



## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

On behalf of

**Bluecroft Creekside Ltd**

Concerning

**No. 1 Creekside  
Deptford  
London SE8 4SA**

July 2018



**REPORT SPECIFICATION**

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*Cover: View looking west-northwest towards site at No. 1 Creekside, currently occupied by a MOT Service Centre*

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## 1 Non-Technical Summary

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been undertaken with regard to a proposed residential and commercial development at No. 1 Creekside, Deptford, London, the results of which are summarised below:

**Prehistoric:** The potential for encountering features and deposits associated with prehistoric activity has been assessed as **Moderate to High**. Although evidence of prehistoric sites in the immediate vicinity of the site is limited, previous geoarchaeological investigations indicate the presence of deep alluvial and peat deposits overlying the natural gravels, which may contain palaeoenvironmental material shedding light on environmental changes over time and evidence of early human activity including worked wood and flint. However, these are likely to be overlain by deep deposits of late post-medieval and modern made-ground (up to 4m deep in places).

**Romano-British:** The potential for encountering evidence of Romano-British activity in the vicinity of the site has been assessed as **Moderate**. Little evidence of Romano-British activity has been identified in especially close proximity to the site, which may reflect the likelihood that the site was probably marshland throughout the Roman and post-Roman periods. However, the course of the major arterial Roman road Watling Street appears to have crossed the Ravensbourne River about 230m to the south of the site and evidence of an associated roadside settlement of 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century date has been identified further to the southwest at Deptford Broadway.

**Medieval:** The potential for encountering archaeological remains of medieval date has been assessed as **Moderate**. Throughout the medieval period, the site lay to the north of the settlement focus located in the vicinity of Deptford Bridge and Broadway, within an area that probably remained as marshland until the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Documentary records indicate a focus of late medieval industrial activity immediately south of the site, including a tidal mill and evidence for wharves and limekilns, the latter associated with gravel pits which lay to the east of Church Street.

**Post-Medieval:** The potential for encountering evidence of post-medieval archaeology has been assessed as **Moderate to High**. There is potential for groundworks within the site to reveal buried remains of houses fronting onto the east side of Church Street and associated outbuildings dating back to the late 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries. However, any sub-surface remains are likely to have been disturbed by the construction of later terraced housing in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Towards the northern end of the site, there is potential to encounter buried remains of the former buildings of Addey's School, erected in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

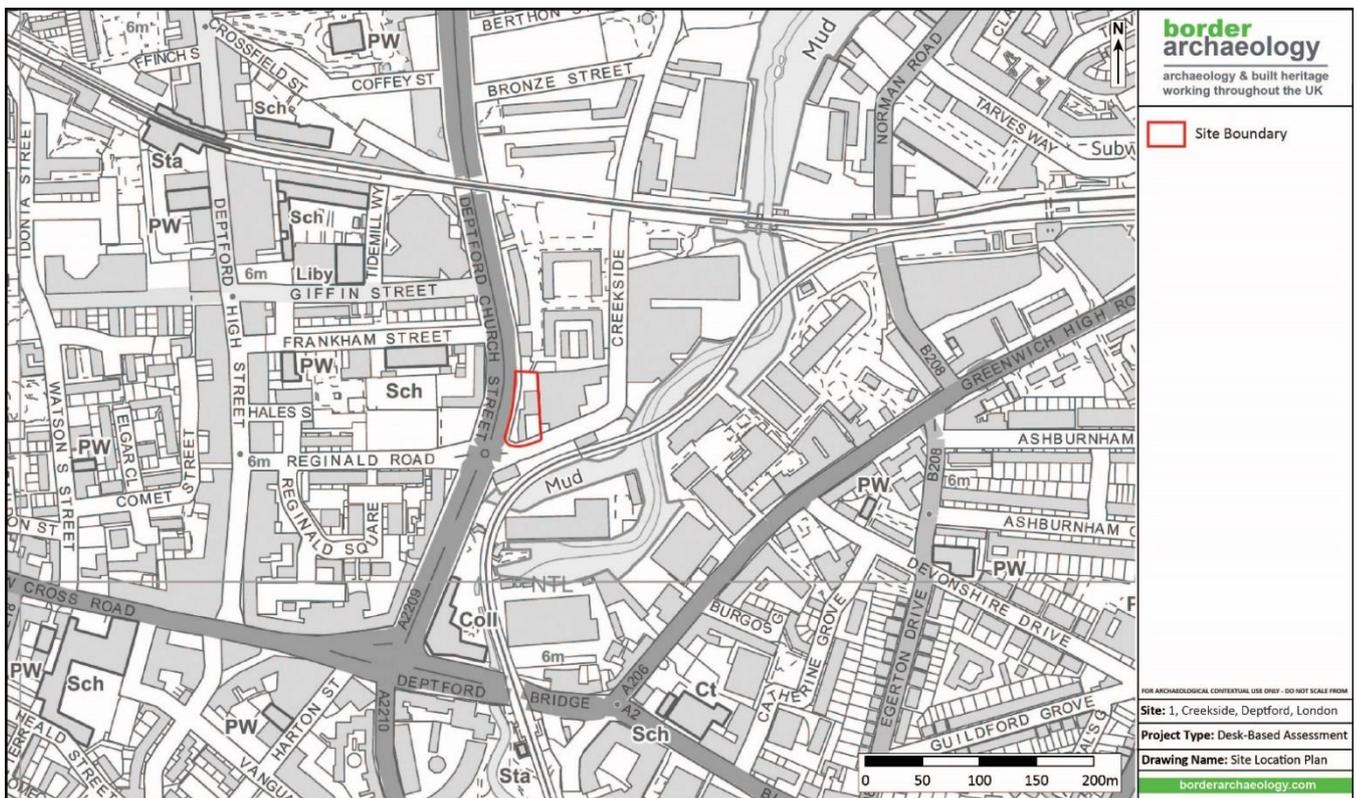
**Conclusion:** The overall potential for encountering evidence of significant archaeological remains has been assessed as **Moderate to High**, with particular reference to potential for encountering buried alluvial and peat deposits which could contain evidence relating to early prehistoric occupation on the site, as well as the remains of post-medieval houses and educational buildings. However, it is BA's considered opinion that, prima facie, based on the available evidence, the archaeological potential of the site does not present an impediment to development.

**Recommendations:** An appropriate programme of site investigation and recording, the details of which will need to be agreed, will be necessary to determine the extent, depth and significance of archaeological features and deposits within the site. It is likely that a programme of geoarchaeological investigation will be required to determine the depth, survival and character of buried alluvial and peat deposits within the site.

## 2 Introduction

Bluecroft Creekside Ltd commissioned Border Archaeology (BA) to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ADBA) with regard to a proposed residential and commercial development at No. 1 Creekside, Deptford, London SE8 4SA (*fig. 1*). The planning reference for the site is DC/18/106708 (London Borough of Lewisham).

This desk-based study assesses the impact of the scheme on buried heritage assets (archaeological remains). It forms an initial stage of investigation of the area of proposed improvement (hereafter referred to as the ‘site’) and may be required in relation to the planning process in order that the local planning authority (LPA) can formulate an appropriate response in the light of the impact upon any known or potential heritage assets. These are parts of the historic environment which are considered to be significant because of their historic, evidential or aesthetic and/or communal interest.



*Fig. 1: General site location plan*  
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### 2.1 Site Proposals

The proposed development will involve the clearance and demolition of existing buildings on the site (currently occupied by a MOT Service Centre) and the construction of 56 residential units and 1541 sqm of commercial space within a building ranging in height from four to eight storeys, together with provision of access, servicing/yard space, cycle-parking, amenity space and refuse provision and associated works.



Fig. 2: Ground Plan of proposed commercial and residential development at No. 1 Creekside, Deptford

## 2.2 Site Description

The site at No. 1 Creekside is located in the inner London suburb of Deptford, at the junction of Deptford Church Street and Creekside, within the London Borough of Lewisham. It is adjoined to the N by a block of council flats forming part of the Crossfields Estate and to the E by industrial buildings. The site consists of an enclosed yard bordered to the SW by a two-storey brick house of mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century date and to the N and W by a garage and workshop buildings currently occupied by the Greenwich MOT Service Centre. At the N end of the site is a strip of heavily overgrown waste ground. The grid reference for the site is NGR TQ 37444 77153.

## 2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

The site does not contain any designated (protected) heritage assets, such as Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), listed buildings or registered parks and gardens. However, the site is located within the Archaeological Priority Area of Deptford Creek (DLO35846) and the Deptford Creek Conservation Area, as designated by the London Borough of Lewisham.

