

10 Orangery Lane, Eltham, Royal Borough of Greenwich An Archaeological Evaluation Report

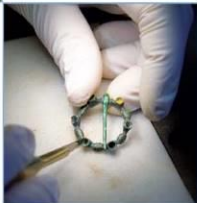
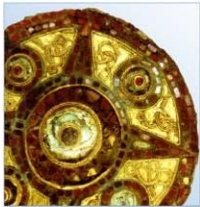
Planning Application: 16/3176/F

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 42888 74532

AOC Project No: 33492

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Date: September 2017



10 Orangery Lane, Eltham, Royal Borough of Greenwich. An Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of: Deco Design and Build Limited
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National Grid Reference (NGR): TQ 42888 74532

AOC Project No: 33492

Date of Fieldwork: 3rd – 4th August 2017

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

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group on behalf of Deco Design and Build Ltd, between the 3rd and 4th of August 2017, ahead of the proposed redevelopment of 10 Orangery Lane, Eltham, Royal Borough of Greenwich; NGR: TQ 42888 74532 (Figure 1).

The evaluation comprised the excavation of two trenches measuring 9.30m x 1.80m and 10.50m x 1.80m to depths of 1.50m and 1.00m, respectively. The evaluation was designed to provide information on the character, extent, date and state of preservation of any below ground archaeological remains that may be present within the development area.

The natural mid brown sand horizon was encountered in both trenches and recorded at a height of between 60.90mOD and 61.05mOD. Both trenches suggested the natural horizon had been previously disturbed with significant truncation observed in Trench 1. The brick wall in Trench 2 is likely to relate to cartographic evidence from the 1897 OS map and is likely to represent part of the garden wall of Jubilee Cottages. The ceramic assemblage recovered from Trench 2 dates to the late 19th or early 20th century and is most likely related to later development of the site. The linear features in Trenches 1 and 2 could not be confidently dated due to truncation from later building work, most notably the foundations of the possible cellar in Trench 1, but these are likely to be early 20th century in date. They may represent further garden related features.

As no significant archaeological finds or features were recorded during the evaluation it is recommended that no further work take place, however the final decision rests with Mark Stevenson and Joanna Taylor, the archaeological advisors to the Royal Borough of Greenwich. .

This archaeological evaluation has addressed the aims of the investigation and established that future developments are unlikely to impact upon any significant archaeological deposits. Publication of the archaeological findings will be carried out through a short summary of the fieldwork submitted to the local fieldwork roundup. An OASIS form has also been completed and an electronic copy of the evaluation report will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document, prepared on behalf of Deco Design and Build Ltd, details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken at 10 Orangery Lane, Eltham, Royal Borough of Greenwich,; NGR: TQ 42888 74532 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The proposed development is approximately 60.00m by 20.00m in extent and is located to the north of Eltham High Street. The site is bound by Orangery Lane to the north, a public car park to the east, an HSBC branch fronting the High Street to the south and Merlewood Place to the west.
- 1.3 The site is currently occupied by an inactive industrial unit, with an 'L' shaped building and associated concrete hardstanding.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 The local planning authority is the Royal Borough of Greenwich. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Historic England's Greater London Archaeological Advisor Mark Stevenson and Joanna Taylor.
- 1.2.2 The site falls within the Royal Eltham Archaeological Priority Area (Area 8). A review of the Boroughs archaeological priority areas was published in 2010 (Stevenson 2010) which formed the evidence base for the Local Development Framework (LDF). The area is designated due to its Roman, medieval, and post medieval potential. Four potential research questions are outlined within the review. Of relevance to the site is the fourth: Investigate the eighteenth century major houses around High Street area.
- 1.2.3 There are no designated archaeological assets within the site boundary. However, the following heritage assets which fall outside the site boundary are of relevance:
 - Eltham House (**MLO8315**): The house is recorded in the GLHER as "Country House, Eltham High Street". Eltham House, constructed in the 1730's fronted the High Street and the plot extended north to include the Grade II* Orangery (**DLO17955**). The house was demolished in 1937 and, with the exception of the Orangery and the layout of the plot, no evidence of the 18th century structure or grounds survive above ground.
- 1.2.4 An archaeological Desk Based Assessment undertaken by AOC Archaeology in 2016 identified a total of thirteen Listed Buildings within the study area. Of these, the Grade II* Cliefden House (DLO18337) and the Grade II 95A Eltham High Street (DLO18050) are highlighted due to proximity and historical context for the Orangery (DLO17955). The Royal Borough of Greenwich Local Development Framework Core Strategy states that: 'Proposals for development which would detract from the setting and proportions of a Listed Building or group will be resisted'.
- 1.2.5 There are no World Heritage Sites (or World Heritage Site buffer zones) or Registered Scheduled Monuments within 500m of the development area.
- 1.2.6 A planning application has been submitted for the demolition of the existing buildings and the comprehensive development of the site for commercial and residential use (16/3176/F). The application is still pending.
- 1.2.7 A Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2017) was prepared for the evaluation in advance of any archaeological investigation and in accordance with all the relevant guidelines, including the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (CIfA 2014 a&b) and Historic England (2015a-c).

1.3 Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 According to the British Geological Survey, the solid geology of the site is comprised of the Harwich Formation which is made up of sand and gravels. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 34 to 66 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period when the local area was comprised shallow seas. The drift (superficial) geology is not recorded.
- 1.3.2 The site was generally flat-lying with a ramp down from the front to rear section. A topographic survey has been completed for the site which indicates that the northern part of the site stands at 62.09m OD sloping down to 61.52m OD in the south of the site.

2. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.1 The following information has been extracted from the Desk Based Assessment (2016).

The Prehistoric Periods (c. 500,000 BP – AD 43)

- 2.2 No prehistoric finds or features are recorded within 500m of the development site. Prehistoric occupation is not highlighted within the appraisal of the archaeological priority area within which the proposed development site is located (Stevenson 2010).

The Roman Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 2.3 The first settlement evidence for Eltham is encountered in the Romano-British period. A Roman coin has been recovered (MLO2094) and traces of a settlement site were recorded in the 1920's on Archery Road in advance of the construction of the hospital. This included a 'hut floor', ceramics and an iron pin (MLO2094). It is noted, however, that recent archaeological investigations in the vicinity of this site have not revealed further Romano-British occupation (i.e. ELO6512).

