

United Dairies Depot Site, 2 Baring Road, Lee London Borough of Lewisham: An Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment

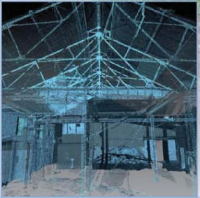
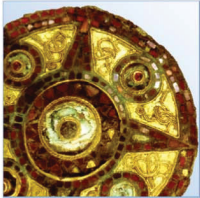
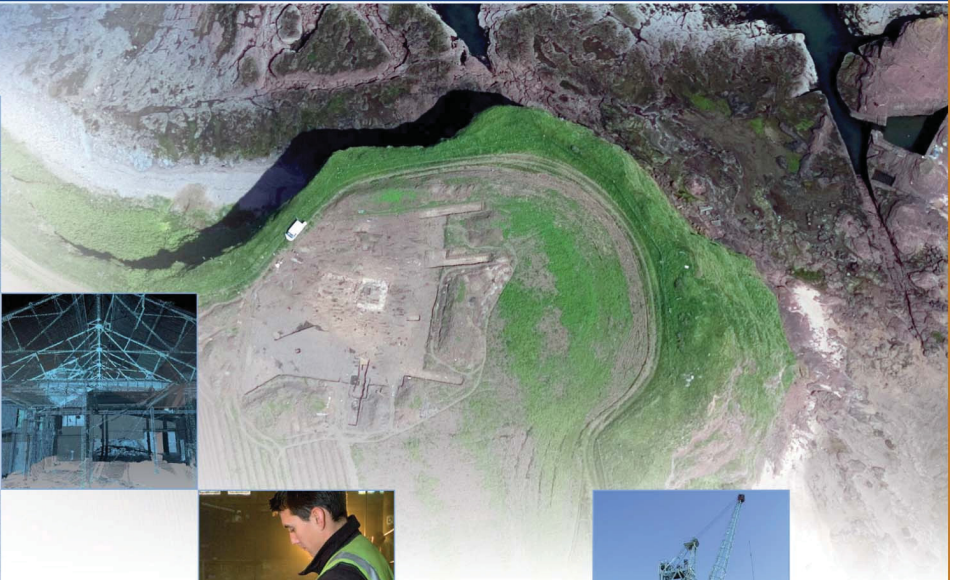
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United Dairies Depot Site, 2 Baring Road, Lee, London Borough of Lewisham: An Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment

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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological excavation followed a five-trench evaluation on the site in January 2012. The site was most recently occupied by a dairy, which evolved from Burnt Ash Farm, possibly established in the 18th century. The dairy buildings that once occupied the site were demolished in 2001.

The excavation identified a small area of surviving medieval archaeology, outside of modern truncations; much of the site had been truncated during the construction and subsequent demolition of the dairy buildings and associated yard. However, towards the north of the site, an area of untruncated land survived and contained a series of pits, postholes and ditches indicating that people were living and probably working on the site in the 12th century. The majority of the finds are sherds of pottery from serving and cooking vessels that were manufactured in Surrey. This indicates that trade routes may be focussed to the southwest rather than the City of London

A pond was revealed during the works that was finally filled in the early 20th century. This has been sampled to determine its age, character, and to reveal environmental evidence immediately relevant to the site.

This is the first time that remains of 12th century date have been found in Lee and their presence on Burnt Ash Hill, which was thought to be mainly undeveloped until the 18th century, indicates that medieval Lee was more widespread than recorded. This fact alone merits publication for researchers in local and medieval history. It is anticipated that a short article of some four pages will be submitted to 'The London Archaeologist'

At the completion of the project, the archive will be prepared for deposition with the LAARC. A summary report will be submitted to the local Fieldwork Round-up and electronic copies of the report made available via the Archaeological Data Service and OASIS.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document presents an assessment of the results of a programme of archaeological excavation at land formerly occupied by United Dairies at 2 Baring Road, Lee, in the London Borough of Lewisham (Figure 1). The development proposal will provide four blocks of housing, with green space and parking facilities. The archaeological works initially comprised the excavation of five trenches, followed by an area some 20m square which was subject to fuller excavation.
- 1.2 The application site occupies a parcel of land on the southwestern corner of the junction of Baring Road with St Mildred's Road (part of the A205). The site occupies c. 0.47ha, and is bound to the south by properties on Linchmore Road and to the west by the gardens of properties on St Mildred's Road and Linchmore Road. Historically, the area was known as Burnt Ash Hill.

2. DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL AND PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Lewisham. Archaeological advice to the borough is provided by Mark Stevenson of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 2.2 The site is not located within an area defined as a Scheduled Ancient Monument, and does not fall within an area of Archaeological Importance as defined on the Unitary Development Plan for the London Borough of Lewisham (Lewisham Council 2004). There are no Listed Buildings within the site boundary and the site neither contains nor lies within the area of any defined World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Areas of Historic Woodland.
- 2.3 The proposed development (Planning Application Ref No: DC/11/76836/X) consists of the erection of four residential blocks, 2-4 storeys in height with amenity space, associated landscaping, highway works, boundary treatment, bin/recycling stores, parking spaces and vehicular access from Baring Road.
- 2.4 Evaluation trenching was required as a condition on the granting of the Planning Application for the site. Condition 17 reads:

No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme for investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme pursuant to this condition. The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified investigating body acceptable to the Local Planning Authority.
- 2.5 The next stage in the archaeological process was the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation, detailing the methodology that would be used for the archaeological evaluation and including some background history of the site (AOC 2012a). A report on the evaluation was produced, which informed the planning process of the extent and character of the archaeological resource (2012b).
- 2.6 Due to the presence of archaeological remains, an area 20m by 20m in plan was stripped to the extant archaeological horizon, in accordance with a methodology laid out in a second Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2012c). This mitigation allows for development to proceed.
- 2.7 All documents were approved by Mark Stevenson of GLAAS, and were designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:

- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2010).
- Institute of Archaeologists – Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IfA 2009)
- English Heritage - Archaeological Guidance Papers 3-4 London Region (EH 1998a-b)
- DoCLG – Planning Policy Statement (PPS5): Planning for the Historic Environment (DoCLG 2010)
- DoCLG – National Planning policy Framework (2012)

3. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey mapping (BGS 1979) of this area indicates that the solid geology underlying the site and surrounding area is the London Clay formation. This is an Eocene marine deposit, laid down c. 55 million years ago. There is superficial, drift geology overlying the London Clay recorded immediately west of the site, in the location of St Mildred's Church; here head deposits of sand and clay with variable gravel content have been recorded.
- 3.2 The site is located approximately 5.2km from the current southern bank of the River Thames, and around 2km east of the confluence of the Ravensbourne and Quaggy Rivers. It lies generally flat, at around 34mOD.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Prehistoric (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 4.1.1 The site is not located close to any finds of Palaeolithic date, the nearest being 4.5km to the northeast. Two artefacts from the Mesolithic period have been collected nearer to the site: a scraper from Handen Road, near to Lee station, just 1km to the north and a second tool from Thornwood Road, 1.5km to the northeast. The nearest Neolithic findspot is almost 4km distant, at Sydenham.
- 4.1.2 Three large axes of Bronze Age date were found in the Ravensbourne valley, but their exact location is unknown (Museum of London 2000). No other evidence for this period has been found close to the site. The Iron Age is not represented at all in the archaeological record within 2km of the site.

4.2 Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 4.2.1 Southwark is the main centre of Roman activity south of the River Thames, and the only recorded Roman activity in the Borough of Lewisham is a Roman Road passing to the west of the Ravensbourne, 3km distant.

4.3 Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 4.3.1 There are no archaeological records listed for Lewisham, but it seems likely that some settlement at Lee had already been established, since it is listed on the Domesday survey.

4.4 Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1536)

- 4.4.1 The Manor of Lee was historically part of the Blackheath Hundred and derives its name from the Old English '*Leah*' meaning 'the clearing in the wood'. Lee was a separate parish, much smaller than its neighbour Lewisham. In 1086, it had about 70 inhabitants. The Domesday Survey describes Lee as follows: '*Walter de Dowai holds Lee of the bishop (of Baieux). It was taxed at half a suling. The arable land is 4 carucates. In demesne there are 2 carucates, and 11 villeins, with 2 cottagers having 2 carucates. There are 2 servants and 5 acres of meadow. There is wood for the pannage of 10 hogs. In the time of K. Edward the Confessor, and when the bishop received it, it was worth 3*

pounds, now 100 shillings. Alunin held it of the king'.

- 4.4.2 By the time of King Edward I (1272-1307), Lee had become the residence of the Bankwell family, which is variously recorded as Bakwell, Bacwell, and Banquelle. This probably derived from a place in the parish, formerly written 'Bankwells', but now called Bankers (Hasted 1797). It is later recorded that the Bankwells had no heir by the 16th century, and the land reverted to the crown (Philpot 1777). Activities carried out with the Forest around Lee could have included pannage, pasture, felling, coppicing, or charcoal-burning.
- 4.4.3 The village probably lay along the line of Lee High Road, with a side road (Brandram Road) leading to the church. Lee Green was a separate hamlet. South of Lee Green was agricultural land and woodland. As well as farms, there were plant nurseries in Lee, and watercress was grown along the banks of the River Quaggy (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983).
- 4.4.4 Burnt Ash derives its name from the coppicing of the woods for the manufacture of charcoal for sale in London. The wood was first mentioned in a list of Assize Rents in 1384 and more clearly defined in a description of Lee Farm, dated 1607, in which 'A wood called Crabland Spring - four acres' is mentioned as one item among about 80 acres of woodland and 110 acres of grazing and arable land. This was purchased by Henry Howard, the First Earl of Northampton (Lewisham Council 2011a).
- 4.4.5 This wood known as Crabland Spring covered the crest of Burnt Ash Hill. The word 'spring' in the name of the wood is indicative of coppice management, which would be consistent with charcoal manufacture (Lewisham Council 2011b).

4.5 Post-Medieval and Modern Periods (AD 1536 – Present)

- 4.5.1 By 1723 the woodland that covered the area of the site, and much of the land south of Lee, had disappeared, and become farmland. There is a record cited on Lewisham Council's website (Lewisham Council 2011) of the land being owned by one Thomas Butler, owner of Burnt Ash Farm. This is likely to be the same Thomas Butler, farmer, who has a chest tomb dating to 1733 still extant at Lee Old Churchyard (formerly the graveyard of St Margaret's Church). The monument reads '*Here lyeth the body of Thomas Butler of this parish who died the 23rd of September 1735 aged 59 years. Here also lieth the body of Mary Butler wife of the above mentioned who departed this life 24th of September 1739 aged 62 years*'.
- 4.5.2 The loss of the woodland is confirmed by Rocque's map of 1741-45, which shows the area as farmland, with two farms, one of which is Burnt Ash Farm. Burnt Ash Farm was located on the development site, and is depicted on all historic Ordnance Survey Maps from 1870 to 2009. It is recorded that, in 1823 (Hart 1882), Mr William Wiggins, a farmer, grubbed up the woods near where St Mildred's Church now stands, and burnt charcoal: this is to the west of the site. Census and directory records give additional information throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries about the inhabitants of the farm. These include John Seal and Sally Butcher. John was a dairyman who was born in Hever in 1791 and produced six children at the farm, later living at 25 Church St. Lee by the 1870s. There is also one William Winn recorded, who married Jane Best and had 13 children. He passed away on 25 Mar 1863 in Burnt Ash. Melville's Directory of Kent (Melville 1858) records another inhabitant at the farm, one Henry Owen, recorded as a gentleman he was probably the owner.
- 4.5.3 Lee and the area around the site appear to have remained of rural character until the 1830s. During the mid-nineteenth century, much of the land was dug up for earth to make bricks, and large luxury

houses began to be built. The area of the site and of Lee in general continued with little more than a rural settlement until the 1830s. During the next twenty years, large houses were built outside of the centre of Lee, and expansion continued after Lee station was opened in 1866, which meant that people who worked in central London could live in Lee and travel by train. During the later 19th century houses were, therefore built on what had been the farmland; most of the area was built up by 1914 with development along Burnt Ash Hill (Ideal Homes 2011).

- 4.5.4 The Manor of Lee is historically part of the Blackheath Hundred, and in 1899 it was merged with the parish of Lewisham to create the Metropolitan Borough of Lewisham. Modern Lee has a focus around the railway station 1km to the north of the site, located on Burnt Ash Hill, a major route north-south through the area. The old parish was centred around Lee High Road over 2km to the north.
- 4.5.5 Burnt Ash Farm closed in the 1920s and was later taken over by the Milk Marketing Board, a government agency established in 1933 to control milk production and distribution in the United Kingdom. The depot started in the 1950s (RPS 2010), and was initially operated by United Dairies. In 1963, United Dairies merged with Cow & Gate, forming Unigate. After 1989, Dairy Crest, the processing arm of the Milk Marketing Board acquired the site until it closed in September 2000.
- 4.5.6 The running of the depot has been researched by RPS (RPS 2000). This shows that the depot typically opened at 3am, and all milk floats were out on their rounds by 6:30, to return by 2pm. The depot ran up to 54 rounds, but by 2000, when the depot closed, only 25 rounds were being run. Bread deliveries took place daily at 1am, and delivery of eggs and potatoes took place three times per week at 10am. The depot served an area from Waterloo Bridge in the North West down to Forest Hill and Sydenham across to Bromley and up to Woolwich.
- 4.5.7 As well as the depot on the site, there was a shop, known as 2, Baring Road. The shop was let for 5 years to Burt & Travica for the sale of antiques, from 1995 to 1999. The warehouse on the site at the west of the site had a car park area, and was let for 1980 to 1995 to McCarthy's Ltd as a warehouse and ancillary office for a wholesale chemist. It was afterwards let to Burt & Travica.
- 4.5.8 The buildings across the site were demolished in 2001.

