

**T H A M E S      V A L L E Y**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

**S E R V I C E S**

**6-42 Blackheath Road, Deptford,  
London Borough of Greenwich**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**by Danielle Milbank**

**Site Code: BDQ10**

**(TQ 3753 7685)**

**6–42 Blackheath Road, Deptford,  
London Borough of Greenwich**

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
for St James Urban Living**

by Danielle Milbank  
Thames Valley Archaeological Services  
Ltd

Site Code BDQ10

**April 2010**

## Summary

**Site name:** 6–42 Blackheath Road, Deptford, London Borough of Greenwich

**Grid reference:** TQ 3753 7685

**Site activity:** Evaluation

**Date and duration of project:** 31st March – 9th April 2010

**Project manager:** Steve Ford

**Site supervisor:** Danielle Milbank

**Site code:** BDQ10

**Area of site:** *c.* 0.3 ha

**Summary of results:** A single Mesolithic struck flint and a later prehistoric wooden stake were recorded in association with alluvium and thin peat deposits buried by a considerable thickness of late post-medieval and modern made ground. The site therefore has modest archaeological potential. However, at the depth at which this archaeology was recorded, only re-development with exceptionally deep and extensive foundations can possibly impact to any appreciable extent on the relevant levels.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at the Museum of London in due course, with accession code BDQ10.

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford✓ 29.04.10 Steve Preston✓ 23.04.10
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# 6–42 Blackheath Road, Deptford, London An Archaeological Evaluation

by Danielle Milbank

Report 01/15b

## Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land at 6–42 Blackheath Road, Deptford, London Borough of Greenwich (TQ 3752 7685) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Neil Ramsdale, Head of Design and Technical of St James Urban Living, Marlborough House, 298 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N3 2UA. Several planning applications have been made to the London Borough of Greenwich for the construction of new apartments and commercial units, including basement carparking on the site. The current planning consent is 09/2725/F which includes a condition relating to archaeology. A desktop assessment (Ford 2001) considered that the site lay in an area of high archaeological potential. A field evaluation was then requested, to provide further information on the archaeological potential of the site to mitigate the effects of development, in order to satisfy a conditions relating to archaeology placed on the planning consent as set out in PPG 16, 1990, *Archaeology and Planning*, and the Borough's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Mark Stevenson of English Heritage, who advise the Borough on matters relating to archaeology.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Danielle Milbank, with Aiji Castle and Susan Colley, between 31st March and 9th April 2010, and the site code is BDQ10. The TVAS project code is BRD01/15. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at the Museum of London in due course.

## Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the south side of Blackheath Road, in Deptford, south-east London (Fig. 2). The area to the south of the site is residential (apartment blocks), to the west is an access road to the residential development and Deptford Bridge Docklands Light Railway Station, and to the east, commercial units. The boundary between the London Boroughs of Greenwich and Lewisham follows the south-western site boundary of the site. The Ravensbourne River lies 100m to the west, and the Thames 1.2km to the north. The site is fairly flat overall, following demolition of buildings on the site, although there is a slight slope from the west down to the east, and a narrow raised area (c.1m above the level of the rest of the site) along the north side bordering Blackheath

Road. To the east of this, adjacent to the road, an electricity substation is due to be decommissioned. Overall, the site lies at 4.75m above Ordnance Datum. The underlying geology is mapped as alluvium (BGS 1981), which was encountered in four of the five trenches and was found to overlie yellow grey clayey gravel geology in three trenches.

## **Archaeological background**

The archaeological background to the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment carried out in advance of the evaluation (Ford 2001). In summary, the site lies in an area designated as an area of archaeological importance within the Borough. It lies on the fringes of the historic core of medieval and post-medieval Deptford, with pottery production recorded to the north. Blackheath Road may reflect the presence of a Roman road, though it may also be the former course of the river Ravensbourne. The topographical location is also one typically favoured for earlier prehistoric occupation. Prehistoric occupation has recently been found, immediately to the south on the Deal's Gateway development. This comprised Middle and Late Bronze activity, and included a burnt flint mound and a pyre debris deposit (Hammond, in press).

## **Objectives and methodology**

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development. The specific research aims of the project are:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on the site given that parts of the site have previously been developed with basements present;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to determine if there are any deposits of medieval or early post-medieval date present on the street frontage reflecting domestic or industrial activity;
- to determine if any Roman roadside settlement is present; and
- to determine if there are any prehistoric deposits present beneath or within alluvium adjacent to the River Ravensbourne.

It was proposed to dig five trenches, four 15m long, which were positioned to target areas of the footprint of the proposed development and a fifth trench 5m long, located in the area of the basement of the demolished building. These were to be excavated by 360°-type machine fitted with a 1.8m or wider bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. Deposits of possible or certain archaeological nature were to be cleaned by hand and sufficient features excavated by hand to satisfy the aims of the brief. In certain cases, features were recorded but not hand excavated as safe access to a deep section of trench could not be achieved.

## Results

All five trenches were excavated (Fig. 3). The position and alignment of Trenches 2, 3 and 4 was altered slightly, to allow for the larger area necessary for widening and stepping trenches to allow safe access. A large pile of crushed concrete was present on site in the proposed location of Trench 1, and this trench was subsequently excavated to the north-west of its proposed location. These alterations were made in consultation with the monitor, Mr Mark Stevenson. The trenches were excavated with a 2.1m bucket so were slightly wider than proposed. The trenches ranged in length from 5.2m to 15.8m at the base, and in depth from 2.8m to 4.05m. Each trench was backfilled after recording, with the result that in the case of trenches 1 and 4, the upper levels of one was excavated through backfilled material of the other.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

### Trench 1 (Fig. 4)

Trench 1 was aligned WNW–ESE, was 2.10m wide and 12.4m long. At the north-west end it was 4.05m deep, and at the south-east it was 3.15m deep.