The Early Medieval Period (AD 410 – 1066)

- 2.4 Eltham or, '*Alteham*', is recorded as a pre-conquest manor in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Despite this, and the Old English origins of the name, 'homestead or river meadow frequented by swans', no Saxon archaeology has so far been identified, except for a suggestion that elements within the fabric of the parish church of St John are Saxon. By 1086 the manor of Eltham was worth £16 under its last Saxon thane, Alwold. The first record of the Palace is in the Domesday Book when it was owned by Bishop Odo, the Bishop of Bayeux.

The Medieval Period (AD 1066 – 1500)

- 2.5 Eltham contained extensive woodland and enough arable land was being tilled to occupy 25 heavy ox-drawn plough teams. With these stronger ploughs the clay and gravel soils could be brought into cultivation and it seems likely that the 1086 population was around 275. The population and value at the time of the Domesday Survey certainly exceeded those of Woolwich and Greenwich combined.
- 2.6 The county was organised into parishes before the 12th century and the first known Eltham church was built in or before 1160 on the same site as the present church (MLO1797). The ancient parish stretched over nearly 4,000 acres from Shooters Hill to the Sidcup borders from north to south and from Lee Green to Blackfen in a west-east direction. The manor covered a similar area, although this had subsidiary manor-farms as well as the main house, which was to develop into Eltham Palace. By 1263 the manor was divided into two. One half of the old estate was held by the Gloucester family and the other by the Mandevilles.

- 2.7 In 1305 Eltham Palace was given to Edward II as a royal residence from the Bishop of Durham. Two royal hunting parks, the Great Park and Horn Park, then became enclosed within the estate. The Palace was used and improved by Henry VII, Henry VIII and Elizabeth I, but fell into disuse following the Civil War (Stevenson 2010).
- 2.8 Early post medieval mapping provides an indication of the size and scale of earlier medieval occupation. The road layout, linear settlement and burgage plots which are recorded in the 17th century are unlikely to have substantially altered from the medieval layout. As such the site is located within the historic core of the medieval settlement of Eltham. The proposed development is likely to fall within the northern part of a burgage plot, with roadside development to the south of the application site. The GLHER records minimal sub-surface medieval evidence within the study area and archaeological investigations have not revealed in situ evidence dating to the medieval period. The GLHER only records a find spot of medieval brick (MLO1797) to the south-east of the application site.

The Post-Medieval (AD 1500-1900) and Modern Periods (post 1900)

- 2.9 Despite the Royalist sympathies of many in Eltham, the three Royal parks were plundered during England's Civil War. On Charles II's restoration in 1660 Eltham Palace was uninhabitable and the King was glad to give the Manor of Eltham to Sir John Shaw who took up residence in Eltham Lodge. Research completed by the Eltham History Society in 1990 included publication of a map of Eltham in 1605 which indicates that the site lies to the north of Eltham High Street within a north south aligned burgage plot. The first known building on the land adjacent to the High Street was the Phillipot Almshouses in 1694 when six tenements, comprising one room downstairs, one up, and offices to the rear plus a garden were constructed for £302 (AOC 2016).
- 2.10 The growth industry of 18th century Eltham was farming, as most of the royal parkland was gradually put to grazing or brought under cultivation where suitable (AOC 2016). The growth of industry and associated increased wealth resulted in the following description of the town by Daniel Defoe in 1726, 'it is now a pleasant town, very handsomely built, full of good houses and many families of rich citizens inhabit here. So it is here they bring great, full deal of good company with them. Also, an abundance of ladies of very good fortune dwell here'.
- 2.11 The proposed development site lies within the grounds of Eltham House which is believed to have been constructed in the 1720's.
- 2.12 The population grew in the fifty years from 1801 by some 50% with the finer houses appearing along the High Street with lesser housing about the neighbouring villages and farms. Eltham was ideally located on the London to Maidstone stagecoach route. However, the coming of the railway to Eltham in 1866 with the opening of a station, today called Mottingham Station, had a profound impact. In 1885 the Bexleyheath Railway Company built the Bexleyheath line with a station at Well Hall. The effect as elsewhere was an exponential increase in new housing to cater for the commuting populace. There was also an increasing link with the Royal Artillery and its barracks at Woolwich.

Eltham House (MLO8315)

- 2.13 In terms of plotting the history of Eltham House a number of sources are key. Unfortunately no original plans, illustrations or documents were identified as part of the original assessment (As catalogued at the Greenwich History Centre) regarding the house itself. However, the house was described by Cherry and Pevsner in 1930 (The Buildings of England London South: Volume 2) and by the RCHME in 1930 (An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in London, Volume 5, East