4.6 Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.6.1 A five trench archaeological evaluation was carried out in January 2012. This showed that most of the site had been disturbed during construction and demolition of United Dairies. Only one of the five trenches contained archaeological features. These were dated to the 12th-14th centuries through specialist finds assessment. The Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Lewisham advised that further mitigation work would be required, due to the scarcity of such finds in the general area.

5. STRATEGY

5.1 Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1.1 The general aims of the excavation were as follows:

- To excavate, and preserve by record, any archaeological remains that would be disturbed or destroyed during the course of the proposed development works.
- To produce a post-excavation assessment report outlining the results of the excavations and proposing any further recommendations for further analysis, publication and dissemination of the work to the public.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

5.1.2 The specific aims of the excavation were as follows:

- Determine the presence of any features which may pre-date the medieval activity on site identified during the evaluation.
- Determine the full extent of the medieval ditch and its later phases of re-cutting within the excavation area. Examine the spatial organisation of the ditch in relation to any other contemporary features present. Can the analysis of the medieval features and finds assemblage determine the type of activity taking place on site? How does this fit into our current understanding of the 12th to 13th century landscape of the South London region?
- Determine the presence of any later medieval or early post-medieval features within the excavation area? Do these features demonstrate any continuity of activity taking place?
- Identify and record any later post-medieval features within the area of the excavation. Can these features be associated with the Burnt Ash Farm complex? If so, can the function of the features be established to identify their role within the operation of the farm? Can the features be related to cartographic depictions of the site?
- To undertake a geoarchaeological borehole through the sediments of the central pond feature. Can the sediments within the pond provide an indication to how and when they were deposited and an indication of the changing local environment over time?

5.1.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

5.2 Methodology

5.2.1 Site procedures were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2012c). All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (see Section 2.8).

5.2.2 Prior to commencing the evaluation, a unique site code (UDY 12) for the project was agreed in consultation with the Museum of London (LAARC), this code was also used for the site records in the excavation.

5.2.3 The excavated area was based around and west of, Trench 1 of the evaluation, covering an area roughly 20m by 20m (Figure 2). The extent of the archaeology was encompassed in a rectangular area 15m by 10m, truncated on all sides.

5.2.4 The excavation was carried out over six days between 14th-22nd February 2012.

5.2.5 Levels for each context were established from a temporary benchmark provided on a survey from the client; this was confirmed with use of a GPS.

5.2.6 The site work was supervised by Les Capon under the overall management of Alan Ford. The site was monitored by Mark Stevenson of GLAAS on behalf of the London Borough of Lewisham.

6. RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

6.1 Natural Deposits

- 6.1.1 The natural deposit across the excavated area comprises strong yellowish brown silty clay which is virtually free of inclusions (602). It lay at 34.17m in the southeast of the area, dropping gently northwesterly to 33.61mOD. The natural horizon was cut by archaeological features, and was overlain directly by topsoil, with no subsoil interface. This indicates a degree of truncation of the natural horizon, and these truncations were identified around four edges of the surviving archaeological resource. The natural deposits underlying the features were notably more compact than the areas that were truncated deeper.
- 6.1.2 The earliest event on the site was a thin lens of mottled bluish orange silty sand [685] with occasional charcoal flecks. It was 0.03m deep and 1.5m across, and may be a remnant of subsoil, or the base of a heavily truncated feature. No dating evidence was present.

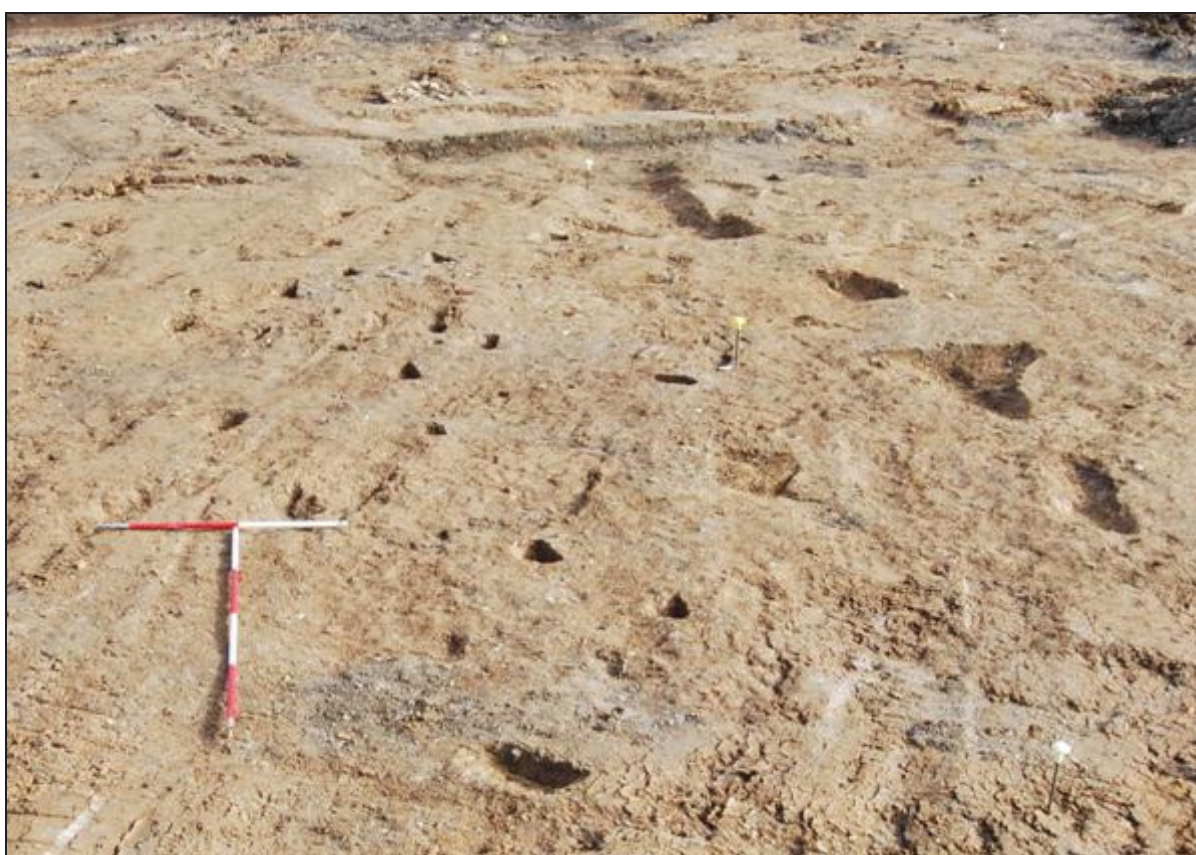


Plate 1: Overview of Excavated Area

6.2 Medieval Features

- 6.2.1 The earliest dated feature was a shallow oval pit [621] with rounded base (Figure 4, Section 3). It measured 1.20m by 1.00m in plan, and was oriented east-west. It was 0.12m deep, and was filled with a compacted deposit of bluish orange sandy silty clay (620). Charcoal flecks, flint gravel and pottery within the fill suggest an anthropogenic origin. The 11 pottery sherds were generally small, and indicate a date of 1175-1250. The assemblage is dominated by Limpsfield shell-type ware cooking pots. There are also four sherds from a London Ware jug with inturned rim, unstabbed oval rod handle and exterior patchy white slip under patchy green glaze. The finger impressed/ear-type junction of the handle to the rim is clearly copying French products of the period. The function of this pit is unclear: it may represent the base of a tree pit, but appeared quite regular and smooth.

- 6.2.2 To the west of this pit were the truncated remains of a linear feature [687], mostly truncated by a later ditch on the same alignment, and surviving for 2.5m length. Its width was 0.5m, and it was 0.14m deep. Inclusions within the greyish brown silty clay fill (686) were infrequent: occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks were recorded, and pottery sherds indicated that the feature was filled in the medieval period (1250-1350).
- 6.2.3 Both of these features were cut by a ditch [619], surviving to a depth of 0.14m (Figure 4, Sections 3 and 4). The ditch had a rounded western terminus, and continued east directly through, and re-establishing, the earlier linear cut for a length of 5.5m. This was just 0.30m wide. The fill was light bluish grey silty clay (618), containing a fair quantity of pottery, tightly dated to the medieval period (1250-1325). Also within the fill was a small quantity of solidified pitch, which may be intrusive. A second length of ditch [617], just 1.10m long, lay 0.5m west of the terminus of the first. The fill (616) was identical in character, and yielded pottery sherds dating from 1200-1275. Its proximity to the longer feature may suggest that it is closer in association to the earlier cut, and marked an access point across the ditch. The pottery includes shelly ware from Limpsfield. Another section of narrow ditch, on the same line, with a rounded end some 2.5m distant, beyond truncation, is assumed to be part of this feature.
- 6.2.4 Two pits cut through the eastern part of this narrow ditch. The earlier of the two [674] was oriented southwest-northeast, and appeared to be oval in plan, with a rounded southwest end. The northeast end was lost to later truncation. The fill (105/673) was mid greyish brown silty clay with some charcoal flecks. One piece of sandstone was recorded, which is not local to the area. Pottery within the fill securely dated the feature to the medieval period, but this was quite sparse. The earliest date given by the pottery is 1175, but in style and form could be as late as 1250. The pottery includes shelly ware from Limpsfield, and again represents fragments of cooking pots.
- 6.2.5 The later pit [689] was centred to the south of the ditch, and was roughly oval in plan, with gently sloping sides dropping to a rounded base (Section 1, Figure 4). The pit was oriented east-west, and measured 4.3m by 1.6m in plan, and was 0.28m deep. The fill (108/ 688) was dark orangey grey silty clay, with inclusions in the fill comprising occasional pebbles, occasional burnt flints and charcoal flecks. The fill also contained a high proportion of pottery sherds, including the fractured base of a large cooking vessel. The pottery dates from 1250-1350, but is probably 14th century date, since roof tile of that date was also present. This feature was recorded in the evaluation, and appeared to have limited primary silting (103), with pottery contemporary with the main fill. The pottery assemblage is dominated by cooking pots from Limpsfield, including parts of a frying pan and a cauldron. There are also sherds from jugs manufactured in London and Scarborough, which could easily have been bought from local markets.
- 6.2.6 A rectangular pit with rounded corners cut into both of these pits [684], and had a flat base (Section 1, Figure 4, Plate 2). It was 2.1m long and a maximum of 1m wide, and was 0.21m deep. The fill was very regular soft dark grey coarse silty clay (112/683), with frequent flecks of charcoal and a high proportion of domestic pottery. The pottery dates to 1200-1275, possibly towards the later end of the date range, to judge by the stratigraphy. Tile from the fill appears to date from the 15th century, but could be intrusive, given the quantity of medieval finds.



Plate 2: Pit 684, Looking West

- 6.2.7 This group of four features, all atop each other, appear to have been filled by dumped materials and erosion products. This erosion and slumping of soft natural deposits resulted in an irregular hollow [658] forming across the group of features, in an area some 6m by 3.5m. This hollow was just 0.06m deep, and was filled with a layer of light greenish greyish brown silty clay (109/657). This is thought likely to be an accumulated deposit in the hollow rather than a deliberate fill. The pottery dates from 1275-1350, with residual earlier medieval sherds probably accumulated from the general surrounds. As well as the ubiquitous coarse and shelly cooking pots from Limpsfield, there are jug fragments in London ware, Scarborough ware and from Saintonge in southern France. This deposit was the only place where bone fragments of medieval date were found: one cattle tooth, and pieces of sheep limb. The sheep bones are probably food waste.
- 6.2.8 In the northeast corner of the filled hollow is roughly rectangular dump of stone (659) in a patch 2m by 1m, seemingly pressed into the underlying silty clay. The impression formed by this stone is the result of compaction [668], and was 0.10m deep. The stone was a mix of limestone, flint blocks, and large fragments of what appeared to be a quernstone. All the stone was cracked and heat-affected. The stone was not burnt *in situ*: there was no charcoal except for rare flecks within the underlying soil (657), and there was no heat discolouration of the local stone. Pottery found in association indicated a date of 1250-1350. The only Roman find on the site came from this deposit, a tegula (roof tile). This may suggest that the dump of stone actually derived from a Roman site in the vicinity.
- 6.2.9 Most of the other features on the site are undated, but are assumed to be of medieval date, contemporary with any of the ditch or pit features. Most of these are post holes and stake holes, many of which do not form groups representing structures nor fence lines. There is, however, a group of five post-holes running in a northwesterly direction from the narrow ditch, which are of the same approximate form (Section 2, Figure 4, Plate 3). These postholes [615, 638, 640, 642 and 646] are vertical with flat bases, and circular in plan. Their depth varies, and each measures around 0.24m in diameter. None of the postholes were deeper than 0.20m, and it seems likely that only the lowest levels of these survive. None of the fills (614, 637, 639, 641 and 645) contained finds, with flecks of charcoal and occasional small pebbles the only inclusions. Along the length of the postholes was a shallow hollow [672], probably caused by slumping, but it may have been a remnant

of a construction trench for the postholes. The fill was firm bluish grey clay (671). A single sherd of pottery in the fill is of medieval date, from 1200-1300.