## 2.4 Topography, Soils and Geology

The topography and underlying geology of the site and its surrounding area can provide a useful indication of the suitability for settlement and ground levels (if available) can indicate whether the ground has been built up or truncated, which can give a better understanding of potential archaeological survival.

The site is located at an approximate height of 5.2m AOD. According to geological survey data obtained from the British Geological Survey (BGS) website, the underlying solid geology consists of sands of the Thanet formation formed approximately 56-59 million years ago during the Palaeogene period, overlaid by superficial deposits consisting of alluvial clay, silt, sand and peat formed up to 2 million years ago during the Quaternary Period.

Although there are no records of geotechnical investigations within the site, a number of borehole surveys in the immediate vicinity are recorded on the BGS website, which may provide some idea as to the potential nature and depth of deposits within the site.

1/ A trial-pit excavated in 1991 for the Docklands Light Railway Lewisham Extension at NGR TQ 37459 77099 (c.35m SE of the site) identified made-ground deposits extending to a depth of 2.9m overlying a soft to firm dark grey/black oxidizing to brown organic very silty clay alluvium with pockets of amorphous peat, 0.5m in thickness, which, in turn, overlaid a greyish-brown medium to coarse sandy sub-angular-to-rounded flint gravel which extended to the base of the pit (3.5m maximum depth).

2/ A borehole excavated in 1970 on the W side of Deptford Church Street at NGR TQ 37402 77138 (c.50m W of the site) identified 1.83m of made-ground, comprising soft brown sandy clay with gravel and brick pieces, overlying a medium coarse sandy gravel deposit extending to a maximum depth of 8.53m (-4.70m AOD).

## 3 Methodology

### 3.1 Aims and Objectives

This ADDBA seeks to identify any known or potential archaeological and built-heritage assets (both designated and undesignated) in the vicinity of the specific study area and to establish the importance of these archaeological and built-heritage assets (including an assessment of their character, extent and quality) within a local, regional and national context.

### 3.2 Criteria for Assessment of Potential and Importance of Heritage Assets

- Potential

This assessment contains a record of the known and potential archaeological and built-heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed scheme. The potential for encountering a particular resource in the vicinity of the site has been assessed according to the following scale:

**Low** – Very unlikely to be encountered.

**Moderate** – Possibility that features may be encountered in the vicinity of the site.

**High** – Remains highly likely to survive in the vicinity of the site.

- Importance (Value)

The criteria used to determine the importance of archaeological and built-heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed scheme (Table 1) has been informed by guidelines for assessing cultural heritage assets contained in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges Vol. 11 Section 3 part 2* (Highways Agency 2009).

BA is also fully cognisant of general guidelines on the assessment of heritage assets contained in the *National Planning Policy Framework, Planning Guidance Section 12* ('Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment').

**Table 1: Factors for assessing the importance of archaeological and built heritage assets**

<b>Very High</b>	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
<b>High</b>	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
<b>Medium</b>	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
<b>Low</b>	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
<b>Negligible</b>	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
<b>Unknown</b>	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

### 3.3 Consultation of Archaeological Records

In order to understand the full archaeological and historical context of the site, information was collected on archaeological events, monuments and listed buildings within a 300m study area around the site which has been plotted onto Ordnance Survey base-maps (*figs. 3-5*). This shows the location of known cultural heritage features (including SAMs, archaeological events and monuments) within the study area, which have been assigned a unique cultural heritage reference number listed in the gazetteer (**BA 1,2,3**, etc.).

The research carried out for this ADDBA consists of the following elements:

- Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER). The HER includes information from past investigations, find spots and documentary and cartographic sources.
- Historic England – information on statutory designations including SAMs, registered parks and gardens and listed buildings along with identified Heritage at Risk.
- The National Record of the Historic Environment database (<http://pastscape.org.uk>).
- British Geological Survey (BGS) – solid and drift geology digital map \ geological borehole record data.
- London Metropolitan Archives, Lewisham Local Studies Centre, British Library and the National Archives– historic maps, illustrations, relevant primary and secondary sources.
- Internet sources, including LPA local plan and information on conservation areas, archaeological priority areas and locally listed buildings.
- Historic England Archive, Swindon– vertical and specialist (oblique) aerial photographs dating back to the early 1920s.

The ADDBA included a site visit carried out on the 5<sup>th</sup> of July 2018, which determined the topography of the site and existing land-use and previous building activity within the site. Observations made during the site visit have been incorporated into this report.

## 4 Archaeological Assessment

This section analyses the information available from historical sources and records of archaeological work carried out in the vicinity of the specific study area and discusses its implications with regard to the nature and significance of the archaeological resource within the site and the potential impact on archaeological features and deposits.

### 4.1 Geoarchaeological Background

The site is located within the alluvial and tidal floodplain of the Ravensbourne River (Deptford Creek), approximately 800m SSW of its confluence with the River Thames. These river margin locations have been recognised as having potential to reveal evidence of human activity dating back to the early prehistoric period, although evidence for this is usually buried beneath deep alluvial deposits, caused by rising sea levels resulting in periods of estuarine inundation (MoLAS 2000). Interleaved with these alluvial deposits are peat horizons (of varying thickness) associated with the growth of fen woodland on the wetland, although evidence of mixed deciduous woodland has also been noted, which would have developed in drier conditions, on the terrace gravels, which appear to have lined both sides of the valley floodplain.

Recent geoarchaeological investigations undertaken in the surrounding area provide an indicator of the potential depth, nature and potential of the alluvial and peat deposits overlying the natural gravels, which are likely to be encountered beneath a considerable depth of made-ground deposits.

Investigations undertaken for the Docklands Light Railway Lewisham extension at Broadway Fields (about 275m S of the site) in 1999 revealed a sequence of sterile alluvial silts over natural gravel, sealed with 19<sup>th</sup> century landfill dumping in Trench 4. However, in Trench 5, within the S part of the site, a sequence of alluvial silts was encountered, overlaid by a peat horizon accumulating between 0m and 0.5m AOD, which was dated to 7430-7030 cal. BP (late Mesolithic). This horizon was cut by a linear feature interpreted as a driveway, possibly of Saxon date (ELO 8484; Sidell *et al.*, 1999).

Another programme of geoarchaeological works undertaken at the Old Seager Distillery site S of Deptford Bridge (about 260m SSW of the site) recorded a peat horizon, directly overlying natural gravels at between 0.44 and 1.8m AOD and radiocarbon dated between 7200-6440 and 5580-5320 cal. BP (late Mesolithic to Neolithic). Significantly, this peat also contained a lithic assemblage of possible Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. During the earlier part of this period of peat formation (between c. 6800 and 5450 cal. BP), the wetland was dominated by fen woodland, while the dryland was occupied by mixed deciduous woodland. A decline in elm woodland was recorded after 6740-6540 cal. BP, which may have been linked to human activity. A second phase of peat formation was identified as having occurred between 1940-1810 and 1020-930 cal. BP (Roman and Medieval periods). During this period, the wetland was dominated by aquatics and emergent plants, with a reduced woodland cover, while the dryland was open and dominated by herbaceous plants (ELO 8025; Batchelor *et al.*, 2009, 2014).

Evidence of a sequence of interleaved alluvial and peat deposits was also identified during geoarchaeological investigations at Kent Wharf, Creekside about 280m NE of the site (ELO 16513). These investigations identified natural gravels at between between -1.64 and -2.23m OD across most of the site, overlain by 0.96-2.2m of Lower

Alluvium, representing Holocene floodplain sedimentation in a fluvial or estuarine environment. Towards the S of the site, the Lower Alluvium appeared to have been eroded by a former channel or tributary of the Deptford Creek. This channel was subsequently abandoned and infilled by a 2m thick peat horizon, which appeared to be an indicator of wetland woodland conditions. An alternative possibility to the infilling of a former channel is that the peat deposits recorded represent evidence of an infilled tree-throw. The peat and Lower Alluvium were succeeded by substantial Upper Alluvium deposits, representative of an overbank floodplain or estuarine environment, which, in turn, was capped by deep deposits of made-ground, up to 3m in thickness (Batchelor 2015).

While peat deposits have been observed in many of the recent geoarchaeological investigations in the surrounding locality, in other locations no peat deposits have been encountered, only made-ground overlying alluvium or, in some instances, directly capping the natural gravels. Excavations on the Faircharm Trading Estate at Creekside, about 165m NE of the site, revealed, beneath extensive made-ground deposits (varying approximately between 2m and 4m in depth), a silty clay alluvium varying generally between 0.5m and 1.87m in thickness across the site, in places overlying the natural gravels at between 0.23 and 0.42m AOD (Young 2014). In some places, the made-ground was observed to directly overlie the natural gravels; no peat deposits were encountered within the site.