- London) prior to its demolition in 1937. Additional research on the Grade II* Listed Orangery (DLO17955) by White in 1980 for an article in *Country Life* provides an outline of both the house and orangery.
- 2.14 There is some discrepancy in the date assigned to the construction of Eltham House. Although White describes the house as late 17th century date, Cherry and Pevsner record the House as early 18th century in date having visited the house in the 1930's, which gives more weight to the later. Wood's research includes, however, the study of the 18th century rate books for Eltham. These records indicate that Eltham House originally sat in a much smaller plot of land fronting the High Street. In 1717 the house was bought by Colonel Petit from Mr King. Colonel Petit also bought the parcel of land to the north which was described as Mr Smith's field. It is believed that during Colonel Petit's ownership of Eltham House (between 1717 and 1730 when it passed to Richard Nunn), the Orangery (DLO17955) was constructed.
- 2.15 Eltham House (MLO8315) is described as 'partly re-fitted and re-decorated about the middle of the 18th century. The south front has square-headed window-openings and a modillioned eaves-cornice, with a modern blocking-course above. The doorway is flanked by Ionic columns, supporting an entablature and pediment. The back elevation is generally similar to the front, but the upper part of the wall has been re-built; the doorway has a flat hood resting on carved brackets; an oval window, lighting the stairs, has a scrolled iron grille on the inside. Inside the building, some of the rooms retain their original panelling and two fireplaces have marble surrounds. The staircase has straight moulded strings, twisted balusters and square newels; the walls have original panelling and cornice'. (RCHME 1930, 101-113). The Garden House or Orangery (DLO17955/MLO82996), is described in the *Inventory of the Historical Monuments in East London* as, 'of 18th-century date and of one storey; the walls are of red brick. The building is long and narrow and has two large windows on either side of a central feature, the bays being divided and flanked by plain pilasters. The central feature is carried up above the rest of the building and is flanked by Corinthian pilasters supporting enriched entablatures and a pediment; between the pilasters is a round-headed doorway, with impost-mouldings and a carved key-stone; above it is a semi-circular, round-headed niche with an impost-moulding carried round it' (RCHME 1930). Cherry and Pevsner further notes that the Orangery contains military trophies in its friezes which might refer to Petit's profession in the Royal Artillery and perhaps to his appointment as major in 1727 (Cherry & Pevsner 2002, 304).
- 2.16 The architect of Eltham House is not known, however it is conjectured that the Orangery may have been designed by John James (White 1980), who lived in Greenwich during the period that the structure was constructed. Unfortunately there are no contemporary descriptions of the gardens, in which the proposed development site is located. Early in White's 1980 article he described the garden at Eltham House as, 'long but rather narrow, and the greenhouse or orangery must have formed a disproportionately grandiose termination to the vista from what was a relatively modest house'. However, White goes on to describe James as being, 'very much involved in horticulture' and 'had considerable experience in the laying out of pleasure gardens in the most up to date taste' (White 1980).
- 2.17 The 1864 Ordnance Survey provides important detail of the garden. It illustrates a formally laid garden with paths running around the site and a number of tree lined sections running through the proposed development site. A large rectangular structure, possibly a brick lined pond, is noted in the north-west part of the proposed development site. By 1897 this appears to be a greenhouse within a larger enclosure. A wall separates the northern and central part of the garden. The 1916 Ordnance Survey continues to depict a small structure in the north-west corner of the proposed development

site. The grounds of Eltham House form a narrower plot, due to the construction of the neighbouring Carrier's Depot. The eastern boundary wall of the proposed development site dates to this period.

- 2.18 In 1925 Eltham High Street was widened to the north which resulted in the loss of the front boundary wall and garden of Eltham House (and Cliefton House to the south-west). The subsequent decade saw the loss of Sherard House, Merlewood House and Eltham House in 1937. The 1957 Ordnance Survey illustrates the newly constructed South Metropolitan Gas Company Buildings, which survive to date. Orangery Lane was constructed in the late 20th century at which point the northern boundary wall was constructed. Cliefton House (DLO18337) and its stables (DLO18050) and the Orangery (DLO17955) are the only surviving structures of 18th century Eltham.

Previous Archaeological Site Investigations

- 2.19 The GLHER records no intrusive archaeological investigations within the site boundary, with a total of seven investigations in the wider study area. The closest intrusive works to the site is the ten trench evaluation completed at the former Council Depot on Archery Road by PCA in 2005 (ELO6512). No archaeological finds or features pre-dating the 19th century were identified.

3. Aims of the Investigation

- 3.1 The aims of the investigation were defined as being:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable the archaeological advisor to the Royal Borough of Greenwich to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

- 3.2 The specific aims of investigation were defined as being:

- Determine the nature and extent of any prehistoric activity on the site and to establish the nature and date of this evidence.
- Determine the nature and extent of any Roman activity on the site and to establish the nature and date of this evidence.
- Determine the nature and extent of any early medieval and medieval activity on the site and to establish the nature and date of this evidence.
- Determine the nature and extent of any post-medieval activity on the site and to establish the nature and date of this evidence.
- To make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

4. Methodology

- 4.1 A written scheme of investigation prepared by AOC (AOC 2017) defined the site procedures for the archaeological evaluation. All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (ClfA 2014a & b and Historic England 2015a-c).
- 4.2 A unique site code for the project (**OSL17**) was assigned by LAARC to the project and used as the site identifier. LAARC will be the receiving depository for the archive.
- 4.3 The evaluation was conducted by Andrej Celovsky and Rebecca Watts of AOC Archaeology, and managed by Catherine Edwards. The site was monitored by Mark Stevenson, Archaeological Advisor to the Royal Borough of Greenwich.

5. Results

Trench 1

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of deposits mOD	Description/Interpretation
101	0.12m	62.00m – 61.88m	Dark grey/black tarmac. Front yard surface.
102	0.22m	61.88m – 61.66m	Light grey concrete. Previous yard surface.
119	0.50m	61.66m – 61.16m	Frequent brick and concrete in a matrix of light yellow/grey sand. Demolition layer.
103	0.30m	61.66m – 61.36m	Mid to light greyish-brown sand, gravel and silt deposit, with fragments of concrete. Levelling or demolition layer.
104	0.38m	61.66m – 61.28m	Light orangish brown sandy gravel. Levelling layer.
121	0.23m	61.28m – 61.05m	Dark brown sandy silt. Buried topsoil.
110	0.66m	61.28m – 60.62m	Very dark grey/brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and plastic sheets, pack of crisps. 20 th century deposit.
117/118	0.05m	61.05m	Light yellow brown sand. Possible natural deposit.

- 5.1 Trench 1 was orientated northeast to southwest across the northern courtyard on the site. It measured 9.30m by 1.80m, (Figure 3).
- 5.2 The earliest deposits identified were a mid-brown sand (117), and a light yellow brown sand (118), both interpreted as the natural geology and recorded at an upper height of 61.05mOD. At the northern extent of the trench, overlying the natural was (110), a 0.66m thick deposit of very dark grey/brown sandy silt with occasional small stones, plastic sheets and an empty crisp packet, (Plate A). This was encountered at an uppermost height of 61.28mOD and is interpreted as a 20th century demolition deposit.



Plate A: (110), looking southeast

- 5.3 In contrast, at the southern end of the trench the natural was cut by two linear cuts, [113] and [111] (Plate B). Cut [113], was a northeast-southwest linear measuring 1.77m x 0.75m, filled by (114), a mid greyish brown sandy silt with small stones inclusions, whilst [111] was located approximately 0.30m north of [113], measuring 1.70m x 0.46m and filled by (112), a fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt. The function for these linears is unclear. Overlying the above and truncated by later features was layer (121), a 0.23m thick layer of dark brown sandy silt interpreted as a possible buried topsoil horizon.