Plate 3: Row of Stake Holes, Looking South

- 6.2.10 The southeast end of the shallow hollow was cut by a roughly square pit with rounded corners [632] and a flat base. It measured 0.7m by 0.55m in plan and was only 0.05m deep. The fill (631) was light bluish grey, and included charcoal flecks, flint and occasional rounded stones. The feature is proven to be medieval by the pottery within, which dates to 1250-1325, most likely later in this date range.
- 6.2.11 Another small pit [670], to the very west of the excavated area was 0.52m in diameter and 0.11m deep, and probably not a post hole, unless it was the base of a large one. The pit was generally concave with a flattish base. The fill was mid greyish brown silty clay (669) and the pottery shows it to date to 1175-1275. This has no direct stratigraphic relationship with any other feature.
- 6.2.12 Two postholes, both circular in plan, with diameters of 0.29m and 0.15m deep, were located on the edge of the slumped area [634 and 644], and appeared to predate it. Both of these had flat bases. The fills were typical of the fills of all post holes on site, being greyish brown silty clay (633 and 643).
- 6.2.13 Nine other post holes were present within the excavation area. Eight had steep sides and flat bases, and none were deeper than 0.15m. None were larger than 0.28m in diameter. It may also be noted that none appear to form a group indicative of a structure or boundary. Each of these postholes [607, 611, 613, 629, 636, 661, 663, and 667] was filled with pale greyish brown silty clay (606, 608, 610, 612, 628, 635, 660, 662, and 666), and only two fills (628, fill of [629] and (662), fill of [663] had dating evidence, pottery from 1200-1325.
- 6.2.14 Only one posthole of the 16 on site had a pointed base: all others were flat. This lay in the north of the excavated area [609], and was 0.27m in diameter and 0.17m deep. The fill, like all other postholes, pale greyish brown silty clay (608).
- 6.2.15 Eleven stake holes were investigated on the site. None of them made any convincing group, but all are of the same diameter: 0.07m. Eight of the stake holes were vertical [625, 627, 648, 665, 676,

678, 691 and 693 with pointed bases: clearly, these stakes were driven into the underlying soil. Each had a trace of charcoal in the fill, which may have derived from charring of the points of the stakes in order to harden them. The fills of the stake holes (624, 626, 647, 664, 675, 678, 691 and 693) were all greyish brown silty clay, and only one had dating evidence: a single pottery sherd from one fill (626). This is medieval in date, from 1175-1275.



Plate 4: Example of Post Holes and Stake Holes

6.2.16 Three of the stake holes had been driven in at around 45°. Two were pointing to the southeast [650 and 654], while the third pointed to the northwest [652]. The fills (649, 653 and 651) were all pale grey silty clay, with very occasional charcoal flecks towards the base, too fragmentary for collection.

6.3 Post-medieval Features

6.3.1 The principal post-medieval features present on the site were a pond and a gravel trackway. The pond was located in the centre of the site, whereas the trackway was located in the open area of excavation (Figure 2). Only one edge of the pond feature was successfully proved, in evaluation Trench 4.

6.3.2 The pond was assessed for environmental evidence, to determine its date, origin and character (Appendix B). Two geoarchaeological boreholes were drilled. The sequence records London Clay bedrock, overlain by fine-grained deposits typical of the infilling of a natural depression by colluvial processes. This was overlain by fine-grained deposits typical of a pond feature and containing charcoal, mollusc shell debris and CBM. The plant material and charcoal was detrital in nature, and thus unsuitable for radiocarbon dating of the feature. The sequence in both boreholes was truncated by a thin layer of modern demolition rubble.

6.3.3 The trackway in the area of excavation had already been recorded in detail in the evaluation (Figure 2). The description largely derives from the evaluation trench, with additional relevant details. This was an extensive gravel trackway crossing the site from east to west, and aligns with an opening into the dairy site. It was bedded on a dump of horse and cattle bones, probably imported to the site. This is shown on all available Ordnance Survey maps. This track was an access point off Baring Road into Burnt Ash Farm, and had been repaired and resurfaced during its use. The track was founded on an intrusion into natural clay that was 3.6m wide. The lowest fill was stiff, sticky yellowish brown clay

with occasional inclusions of brick and mortar fragments (114). Above this clay was a dump of compact brown clay and gravel (115). This was sealed by a layer of mixed roof tile and animal bone, the bones largely being cattle limbs (116/630). Pottery found amongst the layer dates to the 18th century. This lay in a patchy strip 2.3m wide and 0.18m deep at the centre, with the bones being laid in no particular alignment, seeming rather to be infilling hollows in the underlying fill. Pottery from the dump of bones derives from waste from sugar refining that may well have been brought to the site as hardcore, via the Ravensbourne, from the later 18th- to early 19th- century refineries around the mouth of Deptford Creek. There are at least four different syrup collection jars.

- 6.3.4 Over the bone and tile dump was a layer of compact chalk (117) that was up to 0.15m thick, lensing out over the tiles. The northern edge of the chalk was sealed by a thick layer of compact yellowish brown sandy clay with a high proportion of gravel (118/605), and the top of this was flat, forming a road surface (Plate 3). This had a camber on the northern side that was sealed by a layer of mixed greyish brown sandy clay (101) with inclusions of brick and tile; this may have formed a topsoil or ground surface at 34.46mOD contemporary with the gravel, which lay higher at 34.66mOD. The southern side of the gravel surface was made up with grey clay and flint gravel (123), and had a very straight edge caused by a modern intrusion, along its entire length: it was exposed for 20m in the excavated area. One post hole was seen on the south side of the gravel [125], suggesting that some form of boarding or formwork may have been used in its construction. The post had rotted and the post hole was mostly void, except for loose, mixed lenses of brown, grey and yellow silty clay (124). The post hole was round and 0.25m in diameter.
- 6.3.5 A second sequence of layers of hardcore marked modifications or repairs to the gravel surface. These comprise a thin layer of black, course grit (119), a layer of clinker (120), a layer of crushed brick, (121); the sequence finishing with a layer of loose dark greyish black clinker (122). These layers raised the final road surface to 34.94mOD. On the north side of the road, made ground had been added (100), raising the ground level to the same height of the road, before dropping away northwards to 34.26mOD.



Plate 5: Extent of Gravel Surface, Looking West

- 6.3.6 In the west of the archaeological area was the cut for a land drain [682] with 0.3m long sections of 0.75m diameter ceramic pipes running downhill from the southwest (not illustrated). It was backfilled with a mix of brown silty clay (681). This cut through the base remains of a tree pit [680], filled with loosely compacted brown silty clay (679). The tree pit is undated, but its loose character and brown colour suggest a post-medieval date. There was also a small patch of root disturbance [656] with a similar fill (655).
- 6.3.7 The upper layers of the area comprised very patchy yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (601) at 33.91mOD, overlying the area of the archaeological features, while to the west of the archaeology, dark brown silty clay topsoil (600) interfaced directly with the natural clay at 33.65mOD. To the east and north of the archaeological area was a deep intrusion into the naturally-lain clay that appeared to be associated with removal of the foundations of the latest dairy buildings [604]. The intrusion was filled with modern materials including lumps of concrete and plastic (603).
- 6.3.8 No other finds or features of archaeological significance were present. The late 19th century dump and the southern side of the road surface was sealed by a layer of mixed brown silty clay, with a high proportion of brick rubble (126) that was up to 0.30m deep with its surface at 35.20m and lying generally level across the southern end of the trench.

7 SUMMARY OF SITE ARCHIVE AND WORK CARRIED OUT

7.1 Stratigraphic Site Archive

Stratigraphic Site Archive	Quantity
Context Sheets	103
Context Register Sheets	3
Trench Record Sheets	8
Plans	13
Plan Register Sheets	2
Sections	8
Section Register Sheets	2
Photographic Register Sheets	6
Environmental Sample Register Sheets	1
Environmental Sampling Sheets	8
Photographs, Black & White	98
Digital Photos	111

7.2 Work Carried Out On the Stratigraphic Archive

The site records have been completed and checked. A context register has been completed (Appendix A). The stratigraphic matrix has been compiled for the site. Contexts have been placed into preliminary phases using stratigraphic information and dating provided by specialists. Several illustrations have been constructed to accompany the results showing the location of the features that have been phased. The photographic archive has been checked, marked and referenced. The receiving museum is to be the London Archaeological Archive Centre, Museum of London.

8 SUMMARY OF FINDS AND ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL

8.1 Quantification of Finds

All of the finds have been washed, catalogued and marked where appropriate. The evaluation archive has also been assessed by specialists in accordance with the guidance laid down in MAP 2 (EH 1991).

Find Type	Quantity
Medieval Pottery	352
Post Medieval Pottery	81
Ceramic Building Material	26
Metalwork	1
Clay Tobacco Pipe	1
Geological material	1
Animal Bone	72
Environmental residues	8 samples

8.2 Finds (Appendix B)

Medieval Pottery

8.2.1 A total of 352 sherds of medieval pottery were collected from the excavation. These date from the late 12th/early 13th to mid 14th centuries. Most of the sherds derive from two large, shallow pits [684 and 689], and a hollow [658] that developed above them. Most of the pottery was manufactured at Limpsfield, mid-way between Reigate and Sevenoaks, and indicates trade with the south rather than London.

8.2.2 Overall the assemblage consists mainly of domestic cooking and tablewares and is of local significance with moderate potential for further work. The assemblage is of local significance, because this site has revealed, for the first time, dwellings and material culture in this area of Lewisham dating to the 12th-14th century. The status of the users of the pottery was neither the lowest nor the highest.

Post-Medieval Pottery

8.2.3 The 81 sherds of late post-medieval pottery can be divided into two groups: one with an 18th- to early 19th- century industrial flavour, the other primarily of a later 19th- century domestic type. The first group is composed of waste from sugar refining that may well have been brought to the site as hardcore, via the Ravensbourne, from the later 18th- to early 19th- century refineries around the mouth of Deptford Creek. The second group of late post-medieval pottery appears to relate to domestic waste disposal between 1850 and 1900/25. A wide range of wares are represented, the earliest of which include a few old vessels of very late 18th- or early 19th- century date possibly in contemporaneous use with the later wares.

Ceramic Building Material

8.2.4 A total of 26 fragments of ceramic building were collected. Most comes from a scatter laid down as bedding for a gravel path leading into Burnt Ash Farm in the post-medieval period, but there are occasional medieval fragments, and one residual Roman tegula.

Geological Material

- 8.2.5 Stone pressed into the top of the medieval hollow was sampled. . It is a buff brown fine calcareous limestone. The surface has weathered to a light grey and there is some traces of iron-staining on its upper, weathered, face. The piece shows no signs of having been worked by human hands and indeed the stone is far too soft to have been as use as quern or sharpening stone.

Animal Bone

- 8.2.6 The assemblage contains 72 pieces of animal bone. The majority of the assemblage derives from the post-medieval period. The assemblage is in a mixed condition, most deriving from a widespread scatter used as make-up for a gravel track into the farm, and includes cattle and horse longbones, metapodials, scapula, innominates and teeth. Only one medieval context produced bone, a cattle molar and sheep longbones possibly representing remains of a meal.

Environmental Samples

- 8.2.7 None yielded flots that had any environmental potential, though all had small sherds of medieval pottery, helping to confirm dates for the contexts. Noticeable by their absence was any animal bone (only one minute rodent and a tiny splint of uncertain bone from all the residues) or mollusc/shell.

Metalwork

- 8.2.8 A single large copper nail was recovered, and is 18th or 19th century in date.

Other Finds

- 8.2.9 A piece of leather strap with buckle holes and stitching, probably part of a horse harness were collected from the top fill of the pond. These were drawn and discarded, the fill being of 20th century date. One clay tobacco pipe was collected, residual in a later deposit.

9 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DATA

9.1 Summary of Results

- 9.1.1 During the course of the archaeological work, a full sequence of deposits from natural geology through to the modern ground surface was recorded. The principal focus of this assessment is the most significant period represented; the medieval period between AD 1200-1375.
- 9.1.2 Naturally lain clay was identified across the whole site, with only the bases of archaeological features present. Various truncations, most relating to construction and demolition events for the buildings of the farm and dairy depot left an area 15m by 10m in plan containing a high concentration of archaeological features indicating that people were living, cooking, eating, and possibly working on the site in the 12th-14th centuries. The exact nature of their work is unproven by the archaeological record, but given the historical background to the area, these people may have been involved in any range of activities including pannage, coppicing, forestry, or even have been working the land without permission.
- 9.1.3 Beyond the truncations, the original topography of the site could be determined. The natural clay drops from a high point of 35.17m in the southeast of the site, dropping gently towards the middle of the site to 34.30m OD, before diving more sharply to 33.6mOD at the northern and western limits of the site. Much of the subsoil of the site has also been truncated, but where present, comprises 0.25m depth of yellowish brown silty clay.
- 9.1.4 The archaeological features comprise pits, ditches, postholes and stake holes. The earliest ditch has only one posthole south of it and three stake holes, while most of the smaller features lie to the north of this boundary. This earliest boundary was re-established after it silted up, and indicates some continuity of habitation. The filling of the first ditch is likely to represent natural silting up of a feature

cut into soft ground. There may be a evidence for a gap in the boundary, indicative of an access point.