The stratigraphy observed at the south-east end comprised recent demolition rubble (crushed concrete, brick and occasional metal fragments) 0.40m thick. This overlay made ground comprising dark grey/brown silty clay with moderate concrete, brick and mortar rubble which was 0.46m thick and in turn overlay a made ground layer comprising dark grey clay silt with occasional brick and mortar which was 0.40m thick. This overlay another made ground layer comprising dark grey silt with occasional brick fragments which was 0.80m thick, which in turn overlay a greenish blue/grey coarse sandy clay alluvial layer with no inclusions, which was 0.24m thick. This layer was cut by a stakehole (3) containing a machine-cut (post-medieval or modern) wooden stake (not retained), and overlay a blue/grey alluvial silty clay with no inclusions, which was 0.30m thick. This overlay a dark brown slightly clayey peat layer which was 0.20m at its thickest. This in turn overlay medium rounded and subrounded flint gravel geology with yellow/grey clay.

At the north-west end of the trench, recent demolition rubble (concrete and brick rubble) 0.40m thick overlay made ground comprising dark grey/brown silty clay with moderate concrete, brick and mortar rubble which was 1.60m thick. This in turn overlay a made ground layer which comprised dark grey clay silt with occasional brick and mortar which was 1.80m thick overall. This overlay dark brown slightly clayey peat which was 0.20m thick, and overlay the natural geology (medium rounded and subrounded flint gravel with yellow/grey sandy clay).

At the north-west end of the trench, a wooden stake was observed, within a stakehole (4), which was driven into the peat layer. The alluvial layers sealed the peat and the wooden stake. It was not possible to allow safe access to the trench base at this end and the feature was recorded in plan only, however it was possible to remove the wooden stake and a sample of the peat. The stake was vertical within the peat layer and appeared to be *in situ*. It is described below.

#### Trench 2 (Pl. 1)

This trench was aligned SW–NE and was 2.10m wide and 14.3m long, and 1.82m deep overall. Here, the stratigraphy comprised made ground (demolition rubble, crushed concrete and brick) 1.05m thick, which overlay a light grey/yellow sand layer with moderate rounded flint which was 0.30m thick overall. This in turn overlay an alluvial dark grey/blue silty clay layer which was 0.12m thick, which lensed out at 6m from the south-western end of the trench. This overlay light grey/blue alluvial clay 0.30m thick, which in turn overlay a mid orange/brown alluvial clay layer, 0.05m thick. This overlay the natural geology (pale yellow/grey slightly sandy clay with medium sized, rounded flint gravel).

No archaeological finds or features were observed in this trench.

#### Trench 3 (Fig. 5 and Pl. 2)

This trench was aligned east-west, was 2.10m wide, 15.8m long and 2.60m deep overall. Here, the typical stratigraphy comprised recent demolition rubble 0.19m thick (60), over a brown/grey silty clay layer with frequent concrete and brick rubble (59) which was 0.75m thick. This in turn overlay made ground (comprising dark brown/grey silty clay with brick and occasional white china and glass fragments) 0.41m thick overall (58). This overlay a yellow sand lens with occasional small gravel inclusions 0.10m thick, which in turn overlay brown clayey sand which was 0.20m thick, with occasional small flint gravel. This overlay a dark brown/grey alluvial clay layer 0.27m thick (52), which overlay a green/grey clayey alluvium 0.18m thick. This overlay a dark grey alluvial clay layer 0.30m thick (51), which in turn overlay the pale yellow/grey clay and gravel natural geology. The alluvial layers below the sand lens varied slightly in thickness and colour throughout the trench, and the alluvial layers and gravel geology were truncated in two areas (cuts 1 and 2), taking up the majority of the trench and which were distinct in plan, however only the west side of cut 1 was visible in section. This was excavated by hand in a slot in the base of the trench, which showed that the depth of this truncation was 0.20m lower than the base of the trench. Truncation cut 2 was not distinct in section, and merged with the made ground layers. It may be that cuts 1 and 2 represent one large truncation with an undulating base, which contained

several infilling deposits (54, 55, 56, 57 and 62). Dating evidence (pottery, worked bone and glass) from the lowest infilling deposits of these two cuts (54 and 62) indicates that they date to the 19th century.

A struck flint of Mesolithic date was recovered from the surface of gravel deposit 62. This was initially regarded as a redeposited gravel context but on closer examination appears to be an undisturbed patch of natural geology.

#### Trench 4

This trench was aligned NW–SE, was 2.10m wide, 10.5m long and 3.49m deep overall. Here, stratigraphy comprised demolition rubble 1.00m thick, which overlay a made ground layer (brown grey silt and brick, mortar and concrete rubble) which was 0.80m thick. This in turn overlay brown silty clay with occasional brick rubble 0.60m thick, which overlay deposit 65, which comprised dark brown clay silt and 0.20m thick. This overlay greyish yellow sandy clay with moderate small rounded flints which was 0.35m thick. This in turn overlay mottled yellow/green sandy clay with moderate to frequent gravel which was 0.22m thick and overlay a blackish peaty clay deposit which was 3.49m. As a result of the depth of the trench and limited space, it was not possible to expose the gravel geology at the base of this trench.

No features or deposits of an archaeological nature were observed in this trench.

#### Trench 5

This trench was aligned roughly west–east and was 2.10m wide, 5.20m long and 3.45m deep in total. The section showed that in this area, the total depth of 3.3m was excavated through demolition rubble (concrete and brick) which is known to occupy an infilled cellar. The alluvium and natural gravel geology was not encountered, and the depth of the rubble suggests that these levels have been truncated.

## **Finds**

### *Struck Flint* by Steve Ford

A single struck flint was recovered from Trench 3 (1, 62) at the top of the natural gravel. It was an intact narrow flake (a blade) except it tapered to a fine point. It was made on a piece of grey flint. Blade scars of former removals were present on the dorsal surface. Both edges exhibited utilization damage. The piece is of Mesolithic date.