Plate B: Linears [111] and [113], looking southeast

- 5.3 Linear [111] and probably also (121), was cut by [109], measuring 1.98m x 0.31m x 0.20m and oriented northeast-southwest across the trench. The cut contained a concrete foundation with steel reinforcement (108) and backfill deposit (120), a light brown sand. Approximately 3.50m to the north and running parallel with [109], was [107], a second linear cut containing a similar reinforced concrete foundation (106). These may be the remains of a structure, such as a cellar or basement (Plate C).
- 5.4 Cutting (121), [109] and [107], was an irregular cut [122], which contained (105), a mid-grey brown sandy silt with fragments of concrete and brick. This was encountered at an upper height of 61.28mOD and extended for 4.20m across the middle of the trench. This was interpreted as a demolition cut associated with the cellar/basement.



Plate C: Concrete (106) and (108), looking east

- 5.5 Cutting into (121) and located in the southern corner of the trench was [115] measuring 1.66m x 2.30m x 0.45m containing (116), a 0.45m thick deposit of very dark grey sandy silt with inclusions of bricks and hydrocarbon contamination (Plate D).



Plate D: (117) and [115], looking east

- 5.6 Overlying the above were (104), a 0.24m-0.45m thick levelling layer of light orange-brown sandy gravel and (103) recorded as a 0.30m thick layer of mid-light greyish-brown sand, gravel and silt with fragments of concrete. Directly overlying (104) in the north of the trench was (119), a 0.50m thick deposit of bricks and concrete in a matrix of light yellow/grey sand. This has been interpreted as a modern demolition layer.
- 5.7 Overlying the trench was (102), a 0.22m thick layer of light grey concrete (102), interpreted as the former surface of the yard, and (101), a 0.12m thick layer of tarmac which is the current yard surface (Plate E).



Plate E: Trench 1, looking southwest

Trench 2

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
201	0.20m	61.73m – 61.53m	Light grey concrete with rebar. Yard surface.
202	0.33m	61.53m – 61.20m	Light brownish grey to yellow mixed deposit of sand, gravel, bricks and concrete. Made ground.
203	0.30m	61.20m – 60.90m	Dark brown black sandy silt with occasional small stones and finds.
204	0.04m	60.90m+	Mid-brown sand. Natural deposit.

- 5.8 Trench 2 was orientated north northeast to south southwest in the southern courtyard on the site (Figure 4). It measured 10.50m by 1.80m.
- 5.9 The earliest deposit encountered was (204), a mid-brown sand interpreted as natural and recorded at an upper height 60.90mOD. Overlying the natural (204) was a 0.30m thick layer of dark brown black sandy silt with occasional small stones (203, interpreted as a buried soil).
- 5.10 Cutting into (203) in the southern end of the trench, was a 0.92m wide linear, oriented N-S [207] (Plate F). The linear measured 2.80m x 0.92m x 0.08m and had shallow concave sides and flatish concave base. This has been interpreted as a possible garden feature. The cut was filled by (208), a deposit of mid-dark brown sandy silt with small stones and fragments of brick. Also cutting into (203) in the southern end of the trench was a linear cut [209], measuring 0.55m x 0.40m x 0.20m and aligned E-W across the trench. The cut contained (210), a deposit of mid-dark brown sandy silt with small stones and fragments of brick.



Plate F: [207] and [209], looking north

- 5.11 To the north of [207] and [209] was [206]; a semi-circular red brick wall with buttressing, roughly aligned E-W across the southern end of the trench and encountered at an upper height 61.20mOD (Plate G). Wall [206] was located in a linear construction cut [205] which also contained a backfill (211), of mid brownish sandy silt. An Ordnance Survey map of Eltham dated 1897 indicates that there were garden walls of former cottages located in the area. An earlier map dated 1864 shows this area as open gardens (AOC 2016). This puts the construction date of [206] between 1864 and 1897.



Plate G: 206, looking north

- 5.12 Overlying the trench was a 0.33m thick deposit of made ground (202), comprised of light brown-grey mixture of sand, gravel, bricks and concrete. This was encountered at an upper height of 61.53mOD. This in turn was overlain by the uppermost deposit (201), a 0.20m thick layer of light grey concrete with rebar (Plate H).



Plate H: Trench 2, looking north

6. Finds

- 6.1 A small ceramic assemblage, a fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem and ceramic building material were retrieved from contexts in both Trenches 1 and 2.
- 6.2 Seven sherds of pottery recovered from Trench 2, context (203). The pottery is a late post-medieval ware identified as Sunderland-type coarseware (SUND) and is most likely late 19th or early 20th century in date.
- 6.3 One undiagnostic fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem in context (114) cannot be dated.
- 6.4 Ten fragments of Brick and tile fragments include one late 19th or 20th century pantile from context (208) and four bricks collected as dateable samples. The earliest London yellow stock brick, found in context (105), is a handmade example produced from 1800 onwards and used commonly throughout the early to mid 19th century. The red brick retrieved from wall [206] is a manufactured regular shape produced after c.1850 and is thought to be from a feature wall constructed between 1864 and 1897. Two 20th century London Brick Company 'Fletton' bricks were manufactured after 1910 – these have deep V-frogged bricks stamped with the words 'LBC PHORPES' for 'four pressed' and 'FLETTON'. Both of these LBC bricks were recovered from context (105) and (119).
- 6.5 The finds are of a late 19th and 20th century date but of little significance beyond dating features associated with this evaluation and could be discarded after recording.

7. Conclusion

- 7.1 The evaluation successfully characterised both the stratigraphic sequence and the archaeological potential of the site; the trenches excavated confirmed the presence of earlier structures on the site with supporting evidence from the artefacts recovered.
- 7.2 The natural mid brown sand horizon was encountered in both trenches and recorded at a height of between 60.90mOD and 61.05mOD. Both trenches suggested the natural horizon had been previously disturbed with significant truncation observed in Trench 1. The brick wall in Trench 2 is likely to relate to cartographic evidence from the 1897 OS map and is likely to represent part of the garden wall of Jubilee Cottages. The ceramic assemblage recovered from Trench 2 dates to the late 19th or early 20th century and is most likely related to later development of the site. The linear

features in Trenches 1 and 2 could not be confidently dated due to truncation from later building work, most notably the foundations of the possible cellar in Trench 1, but these are likely to be early 20th century in date. They may represent further garden related features. The archaeological evaluation has addressed the aims of the investigation and determined that the proposed development is unlikely to impact upon any significant archaeological deposits. It is recommended that no further work be undertaken.