- 9.1.5 The boundary was later cut into by larger pits of unproven function. All that can be proved is that they became used for disposal of household waste, although, oddly, no actual food debris remained. There is a notable lack of animal bones that may have formed part of the inhabitant's diet during the medieval period. However, it must be recognised that this area probably represents just a small part of the settlement represented in the archaeological record. It may be also recognised that there has been some truncation of the features: there is no occupation horizon, and given the shallowness of the features, it is possible that up to 0.3m has been lost to later reworking of the archaeological horizon, possibly through farming, forestry, or landscaping.
- 9.1.6 The cluster of post holes and stake holes are indicative of a busy site, but only one group of features may be considered to indicate a structure: a row of five post holes heading north away from the ditch. These do not seem to be part of a house, but could instead represent a fence line within the area bounded by the ditch. The other post holes and stake holes may, perhaps, represent temporary activities which have left no other evidence in the archaeological record of this site.
- 9.1.7 The dating of the medieval features is given by assessment of the pottery within. The assemblage suggests activity at the site between the late 12th and mid 14th centuries (1175-1350). However, there is no pottery that need definitely predate 1200. The various wares manufactured in Limpsfield (northeast Surrey) totally dominate the assemblage, particularly for the supply of coarsewares. The high proportion of these wares has already been noted in the southern parts of Greater London (Blackmore and Pearce 2010, 119), though it is a minor ware in the City itself. The vessels are competently made but quite plain. These coarsewares were complemented by lesser quantities of the Surrey whiteware cooking pot/jars from further west. Jugs are not common at the site – only an estimated 15 different vessels out of the 131 in the overall medieval assemblage.
- 9.1.8 Although three of these are Limpsfield vessels the others were obtained from a wider area including western Surrey (Kingston whitewares) and London (London Wares) though both probably came via the London market/ Thames. This may well have been the market source of the Scarborough and Saintonge jugs too. The presence of these wares suggests that the site was not of the lowest status but overall the assemblage has nothing to suggest high status either. However, the ceramic profile may be the result more of geographical location than status and further assemblages from this part of London would be needed for comparative purposes to ascertain if this were the case.
- 9.1.9 There is a hiatus in the archaeological record until the 18th century, when Burnt Ash Farm was known to be on the site. The records synthesized by Lewisham Council (Lewisham Council 2011) state that the site had been cleared of woodland by 1723, and the farm established. This suggests that there had been a break in habitation of the site after the medieval period, although the historic use of the area is recognised by the name 'Burnt Ash', indicative of coppicing and charcoal burning.
- 9.1.10 One of the biggest features on the site was a large pond in Trench 4, the northern side of which may have been picked up at the south end of Trench 1. The pond was investigated fully by geoarchaeological assessment, which determined that it was probably a natural hollow, with colluvium filling it. There was no organic dating evidence and it is attributed to the post-medieval period through finds evidence. There was no environmental evidence from the lower levels of the pond.
- 9.1.11 One of the best-represented features was a gravel pathway or road, which is depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps from 1897 and noted in Trenches 1 and 3. The pathway overlies a deep construction cut for a stoneware drain, and dates to around 1850, but may be earlier. After the cut for

the drain was filled, layers of made ground were laid down, effectively hardcore bedding for the gravel surface. Most of the layers were chalk or rubble or gravel, but one was a mixture of cattle bones and roof tile. The bones probably serve the dual function as drainage at the base of the surface as well as being a bulk material for make up. Many of the bones appear to come from aged animals (probably cattle), but a few show butchery marks.

- 9.1.12 The gravel surface, revealed in the excavation, and a patchy cobbled area, culvert and two wall footings seen during evaluation, are all that remain from Burnt Ash Farm and later dairy, following widespread, deep removal of buildings and their foundations in 2001. This demolition work appears to have removed any evidence for dating the foundation of the farm. The lack of any residual finds spanning the years 1300-1700 suggest, however, that the farm, as represented on historic mapping, does not pre-date the 18th century.

9.2 Discussion of Significance

Medieval

- 9.2.1 There is no evidence of any activity on the site until the 12th century. Later chroniclers appear to have been of the opinion that the site was wooded. Although the name 'Lee' is a Saxon place name for a clearing in the wood, most commentators believe that the village of Lee was located along the line of Lee High Road, 1.7km to the north. The note in the Domesday Book of 5 acres of meadow and wood for the pannage of 10 hogs offers evidence for the activities carried out on the periphery of the settlement.
- 9.2.2 The site is almost at the brow of Burnt Ash Hill, facing north. In places, the interface with the modern topsoil in the area of excavation was direct with undisturbed clay. This strongly indicates truncation of the archaeological horizon in the horizontal plane. This is supported by the shallowness of , for example, post holes: 0.15m depth is not sufficient to support a post: a depth of at least 0.30m may be expected for a lasting structure. Also missing from the archaeological record was evidence for former woodland directly on the site. No tree pits were apparent unless the regular pit [621] and small hollow [670] represent such features. They are rather inconclusive. Possibly, the site lay within a natural clearing or glade, or what woodland there was lay beyond the site limits. The larger of the pits are typically filled with large quantities of household pottery, and appear to be more deliberate excavations rather than the use of a fortuitous tree throw as a rubbish dump.
- 9.2.3 The sequence of features indicate continual occupation for around 150 years, as suggested by the finds. However, the date ranges of the pottery spans several decades, so it is entirely possible that occupation on the site was sporadic, perhaps seasonal or only lasted a few years. There appears to be a boundary separating activity from the north to the south, a boundary which was re-established after it had silted up. While the re-cutting of the ditch represents continual usage of the site, it also may mark a zoning of activities. However, the surviving area of archaeology is small, just 10m by 15m, so the lack of features south of it may be more the result of the limited extent of the archaeological horizon.
- 9.2.4 Of the cluster of post holes, only five can be proved to make part of a boundary. However, the density of postholes indicates that the site was being repeatedly marked out for different activities over a period of time.
- 9.2.5 The medieval pottery provides a useful 'rural' 13th to mid 14th- century assemblage from the medieval city's hinterland. This is an area that has not seen many similar assemblages in recent years and pottery consumption here is certainly less well understood than it is in the City. However, the potential of the current assemblage is somewhat hindered by the frequently small context groups.

These not only provide too few sherds to allow a chronological analysis of the different fabric ratios but do not allow for the confident isolation of residual sherds. Despite this, taken as a whole, and using the two major groups from the pit [689] and the hollow [658], the assemblage clearly demonstrates the sources of pottery supply in Lewisham during this period.

Post-Medieval and Modern

- 9.2.6 There is a hiatus in the archaeological record until the 18th century, when a track was established leading into the known farmstead off Baring Road. Unfortunately, due to the dep truncation caused in 2001 the removal of the dairy buildings, no evidence remains for the buildings on the site. This truncation has therefore removed potential evidence for the establishment of the farm. The only other feature on the farm is the pond-like hollow. Analysis of the fill has determined that there is no dating evidence for the pond prior to the 19th century, but this does not preclude it from being a natural hollow which could have provided a water source for dwellers on the site in the medieval period.

General Significance

- 9.2.7 In summary, assessment of the excavation results from 2 Baring Road has shown that the results have limited potential for further work. The results of the excavation confirm the presence of medieval and post-medieval remains on site. Medieval activity in this part of Lee was unknown previously, and suggests that they may be further evidence for minor settlement, perhaps seasonal camps, within the woodland on the periphery of medieval Lee. As such the results are of at least local significance, and merit a degree of publication.

10 REVIEW OF THE RESEARCH AIMS

10.1 Realisation of the Research Aims

- 10.1.1 This section examines the extent to which preliminary assessment of the results of the excavation indicates that the original research aims outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2012a) have been or can be answered.

- *To excavate, and preserve by record, any archaeological remains that will be disturbed or destroyed during the course of the proposed development works.*

- 10.1.2 The area of excavation was exposed, and hand-cleaned to reveal all archaeological features. The archaeological remains seen in Trench 1 of the evaluation were close to the eastern limit of untruncated remains. Altogether, an area 10m north-south and 15m east west had survived modern truncation. All features were, at a minimum, half section, and fully excavated in some cases, to maximize dating evidence.

- *To produce a post-excavation assessment report outlining the results of the excavations and proposing any further recommendations for further analysis, publication and dissemination of the work to the public.*

- 10.1.3 This document describes and assesses all the archaeological features and finds that were recorded and recovered during the excavation. The recommendations for further work are given in Sections 12 and 13 below. The assessment also judges the value of the findings, and the appropriate level of publication and dissemination.

- *To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.*

- 10.1.4 This document will become a public document following approval of the client and Mark Stevenson, the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Lewisham. At a minimum, the grey literature will be uploaded to the OASIS database, and a summary report in the GLAAS fieldwork round-up.
- 10.1.5 The specific research aims are addressed here.
- *Determine the presence of any features which may pre-date the medieval activity on site identified during the evaluation.*
- 10.1.6 No features were revealed that predate the medieval activity on the site. The fills of all of the largest features have secure dating evidence. Features that remain undated through lack of datable materials, such as post-holes and stake holes are filled with comparative deposits which suggest a broad contemporaneity. At no point were any residual finds such as pottery or flint collected, that suggested use of the site prior to the 12th century.
- *Determine the full extent of the medieval ditch and its later phases of re-cutting within the excavation area. Examine the spatial organisation of the ditch in relation to any other contemporary features present. Can the analysis of the medieval features and finds assemblage determine the type of activity taking place on site? How does this fit into our current understanding of the 12th to 13th century landscape of the South London region?*
- 10.1.7 The medieval ditch identified in the evaluation was revealed, upon excavation, to comprise a series of individual cuts along the same line. There was the suggestion of an opening, or access point in the western part of the excavated area, while to the east, the boundary appears to have changed to a series of large pits in the latter years of settlement. While this boundary potentially demarks an area between people and animals, or living space and working space, the extent of surviving archaeology is limited, so spatial analysis of land use is also limited. However, there is quite a dense cluster of post holes and stake holes which do not line up to make any provable structure, so it can be surmised that the activities being carried out may have been temporary or varied. Only a single line of posts was present that could be proved to have formed a boundary of any sort.
- 10.1.8 The medieval pottery provides limited evidence of the activities being carried out on site. The broken vessels comprise cooking pots, frying pans, cauldrons and jugs. All this is evidence for food production and consumption. The pottery shows neither high nor low status, but some weathering was noticed on sherds. This may therefore be evidence of general household clearance in the immediate vicinity of the site, and by deduction, the dwellings associated with the food production.
- 10.1.9 The postholes do not provide any single convincing pattern to indicate that the dwelling was present in the excavated area. Outside of the area, ground disturbance associated with the construction and removal of the post-medieval farm and dairy buildings had truncated the archaeological horizon.
- *Determine the presence of any later medieval or early post-medieval features within the excavation area? Do these features demonstrate any continuity of activity taking place?*
- 10.1.10 There is a hiatus in the archaeological record between the 13th century and the 18th century. This does not prove that the site was abandoned, simply that whatever activities were taking place left no permanent impact on the landscape.
- *Identify and record any later post-medieval features within the area of the excavation. Can these features be associated with the Burnt Ash Farm complex? If so, can the function of the features be established to identify their role within the operation of the farm? Can the features be related to cartographic depictions of the site?*

10.1.11 Post-medieval activity within the excavated area was dominated by the substantial track leading off Baring Road into the farmstead of Burnt Ash Farm, as depicted on the Ordnance Survey Maps. The map evidence suggests that Baring Road appears to have developed after Burnt Ash Hill, joining at an angle to the northeast of the site. The track into the farm appears to have developed as a natural consequence of continuing ahead after the junction rather than turning southwards down Baring Road. The only other post-medieval features revealed in the excavation were the bases of tree pits. A general thin scatter of trees is depicted on historic mapping.

- *To undertake a geoarchaeological borehole through the sediments of the central pond feature. Can the sediments within the pond provide an indication to how and when they were deposited and an indication of the changing local environment over time?*

10.1.12 Two geoarchaeological boreholes were sunk through the sediments of the pond, and these revealed a sequence of natural silting, with the only dating evidence belonging to the post-medieval period. The silting at the base suggested that the pond may have been a naturally formed hollow, and possibly, a perched water table is present.

10.2 Revised Research Aims

10.2.1 Following the completion of the fieldwork and the initial post-excavation assessment of the site, it is apparent that some of the original research aims are no longer valid, whereas others require reviewing on the basis of the evidence collected. For those research aims that are valid it is possible to identify additional research questions which will be addressed as part of the work undertaken in preparation for the publication of the site. These are listed below.

10.2.2 One of the key research aims of the site is to relate it to other archaeological remains which have been identified locally, or within a similar landscape setting. It is important that we understand how the evidence from the excavation fits into the known activity in the local area, and also within land that appears to have been woodland.

10.2.3 Additional questions relating to 10.1.7 to 10.1.9 are:

- What is the relationship between the people living on the site and the source of their pottery? Does this suggest strong trade links with west London, rather than the Kentish area?
- What does the form of the vessels reveal about the social status of the people on site?
- Do the finds reveal anything about the activities carried out?
- Why was the site seemingly abandoned at the end of the 14th century?

10.2.4 Subsidiary questions may be addressed:

- How do the changes in the features over time inform on the size, nature and permanence of this 'forest settlement' in the 12th to 14th centuries?
- How do the remains on site compare to similar sites in the wooded land of southeast London?
- Can the results inform on land ownership in relation to the sequence of owners throughout the medieval period?

10.2.5 Additional research relating to 10.1.10 and 10.1.11 is:

- Why did the land use on site change in the post-medieval period?
- Do public records regarding land ownership explain the hiatus in the archaeological sequence, and can a firm date for the establishment of Burnt Ash Farm be proved through the historic archives as well as archaeological record?