### *Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn*

The pottery assemblage comprised 31 sherds with a total weight of 590g. It was recorded utilizing the fabric codes of the Museum of London post-Roman type-series (Vince 1985), as follows:

BBAS: Black basalt ware, 1770–1900. 1 sherd, 8g.  
CHINA: Ironstone china, 1800–1900. 23 sherds, 423g.  
CHPO: Chinese porcelain, 1580–1900. 3 sherds, 22g.  
PMR: Post-medieval redware, 1580–1900. 4 sherds, 137g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 3. The bulk of the pottery comprises domestic tablewares in the form of mass-produced transfer-printed earthenwares which are typical of the later 19th century, along with smaller quantities of Chinese Porcelain and a single sherd of Black Basalt ware, a teapot handle. These could be slightly earlier than the transfer-printed wares. The context which produced only Red Earthenware could be as early as the 17th century, but a later date appears likely, given the long life of the tradition and the lack of any other common wares of 17th or 18th century date. Overall, the assemblage is in good condition and appears reliably stratified.

### *Wood by Aidan Colyer*

A stake and 5 other pieces of wood were recovered from the peat layer context (cut 4 fill 66). The stake was found vertically in the ground suggesting that it was *in situ*. The stake is 575mm long and 110mm wide. Although it measures 75mm thick, it appears that one side was damaged and the stake would originally have been square in cross-section and approximately 110mm by 110mm. The stake has been cut from a knotty piece of tree branch which was only marginally bigger than the stake itself, with the bark removed. The species of wood is not clear under x10 magnification. The tip of the stake was broken and slightly bent but still attached, which would be consistent with the stake having been driven in to the ground. The stake shows tool marks at the base where it was sawn to a point, and the sides have been bevelled, and also show cut marks. The marks were made with a serrated tool, probably a saw, suggesting the stake was shaped in the late Bronze Age at the earliest.

### *Peat by Danielle Milbank*

A sample of the peat layer (65) was examined under x10 magnification. It is a dark, very slightly reddish brown, with a fine, slightly silty fibrous texture. It is soft and compresses easily, and is moist, exuding water when pressed, but not fully waterlogged. The bulk of the peat is made up of small, thin organic fibres up to 2mm thick

and 8mm long within a fine silt matrix. Fragments of plant material up to 80mm long and typically 12mm wide were observed, and are well-preserved in horizontal planes within the peat. They are flattened (less than 1mm thick), with a silvery pale brown grey colour, and are slightly grooved longitudinally. Although it was not possible to identify the species, it is most likely to be of the Poaceae (grass) or possibly the Cyperaceae (sedge) family and may well represent reed beds.

### *Brick and tile by Danielle Milbank*

Three pieces of brick and tile were recovered from two contexts in the evaluation, weighing 1990g. These were examined under x10 magnification.

Deposit 54 (fill of 1) contained one small tile fragment and a piece of brick. The tile is a small fragment of roof tile in a fine fabric with quartz sand inclusions, hard and evenly fired, and is a pale red colour. The brick is a handmade, probably wire-cut, with a shallow (10mm) frog. The fabric is hard and even, fine and sandy overall with occasional larger (1-2mm) inclusions. The colour is mottled, orange red to pale yellow white. It measures 66mm thick and 108mm wide, and from the fabric and proportions is likely to date to the late 18th century at the earliest.

From made ground layer 58 (trench 3), one piece of brick was recovered, which is of a hard, brittle fabric with fine quartz sand and occasional larger flint inclusions. It is 60mm thick and very uneven in form, and is an uneven purple-red to dark grey-purple colour. One side has a thick vitrified layer of medium porosity, with a smooth surface with a dark purple colour. These characteristics suggest it has been subjected to a temperature of *c.*1000°C, as part of a pyrotechnological process, possibly as part a kiln or furnace structure.

Overall, the brick and tile recovered during the evaluation, though it could not be closely dated, is broadly late post-medieval in date, consistent with the associated pottery.

### *Glass by Danielle Milbank*

Glass was recovered from two contexts in the evaluation trenches, just four fragments weighing a total of 146g in total. Deposit 54 (fill of truncation 1) contained 2 fragments of colourless flat glass, probably window glass. They differed in thickness, one being 3mm thick and the other 6mm thick. Context 58 (a made ground layer) included two glass bottle necks, one colourless and one green. The green fragment is the neck of a wine bottle,

with a neat, well-formed string, and is likely to be mid-18th century or later. The colourless fragment is likely to be from a smaller bottle, and the form of the string may suggest an earlier date, though this form of bottle is not an easily dateable type (Shopland 2005).

#### *Worked bone* by Danielle Milbank

Three items of worked bone were recovered from two contexts. Made ground layer 58 contained a small pot, possibly for cosmetics, with a 3mm high very fine screw thread at both the top and base suggesting it was part of a set. It measures 36mm from top to base, and 26mm in diameter, and is smooth-sided and neatly made. Although it cannot be closely dated it is likely to be late 18th century or later.

Deposit 59 contained two worked bone objects. The first of these is 49mm long and 4mm in diameter, with a smooth finish, though its function is not clear. The second is the head of a toothbrush (73mm long, 12mm wide and 4mm thick), with (perhaps hogshair) bristles still present in several of the holes. Although toothbrushes were made in some form from the mid 17th century onwards, they were not mass-produced in this form until the 1780s, and the example recovered from deposit 59 is likely to be no earlier than this date.

#### *Clay Pipe* by Danielle Milbank

Two clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered, one from deposit 54 and one from made ground deposit 59. These were both stem fragments. The bore diameter of both was c.1.8mm, which would suggest a date no earlier than the late 18th century, however the bore diameter is not generally seen as diagnostic of date unless large numbers are present for analysis (Oswald 1975).

#### *Oyster Shell* by Danielle Milbank

Occasional oyster shell was observed in deposit 54, of which two examples were retained. Oyster shells are a frequent find in post-medieval made ground and dumping and are likely to be the result of domestic consumption.

