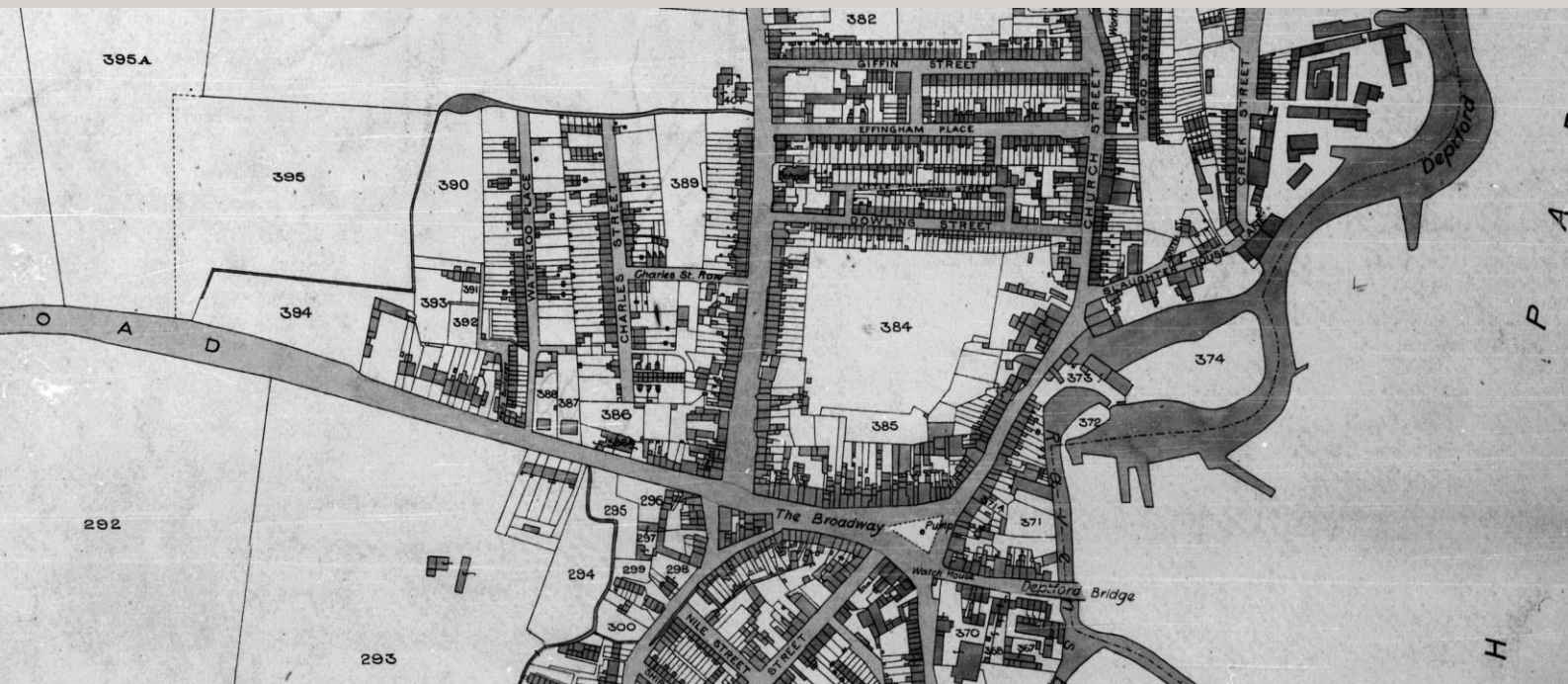


# border archaeology

archaeology & built heritage



## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

On behalf of

**Tillman Architects**

Concerning

**47 – 49 Deptford High Street, Deptford,  
London, SE1**

February 2019



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*Cover: Extract of 1844 Tithe Map of Deptford parish*

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## 1 Non-Technical Summary

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This Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (ADBA) assesses the impact of the proposed building works at 47 – 49 Deptford High Street, Deptford, London SE1 on cultural heritage assets (archaeological remains). It forms an initial stage of investigation of the area of proposed development (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 on any known or possible heritage assets.