11 SUMMARY OF FURTHER WORK

Task	Description	Resource	Days
General			
1	Documentary research	LC	1
2	Checking and integration of digital drawn and contextual data	LC	0.25
3	Checking and integrating the matrix and the checking and completion of site phasing and digital plans	LC	0.25
Analysis			
4	Medieval pottery: Short publication text	LB	1
Report, Publication and Archiving			
5	Integrating specialist reports	LC	0.25
6	Liaison with specialists	MM	0.25
7	Completion of drawings for publication	JM	1
8	Finds Illustration	LC	0.5
9	Preparation of publication text	LC	2
10	Editing and review of publication text	AF	0.5
11	Amendments resulting from external editor's comments to publication text and figures	LC	0.25
12	Proof reading	MM	0.25
13	Archive preparation	TF	3
14	Archive microfilming	TF	2
15	Liaison with publication editor	MM	0.25
16	Project management	MM	1

12 CATALOGUE OF FURTHER WORK

12.1 General

12.1.1 Research of primary sources and documents concerning the site, including ownership deeds. Research into possible comparison sites. Time has been set aside to integrate any digital or contextual information.

12.2 Analysis

12.2.1 A short publication text will be produced, including comparison with parallel sites to be added to the report. Pottery for illustration will be selected (Luke Barber).

12.3 Illustrations

12.3.1 The digitised plans produced for the publication will require checking and correcting to ensure it is linked correctly with the contextual database. In the course of the analysis extra drawings may be needed, so time has been given to allow for extra work to aid the structural analysis.

12.3.2 The digitised site plans will be used to produce publication illustrations. These will accompany the site narrative, being annotated to identify the features discussed in the text, at an appropriate scale.

12.3.3 Six pottery vessels of medieval date are recommended for illustration by the specialists. This will be produced in the publication

12.4 Overall Publication, Archiving and Project Management

- 12.4.1 Following specialist analysis, the reports will be integrated into the publication report. Time has been allocated for consultation and amendments to be made during this phase of work, involving both the editor and specialists. Time has been allocated for proof reading and editing of the publication report prior to submission. Time has been allocated for liaison with the publication editor with regard to, submission of material and a summary of content.
- 12.4.2 It is anticipated that an article of approximately four pages will be produced, including site drawings, site location, plan of excavation area showing the main features with additional illustrations where needed. The publication will be submitted to the 'London Archaeologist'. Publication of the site data will also be made through the Archaeological Data Service OASIS form (Appendix C).
- 12.4.3 The archive will be prepared in accordance with the format agreed with the LAARC, and in accordance with 'A Guide To Best Practice In Creation, Compilation, Transfer And Curation' (Brown & AAF 2007). On completion of the project, the Developer/Landowner will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with the Museum of London. The excavation archive will be security copied (microfilmed) and a copy deposited with the National Archaeological Record (NAR). A digital copy of the report will be lodged in association with the online OASIS form (Appendix C).
- 12.4.4 The management of the project includes monitoring task budgets, programming tasks, editing drafts production of the final report and publication for submission, and liaison with all members of the project team.

13 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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UNITED DAIRIES DEPOT SITE, 2 BARING ROAD, LEE, LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

Site Location Within London



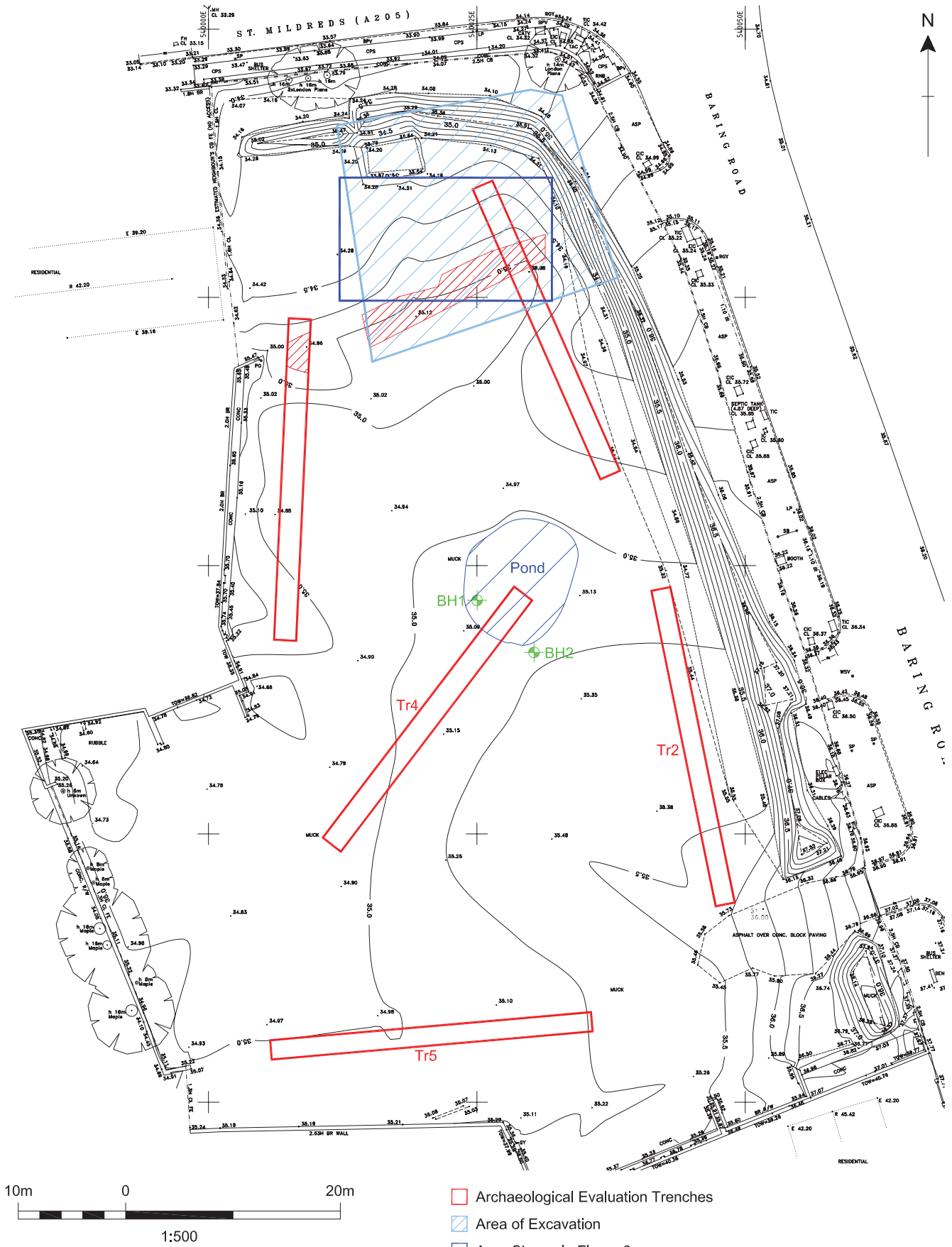
Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:50 000 Landranger map of 2003 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 100023757

500m 0 2 km

1:50 000

Figure 1: Site Location

FORMER UNITED DAIRIES SITE, 2 BARING ROAD, LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT



Based on the Plan Produced by abM Geomatics

Figure 2: Detail Site Location/Excavation Area

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UNITED DAIRIES DEPOT SITE, 2 BARING ROAD, LEE, LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

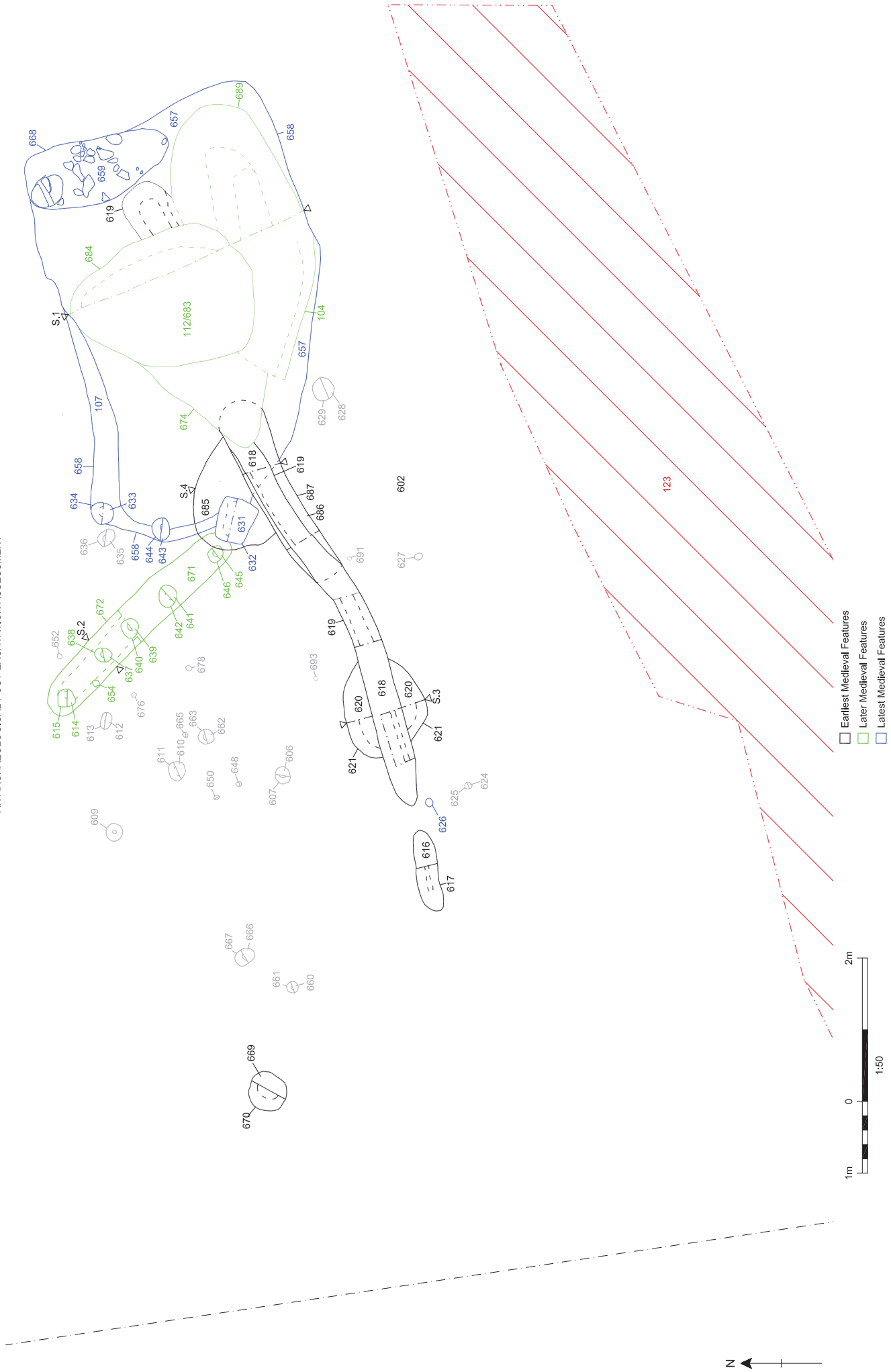


Figure 3: Excavation Area Plan

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UNITED DAIRIES DEPOT SITE, BARING ROAD, LEE, LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