### **Conclusion**

The evaluation has revealed a very modest amount of archaeology along with deposits suitable for palaeoenvironment reconstruction. A complex depositional history has taken place on the site with the lower

levels representing riverine or swamp conditions with gravel buried by peat and alluvium, which was subsequently buried by a deep thickness of modern made ground. The archaeological deposits revealed were from the base of the stratigraphic sequence. A single wooden stake cut by a metal saw was recovered from within and beneath the alluvium on the site. Elsewhere a single Mesolithic struck flint was recovered from the surface of the gravel.

The evaluation trenches showed that the recent demolition rubble layer was fairly consistent across the site, with the exception of the basement areas. This part of the site, at the north-west, was examined in Trench 5, which showed that rubble resulting from the demolition of the buildings and basement, and subsequent backfilling, was observed at a level of 2.63m above Ordnance Datum. Elsewhere across the site, post-medieval truncation and made ground layers were generally (with the exception of an area of deeper truncation in Trench 3) observed to a depth of between 1.35m to 2.60m below ground level.

Below modern made ground were layers of alluvium at slightly varying levels above the underlying gravel geology. An average thickness of 0.45m of alluvium was present. The height of the gravel geology varied from 1.34m aOD (Trench 1) to 2.87m aOD at the eastern side of the site (Trench 2), showing an overall fall to the west, towards the Ravensbourne. The peat layer was not present in all the trenches, but overlay the gravel geology in the western area of the site. The deepest part of this appears to be in the location of the north-west end of Trench 1 at a level of 1.09m aOD. It is assumed that this peat overlies gravel at a lower level, though the gravel was not exposed at that end of the trench.

The results of excavation to the south (Hammond, in press) suggest a landscape of gravel islands separated by shallow channels. Due to the lower levels in the western part of the site, it is likely that the deeper part of the site lies over one of these channels, with peat forming in slow-flowing water and wetland conditions, perhaps a reed bed, and flooding forming the alluvial layers in the prehistoric period and possibly later.

Despite the site containing some finds and deposits of archaeological interest, the relevant levels are now deeply buried. As such, they can only be impacted to any significant extent by the use of very deep and extensive construction features. Any minimally invasive and/or shallow construction features, such as those proposed by the development proposal with planning consent which instigated this investigation, then it should be possible to preserve these deposits in-situ.

## References

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## APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at west, north-west or south-west end

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	12.40	2.10	NW 4.05 SE 3.15	SE 0–0.40m demolition rubble; 0.40m–0.86m made ground; 0.86m–1.26m made ground; 1.26m–2.06m made ground; 2.06m–2.30m green blue grey alluvium; 2.30m–2.60m blue grey alluvium, 2.60m–2.80m dark brown clay peat, 2.80m+ natural yellow clay sand and gravel geology at 1.34m aOD. NW 0–0.40m demolition rubble; 0.40m–2.00m made ground; 2m–3.80 made ground; 3.80–4.00m dark brown clay peat at 2.01m aOD. Stakehole 4
2	14.30	2.10	1.82	0–1.05m demolition rubble; 1.05–1.35m grey yellow sand and gravel; 1.35m–1.47m grey blue alluvium; 1.47m–1.77m light grey blue alluvium; 1.77m–1.82m orange brown alluvium; 1.82m+ natural yellow sand and gravel geology at 2.63m (NW), 2.87m (SE) aOD. <b>[PI. 1]</b>
3	15.80	2.10	2.60	0–0.19m demolition rubble 60; 0.19m–0.94m made ground (59); 0.94m–1.35m made ground (58); 1.35m–1.45m yellow sand and occasional gravel; 1.45m–1.65m brown clay and gravel 1.65m–1.92m dark brown grey alluvium (52); 1.92m–2.10m green grey alluvium; 2.10m–2.40m dark grey alluvium (51); 2.40m+ natural yellow clay sand and gravel geology at 2.15m aOD. Truncations 1, 2. <b>[PI. 2]</b>
4	10.50	2.10	3.49	0–1.08m demolition rubble; 1.08m–1.80m made ground (rubble and silt); 1.80m–2.40m made ground (silt, occasional rubble); 2.40m–2.60m made ground (65); 2.60m–2.95m grey–yellow sandy clay; 2.95m–3.17 yellow green sandy clay; 3.17m–3.42m black peaty clay; 3.42m–3.49m brown clay peat. Gravel geology not reached, base at 1.79m aOD.
5	5.20	2.10	3.45	0-3.45m demolition rubble, natural geology not reached.

