy fluvial or estuarine environment. The pockets of peat recorded in several of the historic geotechnical records were not recorded in the new geoarchaeological boreholes. Differences in descriptive methods are considered the most likely explanation for this as the new boreholes were located in/around the same areas as the geotechnical records containing these pockets. However, RPS-BH204 did contain a high concentration of wood remains at the base of the alluvium and is thought likely to be indicative of *in situ* growth. The Alluvium was capped by a Made Ground averaging around 3m in thickness.

At and around the Faircharm Creative Quarter site ca. 400m to the south, geoarchaeological investigation revealed a similar sequence to that recorded at Greenwich Creekside East. In this case, the Shepperton Gravel was higher, recorded between 0.90 to -1.40m OD, and the overlying Alluvium was fine-grained and inorganic (0 to 1.9m thick), containing no Peat (Young, 2014).

At the Old Seagers Distillery site (Batchelor *et al.*, 2009; Figure 1), ca. 400m to the south and upstream of the Ravensbourne, Peat (directly overlying Gravel) was recorded between 0.44 and 1.80m OD. Radiocarbon dating indicated that accumulation of this horizon began at ca. 7200-6440 cal BP (late Mesolithic), and continued until 5580-5320 cal BP (Neolithic). The period of peat formation here was followed by a hiatus in the stratigraphic record at ca. 1.1m OD, between 5580-5320 and 1940-1810 cal BP, most likely as a result of erosion or a

lack of sedimentary accretion at the site. Peat accumulation began again by 1940-1810 cal BP (Roman) and continued until at least 1020-960 cal BP (Medieval). These results closely correlated with those at the nearby DLR Lewisham Extension site (Sidell et al., 1999; Figure 1). Here, alluvial silt/clays were recorded at the base of the sequence (0.02m OD), and were subsequently overlain by peat from 7430-7030 cal BP (Late Mesolithic) that accumulated to 0.55m OD.

In the absence of distinct, definitively *in situ* organic horizons, the sequences are unlikely to contain evidence of any artefact or ecofact evidence for prehistoric or historic human activity, (aim 3 of the geoarchaeological investigation as set out in the WSI for the site; Batchelor, 2015). However, radiocarbon dating of the wood from the base of RPS-BH204 would provide a date for the onset of alluviation on the site, thus contributing to aim 4 of the geoarchaeological investigations. The results should form an addendum to this report, and be reported within the fieldwork roundup of the London Archaeologist (achieving aim 5 of the geoarchaeological investigations).

ADDENDUM

In October 2015, the recommendation to radiocarbon date the waterlogged wood from the base of the RPS-BH204 sequence (made within the geoarchaeological fieldwork and deposit modelling exercise), was instigated. Closer examination of the waterlogged wood identified it as large pieces of bark which are unsuitable for radiocarbon dating. Instead, large terrestrial plant remains (sedges/reeds) were extracted in the laboratory and cleaned with distilled water (-2.05 and -2.10m OD). The sample was submitted for AMS radiocarbon dating to the BETA Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Facility, Miami, Florida. The results have been calibrated using OxCal v4.2 (Bronk Ramsey, 2001 and 2007) and the IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer *et al.*, 2013). The results are displayed in Table 5 and Figure 9.

The results of the radiocarbon dating demonstrate that the accumulation of the alluvium at Greenwich Creekside commenced around 3110-2930 cal BP, during the late Bronze Age. When compared with the results from Old Seager Distillery and the DLR Lewisham Extension sites, it would appear that the accumulation of alluvium and peat occurred at different times within the Ravensbourne tributary. Furthermore, it would appear that there is little relationship between the date of initiation and depth (as there tends to be in other parts of the Lower Thames Valley):

Greenwich Creekside:	-2.10m OD; late Bronze Age
Old Seager Distillery:	0.44m OD; late Mesolithic 1.1m OD; Roman
DLR Lewisham Extension:	0.02m OD; late Mesolithic

The reason for this pattern is unclear however; it is likely that the gradient of the River Ravensbourne and distance from the River Thames are important factors. Furthermore, minor tributaries tend to have complex depositional histories as the channel(s) migrate across the floodplain over time. The analysis of further sequences will provide greater insight into the evolution of the Ravensbourne River.

The results of the radiocarbon dating have therefore successfully contributed to aim 4 of the geoarchaeological investigations. The results of the geoarchaeological field investigations, deposit modelling and radiocarbon dating will be reported in the fieldwork roundup of the London Archaeologist, fulfilling aim 5 of the geoarchaeological investigations.

Table 5: Results of the borehole RPS-BH204 radiocarbon dating, Parcel A, Creekside Village, Greenwich Creekside East, Royal Borough of Greenwich

Laboratory code / Method	Material and location	Depth (m OD)	Uncalibrated radiocarbon years before present (yr BP)	Calibrated age BC/AD (BP) (2-sigma, 95.4% probability)	δ13C (‰)
BETA-423499	Terrestrial plant macrofossils; base of Alluvium	-2.05 to -2.10	2880 ± 30	1160-980 cal BC (3110-2930 cal BP)	-27.6