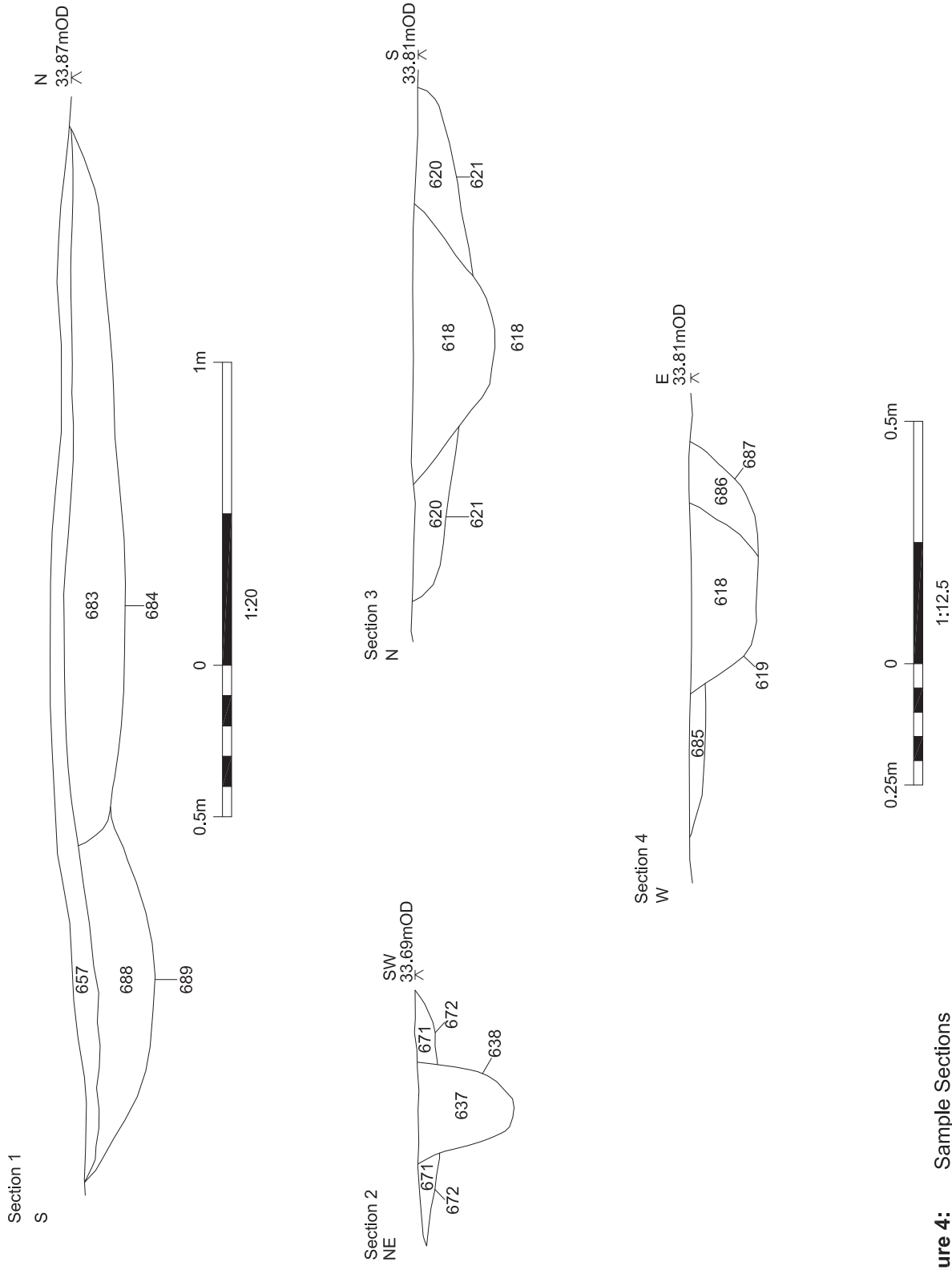


Figure 4: Sample Sections

Appendices

Appendix A - Context Register

Context	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Finds
600	Topsoil	20m	20m	0.8m	
601	Subsoil	20m	15m	0.25m	
602	Natural	20m	20m	NFE	
603	Fill of Modern Truncation	20m	3.00m	<1m	
604	Cut- Modern truncation	20m	2.00m	<1m	
605	Gravel Surface	18m	2.50m	0.20m	
606	Fill of 607	0.25m	0.25m	0.14m	
607	Cut - Posthole	0.25m	0.25m	0.14m	
608	Fill of 609	0.27m	0.27m	0.17m	
609	Cut - Posthole	0.30m	0.27m	0.17m	
610	Fill of 611	0.30m	0.27m	0.13m	
611	Cut - Posthole	0.27m	0.27m	0.13m	
612	Fill of 613	0.28m	0.25m	0.15m	
613	Cut - Posthole	0.28m	0.25m	0.15m	
614	Fill of 615	0.26m	0.26m	0.15m	
615	Cut - Posthole	0.27m	0.27m	0.15m	
616	Fill of 617	1.05m	0.26m	0.06m	Pot
617	Early Medieval Ditch	1.05m	0.26m	0.06m	
618	Fill of 619	6.10m	0.30m	0.14m	Pot
619	Early Medieval Ditch	6.10m	0.30m	0.14m	
620	Fill of 621	1.20m	1.00m	0.12m	Pot
621	Early Medieval Pit	1.20m	1.00m	0.12m	
624	Fill of 625	0.10m	0.10m	0.06m	
625	Cut – Stakehole	0.10m	0.10m	0.06m	
626	Fill of 627	0.10m	0.10m	0.09m	Pot
627	Cut - Stakehole	0.10m	0.10m	0.09m	
628	Fill of 629	0.40m	0.40m	0.08m	Pot
629	Cut - Posthole	0.40m	0.40m	0.08m	
630	Made Ground	18m	2.50m	0.3m	Pot, bone, CBM, glass, metal
631	Fill of 632	0.70m	0.55m	0.05m	Pot
632	Cut of Early Medieval Pit	0.70m	0.55m	0.05m	
633	Fill of 634	0.30m	0.30m	0.10m	
634	Cut - Posthole	0.30m	0.30m	0.10m	
635	Fill of 636	0.28m	0.27m	0.09m	
636	Cut - Posthole	0.28m	0.27m	0.09m	
637	Fill of 638	0.18m	0.18m	0.20m	
638	Cut - Posthole	0.18m	0.18m	0.20m	
639	Fill of 640	0.26m	0.26m	0.15m	
640	Cut - Posthole	0.26m	0.26m	0.15m	
641	Fill of 642	0.29m	0.29m	0.10m	
642	Cut - Posthole	0.29m	0.29m	0.10m	
643	Fill of 644	0.29m	0.29m	0.15m	
644	Cut - Posthole	0.29m	0.29m	0.15m	
645	Fill of 646	0.24m	0.24m	0.10m	
646	Cut - Posthole	0.24m	0.24m	0.10m	
647	Fill of 648	0.07m	0.07m	0.15m	

Context	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Find
648	Cut - Stakehole	0.07m	0.07m	0.15m	
649	Fill of 650	0.07m	0.07m	0.08m	
650	Cut - Stakehole	0.07m	0.09m	0.07m	
651	Fill of 652	0.07m	0.07m	0.13m	
652	Cut - Stakehole	0.08m	0.06m	0.08m	
653	Fill of 654	0.06m	0.06m	0.17m	
654	Cut - Stakehole	0.06m	0.06m	0.17m	
655	Fill of 656	0.30m	0.18m	0.12m	
656	Cut - Posthole	0.30m	0.18m	0.12m	
657	Fill of 658	6.00m	3.5m	0.06m	Pot
658	Cut - 'Hollow'	6.00m	3.5m	0.06m	
659	Deposit - cobble layer with quern	2.00m	1.20m	0.10m	Pot, stone
660	Fill of 661	0.28m	0.28	0.16m	
661	Cut - Posthole	0.27m	0.27	0.13m	
662	Fill of 663	0.26m	0.26	0.15m	Pot
663	Cut - Posthole	0.27m	0.27	0.15m	
664	Fill of 665	0.07m	0.07	0.15m	
665	Cut - Stakehole	0.07m	0.07	0.15m	
666	Fill of 667	0.27m	0.27m	0.15m	
667	Cut - Posthole	0.27m	0.27m	0.15m	
668	Cut of Hollow	2.00m	1.20m	0.10m	
669	Fill of 670	0.51m	0.52m	0.11m	Pot
670	Cut - Small pit?	0.52m	0.52m	0.11m	
671	Fill of 672	3.40m	0.60m	0.04m	Pot
672	Cut - Hollow with Postholes	3.40m	0.60m	0.04m	
673	Fill of 674	0.70m	0.50m	0.14m	Pot
674	Cut - Shallow Pit	0.70m	0.50m	0.14m	
675	Fill of 676	0.07m	0.07m	0.11m	
676	Cut - Stakehole	0.07m	0.07m	0.11m	
677	Fill of 678	0.07m	0.07m	0.10m	
678	Cut - Stakehole	0.07m	0.07m	0.10m	
679	Fill of 680	0.50m	0.60m	0.10m	
680	Cut- Treepit	0.50m	0.60m	0.10m	
681	Deposit - Land drain	20.00m	0.15m	0.12m	
682	Cut for 681- land drain	20.00m	0.12m	0.12m	
683	Fill of 684	2.40m	0.80m	0.21m	Pot
684	Cut - Pit	2.40m	0.80m	0.21m	
685	Deposit - layer below 619	1.60m	1.00m	0.03m	
686	Fill of 687	2.00m	0.50m	0.14m	Pot
687	Cut - Early Medieval Linear	2.00m	0.50m	0.14m	
688	Fill of 689	4.30m	1.60m	0.28m	Pot
689	Cut - Medieval Pit	4.30m	1.60m	0.28m	
690	Fill of 691	0.07m	0.07m	0.08m	
691	Cut - Stakehole	0.07m	0.07m	0.08m	
692	Fill of 693	0.07m	0.07m	0.08m	
693	Cut - Stakehole	0.07m	0.07m	0.08m	

Appendix B – Finds Reports

The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

Introduction

The evaluation and subsequent excavation recovered 433 sherds of pottery, weighing 8.53kg, from 30 individually numbered contexts. Some 191 different vessels are represented in the assemblage. As part of the assessment the pottery has been fully quantified (number, weight and ENV) for the archive using Museum of London codes for fabric, form and decoration where known. This data has been input into an excel spreadsheet which also forms part of the archive. Although the later pottery from the site easily fits within the MoL fabric coding, some of the earlier material does not. This is the result of most of this material being sourced from Surrey, an area whose multiple fabric variations are often not specifically covered by the MoL codes (Jones 1998). As such temporary fabric codes were applied to the fabrics (prefixed with an M) during archive recording and then each best matched with a MoL code where possible.

Sherd sizes vary greatly. There are many small sherds (< 20mm across) as well as some large sherds (> 50mm across). The only complete vessels are of late post-medieval date and indeed sherd size tends to be largest for this period. The earlier pottery has all been adversely affected by an acidic subsoil making it difficult to ascertain the degree of abrasion, and thus reworking. However, on the whole it appears this material has been subjected to low to moderate reworking.

The assemblage spans two main periods. The earliest sherds are of medieval date, and span the late 12th/early 13th to mid 14th centuries. The rest of the material can be placed into the later post-medieval period and includes some 18th- to early 19th- century material (possibly imported to the site rather than actually used on it), but is dominated by pottery of the second half of the 19th century. A breakdown of the pottery by period is given in Table 1. All of the contexts producing pottery can be considered stratified to a degree, though many are not truly closed. Low numbers of sherds, often consisting of undiagnostic pieces in long-lived fabrics, do not allow a reliable assessment of residuality/intrusiveness in many instances though it is clear residuality is present. The largest context groups consist of a 111 and 104 sherds (contexts [688] and [657] respectively), both dating to the medieval period. All other context groups consist of under 50 sherds with most containing under 10.

Period	No	Wt	ENV	Number of fabrics	Number of contexts dated to period
Medieval (late C12th/C13th – mid 14th)	352	3204g	131	14	20
Late Post-medieval (Mid C18th – 19th)	81	5326g	60	15	10
Totals	433	8530g	191		

Table 1: Post-Roman pottery assemblage by sub-period

Due to the size and nature of the assemblage it has been considered most appropriate to initially give a brief overview of the pottery by period in order to outline the range of fabrics and forms present for each. Following this brief summaries are given for the most notable contexts.

The Medieval Assemblage

Fabrics and Forms

Limpsfield Wares

The assemblage is dominated by fabrics originating from the Limpsfield industry, or other related Surrey production sites. Together these account for 303 sherds, weighing 2769g. Eight closely-related Limpsfield-type fabrics are present that can be placed under one of three London codes (LIMP SHEL, LIMP COR and LIMP).

The earliest, possibly dating from the late 12th century to first half of the 13th century, consist of three fabrics (M1a – M1c) that include shell/calcareous inclusions (LIMP SHEL).

M1a - moderate medium quartz and common shell (voids) to 1mm. (25/195g)

M1b – moderate fine quartz with sparse to moderate shell (voids) to 1mm (2/28g)

M1c – abundant medium to coarse sandy greyware with some larger rose quartz and sparse surface voids from burnt out calcareous material to 2mm. (41/585g)

These LIMP SHEL wares are dominated by undecorated cooking pots/jars with only one rim being present – a squared club type from context [105] (M1a). Only two other forms are present; a frying pan and cauldron, both from context [688] (pit [689]).

Heavily overlapping with the LIMP SHEL fabrics are the more normal coarse Limpsfield wares with no shell (LIMP COR). These tend to merge with M1c, from which they may have developed, and probably continued in use through most of the 13th century.

M2a - abundant medium to coarse sandy greyware with some larger rose quartz (87/868g)

M2b – an oxidised version of M2a (17/139g)

These LIMP COR wares are again dominated by cooking pots/jars, usually with squared club/expanded rims and frequently with oblique applied thumbed strips. All can be closely paralleled with published examples (Blackmore and Pearce 2010, Fig. 64). Only one jug is represented – the rod handle from an unglazed example (hollow [109]/[658], fill [657]). The handle has three rows of deep thumb impressions, each with a stab mark. Although this type is typical of the South Hertfordshire Greyware industry (Blackmore and Pearce 2010, Figs 110-115), the Limpsfield industry produced similarly decorated handles (Prendergast 1974, 58; Blackmore and Pearce 2010, Nos 773-4).

The slightly finer Limpsfield wares (LIMP) are also represented and although these overlap with the coarser types they are probably more common in the later 13th to early 14th centuries. Three fabrics were included under LIMP, though only the first and last are typical of the industry.

M3a – abundant medium sandy greyware, occasionally with rare larger rose quartz inclusions. (65/371g)

M3b – abundant ill-sorted quartz with rare larger rose quartz and black flint grits to 0.5mm (7/33g)

M4 – an oxidised version of M3a (59/550g)

The LIMP vessels are again dominated by cooking pots/jars with squared club/expanded rims, often with quite wide flat horizontal tops. Oblique thumbed strips are also present on a couple of vessels. The only other forms include a single bowl (M4) from context [108] and an unglazed jug with tapering rim from hollow [109]/[658], fill [657].

Surrey Whitewares

Fabric M6 consists of moderate/abundant sand tempered off-white ware with notable rose quartz in the sand. The fabric is a close match to products from the Kingston kiln (Pearce and Vince 1988) (KING) though a couple of sherds are approaching the coarseness of Coarse Borderware, certainly suggesting the presence of material from the first half to middle of the 14th century. The 22 sherds (131g) of this group are from one of 12 vessels. Jars are most common though only one expanded club rim is present. A number of these vessels have green glazed patches on their interior bases. Two jug sherds are also present (9g), both from different vessels, one with external green glaze, the other with a white slip under its external green glaze.