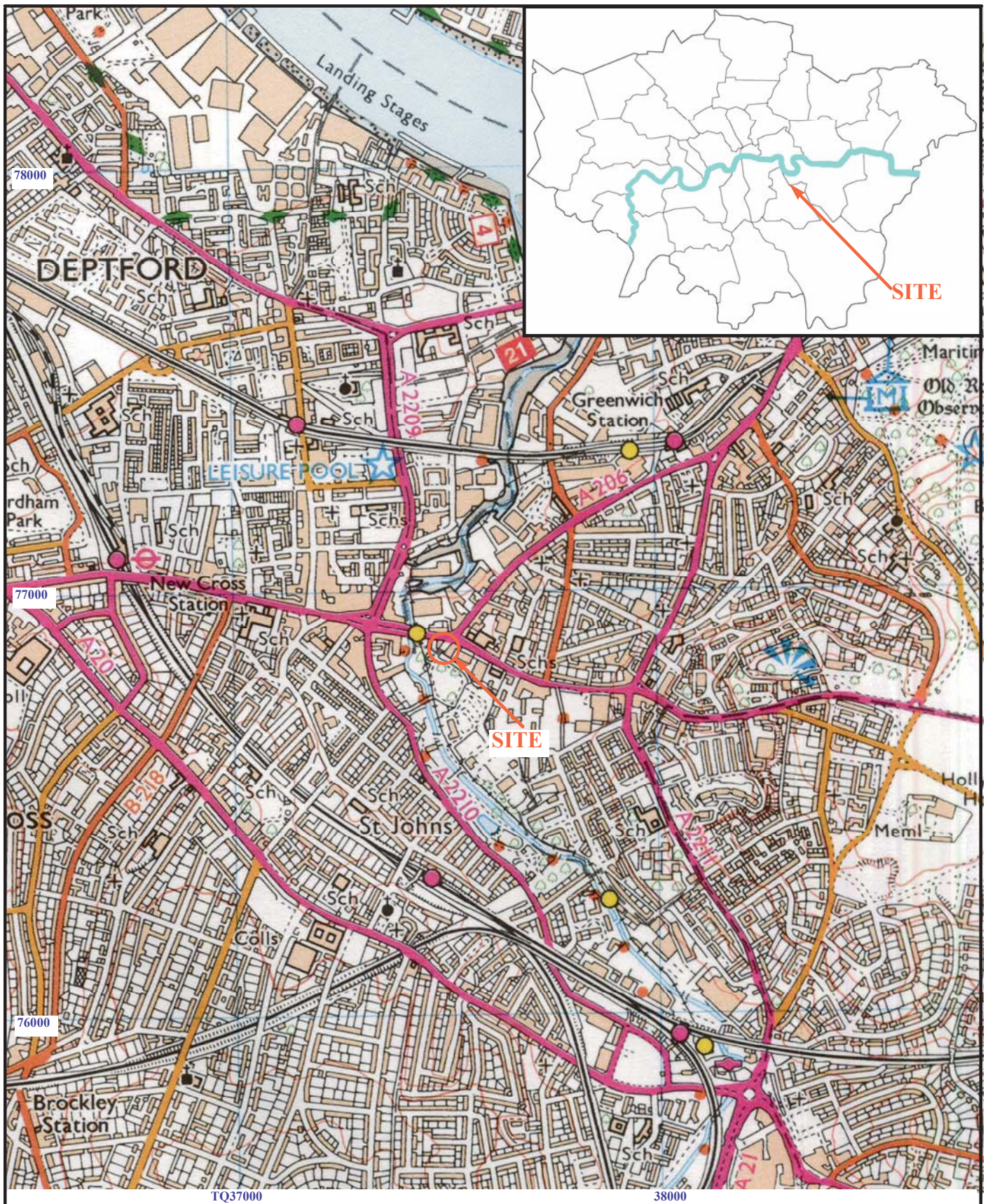
## APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	Cut	Fill (s)	Type	Date	Dating evidence
3	1	54,55,56,57	Truncation	19th century	Pottery
3	2	61	Truncation	19th century	Pottery
1	3	63	Stakehole	Modern	Modern
1	4	66	Stakehole	Prehistoric?	Stake

**APPENDIX 3:** Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>PMR</i>		<i>CHPO</i>		<i>BBAS</i>		<i>CHINA</i>	
			<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>
	1	54	3	130	-	-	-	-	-	-
3		58	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	74
3		59	-	-	3	22	1	8	13	323
3	2	61	1	7	-	-	-	-	3	26
		Total	4	137	3	22	1	8	23	423





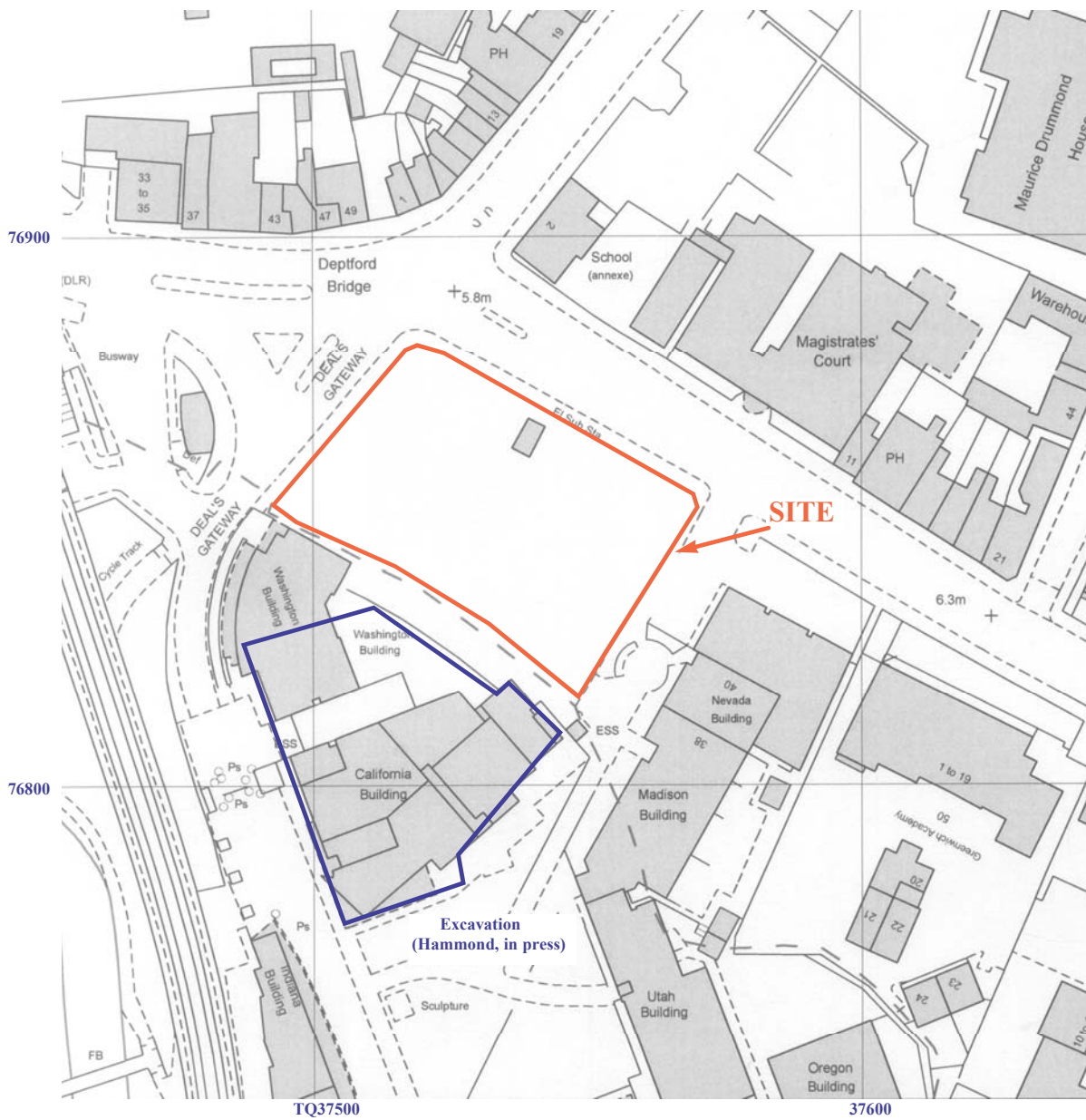
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Figure 1. Location of site within Deptford and London.