8. Publication and Archive Deposition

- 8.1 Due to the nature of the results at this stage of the archaeological investigation, publication is expected to be limited to a summary in the *London Archaeologist* fieldwork round-up and publication via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).
- 8.2 The site archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC). The archive will be prepared in accordance with guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990) and (Brown & AAF 2011). The archive will be security copied and a copy deposited with the London HER.

9. Bibliography

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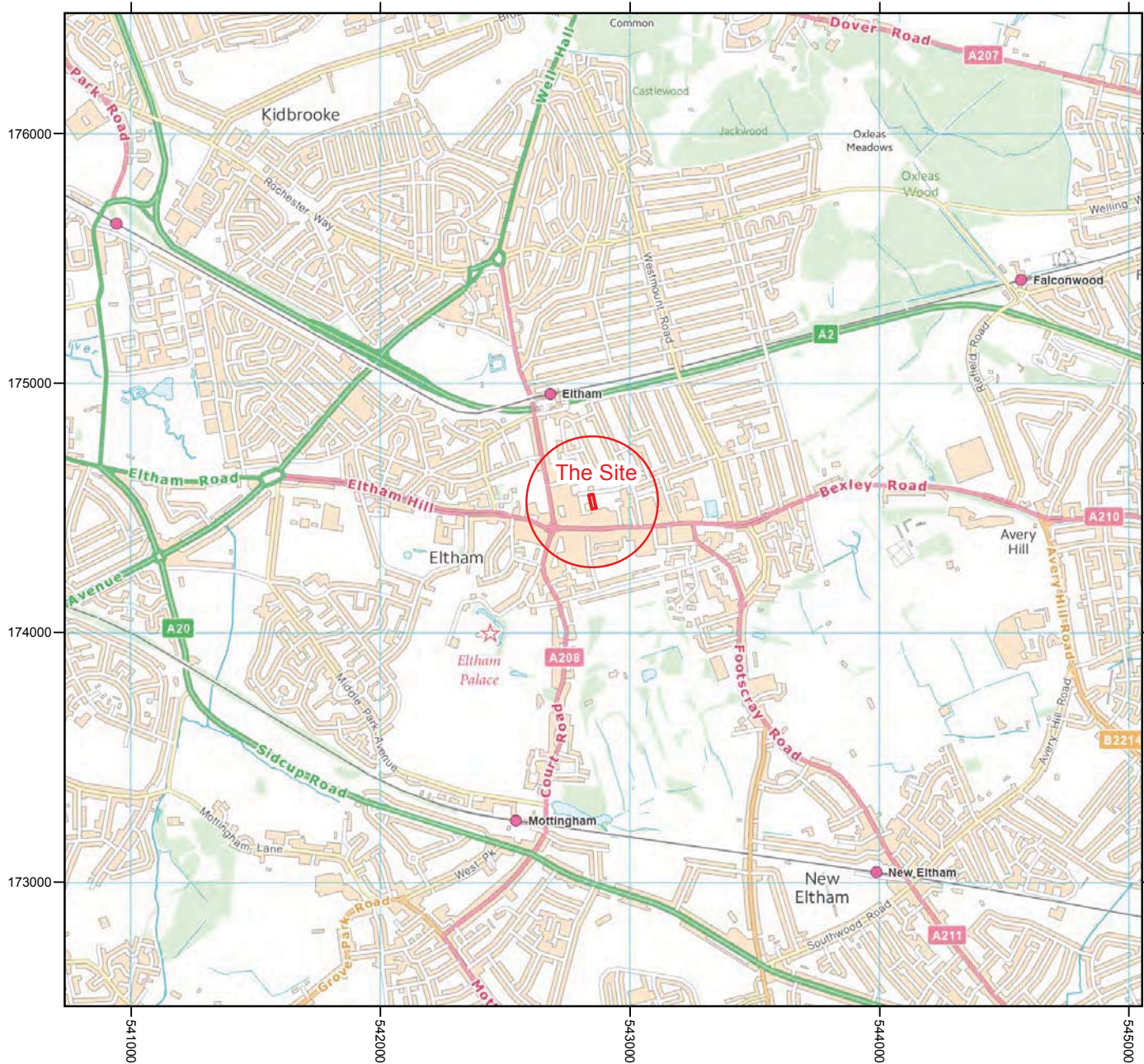
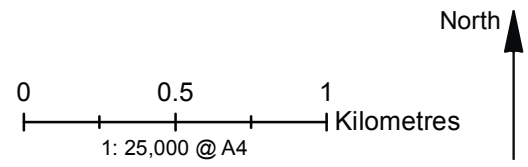
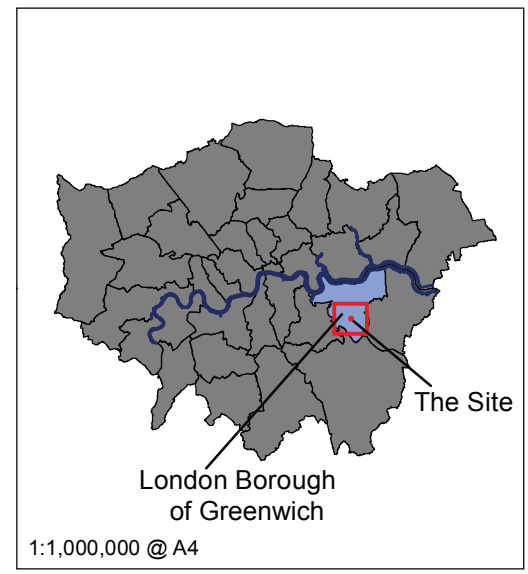