Un sourced Local Wares

Two fabrics, not well represented at the site, could not be matched with a MoL code and can be considered as minor local wares, probably from the general South-East area.

M8a – moderate fine to medium sand with sparse/common iron oxide and brown/white flint grits to 0.5mm (2/8g)

M8b – sparse/moderate fine sand with sparse/common medium clear quartz grains. (1/4g)

The few sherds in these fabrics include a cooking pot/jar with squared everted rim and a bowl with tapering flat-topped rim (contexts [662] and [657] respectively), both somewhat abraded. Certainly in Sussex and Surrey these fabrics would comfortably fall within a mid 13th to early 14th- century date range.

London Ware

Two fabrics have been included under the London Ware (LON) code. The presence of slight variations is well known and not unexpected here (Pearce, Vince and Jenner 1985, 3)

M5 – moderate/abundant fine/medium sand (1/5g)

M7 – moderate fine sand (18/186g)

The M5 fabric is somewhat coarse for normal London Ware but is finer than Coarse London Ware (C. Jarrett *pers comm.*). The single sherd is from a jug with hollowed rim, decorated with white slip under a green glaze (context [103]). The more common fabric M7 is more typical of London Ware and is represented by sherds from at least seven different jugs. These are normally green glazed, sometimes with white slip below the glaze though a white slipped unglazed handle and a white slipped clear glazed inturned rim are also present (contexts [688] and [620] respectively). The latter sherd has an unstabbed oval rod handle with finger impressions/ears at the junction of rim and handle reminiscent of 13th- century French jugs, which it is undoubtedly copying.

Non-local Wares

Two non-local fabrics are represented in the assemblage. The first consists of Scarborough Phase 2 Ware (M9. SCAR), the other Saintonge whiteware (M10. SAINT). The Scarborough Ware consists of four sherds weighing 100g, possibly from the same jug. The fragments from context [657] consist of bodysherds with vertical applied strips under a good thick green glaze while those from [688] are from a thumbled base with the very edge of the green glazing on the body evident. The Saintonge sherd consists of a 1g chip from a green glazed jug (environmental residue <6> from context [657]).

The Assemblages

On the whole the site did not produce large medieval assemblages and few can be placed in a definite chronological sequence due to their small size and danger of residuality. Perhaps the earliest ceramically consists of that from pit [621], fill [620]), likely to date between the later 12th and mid 13th centuries.

Pit [621], fill [620] produced just 13 sherds (120g) from at least four different vessels. The assemblage is dominated by Limpsfield shell-type ware cooking pots/jars in M1a (6/11g: minimum of two vessels) and sandy M4 (3/6g: 1 vessel) but also includes four sherds (103g) from a London Ware (M7) jug with inturned rim, unstabbed oval rod handle and exterior patchy white slip under patchy green glaze. The finger impressed/ear-type junction of the handle to the rim is clearly copying French products of the period.

Another potentially early ceramic assemblage was recovered from [105] of the evaluation where 10 of the 14 sherds are from a single reduced cooking pot with squared expanded rim in M1a sand and shell tempered ware (LIMP SHEL) (74g). The other sherds in this context consist of two reduced greyware M2a body sherds (7g) from different cooking pots/jars and two oxidised M2b body sherds (9g) from a further vessel (LIMP COR). Taken as a group, a c. 1175/1200 to 1250 date range is probable. A further sherd of M2a (6g) was recovered from this deposit (context [673]) during the Stage 2 excavations.

Two medieval assemblages stand out at the site in both having in excess of 100 sherds each. These are quantified in Table 2. The material from the evaluation that has been subsequently assigned to these features has been excluded from the quantifications in order to remove any chance of wrong grouping of the ceramics.

Fabric	Hollow [658], fill [657]			Pit [689], fill [688]		
	No.	Weight	ENV	No	Weight	ENV
Limpsfield shell (M1a)	2	9g	CP x2	4	68g	CP x4
Limpsfield shell (M1b)	1	17g	CP x1	1	11g	CP x1
Limpsfield shell (M1c)	6	57g	CP x3	35	528g	CP x3; FRY x1; CAUL x1
Limpsfield coarse (M2a)	28	415g	CP x8; J x1	17	150g	CP x4
Limpsfield coarse (M2b)	3	34g	CP x2	3	19g	CP x3
Limpsfield (M3a)	29	144g	CP x8; J x1	13	78g	CP x4
Limpsfield (M4)	11	31g	CP x2	30	443g	CP x4
Other local (M8a)	1	6g	B x1	-	-	-
Kingston (M6)	10	52g	CP x2	4	27g	CP x2; J x1
London Ware (M7)	10	26g	J x2	2	34g	J x2
Scarborough (M9)	2	25g	J x1	2	75g	J x1
Saintonge (M10)	1	1g	J x1	-	-	-
Totals	104	817g	35	111	1433g	31

Table 2: Quantification of assemblages from contexts [657] and [688]. Key: CP – cooking pot/jar; J – jug; B – bowl; CAUL – cauldron; FRY – frying pan

The breakdown of fabrics within each context is very similar with both being dominated by Limpsfield wares (76.9% and 92.8% by sherd count respectively). The fabric ratios of these wares vary between contexts although the chronological significance of these differences is not always clear due to the danger of unseen residuality. Although the shelly types M1a and M1b may well be residual, to what extent the coarse M2a/b fabrics are is uncertain. Overall the fabric breakdowns/sources of supply are very similar and both deposits are likely to have been formed at, or close to, the same time between the mid 13th and early/mid 14th centuries.

Discussion

The medieval assemblage from the site suggests activity at the site between the late 12th and mid 14th centuries. However, there is no pottery that need definitely predate 1200. The various Limpsfield wares

totally dominate the assemblage, particularly for the supply of coarsewares. The high proportion of these wares has already been noted in the southern parts of Greater London (Blackmore and Pearce 2010, 119) even though it is a minor ware in the City itself. The vessels are competently made but quite plain. These coarsewares were complemented by lesser quantities of the Surrey whiteware cooking pot/jars from further west. Jugs are not common at the site – only an estimated 15 different vessels out of the 131 in the overall medieval assemblage.

Although three of these are Limpsfield vessels the others were obtained from a wider area including western Surrey (Kingston whitewares) and London (London Wares) though both probably came via the London market/Thames. This may well have been the market source of the Scarborough and Saintonge jugs too. The presence of these wares suggests that the site was not of the lowest status but overall the assemblage has nothing to suggest a particularly high status either. However, the ceramic profile may be the result more of geographical location than status and further assemblages from this part of London would be needed for comparative purposes to ascertain if this were the case.

The Late Post-Medieval Assemblage

The 81 sherds of late post-medieval pottery were virtually all recovered from the Stage 1 evaluation. They can be divided into two groups: one with an 18th- to early 19th- century industrial flavour, the other primarily of a later 19th- century domestic type.

The first group is composed of waste from sugar refining that may well have been brought to the site as hardcore, via the Ravensbourne, from the later 18th- to early 19th- century refineries around the mouth of Deptford creek. Certainly the two deposits in which this waste was located consist of made ground/track make-up. The majority of the assemblage was recovered from track [116] that produced five sherds (719g) from at least four different hard-fired fine PMR syrup collection jars with foot-ring bases of up to 200mm diameter. A 173g base fragment was also recovered from made ground [630]. Context [116] also produced three sherds (87g) from at least two different fine PMR sugar moulds with internal white slip. The other sugar mould fragments (2/208g) were recovered from lower pond infill [412]. Other vessels in association include a hard-fired black glazed Midlands/Staffordshire (MORAN type) large jar/ butterpot sherd (79g) and Red Borderware dish (24g) from [116], three further bodysherds from a heavy Red Borderware vessel (258g) in [412] and a PMR jar sherd (31g) from [630]. This group of sugar refining waste and associated heavy-duty glazed vessels appears to be quite late in date and would be in keeping with the mid 18th and early/mid 19th century date of the Deptford works.

The second group of late post-medieval pottery appears to relate to domestic waste disposal between 1850 and 1900/25. A wide range of wares are represented, the earliest of which include a few old vessels of very late 18th- or early 19th- century date possibly in contemporaneous use with the later wares. These include single sherds from creamware and pearlware chamber pots (19g and 30g respectively: context [411]) and a flow blue pearlware saucer (fill [411], pond [419]) and tureen lid (made ground [500]). Some of the fine PMR and Red Borderware from the site could also be of this earlier date.

The majority of this domestic assemblage can be firmly placed after 1850, and quite probably after 1875. The three best contexts groups demonstrate the range of material represented.

The 12 sherds (932g) from dump [128] are from 10 different vessels and together suggest a deposition date between c. 1860 and 1900. Three English stoneware (ENGS) vessels are present: a Bristol glazed bottle fragment, a salt glazed 57mm diameter ink bottle and a complete (132mm tall, 50mm diameter: 328g) salt glazed blacking bottle (RF <3>). The bulk of the finer wares consist of refined white earthenwares (REFW) including sherds from a plate with moulded rim decoration, a preserve jar, a grease/toothpaste pot (105mm diameter) and the lid from another (though different) paste pot with 74mm diameter rim. Transfer-printed wares are present in the form of a blue floral wash basin fragment and a grey floral plate. The only other vessel represented is a plain English porcelain (ENPO) plate.

Although soil dump [410] only produced five sherds (1,164g) the three vessels represented are either complete or near complete and suggest a date of c. 1855 to 1900. The former consist of two ENGS bottles, one a Bristol glazed dwarf ink (RF <2>: 55mm diameter base by 44mm tall: 139g), the other a stamped salt glazed ginger beer bottle (RF <1>: 68mm diameter base by 168mm tall: 484g). This is stamped with the company trade mark near its base: an image of Dick Whittington sitting against a milestone in an oval cartouche above which is stamped 'DICK WHITTINGTON', below 'REGISTERED TRADE MARK'. The name 'R. PYLE // LONDON' appears on the milestone itself. The bottle relates to R. Pyle of Islington, listed as a ginger beer maker in the 1884 Business Directory of London.

Interestingly The Old Bailey (online) lists a court case on 18th September 1854 involving a Richard Pyle, ginger beer maker at No 12 Willow Walk, Shoreditch whom had had a large number of his bottles stolen by an employee. He could not specifically identify the stolen bottles at this time as his were only marked with the bottle manufacturer's name (Vaughan). It is likely this experience spurred him on to adopt a trade mark stamp for his bottles soon after. The final vessel in [410] consists of an overfired and somewhat warped fine PMT flowerpot of 140mm rim diameter. The rim has sagged/been pushed down to form what initially looks like a wide spout but this appears to be damage during drying/firing – the base is also malformed.

The largest context group of this period is from [411], the upper fill of pond [419], though this still only produced 31 sherds weighing 1352g (representing an estimated 21 vessels). Although of obviously late date (c. 1870-1910) the group contains sherds from a few vessels of the first half of the 19th century. These consist of sherds from a creamware chamber pot, pearlware chamber pot, transfer-printed pearlware saucer and hand painted crude Chinese porcelain ginger jar. The later vessels include a 97mm diameter English stoneware bottle with Bristol glaze stamped 'PRICE // BRISTOL' (J. C Price & bros) near the base and an incomplete London retailers name on the shoulder. There are sherds from at least three flower pots of varying sizes (80, 90 and 160mm diameter bases) and a sherd from a late moulded yellow ware mixing bowl with internal white slip. Transfer-printed wares account for seven vessels including a blue floral plate, black floral plate, purple floral plate and parts from possibly three tureens with purple floral or pattern decoration. In addition there is a pot lid with black transfer-printed 'CHEMIST'. Five plain refined white earthenware vessels are present including another chamber pot (with blue sponged decoration), a simple bowl, two plates and a preserve jar with string groove below the rim.

Potential for Analysis

The post-Roman pottery assemblage is considered to be of mixed importance and thus has variable potential for further analysis/publication.

Undoubtedly the medieval pottery is of some interest as it provides a useful 'rural' 13th to mid 14th- century assemblage from the medieval city's hinterland. This is an area that has not seen many similar assemblages in recent years and pottery consumption here is certainly less well understood than it is in the City. However, the potential of the current assemblage is somewhat hindered by the frequently small context groups. These not only provide too few sherds to allow a chronological analysis of the different fabric ratios but do not allow for the confident isolation of residual sherds. Despite this, taken as a whole, and using the two large groups outlined here, the current assemblage clearly demonstrates the sources of pottery supply in Lewisham during this period. As such it is considered that a summary report, largely based on the current assessment, be prepared for publication along with up to six illustrated vessels.

The post-medieval pottery assemblage also has variable potential for further work. The late domestic assemblage is too small and unremarkable to warrant any further analysis or indeed publication. The assemblage associated with sugar refining is of more interest, not for the actual pottery itself (which is of well known types) but in its source and the mechanism by which this waste arrived on site. Observations on this material should be included within the main site narrative and discussion though no further work is proposed on the pottery itself. No pieces need illustration.

Further Work

The assemblage has been fully recorded and entered into an excel database as part of the assessment. Fabrics have been correlated with the MoL fabric series as far as is possible with help from Chris Jarrett (of PCA). Very limited further work is therefore proposed. This will consist of editing the above factual statement on the medieval assemblage into a report for publication, selecting up to six sherds for illustration and creating a catalogue for them. A rapid search should also be made in an attempt to find some comparable assemblages in SE London/Historic Surrey/Kent to set the assemblage in a wider context.

The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

Introduction

A total of 26 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a combined weight of 200g were recovered from ten contexts. The assemblage ranges in date from Roman to post-medieval and includes a decorative architectural feature, pantile, peg tile and brick.