## 4.2 Prehistoric (800,000 BC – AD 43)

Evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site is attested by several previous archaeological interventions (including geoarchaeological investigations, as discussed in the previous section).

Excavations undertaken on the site of the Old Seager Distillery at Deptford Bridge in 2007 identified evidence of Mesolithic or early Neolithic activity represented by a lithic assemblage of worked flints and flakes found within an infilled palaeochannel or tree-throw on the W bank of the Ravensbourne, associated with a peat deposit overlying the natural gravel, which was radiocarbon dated to the late Mesolithic-Neolithic period (ELO 8025; PCA 2008).

An evaluation at Nos. 6-42 Blackheath Road (about 265m SSE of the site) undertaken in 2010 identified a single struck flint of Mesolithic date recovered from the top of the natural gravels and a later prehistoric wooden stake cut into a thin peat deposit and sealed by alluvium, both of which were buried by a considerable thickness of late post-medieval and modern made-ground (ELO 11421; Milbank 2010). In connection with this, it is worth noting that geoarchaeological investigations had identified evidence of peat deposits within a possible palaeochannel running through the eastern part of the site (ELO 12084; Quaternary Scientific 2010). A previous watching brief near to this site, at Nos. 9-10 Blackheath Road, had also identified four redeposited worked flint flakes of unspecified prehistoric date (ELO 3371; PCA 1999).

Excavations at No. 7 Deptford Broadway, about 250m SW of the site, between 1989 and 1992 (ELO 833) identified a pit containing a saddle quern fragment of Iron Age date, together with a flint blade and several flint flakes of possible Neolithic date; the latter finds were presumed to be residual in context (SELAU 1993, 1997).

**Conclusion:** The potential for encountering features and deposits associated with prehistoric activity has been assessed as **Moderate to High**. Recorded evidence of prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity of the site is limited. However, the results of previous archaeological investigations indicate that there is certainly potential for

the recovery of prehistoric artefacts, including lithics and worked wood, from the alluvial and peat deposits (particularly the latter) sealing the natural gravels, although these are likely to be overlain by substantial deposits of late post-medieval and modern made-ground, varying between 1.8 and 4m in thickness, based on the results of previous investigations.

### 4.3 Romano-British (AD 43-410)

The site at Creekside is located approximately 230m N of the probable course of the major Roman road known as Watling Street, which appears to have deviated to the S of Greenwich to avoid the marshy lands around the mouth of the Creek, crossing the Ravensbourne at Deptford Bridge and then continuing along the line of present-day Deptford Broadway, New Cross Road and Old Kent Road towards *Londinium* (Margary 1973).

Archaeological evidence for a focus of Romano-British occupation in the vicinity of Deptford Broadway has been recorded since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1866, massive brick foundations and a tessellated pavement were reportedly found at a depth of 30 feet (9.14m) during the digging of sewer trenches at the junction of Deptford High Street and the Broadway, indicative of the presence of a substantial masonry building somewhere in the vicinity (Dews 1884).

More recently, evidence for a Romano-British settlement situated close to the line of Watling Street was identified during excavations at No. 7 Deptford Broadway in 1989-92 (ELO 833), consisting of two ditches aligned N-S and E-W, which appeared to relate to two small enclosures, the fills of which contained decorated bone, fire-cracked flint, tile and pottery broadly dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (MLO77163). The E-W ditch was cut by two pits containing a dark greyish-black sandy clay, which was charcoal-rich and contained 77 potsherds of late Roman date. The pottery assemblage recovered from the site (including imported Samian wares and various regional wares) appeared to be indicative of fairly intensive occupation during the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD (SELAU 1993, 1997).

No evidence of Romano-British activity, in terms of features or findspots, has been identified particularly close to the site, possibly suggesting that the focus of Romano-British occupation in this area was located further to the S and SW, near to the presumed course of Watling Street. Geoarchaeological investigations at the Old Seager Distillery site, immediately S of Deptford Bridge identified that there was an extensive phase of peat formation during the Romano-British and medieval periods, indicative of a marshland environment that would not have been especially conducive to permanent settlement.

**Conclusion:** The potential for encountering evidence of Romano-British activity in the vicinity of the site has been assessed as **Moderate**. Although little evidence of Romano-British activity has been identified in especially close proximity to the site, the line of the important Roman road Watling Street appears to have crossed the Ravensbourne River about 230m to the S and evidence of an associated roadside settlement of 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century date has been identified at Deptford Broadway, c.250m to the SW of the site. Consequently, it is possible that evidence of Romano-British occupation may be identified within the site, although the results of recent geoarchaeological investigations in the Creekside area, to the N of the river-crossing, suggest that this area

predominantly remained as marshland from the Romano-British through to the medieval period, an environment which would not have been particularly conducive to the establishment of a permanent settlement.

#### 4.4 Medieval (AD 410-1485)

Limited evidence of Saxon activity has been identified in the immediate vicinity of the site, reflecting the fact that it probably lay at some distance from any significant focus of settlement throughout this period, perhaps due to the prevailing marshland environment in the vicinity of Deptford Creek, as suggested by previous geoarchaeological investigations, which appears to have continued well into the medieval period.

Two inhumation burials of late Romano-British/post-Roman date were identified during archaeological investigations at No. 7 Deptford Broadway, comprising an adult female burial accompanied by grave goods (including glass beads, a gold wire ring and pendant), which appeared to date to the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD, while the other burial was that of an adult male interred within a wooden coffin without any grave goods, which was suggested as being possibly of late Romano-British date (MLO 77164). It remains unclear whether these burials formed part of a larger cemetery of late Romano-British /post-Roman date situated adjacent to the course of Watling Street.

By the late 11<sup>th</sup> century, that the site lay within the manor of West Greenwich ('Grenviz'), which specifically distinguished the land W of the Ravensbourne from a separate estate to the E. Domesday Book (1086) records that the estate included 22 acres of meadow, 44 acres of pasture, woodland and four mills valued at 70s per annum. In 1086, the manor was held by Gilbert de Maminot from Bishop Odo of Bayeux; it subsequently passed from the Maminots to the family of de Say by the late 12<sup>th</sup> century. The name of 'Sayes Court' which was applied to the manor of West Greenwich by the early 15<sup>th</sup> century, refers to their tenure of the estate (Dews 1884).

By the late 13<sup>th</sup> century, it appears that a focus of occupation had developed in the vicinity of the crossing of the River Ravensbourne, which presumably represents the 'deep ford' that gave its name to the surrounding locality by the late medieval period. The earliest documented reference to the place name Deptford (as 'Depeford') occurs in 1293 (Wallenberg 1934, 2). By the 13<sup>th</sup> century, it appears that the ford had been superseded by a wooden bridge, possibly dating back to the 1230s, which is mentioned in an inquisition of 1345-46 as being maintained by the inhabitants of the neighbouring vills (MLO 72038; Phillipotts 1997). The wooden bridge had been rebuilt in stone shortly before 1570 when it was noted by the Kentish antiquary William Lambarde (Dews 1884, 300). The site of a medieval hermitage is also recorded near to Deptford Bridge; the earliest documented reference to it occurs in 1402-3 (Hasted 1797, 7).

This settlement at Deptford Bridge, which was known as 'Upper Deptford' or 'Deptford Town', appears to have extended to the W of the river, along Deptford Broadway. Archaeological investigations at No. 7 Deptford Broadway have provided evidence of medieval occupation features, including the remains of a tile-built oven, a sandstone, flint and chalk wall of probable 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century date, which may have been associated with outbuildings to the rear of a long-established hostelry called 'The Christopher' (the site of which was later occupied by the Dover Castle public house) and several pits of medieval date (HER 071130-071132).

Another settlement appears to have developed further to the N along the riverside, in the vicinity of St Nicholas's Church at Deptford Green and the nearby manor house of Sayes Court; this was known as 'Deptford Strand' or 'le Strond' (denoting its riverside location) by no later than the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century (Dews 1884).

The specific site at Creekside lay slightly to the N of the settlement focused along Deptford Bridge and the Broadway, within an extensive area of marshy meadow lying to the W of Deptford Creek that separated it from the riverside settlement at Deptford Strand. This area appears to have been gradually drained and reclaimed for meadow during the medieval and early post-medieval periods, with two linear roadways established connecting the Broadway with the riverside settlement, namely Church Street and Deptford High Street (then known as 'Butts Lane'). However, it appears still to have remained largely undeveloped at least until the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, based on the evidence of a survey of 1608 and a sketch map of the manor of Sayes Court dated 1623 (Dews 1884). The 1623 map shows an extensive area of gravel pits lying to the E of Church Street, which are first recorded in the late 15<sup>th</sup> century and appear to have extended close to and possibly included the site.