Figure 1:
Site Location



Contains Ordnance Survey data
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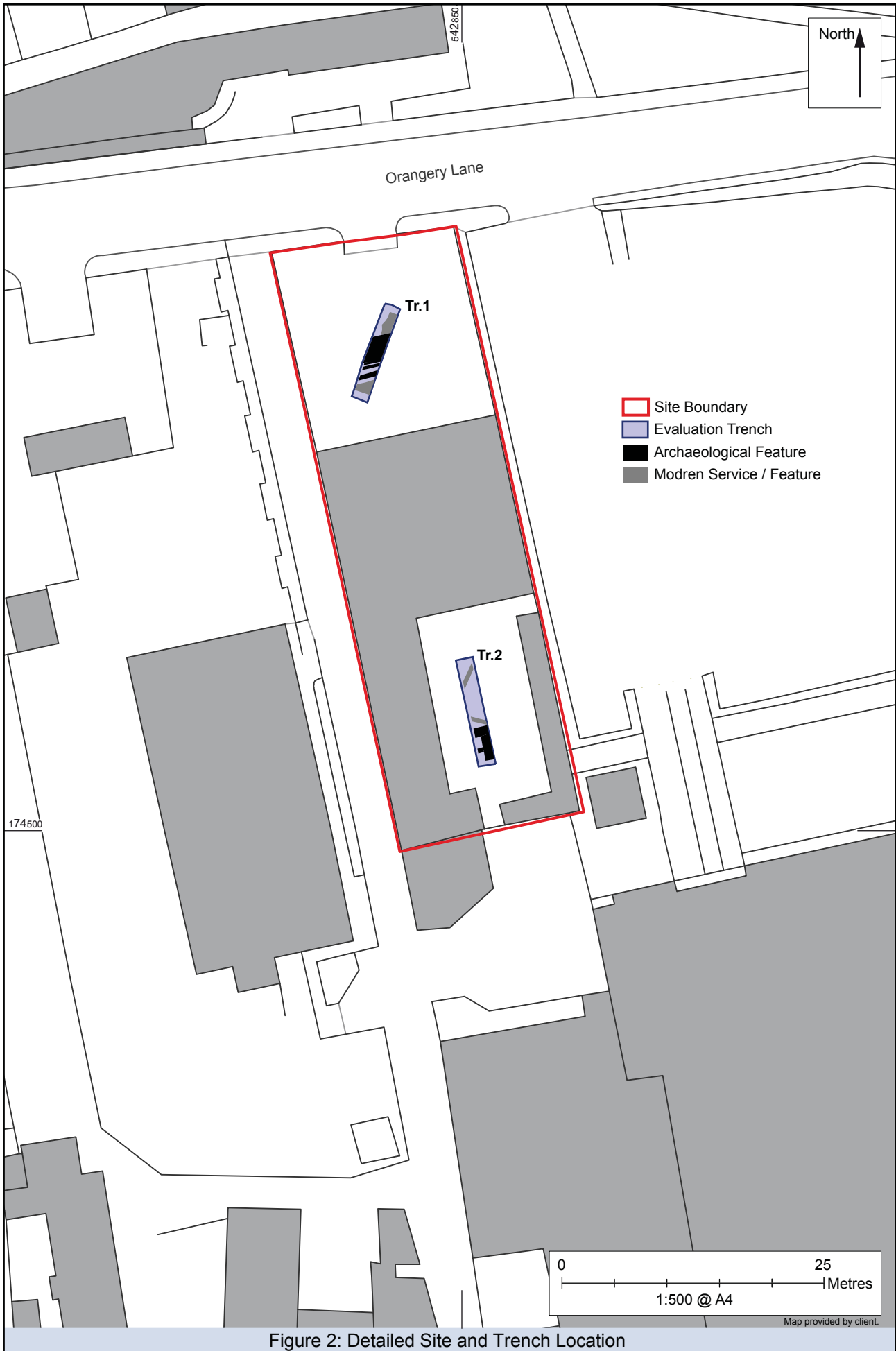