Methodology

The assemblage has been recorded on pro forma record forms for archive and entered into an Excel spreadsheet (Appendix 1). Fabrics have been compared to the Museum of London (MoL) fabric series where possible, a provisional fabric series has been drawn up with the aid of a X10 binocular microscope where this was not possible (Table 3). The assemblage has been retained.

Fabric	Description
T1	fine sandy fabric with moderate fine white quartz.
T2	fine sandy fabric with few inclusions
T3	fine sandy orange fabric with coarse chunky pale orange silt inclusions

Table 3: Provisional CBM fabric series.

Roman

Contexts: 659

A single fragment of tile, possibly *tegula* was recovered residual to context [659]. The tile is of 20mm thickness and in a fine orange fabric of the MoL2815 fabric group of local London clays.

Later Medieval to Early Post-Medieval

Contexts: 103, 317, 630, 659, 683, 688

Peg tile fragments from context [103], [659], [683] and [688] are 11mm thick and of possible later medieval to early post-medieval date in fabric T1 with occasional traces of splash glaze and of 14th to 16th century date. The fragment from context [659] has two circular peg holes 32mm apart. Three fragments of brick in fabric MoL3033 were recovered from context [630], the brick has a remaining thickness of 50mm, and is under-fired with rounded arises and a heat affected header, possibly suggesting use in a fireplace. The brick is of 15th to 16th century date. The fragments are incomplete and highly abraded. Fragments of peg tile in fabric T2 were recovered from context [317] and are of a broad late medieval to post-medieval date from 15th to mid 18th century date.

Post-Medieval

Contexts: 411, 412, 415, 630

Pantile fragments in fabric T2 from context [415] are of probable mid 17th to 19th century date. Further fragments of pantile were recovered from context [411] and [630] in fabrics T3 and T1 both of mid 17th to 19th century date. Also recovered from context [415] was a fragment of brick in a fabric similar to MoL3033, but believed to be a later, post-medieval version. Abraded brick fragments in fabric MoL3034 recovered from context [415] are of mid 18th to 19th century date. A decorative architectural feature in clunch was recovered from context [412] the feature is a circular medallion with central shaped rose motif and is of late 19th or more probably 20th century date.

Undated

A fragment of highly abraded possibly tile was recovered from context [673]. The fragment is in a yellow fine sandy fabric and is undated.

Summary

A range of ceramic building materials were recovered during the evaluation ranging in date from Roman to post-medieval date. The presence of a single fragment of probable Roman tile is unusual for the site as little Roman activity is known within the area, the fragment may represent reuse of materials from Roman structures rather than the presence of Roman activity in the vicinity. Late medieval to early post-medieval ceramic building material was recovered and is mostly abraded and fragmentary and included peg tile and a small amount of brick, a heat affected header on one brick may suggest it was used in a fireplace or hearth, a common use for early brick. The majority of post-medieval material was recovered from trench 4. Insufficient ceramic building material was recovered to draw and substantial conclusions regarding structures in the area.

Preparation for archive

No further work.

Significance of the assemblage

The assemblage is not of national or international significance.

The assemblage not of regional or local significance.

Nails by Trista Clifford

A large copper alloy nail measuring 132.5mm long was recovered from made ground [630]. The nail is square in section with a square head and a flattened and slightly expanded end for hammering into brick or mortar. A late post medieval date is most probable.

Significance and potential

The nail is of minimal significance and as such holds no potential for further analysis; text for the publication narrative can be extracted from this report

The Slag by Luke Barber

The excavations produced just four pieces of 'slag' weighing just 13g from two individually numbered contexts. Context [112] of the evaluation was interpreted as an agricultural soil. Although producing no pottery it rested above the medieval features. The deposit contained a single 10g fragment of very slightly magnetic dense mid grey slag with some flow structure/bubbling to its upper face. Although not diagnostic of process the piece is certainly the result of iron-working. The three tiny piece of 'slag' from medieval ditch fill [618] are in fact solidified drips of black pitch that have cemented bits of soil together. These could easily be intrusive into this feature.

Significance and potential

The slag and pitch from the site cannot be dated with confidence. Although a medieval date cannot be ruled out this uncertainty, together with the negligible quantities involved, mean the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

Further work

No further work is proposed.

The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

Only one clay tobacco pipe fragment was recovered. Context [304] contained a complete, unmarked and unburnished type AO21 bowl (Atkinson and Oswald 1969), which had been smoked. Dating to c. 1680-1710, the bowl is residual.

Significance and Potential

As the bowl is residual, it does not refine the dating of this context. Furthermore, the bowl is unmarked and therefore of no intrinsic interest. It is not considered to be of potential for further analysis

Methodology and Further Work

The bowl has been recorded in full. No further work is required.

The Glass by Elke Raemen

A small assemblage consisting of 20 fragments of glass (wt 1077g) was recovered from five individually numbered contexts. Most are of late post-medieval date. However, a body fragment from a shaft-and-globe bottle dating to the first half of the 18th century was recovered from [630].

The late post-medieval fragments include seven wine bottle fragments, representing two different bottles, from [116] and dating to the mid 18th to early/mid 19th century. Nine fragments from a single green glass beer bottle of late 19th- to early 20th-century date were recovered from [411].

In addition, fragments from a blue cylindrical bottle, which probably contained medicine, were found in [128] and [304] contained the lid from a preserve jar. All date to the mid 19th to early 20th century.

Significance and Potential

The assemblage is small and none of the glass can be dated closely nor is it of intrinsic interest. It is therefore not considered to merit further research.

The Geological Material by Luke Barber

The excavations recovered a single piece of stone from the site (6,500g). This was recovered from context [659], the dump of stone within hollow [658]. The current piece was taken as a sample as it was the only fragment that may possibly have been worked. The context is firmly dated to the mid 13th to mid 14th centuries. The recovered stone consists of a slightly weathered flattish boulder in a buff brown fine calcareous limestone. The surface has weathered to a light grey and there is some traces of iron-staining on its upper, weathered, face. The piece shows no signs of having been worked by human hands and indeed the stone is far too soft to have been as use as quern or sharpening stone. The origin of the stone is almost certainly one of the septaria beds in the London Clay though a few limestone and calcareous mudstone beds are also present in the Woolwich Beds, also local to the site.

Significance and potential

The stone from the site is unworked and of local origin. Whether this stone type was collected for a specific purpose by the site's occupants is impossible to ascertain without knowing if all the other stones in [659] were of the same type (though they are noted as limestone).

The Animal bone by Lucy Sibun

Introduction

The animal bone assemblage contains a total of 73 fragments of large and medium mammal bone recovered from three post-medieval contexts [116/630], [304] and [657]. The bone is in a good state of preservation with a number of complete elements present.

Methodology

The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet. Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as longbone fragments, have been recorded according to their size with the larger fragments being recorded as large mammal and the smaller fragments as medium mammal. Metrical data was recorded in accordance with Von den Driesch (76). The state of fusion has been noted and each fragment has then been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology.

Assessment

The assemblage contained 72 identifiable fragments of mammal bone, which have been quantified in the table below.

Taxa	NISP
Cattle	15
Sheep	1
Horse	33
Large mammal	22
Medium mammal	1
TOTAL	72

Table 4: NISP (Number of Identifiable Fragments) by taxa

The vast majority of the assemblage derives from made ground deposit [116/630] which produced 94% of the assemblage. This assemblage includes cattle and horse longbones, metapodials, scapula, innominates

and teeth. The only other bone recovered was a partial cattle humerus from ([304]), a cattle molar and sheep longbone fragments from [657].

Both ageing and metrical data was recorded for cattle and horse, but with the exception of a single horse fragment, all elements appear to be from mature animals. No evidence for butchery, burning or gnawing was noted on any fragments. Two horse elements displayed pathological lesions.

Significance and Potential

The small assemblage holds little potential for further analysis but a report will be produced summarising the results. General observations will be made with regards to the age of the cattle and horse population and Minimum Number of Individual (MNI) counts will be established for both. However, further statistical analysis of the results is not considered worthwhile. The metrical data recorded will enable the assemblage to be compared to other assemblages of similar date or type.

The Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

Introduction

All objects were assigned a unique Registered Finds number (RF <00>) and recorded individually on pro forma sheets and digitally for archive. Metal objects will be x-rayed and conserved as required.

Two registered objects were recovered; an overview can be found in Table 4.

RF No	Context	Object	Material	Period	Wt (g)
4	128	STFT	IRON	PMED	76
5	304	HOSH	IRON	PMED	850

Table 5: The Registered Finds

Fixtures and fittings

A probable saddle bar, length 170mm, from a leaded window was recovered from context [128]. The bar is made of iron with two nail holes in the attachment plate, which is diamond shaped. The bar itself is rectangular in section. A 19th century date is most likely.

Horse equipment

A large, robust iron horseshoe was recovered from topsoil [304]. It is highly corroded with adherent large stones, obscuring the nail holes. The shoe measures 170mm from toe to heel and has a clipped toe, indicating a modern date. The shape and wear pattern of the shoe suggests it was worn on the rear right hoof.

Significance and potential

The assemblage is small and of 19th century or later date. It is of local significance only and holds no potential for further analysis.

Environmental samples Paul Fitz

Sub-Samples from eight contexts were processed by flotation tank processing.

None yielded flots that had any environmental potential, though all had small sherds of medieval pottery, helping to confirm dates for the contexts.

Noticeable by their absence was any animal bone (only one minute rodent and a tiny splint of uncertain bone from all the residues) or mollusc/shell.

table of results

Sample no.	context	Volume processed	Residue volume	flot	ceramic	Burnt flint	bone	charcoal
1	631	10 litres	3.5 litres	yes	yes	x	x	x
2	620	10 litres	700ml	yes	yes	x	x	x
3	618	10 litres	1 litre	yes	yes	x	x	x
4	671	10 litres	2 litres	yes	x	x	x	x
5	616	10 litres	2 litres	yes				
6	657	20 litres	3.5 litres	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
7	683	10 litres	2.5 litres	yes	yes	x	x	yes
8	688	20 litres	4 litres	yes	yes	yes		yes

NB-all flots are fresh rootlets as seen in top/subsoils. No apparent carbonised remains

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Appendix C - OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-112267

Project details

Project name Former Dairy site, Baring Road, Lee

Short description of the project A five-trench evaluation showed that most of the site had suffered truncation following demolition of dairy buildings in 2001. Medieval features survived in the north of the site, and a series of pits dating to 1175-1350 were excavated. Most of the finds were cooking pots of Limpsfield ware. Post-holes were also recorded: one fence line and other unassociated post-holes

Project dates Start: 16-01-2012 End: 21-02-2012

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes 32014 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes UDY12 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 11/76836/X - Planning Application No.

Any associated project reference codes 32113 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed

Monument type RUBBISH PIT Medieval

Monument type FIELD BOUNDARY Medieval

Monument type RUBBISH PIT Medieval

Significant Finds POT Medieval

Investigation type 'Full excavation'

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON LEWISHAM LEWISHAM AND BLACKHEATH 2 Baring Road

Postcode SE12 0UN

Study area 0.50 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 4005 7375 51.4448904442 0.01549897036720 51 26 41 N 000 00 55 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 33.65m Max: 35.17m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology
Organisation

Project brief EH GLAAS
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology
originator

Project Alan Ford
director/manager

Project supervisor Les Capon

Type of developer
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive Museum of London-LAARC
recipient

Physical Archive UDY 12
ID

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Environmental', 'Glass', 'Metal', 'other'

Physical Archive held at AOC until transfer
notes

Digital Archive Museum of London-LAARC
recipient

Digital Archive ID UDY 12

Digital Contents 'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Environmental', 'Glass', 'Metal', 'Stratigraphic', 'other'

Digital Media 'Database', 'Images raster / digital photography', 'Images vector', 'Survey'
available

Digital Archive held at AOC until transfer
notes

Paper Archive Museum of London-LAARC
recipient

Paper Archive ID UDY 12

Paper Contents 'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Environmental', 'Glass', 'Metal', 'Stratigraphic', 'Survey', 'other'

Paper available Media 'Context sheet','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Paper notes Archive held at AOC until transfer

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title United Dairies depot site, 2, Baring Road, Lee, Lewisham: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Capon, L.

Date 2012

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or publication London

Description 37 pages, A4, 7 figures, 6 plates

Project bibliography 2

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Former United Dairies Site, 2 Baring Road, London Borough Of Lewisham: A Written Scheme Of Investigation For An Archaeological Excavation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Clarke, C.

Date 2012

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or London
publication

Description A4 text, 2 illustrations, 23 pages bound between plastic covers

**Project
bibliography 3**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title United Dairies Depot Site, 2 Baring Road, Lee, London Borough of Lewisham: An
Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment

Author(s)/Editor(s) Capon, L.

Date 2012

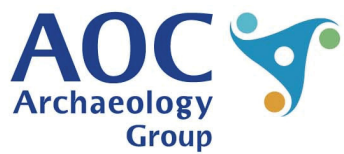
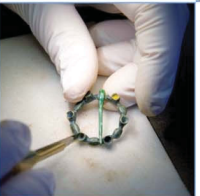
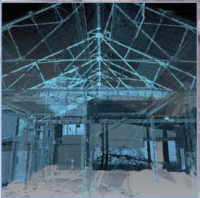
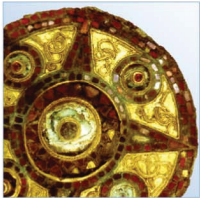
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