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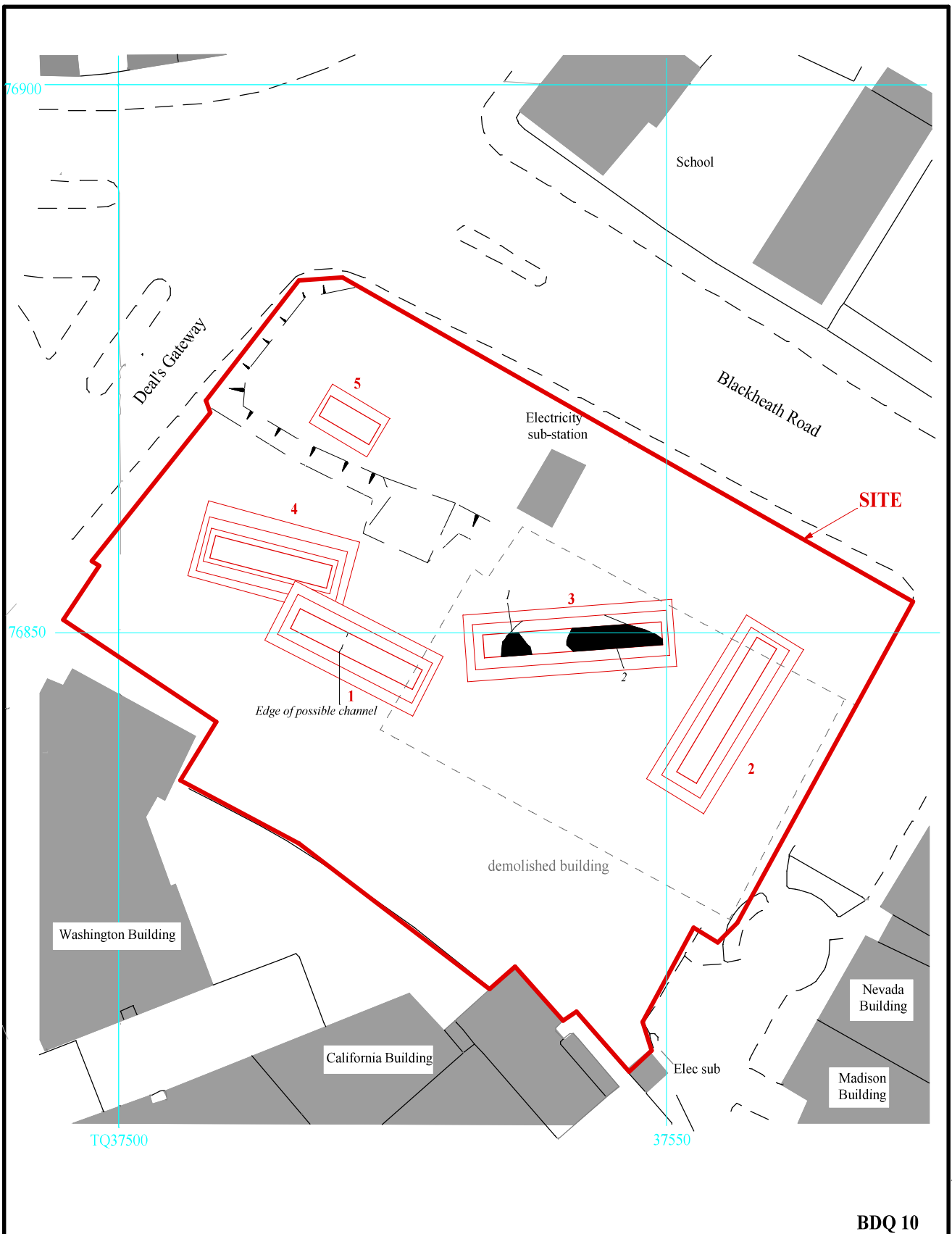


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Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Blackheath Road.

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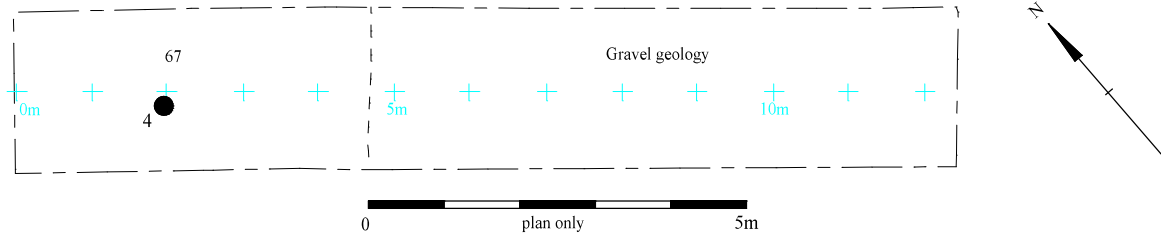
Figure 3. Location of the evaluation trenches.