Located about 45m S of the site, on the edge of Deptford Creek, was the site of a tidal mill (HER 070074) that survived until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and is depicted in a watercolour sketch dated 1841. The origins of the mill are unclear, although it is likely to have been medieval in date; it could possibly have been one of the four mills in the manor of West Greenwich referred to in Domesday Book (1086). Documentary records refer to a mill at Deptford held by one John Abell in 1322-3, which has been presumed to relate to the tidal mill, although this identification is uncertain (Dews 1884, 304). Late medieval documents refer to wharves and limekilns in the vicinity of this tidal mill (Phillpotts 1997); it is likely that these were located along the Creek, to the S of the site although the possibility of encountering evidence of medieval industrial activity within the site cannot be altogether discounted.

**Conclusion:** The potential for encountering archaeological remains of medieval date has been assessed as **Moderate**. Throughout the medieval period, the site lay to the N of the settlement focus located in the vicinity of Deptford Bridge and Broadway, within an area that probably remained as marshland on the N edge of Deptford Creek until the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Documentary records indicate a focus of late medieval industrial activity to the S of the site, including a tidal mill and evidence for wharves and limekilns, the latter being associated with an extensive area of gravel pits which lay to the E of Church Street and may have encompassed part if not all of the site.

#### 4.5 Post-Medieval (c.1485 to present)

Deptford grew steadily as a settlement from the early 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards, partly due to its close proximity to the royal palace of Greenwich and as a result of the establishment of the Royal Naval Dockyards at Deptford by Henry VIII in 1513. At some point during the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the King's Slaughterhouse was built further to the NE of the site (in the vicinity of present day Harold Wharf) to provide the royal palace with meat from cattle grazed in the nearby meadows. Creekside, the road running immediately S of the site, was formerly known as 'Slaughterhouse Lane' until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

By the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, it appears that the fields along the E side of Church Street lay within an area known as 'the gravel pits', which had not yet been intensively developed with housing, as shown on the 1623 map of Deptford. A plot of land in this specific area (forming part of what was later known as the 'Gravel Pits Rents') had

been purchased by the trustees of John Addey (d.1606), a master shipbuilder at the nearby Royal Dockyards who left a bequest of £200 to the poor of Deptford and for the maintenance of a school there.

From the late 17<sup>th</sup>-early 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards, there was an increasing growth of settlement to the S of Deptford Strand, along both Deptford High Street and Church Street, which was closely associated with the expansion of the Royal Dockyards and the establishment of navy victualling yards in Deptford. This growth of settlement is evidenced by the establishment of a new parish church at St Paul's to serve the rapidly growing population in early 18<sup>th</sup> century Deptford.



*Plate 1: Watercolour view (1840) of Deptford Theatre and the adjacent Oxford Arms public house (now the Birds Nest Inn) showing the junction of Deptford Church Street (to left of picture) with Slaughterhouse Lane branching off to the right (Reproduced by courtesy of the British Library)*

Surviving property deeds dating back to the late 17<sup>th</sup>-early 18<sup>th</sup> century show that, by that date, land along the E side of Church Street referred to as lying adjacent to the gravel pits (which represented the land purchased by the trustees of Addey's Charity) had been leased out to tenants and messuages had been built (Lewisham Local History & Archives Centre Refs. A97-A98). John Rocque's 1746 map of London and its environs (*fig. 6*) shows that the E side of Church Street and the N side of Slaughterhouse Lane (Creekside) were lined with houses by that date and further building activity in this area is shown on an Ordnance Survey drawing of Deptford dated 1799 (*fig. 7*).

A watercolour view of 1840 looking along the S end of Church Street, close to the junction with Slaughterhouse Lane, provides valuable evidence of the buildings that occupied the site at that date (*Plate 1*). The E side of Church Street was densely lined with two- or two-and-a-half storey houses with tiled roofs, with red brick and stuccoed exteriors, sash windows and at least one with a mansard roof and dormer windows, with a two-storey corner house

in the approximate location of No. 1 Creekside. These houses appear from the visible architectural detailing to be either late 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century in date.

The Deptford tithe map of 1844 (*fig. 8*) confirms that there were 14 houses within the site, fronting onto Church Street; census returns and trade directories confirm that these were numbered from 34 to 60 (even numbers) and were occupied by artisans and tradesmen, including a baker, wireworker and chandler. There is potential to reveal buried footings of the rear portions of these houses and yards and outbuildings to the rear, which are shown on the tithe map and later historic maps dated 1873 and 1896.



*Plate 2: Photograph taken c.1950 showing the former Addey's School building at No. 62 Deptford Church Street  
(Reproduced by courtesy of London Metropolitan Archives)*

Located at the N end of the site, fronting onto Church Street, was the site of Addey's School, which was built by the trustees of Addey's Charity in 1820. The building stood at the N end of the row of houses extending N from Slaughterhouse Lane along the E side of Church Street (*Plate 2*). The school is first shown on the Deptford tithe map of 1844 as a large rectangular structure subdivided into two separate portions (as boys and girls were taught separately on the site) with two oblong outbuildings to the rear (E end) of the site. The school was enlarged in 1862; the OS 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map of 1873 clearly shows the subdivision between the boys' and girls' schools and it appears that the main building had been extended further to the E, resulting in the demolition of the rear outbuildings depicted on the tithe map.

The southern part of the site, bordered to the W by the houses fronting onto Church Street and to the S by Slaughterhouse Lane, appears to have been occupied by warehousing by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, as shown on the 1844 tithe map, with a dwelling in the SW corner. The dwelling in the SW corner (later referred to as No. 1

Slaughterhouse Lane, subsequently Creek Street) appears to have been rebuilt at some point between 1844 and 1873 and can be identified with the existing rectangular two-storey stock-brick house with broad eaves and a low-pitched roof that occupies this location and is marked on the OS 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map.

By 1873, several ranges of outbuildings (probably including stables and warehousing) had been laid out to the N and E of this dwelling, enclosing three sides of a courtyard. Trade directories and newspaper records indicate that these outbuildings were occupied by a meat carrier's premises during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century; an advertisement for the sale of the premises (then held by one William Bateman) in 1880 describes them as being 'long established' (Woolwich Gazette 23 Oct 1880). Immediately to the E of this complex of buildings, Addey Street had been laid out in the early 1860s and the OS 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map of 1873 shows a terrace of four houses built immediately to the N, between the warehouse complex and Addey's School.

At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, significant changes were made to the buildings within the W half of the site. Addey's School was amalgamated with the nearby Dean Stanhope's School and both moved to a new site in New Cross Road in 1899. The old school building at No. 62 Deptford Church Street was retained and converted to use as a laundry as marked on the OS 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition map of 1916 (*fig. 11*). Shortly after the school was closed, the houses fronting onto the E side of Church Street were demolished and replaced by a terrace of 12 houses (now numbered as 38-60 (even nos.) Deptford Church Street) which were of stock-brick construction, two storeys in height with basements and two-storey extensions to the rear. At some point before 1940, it appears that the complex of warehousing and workshops in the SE quadrant of the site (which was occupied by a washboard manufacturer in 1915) was extended to the N resulting in the demolition of the houses fronting onto the W side of Addey Street.

Deptford was heavily bombed during the Second World War and the streets to the W of Deptford Church Street were particularly heavily damaged by a V-1 ('Doodlebug') rocket that landed in Reginald Square in January 1944, causing severe destruction to the surrounding streets. However, as the 1946 London County Council (LCC) bomb-damage maps show, only the former Addey's School was badly damaged (being marked as dark red, denoting a building which was doubtful to be repaired), while the houses to the S of the school and the workshops and warehousing to the rear remained untouched by the bombing.

An OS 1:1250 map of 1951 (*fig. 12*) shows that the school and the terrace of houses at Nos. 38-60 Church Street were still intact and they are still clearly visible on oblique aerial photographs of the study area taken in 1952 (*fig. 13*). By that date, the site was bordered to the N and W by large blocks of flats constructed by the LCC as part of the Crossfields Estate in the late 1930s. The terrace at Nos. 38 to 60 Church Street had been demolished in about 1955, while the former school building at No. 62 was still intact in 1971 but was demolished by 1974, when Church Street was widened. Since that date, the site of the former school and Nos. 38-60 Church Street have remained as undeveloped, overgrown waste-ground to the S of the modern council estate. The house and adjoining premises at No. 1 Creekside appear to have remained largely intact since the mid-1970s, housing an engineering works and, more recently, a MOT Service Centre.