Note: within the limitations posed by dealing with historical material and maps, the information in this document is, to the best of the author and Border Archaeology, correct at the time of writing. Further investigation, more information about the nature of the present buildings and/or more detailed proposals for development or updated plans may require changes to the document. Proposed plans referenced in this document were received 25/01/2019.

Overall, archaeological survival for within the site is expected to be **High**, owing to the relatively low impact of previous 19<sup>th</sup> century development and the considerable depth at which prehistoric deposits have been discovered at within the area (below river alluvium and peat deposits).

There is a **Moderate to High** potential for prehistoric and Roman remains within the site, owing to the relatively high level of prehistoric activity recorded within the area, and the sites proximity to Watling Street Roman road and any subsequent roadside settlement that may be associated with it.

There is a **High** potential for remains dating to the post-medieval period, as the site has remained undeveloped since it was built on in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Historic maps show development on a small scale occurred prior to this in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

There is a **Low** potential for remains dating to the medieval period. The site during this time would have been farm land or open field on the peripheries of the area of early medieval settlement.

In light of the high potential for archaeological survival and owing to the site being located in an Archaeological Priority Area as designated by Lewisham Borough Council, further ground investigation is likely to be required prior to the determination of planning consent. This could take the form of an evaluation and targeted excavation in advance of construction, and/ or a watching brief during ground works for remains of lesser significance, in order to ensure that significant archaeological assets are not removed without record.

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## 2 Introduction

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Border Archaeology has been commissioned by Tillman Architects to carry out an ADBA regarding the proposed building works at 47 – 49 Deptford High Street, Deptford, London, SE1. The scheme comprises the extension of the internal floorspace and depth of the current basement, and the renovation of the shop units at ground floor level and flats above.

This ADBA assesses the impact of the proposed works on buried heritage assets (archaeological remains). It forms an initial stage of investigation of the area of proposed development (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 buried heritage assets.