0 30m

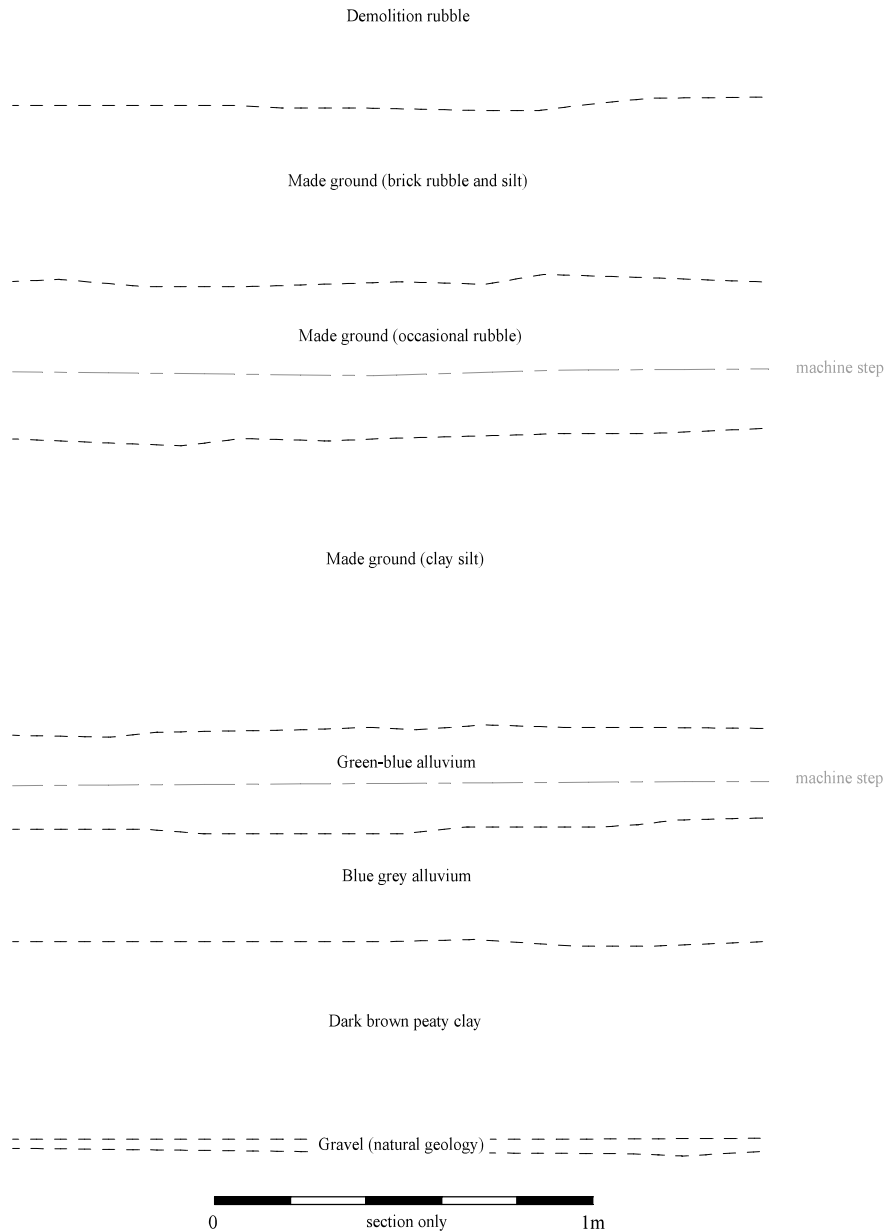
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**Trench 1 - base**



**Trench 1 - representative section facing northeast**

4.94m aOD

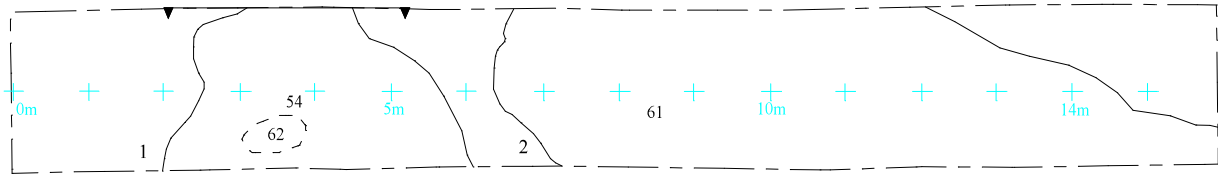


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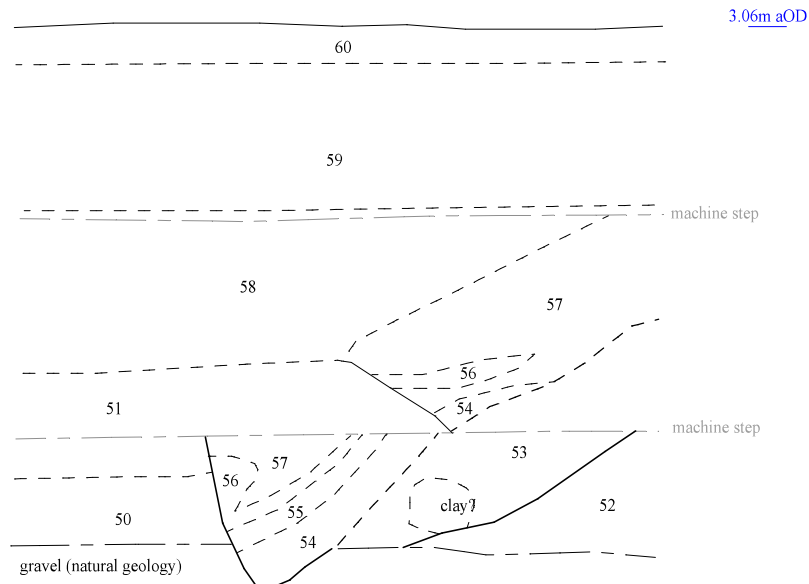
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London Borough of Greenwich 2010  
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Figure 4. Plan of base of Trench 1 and section.