**Conclusion:** The potential for encountering evidence of post-medieval archaeology has been assessed as **Moderate to High**. Documentary and cartographic evidence shows that the E side of Church Street and Slaughterhouse Lane (present-day Creekside) were lined with houses by the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. There is potential for ground disturbance to reveal evidence of the rear portions of these houses and associated yards and outbuildings,

although it is likely that any sub-surface remains will have been disturbed by the construction of the later terrace of houses at Nos. 38-60 Church Street in about 1900, which is known to have had basements. Towards the extreme N end of the site, there is potential to encounter buried remains of the former buildings of Addey's School, erected in 1821 and which survived until their demolition in the early 1970s.

## 5 Site Visit

The site at No. 1 Creekside is currently occupied by buildings associated with the Greenwich MOT Service Centre. It comprises an enclosed yard bordered to the SW by a two-storey brick house (currently unoccupied) with a low hipped roof of mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century date, to the N of which is a long rectangular workshop building with metal windows and a loading bay, probably built in the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (*Plate 3*).

Located on the N side of the yard is a large rectangular building of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century date with a broad gabled roof that may originally have been used as a warehouse and was subsequently converted to use as a garage (*Plate 4*). Immediately to the N and W of this complex of buildings is a heavily overgrown strip of waste-ground planted with trees, which represents the site of the former terraced houses demolished in the mid-1950s and Addey's School (taken down in the early 1970s for the widening of Church Street). No features of archaeological interest were noted within the site.



*Plate 3: View looking NE showing the two-storey dwelling of mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century date at the SW corner of the yard*



Plate 4: View looking N showing interior of yard with the two-storey dwelling to left of picture and early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century industrial buildings further to the N

## 6 Conclusions

### 6.1 Potential Impacts

Details of the proposed development are based on the Design and Access Statement accompanying this application (Metropolitan Workshop 2018). The proposed development will involve the clearance and demolition of existing buildings on the site (currently occupied by a MOT Service Centre) and the construction of 56 residential units and 1541 sqm of commercial space within a building ranging in height from four to eight storeys, together with provision of access, servicing/yard space, cycle-parking, amenity space and refuse provision and associated works

The proposed foundations for the new buildings, based on information provided in the Design and Access Statement, will most likely comprise standard pile-caps positioned locally beneath the columns and walls. These pile caps will be supported by piles (possibly inserted using Continuous Flight Augur (CFA) methods) which would probably need to extend to about 20m to 25m below ground level. Pile cap and ground-beam depths will likely range from 900mm to 1200mm deep but this may be increased to 1300mm locally below the stair and lift cores. Pile diameters are likely to be in the region of 450mm to 600mm. The basement construction may be carried out using a contiguous piled wall to the perimeter of the basement excavation. The contiguous piled wall should assume 600mm diameter piles at this stage with an *in-situ* capping beam to the head of the piles, measuring approximately 1000mm wide × 750mm deep.

In view of the considerable depth which would need to be achieved for the piling and based on the results of geoarchaeological investigations in the surrounding area, which indicate the presence of alluvial and peat deposits at depths ranging approximately between 1.8m to 4m below existing ground level, there is potential for impacting on deposits of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental significance within the site.

Current Historic England guidance on the archaeological impact of piling states that piling undertaken without effective evaluation of the site could lead to piles being positioned inappropriately in relation to archaeological features (HE 2015). It is thus suggested that an appropriate programme of fieldwork should be carried out prior to the initial groundworks to establish the extent and survival of any archaeological features within the proposed development, which can then assist in informing the piling foundation strategy to avoid damage to the extant archaeological resource.

## 6.2 Overall Conclusions:

It is considered that there is a **Moderate to High** potential for encountering buried alluvial and peat deposits that could contain evidence relating to early prehistoric occupation on the site, as well as the remains of post-medieval houses and educational buildings. The potential for archaeological remains of Romano-British and medieval date has been assessed as **Moderate**.

**Recommendations:** In consideration of these findings, it is suggested that an appropriate programme of archaeological fieldwork (including geoarchaeological investigation) should be undertaken in order to ensure that any buried archaeological remains that may be present are not removed without record.

## 7 Cultural Heritage Features Map and Gazetteer

BA Ref.	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
1	071482/00/00	Probable Neolithic Lithic Finds, Deptford Broadway	Neolithic	TQ 3723 7697
2	071050/00/00	Iron Age Pit, Deptford Broadway	Iron Age	TQ 3723 7697
3	071483/00/00	Iron Age Saddle Quern, Deptford Broadway	Iron Age	TQ 3723 7697
4	071867/00/000	Prehistoric Lithic Finds, 9-10 Blackheath Road	Prehistoric	TQ 3760 7695
5	MLO76306	Late Prehistoric Pit, 7 Deptford Broadway	Prehistoric	TQ 3720 7690
6	070557/00/00	Southwark to Greenwich Roman Road	Romano-British	TQ 3642 7737
7	071051/00/00	Romano-British Ditch, Deptford Broadway	Romano-British	TQ 3724 7697
8	071128/00/00	Romano-British Pit, Deptford Broadway	Romano-British	TQ 3723 7697
9	MLO76255	Romano-British Ditch, 7 Deptford Broadway	Romano-British	TQ 3724 7697

BA Ref.	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
10	MLO77163	Romano-British Ditches & Pits, 7 Deptford Broadway	Romano-British	TQ 3723 7697
11	070074/00/00	Pre-C14 Mill, Deptford Creek	Medieval	TQ 3743 7708
12	071130/00/00	Med.Oven, Deptford Broadway	Medieval	TQ 3723 7697
13	071131/00/00	Med.I Wall, Deptford Broadway	Medieval	TQ 3723 7697
14	071132/00/00	Med. Pit, Deptford Broadway	Medieval	TQ 3723 7698
15	MLO71960	Place-name Evidence, Deptford Church Street/Deptford Green	Med.	TQ 3736 7734
16	MLO72038	Med. Bridge & Hermitage, Deptford Bridge	Med.	TQ 3742 7690
17	MLO77164	Two Possibly Saxon Graves, 7 Deptford Broadway	Med.	TQ 3724 7698
18	MLO77165	Oven, 7 Deptford Broadway	Med.	TQ 3723 7697
19	MLO77166	Wall, 7 Deptford Broadway	Med.al	TQ 3723 7697
20	MLO78031	Medieval Pit, 7 Deptford Broadway	Med.al	TQ 3724 7698
21	070061/00/00	Earthenware Pottery, Bronze Street	Med./ Post-med.	TQ 3750 7740
22	MLO72036	Med./ Post-med. Bridge, Deptford Bridge	Med./ Post-med.	TQ 3741 7690
23	MLO77153	Med./ Post-med. Revetment, Deptford Creek Viaduct Pier Bases, DLR: Lewisham Extension	Med./ Post-med.	TQ 3764 7729
24	MLO77168	Med. /Post-med Pits, 7 Deptford Broadway	Med./ Post-med.	TQ 3723 7698
25	MLO99116	Med./ Post-med Features, Old Seager Distillery	Med./PM	TQ 3737 7685
26	070274/00/00	C19 Cottages, Bronze Street	Post-med.	TQ 3750 7740
27	071049/00/00	Post-medieval Features, Giffin Street	Post-med.	TQ 3739 7729
28	071270/00/00	Post-med. Floor, Blackheath Road (Greenwich Magistrates Court)	Post-med.	TQ 3755 7690
29	071271/00/00	Post-med. Flood Deposit, Blackheath Road (Greenwich Magistrates Court)	Post-med.	TQ 3755 7690
30	071494/00/00	Miller General Hospital Burial Ground	Post-med.	TQ 3768 7703
31	071574/00/00	Post-med. Footpath, Deptford Green	Post-med.	TQ 3738 7724
32	071575/00/00	Post-med. Building, Deptford Green	Post-med.	TQ 3738 7724
33	071818/00/00	Gravel Pit, Creekside	Post-med.	TQ 3750 7720
34	071868/00/000	Post-med. Pit, 9-10 Blackheath Road	Post-med.	TQ 3760 7695
35	071869/00/000	Post-med. Ditch, 9-10 Blackheath Road	Post-med.	TQ 3760 7695
36	071870/00/000	Post-med. Pottery Production, 9-10 Blackheath Road	Post-med.	TQ 3760 7695
37	071871/00/000	Post-med. Pond & Fountain, 9-10 Blackheath Road	Post-med.	TQ 3760 7695
38	071881/00/000	Post-med. Town Hall, Greenwich Road	Post-med.	TQ 3740 7730
39	071133/00/00	Post-med. Pit, Deptford Broadway	Post-med.	TQ 3722 7697
40	071134/00/00	Post-med. Features, Deptford Broadway	Post-med.	TQ 3723 7697
41	071135/00/00	Post-med. Metalled Surface, Deptford Broadway	Post-med.	TQ 3724 7698
42	224675/00/00	Deptford Pumping Station, Greenwich Road	Post-med.	TQ 3770 7720
43	MLO65886	Post-med. Features, Odeon Cinema Site, Deptford Broadway	Post-med.	TQ 3732 7698
44	MLO76310	47 Deptford Broadway	Post-med.	TQ 3724 7692