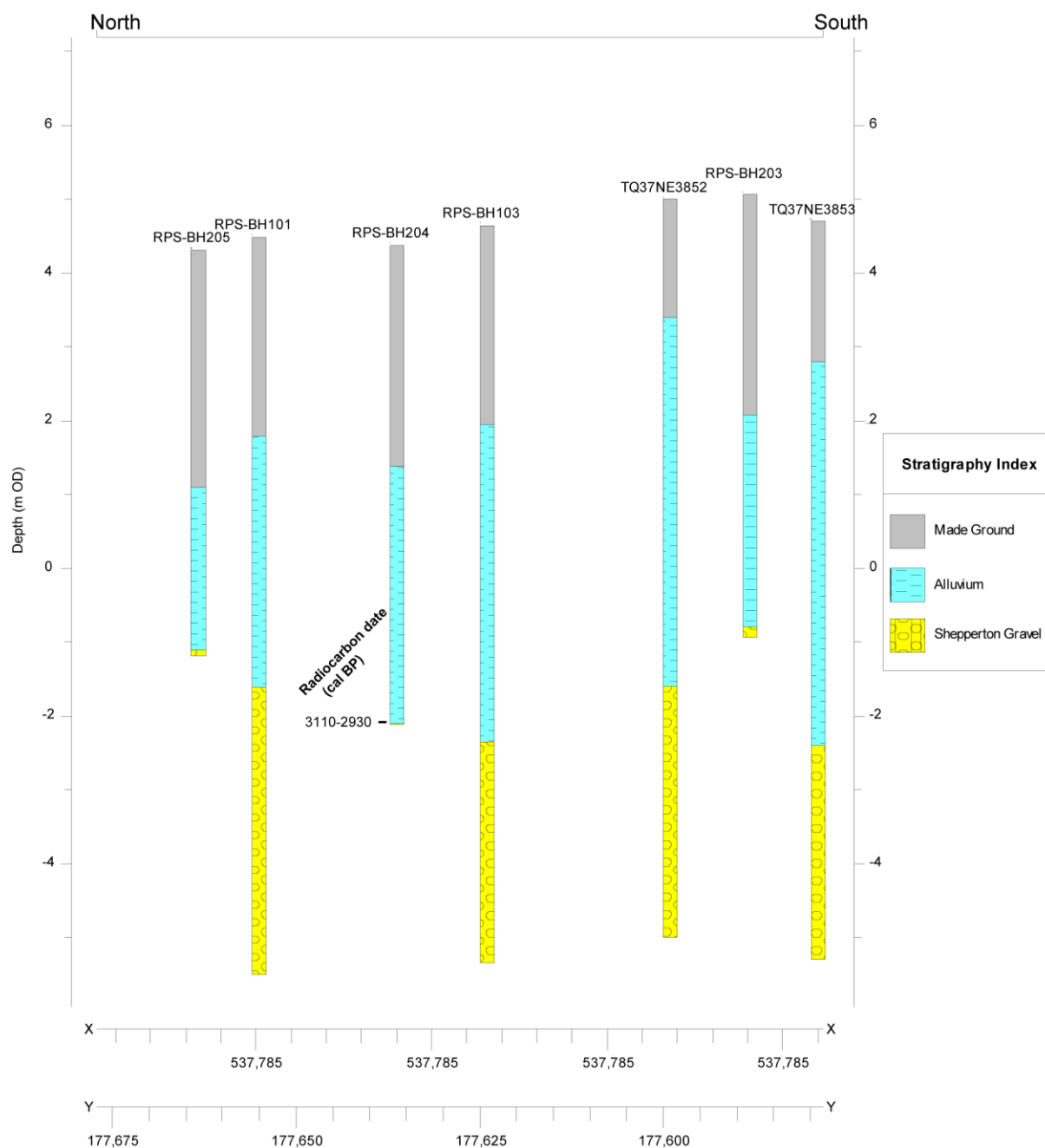


Figure 9: North-South transect of selected boreholes across the site, including the radiocarbon date from RPS-BH204, Parcel A, Creekside Village, Greenwich Creekside East, Royal Borough of Greenwich

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APPENDIX 1: OASIS

OASIS ID: quaterna1-222702

Project details

Project name	PARCEL A, CREEKSIDE VILLAGE, GREENWICH CREEKSIDE EAST, ROYAL BOROUGH OF GREENWICH
Short description of the project	Three geoarchaeological boreholes were put down across the site. When combined with historic geotechnical records into a deposit model, a sequence of Shepperton Gravel, Alluvium and Made Ground were recorded. The topography of the Shepperton Gravel indicated the presence of a SW-NE aligned depression (possible palaeochannel). The alluvium was largely inorganic, contradicting the geotechnical records which indicated the presence of peat 'pockets'. However, a large amount of wood was recorded at the base of the alluvium towards the centre of the site (within the depression), suggestive of in situ growth. Radiocarbon dating of this wood was recommended to provide a date for the onset of alluviation.
Project dates	Start: 11-08-2015 End: 07-09-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	RAS15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Environmental assessment
Monument type	ALLUVIUM Uncertain
Significant Finds	WOOD Uncertain
Survey techniques	Landscape

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON GREENWICH GREENWICH PARCEL A, CREEKSIDE VILLAGE, GREENWICH CREEKSIDE EAST, ROYAL BOROUGH OF GREENWICH
Postcode	SE8 3DA
Study area	3750 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 37780 77630 51.480318722708 -0.01563571758 51 28 49 N 000 00 56 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	RPS (Planning & Development) and Quaternary Scientific (QUEST)
Project originator	brief Consultant
Project originator	design Dr C.R. Batchelor (QUEST) and Simon Blatherwick (RPS)
Project director/manager	C.R. Batchelor

Project supervisor C.R. Batchelor

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Digital Archive No
Exists?

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Media "Report"
available

Entered by C.R. Batchelor (c.r.batchelor@reading.ac.uk)

Entered on 7 September 2015