**Trench 3 - base**



**Trench 3 - south-facing section through truncation 1**



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Figure 5. Detail of base of Trench 3 and section.

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Plate 1. Trench 2 section, looking west, scales: 1m and 2m.



Plate 2. Trench 3, cut 1 on right.

**6-42 Blackheath Road, Deptford, London Borough of Greenwich, 2010  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Plates 1 and 2.

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM:

## England

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**OASIS ID: thamesva1-76520**

#### Project details

Project name	6-42 Blackheath Rd, Deptford, London Borough of Greenwich
Short description of the project	A single mesolithic struck flint and a later prehistoric wooden stake were recorded with peat and alluvial deposits buried by late post-medieval and modern made ground.
Project dates	Start: 31-03-2010 End: 09-04-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DPS03 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	BDQ01-15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DEMOLITION LAYER Post Medieval
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Mesolithic

Significant Finds	WOOD Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON GREENWICH GREENWICH 6-42 Blackheath Rd, Deptford, London Borough of Greenwich
Postcode	SE10 8
Study area	0.30 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 3753 7685 51.4733697326 -0.01953772717760 51 28 24 N 000 01 10 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.79m Max: 2.87m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	English Heritage/Department of Environment
Project design originator	Steve Ford
Project director/manager	Steve Ford
Project supervisor	Danielle Milbank
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	St James Urban Living



### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London
Physical Archive ID	BDQ10
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Wood','Worked bone','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
Paper Archive ID	BDQ10
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Diary','Drawing','Map','Matrices','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'
Entered by	Danielle Milbank (tvas@tvas.co.uk)
Entered on	30 April 2010

## OASIS:

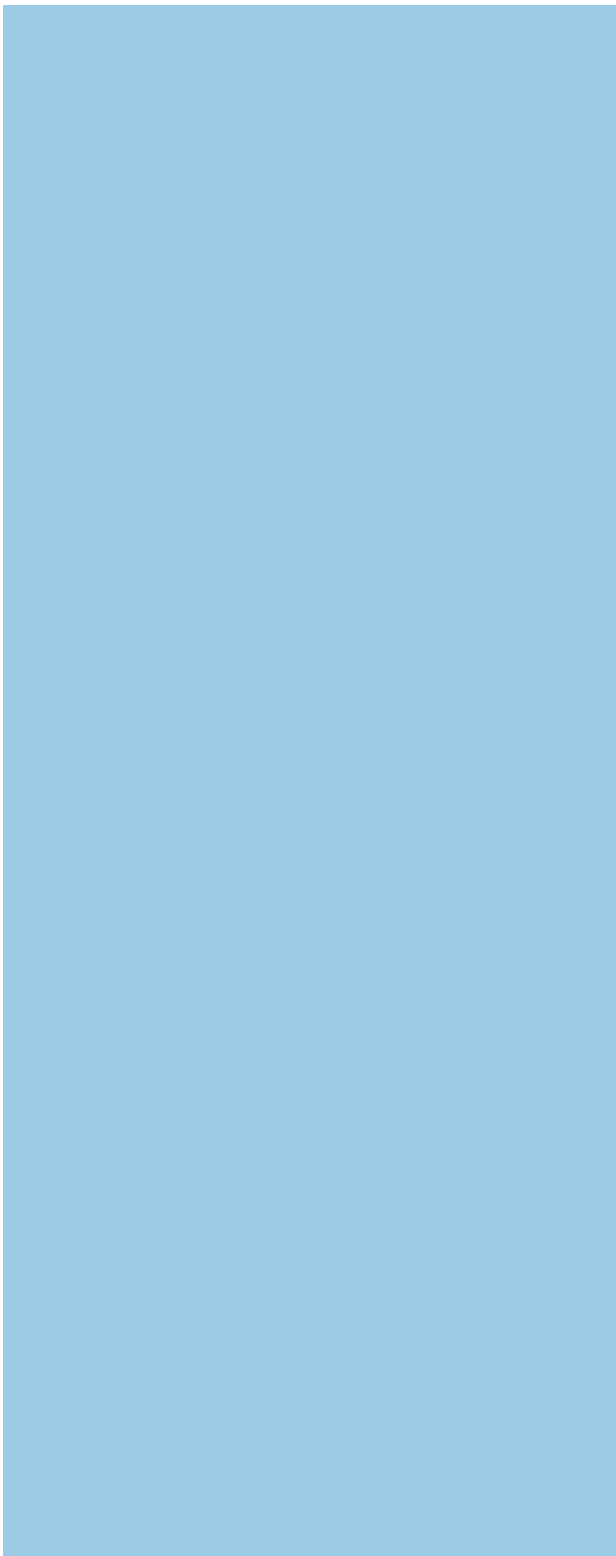
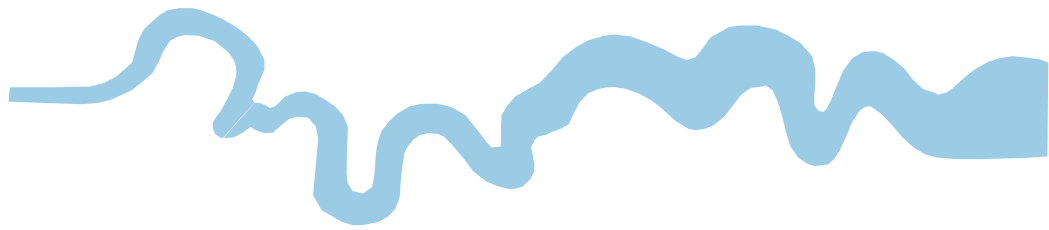
Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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## TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC
↓	↓



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