BA Ref.	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
45	MLO76312	Nos 18-21 Deptford Broadway	Post-med.	TQ 3730 7696
46	MLO77167	Metalled Surface, 7 Deptford Broadway	Post-med.	TQ 3723 7698
47	MLO77169	Post-med. Settlement Features, 7 Deptford Broadway	Post-med.	TQ 3722 7697
48	MLO78032	Post-med. Features, 7 Deptford Broadway	Post-med.	TQ 3723 7696
49	MLO82973	Royal Kent Dispensary, Miller General Hospital	Post-med.	TQ 3767 7703
50	MLO83099	Rehabilitation Department, Miller General Hospital	Post-med.	TQ 3770 7701
51	MLO83225	Pair of Beam Engine Houses with Linking Boiler House at Deptford Sewage Pumping Station	Post-med.	TQ 3770 7721
52	MLO83227	C19 Coal Shed, Deptford Sewage Pumping Station, 199 Greenwich High Road	Post-med.	TQ 3766 7715
53	MLO83269	Greenwich Magistrates Court & Former Police Station, Blackheath Road	Post-med.	TQ 3758 7688
54	MLO83283	Coal Shed SW of Beam Engine Houses at Deptford Sewage Pumping Station	Post-med.	TQ 3767 7717
55	MLO83287	Mumford's Grain Silo	Post-med.	TQ 3751 7700
56	MLO83366	2 Burgos Grove	Post-med.	TQ 3760 7696
57	MLO90169	Holland & Company's Distillery	Post-med.	TQ 3736 7688
58	MLO90170	18 Deptford Broadway	Post-med.	TQ 3729 7699
59	MLO90369	Carrington House, Brookmill Road	Post-med.	TQ 3729 7684
60	MLO98447	Post-med. Cellar, 20-22 Deptford High Street	Post-med.	TQ 3722 7702
61	MLO98648	Post-med. Industrial Buildings, 43-81 Greenwich High Street	Post-med.	TQ 3764 7710
62	MLO98652	C19 Buildings, 23 Greenwich High Road	Post-med.	TQ 3754 7694
63	MLO98653	East Mill, Mumford's Mill, 23 Greenwich High Street	Post-med.	TQ 3753 7697
64	MLO98654	West Mill, Mumford's Mill, 23 Greenwich High Street	Post-med.	TQ 3752 7698
65	MLO98657	Water Tower Block, Mumford's Mill, 23 Greenwich High Street	Post-med.	TQ 3754 7697
66	MLO99117	Terraced Houses, Old Seager Distillery, Deptford Bridge	Post-med.	TQ 3738 7688
67	MLO99118	Sugar Refinery, Old Seagar Distillery, Deptford Bridge	Post-med.	TQ 3739 7685
68	MLO99119	C19 Stonemason's Cottage, Old Seager Distillery, Deptford Bridge	Post-med.	TQ 3740 7687
69	MLO99120	C19 Gin Distillery, Old Seager Distillery, Deptford Bridge	Post-med.	TQ 3738 7685
70	MLO100494	Post-med. Brick Structure, Giffin Street	Post-med.	TQ 3727 7734
71	MLO105890	C18-C19 Tannery Complex, 43-81 Greenwich High Street	Post-med.	TQ 3761 7706
72	071136/00/00	Undated Features, Deptford Broadway	Undated	TQ 3723 7696
73	MLO77152	Peat, Deptford Creek Viaduct Pier Bases, DLR: Lewisham Extension	Undated	TQ 3764 7729
74	MLO78033	Undated Pit, 7 Deptford Broadway	Undated	TQ 3723 7695
75	MLO105886	Naturally Accumulated Alluvial Deposits, 43-81 Greenwich High St	Undated	TQ 3766 7712

Table 2: Gazetteer of archaeological monuments recorded on the Greater London Historic Environment Record within 300m of the proposed development

BA Ref.	EvUID	Name	Date	NGR
E1	ELO9972	Excavation: Odeon Cinema Site, Deptford Broadway	1988-1992	TQ 3731 7698
E2	ELO833	Excavation: 7 Deptford Broadway	1989	TQ 3720 7690
E3	ELO16761	Excavations: Deptford Broadway, Deptford	1989-1992	TQ 3723 7697
E4	ELO838	Eval: 7 Deptford Broadway	1992	TQ 3720 7690
E5	ELO6534	WB: Odeon Cinema Site, Deptford Broadway	1992	TQ 3733 7698
E6	ELO3168	WB: 15 Deptford High Street	1993-1994	TQ 3717 7702
E7	ELO16435	WB: 15 Deptford High Street, Lewisham	1993-1994	TQ 3717 7702
E8	ELO837	SBR: 47 Deptford Broadway	1996	TQ 3724 7692
E9	ELO839	SBR: 18-21 Deptford Broadway	1997	TQ 3730 7696
E10	ELO1436	WB: Deptford Creek Viaduct Pier Bases, DLR Lewisham Extension	1997	TQ 3764 7729
E11	ELO5240	DBA: Deptford Creek	1997	TQ 3764 7747
E12	ELO9942	SBR: Deptford High Street/Deptford Broadway/Tanners Hill	1997-1998	TQ 3720 7727
E13	ELO3160	Eval.: 18-21 High Street, Deptford Broadway	1999	TQ 3729 7698
E14	ELO3371	WB: Greenwich Magistrates Court Car Park, 9-10 Blackheath Road	1999	TQ 3760 7695
E15	ELO3476	WB: Greenwich Magistrates Court Car Park, 9-10 Blackheath Road	1995	TQ 3755 7690
E16	ELO6674	DBA: Deals Gateway - Former Water Works, Brookmill Road	1999	TQ 3759 7664
E17	ELO8084	Architectural Survey: Mumford's Flour Mill, 23-25 Greenwich High Road	1999	TQ 3753 7697
E18	ELO8484	Environmental Sampling: DLR Lewisham Extension, Broadway Fields	1999	TQ 3747 7678
E19	ELO9363	DBA: 6-42 Blackheath Road	2001	TQ 3754 7682
E20	ELO9952	DBA: Harold Wharf, 6 Creekside	2001	TQ 3754 7716
E21	ELO786	Excavation: 7 Deptford Broadway	2003	TQ 3724 7697
E22	ELO6943	DBA: 18-20 Reginald Square	2006	TQ 3723 7703
E23	ELO7112	Eval.: 18-20 Reginald Square	2006	TQ 3722 7704
E24	ELO7874	WB: Deptford & St Johns Water Mains Replacement Works	2006-2007	TQ 3726 7712
E25	ELO7615	Eval.: 20-22 Deptford High Street	2007	TQ 3721 7702
E26	ELO7619	DBA: 43-81 Greenwich High Street	2007	TQ 3764 7710
E27	ELO8025	Excavation: Old Seager Distillery, Deptford Bridge	2007	TQ 3737 7684
E28	ELO13998	DBA: 43-81 Greenwich High Street	2007	TQ 3764 7710
E29	ELO7952	SBR: 43-81 Greenwich High Road	2008	TQ 3764 7710
E30	ELO8693	Eval.: Giffin Street	2009	TQ 3729 7732
E31	ELO10403	DBA: St. Josephs RC Primary School, Crossfield Street	2009	TQ 3723 7741
E32	ELO10460	SBR: 19 Deptford High Street	2009	TQ 3717 7702
E33	ELO11420	Historic Built Environment Assessment: 6-42 Blackheath Road	2009	TQ 3753 7684
E34	ELO11518	WB: Giffin Street	2009	TQ 3727 7727
E35	ELO11421	Eval.: 6-42 Blackheath Road	2010	TQ 3753 7684
E36	ELO11974	Strip, Map & Record: 36 Reginald Square	2010	TQ 3721 7706
E37	ELO11979	WB: Rear of 34 Deptford High Street & 36 Reginald Square	2010	TQ 3721 7706