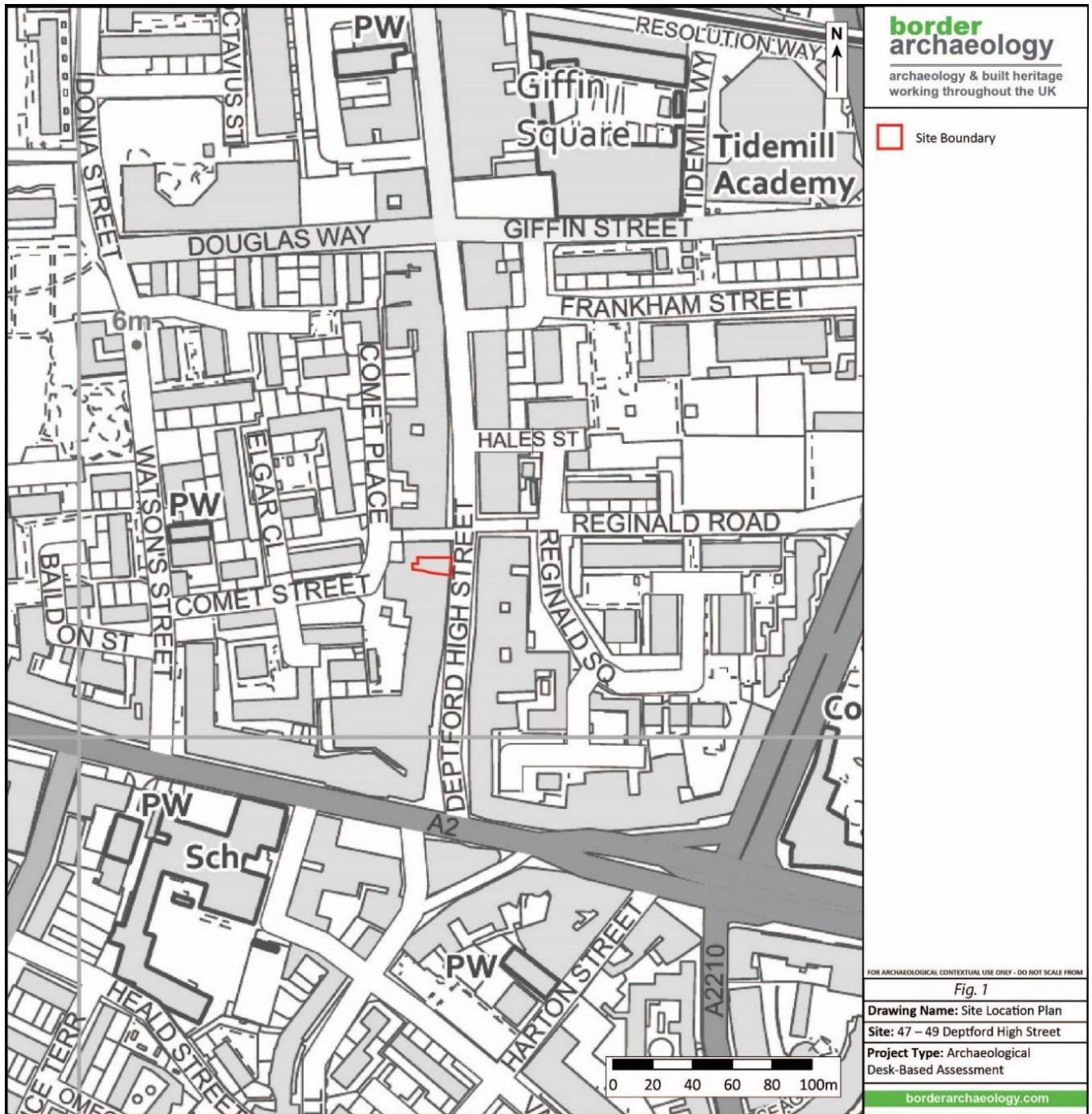


Fig 1: Site location plan

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### 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 16* ('Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment') and relevant local planning policy guidance contained in the Lewisham Unitary Development Plan and Core Strategy (Adopted June 2011) (<https://www.lewisham.gov.uk/myservices/planning/policy/LDF/Pages/udp/contents.html>, accessed 28/01/2019).

**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.



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

<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 the known cultural heritage features within a 500m study area around the site, the results of which are shown on a Cultural Heritage Features Map (see Section 9, *fig. 3*). These show 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 (**BA 1,2,3**, etc.). These are listed in the associated gazetteers.

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

- Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) - this 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; BGS geological borehole record data.
- Internet sources, including LPA local plan and information on conservation areas, archaeological priority areas and locally listed buildings.

## 4 Site Description

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### 4.1 Site Location

The site is located at 47 – 49 Deptford High Street, immediately adjacent to the north is 51 Deptford High Street, and to the east, the building fronts on to Deptford High Street. Immediately to the south, the building is bordered by 45 Deptford High Street (formerly the Red Lion & Wheatsheaf public house) and to the west the property backs on to 1 – 3 Comet Street. The site lay in the historic parish of St Paul's, Deptford before being absorbed into the administration of the Greater London Borough of Lewisham. The closest natural water source, the River Ravensbourne, lies 400m to the east where it flows into the tidal reach of Deptford Creek. The River Thames lies c. 1km north-east of the site.

### 4.2 Designated Heritage Assets

The site does not contain any designated (protected) heritage assets such as listed buildings or scheduled monuments, nor does it contain any registered parks or gardens. The site lies within the Deptford High Street Conservation Area and Upper Deptford Archaeological Priority Area (9), as designated by Lewisham Borough Council.

### 4.3 Geology & Topography

The BGS digital solid and drift geology data shows that the site lies on the gravels of the first (Flood Plain) Thames Terrace, known as Kempton Park Gravels. It was close to the edge of the terrace, which would have been well-drained ground suitable for settlement. The BGS also records a small area of Langley Silt Member (Brickearth) within the vicinity of the site. This is formed from windblown periglacial loess and is found in patches overlying fluvial terrace gravel. The name Brickearth arises from its historic use in making house bricks.