Figure 2: Detailed Site and Trench Location

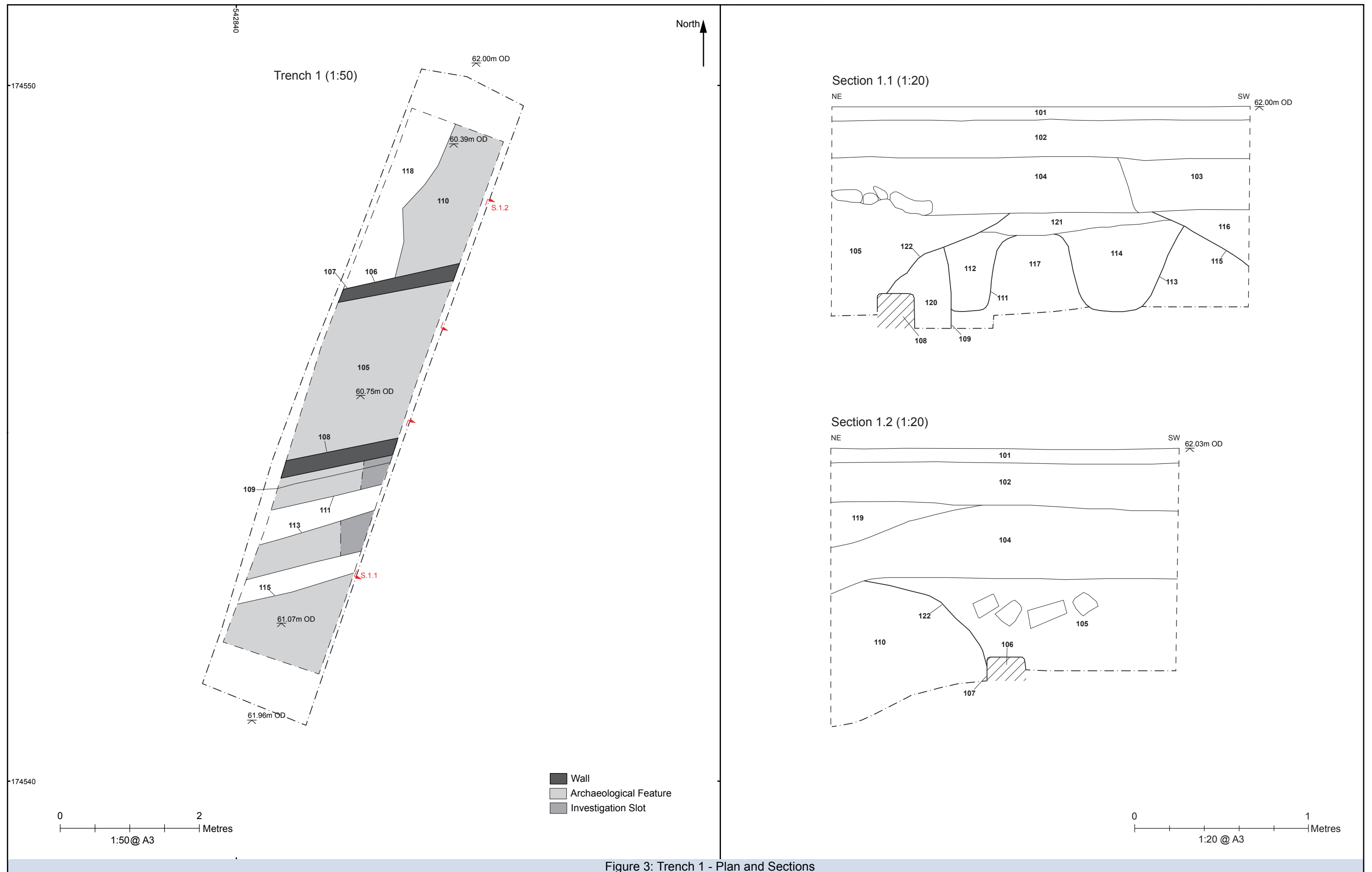


Figure 3: Trench 1 - Plan and Sections

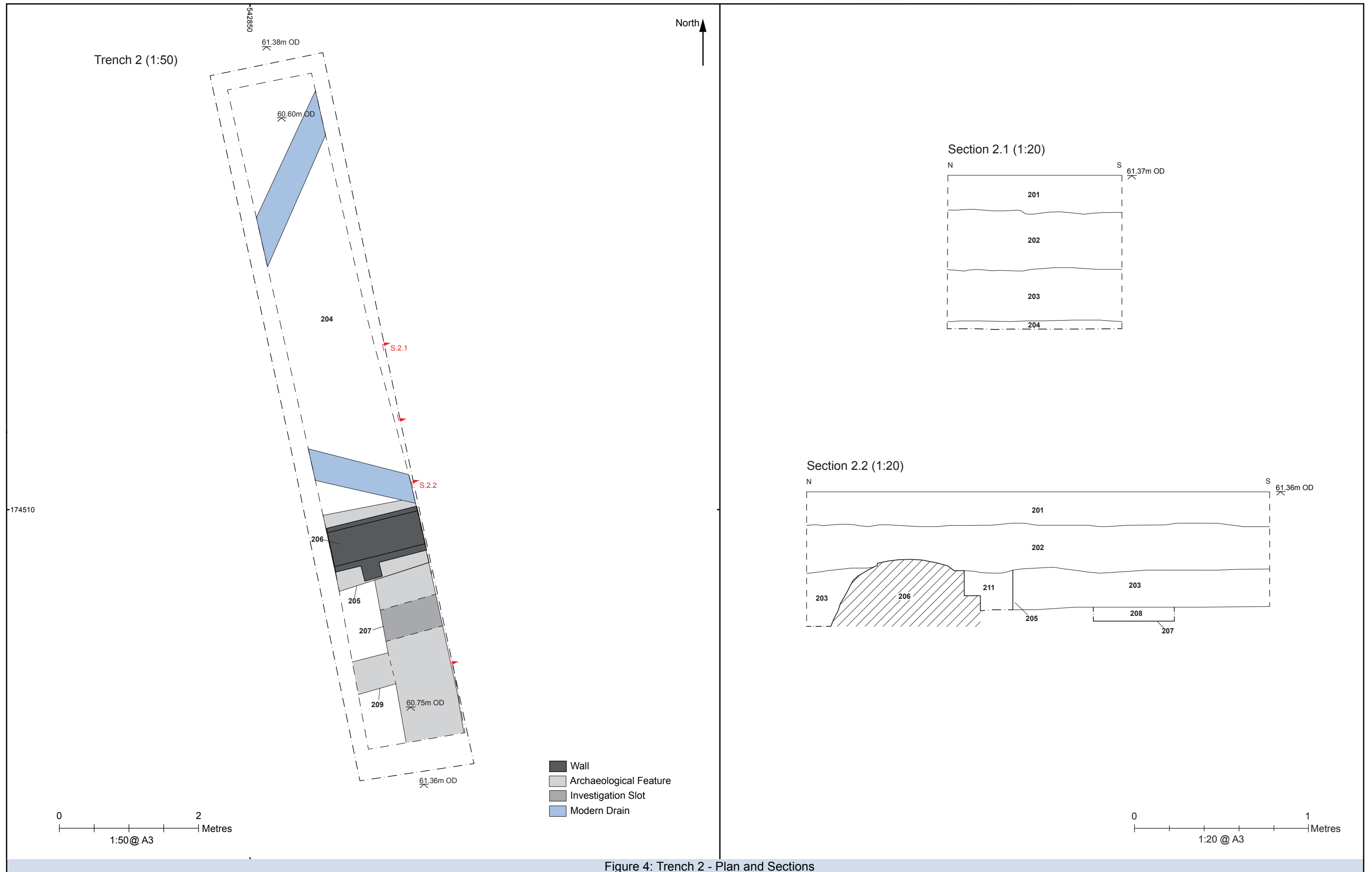


Figure 4: Trench 2 - Plan and Sections

Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context	Context Description	Length (M)	Width (M)	Thickness (M)
101	Dark grey/black tarmac. Front yard surface.	9.30	1.80	0.12
102	Light grey concrete. Previous yard surface.	9.30	1.80	0.22
103	Mid to light greyish-brown sand, gravel and silt deposit, with fragments of concrete. Levelling or demolition layer.	2.30	1.80	0.30
104	Light orangish brown sandy gravel. Levelling layer.	6.20	1.80	0.38
105	Mid grey brown sandy silt with fragments of concrete and brick. Rubble backfill of possible cellar.	4.20	1.80	0.90
106	Concrete with steel reinforcement. Concrete foundation of possible cellar.	2.17	0.20	0.20
107	Linear construction cut for [106]. Orientation E-W.	2.17	0.20	0.20
108	Concrete with steel reinforcement. Concrete foundation of possible cellar.	1.98	0.20	0.46
109	Linear cut for [108] with vertical sides. Orientation E-W.	1.98	0.31	0.20
110	Very dark grey/brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and plastic sheets, pack of crisps. 20 th century deposit.	2.09	1.80	0.66
111	Linear cut with moderate concave sides and base. Orientation E-W. Possible post-med ditch.	1.70	0.46	0.45
112	Mid greyish brown sand/sandy silt. Fill of [111].	1.70	0.46	0.45
113	Linear cut with moderate concave sides and concave base. Orientation E-W. Possible Victorian ditch.	1.77	0.75	0.53
114	Mid greyish brown sand/sandy silt, small stones and finds. Fill of [113].	1.77	0.75	0.53
115	Linear cut at SW end of trench with shallow concave sides. Modern pit.	2.30	1.80	0.45
116	Very dark grey sandy silt and bricks and petrol contamination. Fill of [115].	2.30	1.80	0.45
117	Mid brown sand. Natural deposit.	2.20	1.80	0.45
118	Light yellow brown sand. Possible natural deposit.	1.80	0.80	0.05
119	Frequent brick and concrete in a matrix of light yellow/grey sand. Demolition layer.	2.50	1.80	0.50