BA Ref.	EvUID	Name	Date	NGR
E38	ELO12084	Environmental Archaeological Assessment: 6-42 Blackheath Road	2010	TQ 3753 7684
E39	ELO11981	SBR: 45 Deptford High Street	2011	TQ 3717 7708
E40	ELO13310	Heritage Statement: 33-49 Deptford Bridge	2011	TQ 3748 7691
E41	ELO14114	Geoarchaeological Fieldwork & Deposit Model: Faircharm Trading Estate, Creekside	2014	TQ 3758 7725
E42	ELO14373	SBR: Faircharm Trading Estate, Creekside	2014	TQ 3758 7724
E43	ELO16287	Eval.: 33-49 Deptford Bridge	2014	TQ 3748 7691
E44	ELO16362	DBA: Kent Wharf, Creekside	2014	TQ 3760 7745
E45	ELO16775	DBA: Frankham Street	2014-2015	TQ 3733 7716
E46	ELO16322	DBA: Hope Wharf, Greenwich High Road	2015	TQ 3757 7702
E47	ELO16513	Geoarchaeological Survey: Kent Wharf, Creekside	2015	TQ 3760 7744
E48	ELO16768	DBA & Heritage Statement: 1-3 Comet Street	2015	TQ 3716 7708
E49	ELO16773	Heritage Statement: 47-49 Deptford High Street	2016	TQ 3723 7691
E50	ELO17817	Heritage Statement: Bookers Cash & Carry, Greenwich High Road Hope Wharf	2016	TQ 3758 7703
E51	ELO18062	Geoarchaeological Deposit Model: Hope Wharf, Greenwich High Road	2017	TQ 3757 7702

Table 3: Gazetteer of archaeological events recorded on the Greater London Historic Environment Record within 300m of the proposed development

BA Ref.	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
B1	1080001	17-21 Deptford Broadway (GII)	C17	TQ 3729 7696
B2	1358933	2 Burgos Grove (GII)	C18	TQ 3760 7696
B3	1080000	Holland & Company Distillery (GII)	C18	TQ 3737 7688
B4	1078995	Miller General Hospital Royal Kent Dispensary (GII)	C19	TQ 3767 7703
B5	1213334	Pair of Beam Engine Houses W/ Linking Boiler House at Deptford Sewage Pumping Station (GII)	C19	TQ 3770 7721
B6	1213549	Southernmost Pair of Coal Sheds to SW of Pair of Beam Engine Houses & Linking Boiler House at Deptford Sewage Pumping Station (GII)	C19	TQ 3766 7715
B7	1220749	Miller General Hospital Miller General Wing (Rehabilitation department) (GII)	C19	TQ 3770 7701
B8	1289021	Coal Shed Immediately to SW of Pair of Beam Engine Houses W/ Linking Boiler House at Deptford Sewage Pumping Station (GII)	C19	TQ 3767 7717
B9	1289118	Mumford's Grain Silo (GII)	C19	TQ 3751 7699

Table 4: Gazetteer of listed buildings recorded on the Greater London Historic Environment Record within 300m of the proposed development



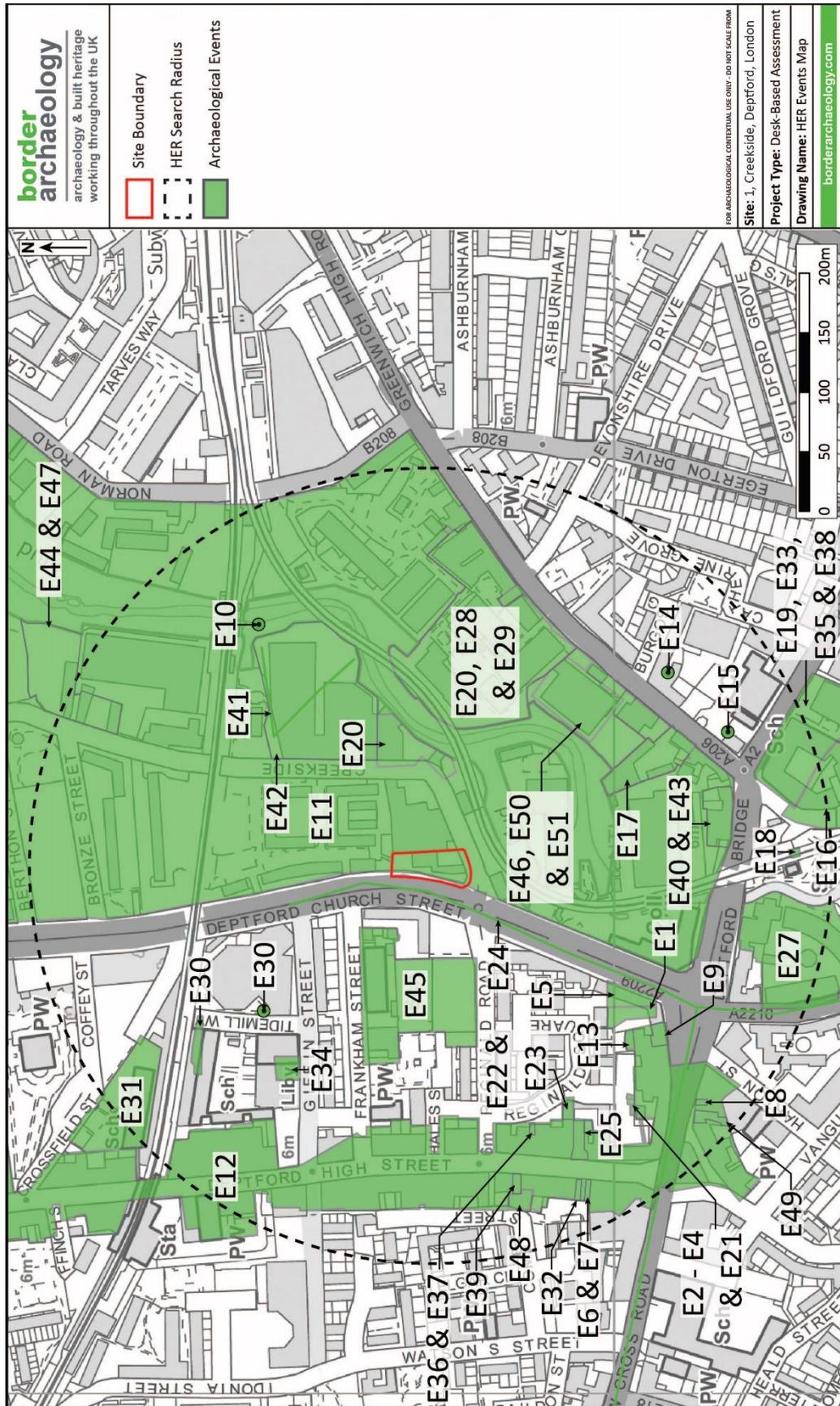


Fig. 4: Plan showing archaeological events recorded in the Greater London Historic Environment Record in the vicinity of the study area