The site also lies approximately 400m west of the alluvial and tidal floodplain of the Ravensbourne River (Deptford Creek), and there has been a substantial record of peat deposits observed within this area. One, at the Old Seager Distillery site, 440m south-east of the site, contained a lithic assemblage of Mesolithic/ Neolithic date.

Six boreholes were taken 76m north-east of the site, along Reginald Road and recorded between 1.8 – 2.4m of historic (undated) made ground. Brickearth was recorded in all six boreholes at varying depths of between 2.4 – 3.8m OD, with the top of River Terrace gravels recorded at between c. 4m – 9m below ground level (0.79 - -4.12m OD).

Ground level at the junction of Reginald Road, Deptford High Street and Comet Street, 15m north-east of the site is recorded as 6m OD, with a levelled site survey (Cadplan Land & Building Surveyors, 2003) showing that ground level at the front of 47 – 49 Deptford High Street is 6.6m OD. The current basement levels from the same survey range between 4.3 – 5.2m OD (1.7 – 0.8m below ground level).

The topography of the site and wider area is, in the main, relatively flat with ground level at a fairly even 6m OD along Deptford High Street and to the south of Deptford Creek at Deptford Bridge. The ground level gently slopes down towards the River Ravensbourne and in turn River Thames, perhaps reflecting the natural slope of the broad river valley.

## 5 Archaeological Assessment

There have been a large number of past archaeological investigations within the 500m search radius around the site, and as such the archaeology of the area is relatively well informed. However, the archaeological investigations closest to the site, (1 & 2), returned no archaeological finds or features. An archaeological evaluation carried out along Reginald Road (3) returned only Victorian brick drains and soil horizons, with further excavations to the south of the site along Deptford High Street (4, 5 & 6) returning features dating only to the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

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

The extensive geoarchaeological modelling of the sub-surface topography of the area (QUEST 2015), indicates that the site was located on a low-lying terrace near the floodplain of the Thames that would have been a dry land surface off the floodplain throughout this period. Areas of dry ground with ready access to the predictable resources of the wetland marsh (fish, game, reeds, clay) would have been a first choice for early settlement.

As such, there have been seven sites within the study area containing prehistoric finds or features. An archaeological evaluation carried out on Blackheath Road (8), 440m south-east of the site, recorded a Mesolithic flint and a later prehistoric wooden stake, found beneath the alluvium deposits at some considerable depth below later post-medieval and modern deposits. Also discovered in this area (12 & 37) (440m south-east of the site) were traces of Bronze Age activity on a raised gravel island, again found sealed below the alluvial deposits. The Bronze Age remains included a cremation burial and burnt flint mound containing a struck flint. Radio carbon dating revealed this to date to 1210 – 1199 cal BC. A substantial expanse of peat was also observed surrounding the gravel island, which suggests that during the prehistoric period the water level did not begin to fill in until the Roman period.

During an archaeological evaluation at Deptford Bridge (35) 325m south-east of the site, archaeological mitigation work discovered Mesolithic material was found within a tree-throw adjacent to the River Ravensbourne's western bank. The presence of in-situ Mesolithic finds along this part of the River Ravensbourne is significant as they are previously unattested.

A prehistoric pit (thought to be Iron Age in date) was also recorded 140m s/south- east of the site, at Deptford Broadway (12 & 36). The GLHER also records a findspot of a Palaeolithic flint 220m south-west of the site (43).

## 5.2 Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

The site lies approximately 140m north of the projected line of the major Roman road, Watling Street, which is thought to have deviated to the south of Greenwich to avoid the marshy lands around the creek at Deptford ('Deep Ford') 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 Roman 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 9m during the digging of sewer trenches at the junction of Deptford High Street and the Broadway (140m south of the site, not recorded on GLHER), suggesting the presence of a substantial masonry building that was in this location (Dews 1884).