120	Light brown sand. Redeposited natural. Backfill of [108].	2.17	0.20	0.46
121	Dark brown sandy silt. Buried topsoil.	1.10	N/A	0.23
122	Irregular cut. Related to demolition [109] and [106].	4.12	1.80	0.90
201	Light grey concrete with rebar. Yard surface.	10.50	1.80	0.20
202	Light brownish grey to yellow mixed deposit of sand, gravel, bricks and concrete. Made ground.	10.50	1.80	0.33
203	Dark brown black sandy silt with occasional small stones and finds.	10.50	1.80	0.30
204	Mid-brown sand. Natural deposit.	10.50	1.80	0.04
205	Linear cut for [206] with vertical sides. Orientation E-W.	1.60	0.80	0.23
206	Brick wall with buttress.	1.60	0.80	0.38
207	Linear cut with shallow concave sides and flatish concave base at south end of trench. Orientation N-S. Possible garden feature.	2.80	0.92	0.08
208	Mid to dark brown sandy silt with small stones and fragments of brick and finds. Fill of [207].	2.80	0.92	0.08
209	Linear cut at south end of trench. Orientation E-W.	0.55	0.40	0.20
210	Mid to dark brown sandy silt with small stones and fragments of brick. Fill of [209].	0.55	0.40	0.20
211	Mid brownish sandy silt. Backfill of [205].	1.60	0.27	0.23

Appendix B- Specialist Reports

The Pottery

Lucy Whittingham

Methodology

The pottery has been quantified using sherd count, weight (g) and estimated number of vessels (ENV) and recorded on an Excel spreadsheet conforming to the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) deposition standards and will form part of the site archive under the sitecode ORL17. All of these finds are recommended for discard.

The pottery is poorly preserved in small abraded fragments and represents waste from household rubbish/clearance.

Post-medieval assemblage

An assemblage of 7 late post-medieval sherds (273g) from the same handled bowl is an example of Sunderland-type coarseware, made of a coarse red earthenware fabric with white slip and lead glaze on the interior. These types of vessels are late 19th or early 20th century household or food preparation vessels. The vessel was found in context (203).

Potential and significance

This pottery assemblage is small and insignificant other than for dating. As it does not form a significant part of the site archive the material is recommended for discard. No further work is recommended for this ceramic assemblage and none selected for illustration.

Clay Tobacco Pipe

Lucy Whittingham

One clay tobacco pipe stem from context (114) is too small and undiagnostic and therefore cannot be dated.

Ceramic Building Material

Lucy Whittingham

Ten fragments of ceramic building material include both brick and curved roof tile (pantile). The pantile was recovered from context (208) and dates from the late 19th or early 20th centuries. Four examples of brick types were collected on site. The earliest, found in context (105) is a handmade, roughly finished, yellow stock brick characteristic of a London stock brick produced from 1800 onwards and used commonly throughout the early to mid 19th century. Manufactured bricks of a standardized more regular shape began to be produced from c.1850 onwards. The example retrieved from wall [206] is thought to have been constructed between 1864 and 1897 which would seem appropriate for this style of red brick.

Appendix C – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-286362

Project details

Project name 10 Orangery Lane

Short description of the project

The evaluation comprised the excavation of two trenches measuring 9.30m x 1.80m and 10.50m x 1.80m to depths of 1.50m and 1.00m, respectively. The evaluation was designed to provide information on the character, extent, date and state of preservation of any below ground archaeological remains that may be present within the development area. The natural mid brown sand horizon was encountered in both trenches and recorded at a height of between 60.90mOD and 61.05mOD. Both trenches suggested the natural horizon had been previously disturbed with significant truncation observed in Trench 1. The brick wall in Trench 2 is likely to relate to cartographic evidence from the 1897 OS map and is likely to represent part of the garden wall of Jubilee Cottages. The ceramic assemblage recovered from Trench 2 dates to the late 19th or early 20th century and is most likely related to later development of the site. The linear features in Trenches 1 and 2 could not be confidently dated due to truncation from later building work, most notably the foundations of the possible cellar in Trench 1, but these are likely to be early 20th century in date. They may represent further garden related features.

Project dates Start: 03-08-2017 End: 04-08-2017

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes 33291 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes ORL17 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Monument type WALL Post Medieval

Monument type GULLY Post Medieval

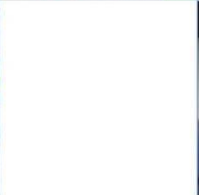
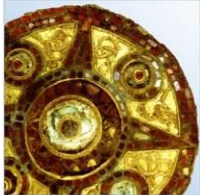
Significant Finds CERAMIC Post Medieval

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"

Development type Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)

Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON GREENWICH ELTHAM 10 Orangery Lane
Study area	1200 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 4287 7452 51.451111111111 0.056388888889 51 27 04 N 000 03 23 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 60.9m Max: 61.05m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology
Project brief originator	AOC Archaeology
Project design originator	AOC Archaeology
Project director/manager	Catherine Edwards
Project supervisor	Andrej Celovsky
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Deco Design and Build Limited
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	10 Orangery Lane, Eltham, Royal Borough of Greenwich. An Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Statton, M
Date	2017

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology
Place of issue or
publication London
Description A4 report with illustrations, plates and specialist appendices.



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