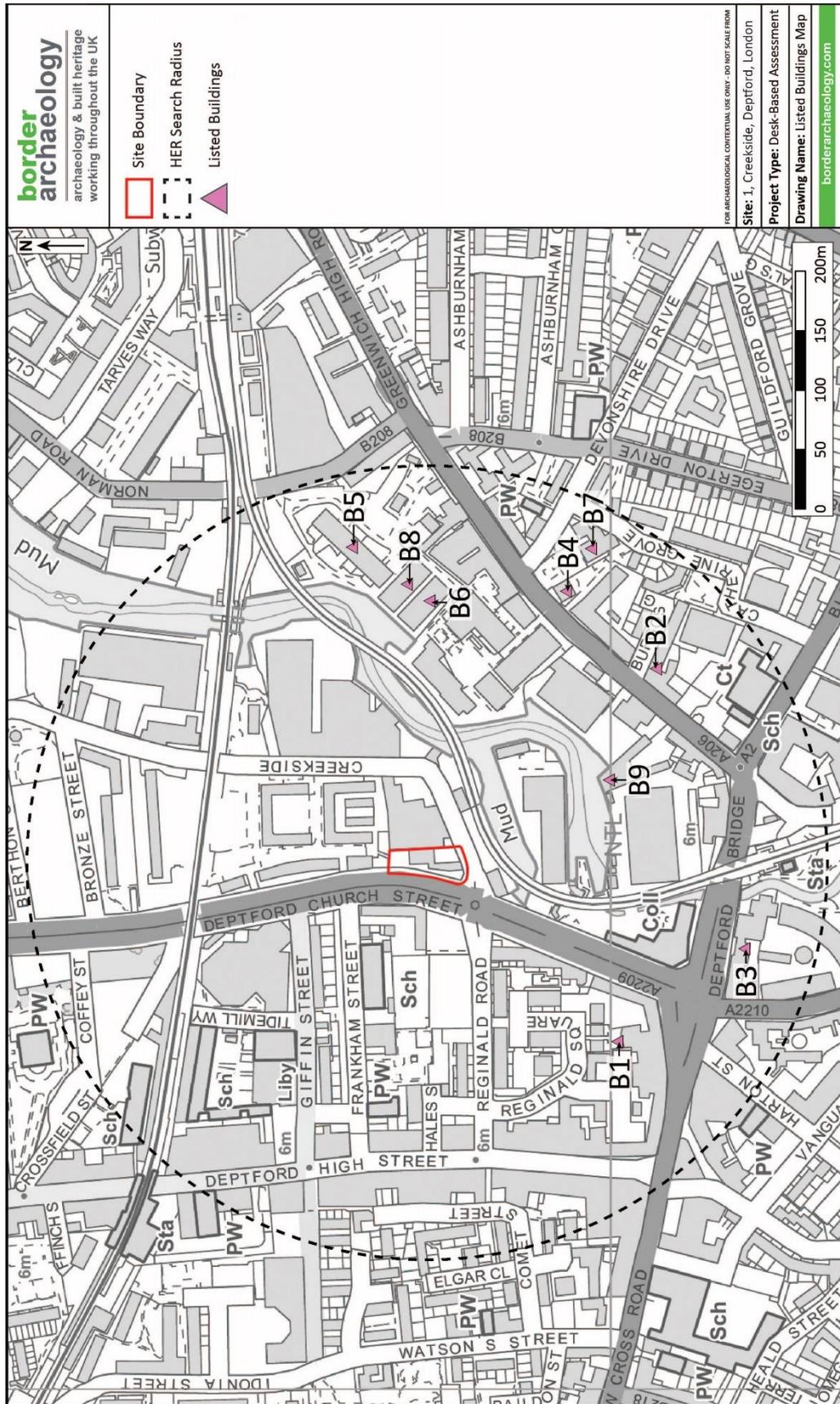


Fig. 5: Plan showing listed buildings recorded in the Greater London Historic Environment Record in the vicinity of the study area

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## 8 Copyright

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## 9 Bibliography

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### 9.1 Primary Sources

#### **Lewisham Local History and Archives Centre**

Deptford Library Collection (A97): Deeds relating to property in Church Street, Deptford - late 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century

Addey and Stanhope School Collection (A98): Deeds relating to land in the Gravel Pits and Church Street – 1579 - 1900

#### **London Metropolitan Archives**

Deeds relating to land in Slaughterhouse Lane Deptford – 1848-1853 (E/EV/005-007)

#### **National Archives**

Census returns for St Paul's Parish Deptford – 1841-1911

### 9.2 Secondary Sources

Greater London Historic Environment Record: HER Report and GIS Dataset

National Heritage List for England

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## 10 Cartography and Aerial Photography

(All maps were obtained from the London Metropolitan Archives unless otherwise stated)

1623: Map of Deptford with annotations by John Evelyn (British Library)

1746: John Rocque's 'Exact survey of the cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, with the country near ten miles round'

1799: Ordnance Survey drawing of Deptford and district (British Library)

1844: Tithe map of Deptford parish (NA IR 30/17/111)

1862: Stanford's Map of London

1873: Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 25-Inch Map

1896: Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 25-Inch Map

1916: Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition 25-inch Map

1946: LCC Bomb Damage maps

1951: Ordnance Survey 1:1250 Map

1959: Ordnance Survey 1:1250 Map

1971: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map

1992: Ordnance Survey 1:10000 Map

(Historic photographs of the study area dating back to the 19<sup>th</sup> century were consulted using records held at the London Metropolitan Archives and the Historic England Archive)

11 Appendix 1: Historic Maps



Fig.6: Extract from Rocque's Map of London and Westminster (1762) showing the site (in red)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the London Metropolitan Archives)



Fig. 7: Extract from an Ordnance Survey drawing of Deptford dated 1799 (with site marked in red)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the British Library)

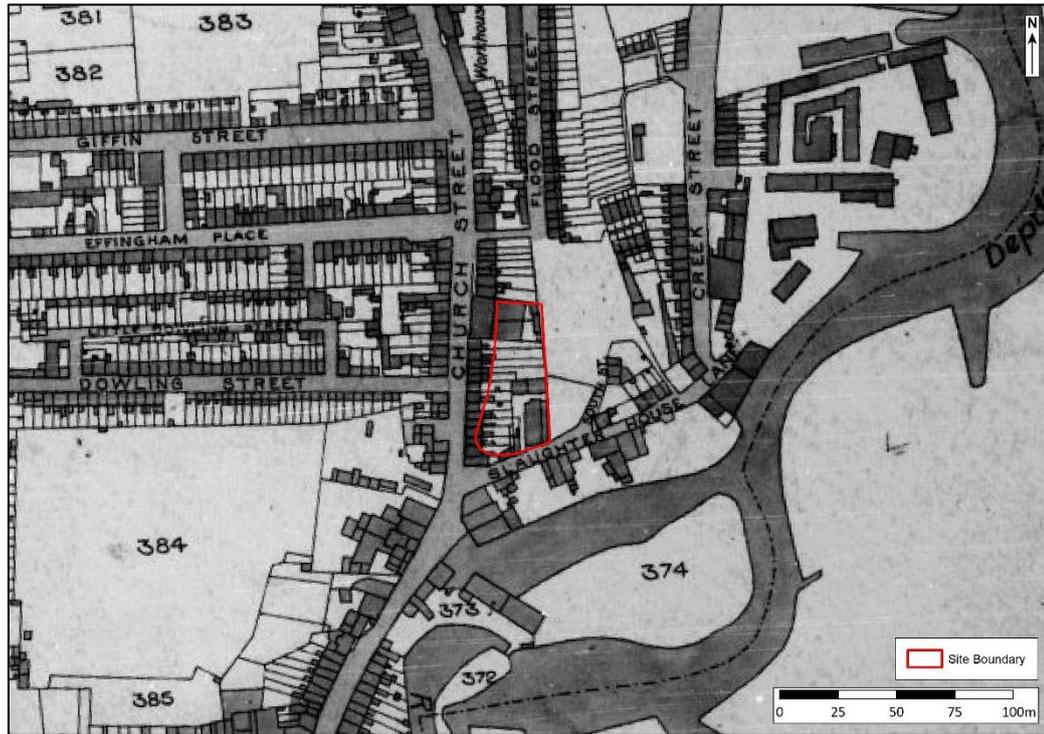


Fig. 8: Extract from the tithe map of Deptford parish (1844) with site marked in red  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)



Fig. 9: Extract from the OS 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 25-inch map (1873) with site marked in red  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the London Metropolitan Archives)



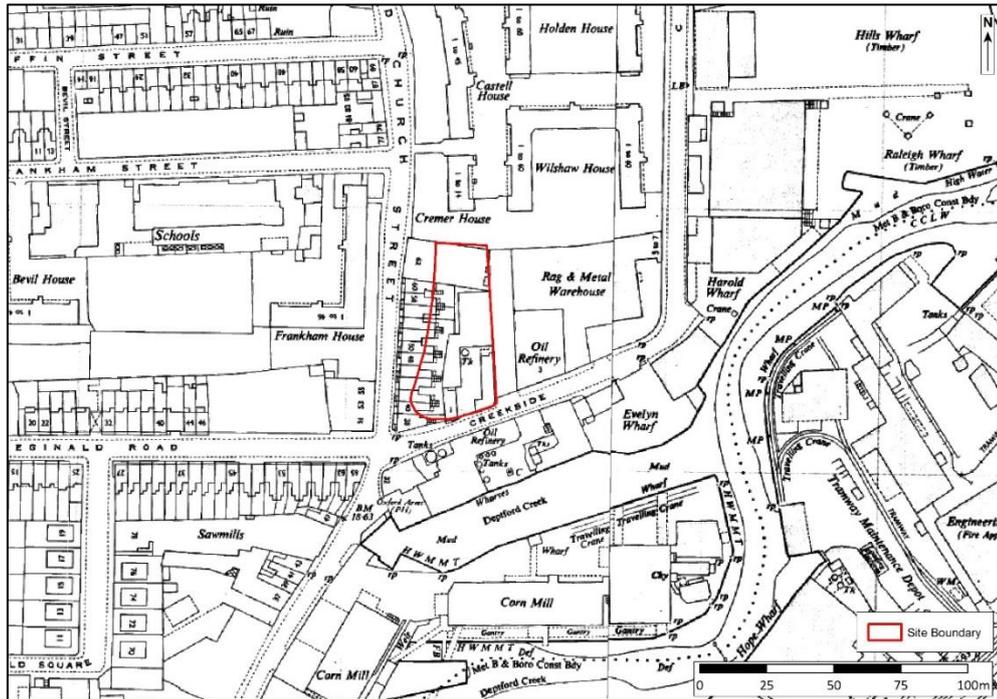


Fig. 12: Extract from the OS 4<sup>th</sup> Edition 25-inch map of 1951 with site marked in red  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the London Metropolitan Archives)



Fig. 13: Extract from oblique aerial photograph of 1952 showing the site at Creekside  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the Historic England Archive)

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