Evidence for a Roman settlement situated close to the line of Watling Street was also identified during excavations in 1989- 92 (**36**) at No. 7 Deptford Broadway, approximately 140m s/south-east of the site. Two ditches aligned north-south and east-west 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> – 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. The east-west ditch was cut by two pits containing a dark greyish-black sandy clay, which was charcoal-rich and contained 77 sherds (pot fragments) of late Roman date. It is thought that the presence of the Roman features recovered indicates the location of a settlement alongside Watling Street, and possibly extending as far back as Deptford Creek (SELAU 1993, 1997).

Two further find spots are recorded on the GLHER approximately 140m south of the site (**44 & 45**), also at No. 7 Deptford Broadway, recording the remains of a Romano-British tessellated floor and a head of the Roman god Janus, respectively.

## 5.3 Medieval

Two graves dating to the Saxon period were recorded at the same site, approximately 140m south of the site (**36**). One of the burials was of an adult female, accompanied by grave-goods (including glass beads, a gold wire ring and pendant) dating to the 6<sup>th</sup> century. The other appears to have been an adult male without grave goods. The second burial was more deeply cut and placed in a substantial nailed wooden coffin. It has been dated as late Roman/Saxon in date owing to its close proximity and similar orientation to the other burial and it is thought that they may have formed a small Saxon inhumation cemetery, evidence to further suggest a nearby settlement focused around Deptford Creek.

By the late 11<sup>th</sup> century, the site lay within the manor of West Greenwich ('Grenviz'), which specifically distinguished the land west of the Ravensbourne from a separate estate to the east. Domesday Book (1086) records that the estate included 22 acres of meadow, 44 acres of pasture, woodland and four mills.

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. The earliest documented reference to the place name Deptford (Depeford) occurs in 1293 (Wallenberg 1934, 2), by which time the ford has been superseded by a wooden bridge, possibly dating back to the

1230s, and is mentioned in an inquisition of 1345- 46 as being maintained by the inhabitants of the surrounding vills (Phillpotts 1997). According to historic records, by 1570 the wooden bridge had been rebuilt in stone (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 west of the river, along Deptford Broadway. Archaeological investigations at no. 7 Deptford Broadway (**36**, **32** & **18** have provided evidence of medieval occupation features, including the remains of a tile-built oven, pits and a sandstone, flint and chalk wall of probable 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century date, possibly associated with outbuildings to the rear of a long-established hostelry called 'The Christopher', later 'the Dover Castle' public house.

Another settlement appears to have developed further to the north 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).

At some point during the medieval period the land to the west of Deptford Creek and north of the settlement at Deptford Bridge was drained and reclaimed, with two linear roadways established connecting the Broadway with the riverside settlement at Deptford Strand. These were Church Street and Deptford High Street (originally known as 'Butts Lane').

## 5.4 Post-Medieval

The area appears to have remained undeveloped at least until the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, based on cartographic evidence on a survey of 1608 and a sketch map of the manor of Sayes Court dated 1623 (Dews 1884) (not reproduced), which shows the general area to be open farm and market garden land, with the occasional houses featuring along Butt's Lane.

Deptford grew steadily as a settlement from the early 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards, partly owing 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. During the 16<sup>th</sup> century the King's Slaughterhouse was built at Deptford Creek (present day Harold Wharf) to provide the royal palace with meat from cattle grazed in the nearby meadows.

John Rocque's map of 1746, an exact survey of London 10 miles round (fig 3), shows Butts Lane (now Deptford High Street) as a substantial lane leading from north Deptford towards the Broadway. It passes through an area that is still used mainly for market gardening, with clearly divided plots lining either side of the lane. At this time large stretches of the roadside are still undeveloped, but it can be seen that roadside settlement is beginning to take hold. The area of the site appears to be one of the areas where development has taken place. It is possible that the line of Comet Street follows the line of the old field boundary as can be seen here. In a wider context, the area is still overtly rural in essence, with development taking place only along roadsides. Large open fields constitute the main landscape, which are divided up into smaller plots for market gardening. To the east can be

seen Deptford Creek, with an area along the west bank marked as 'gravel pits'. It is also possible to see the tide mill and Deptford Bridge marked on this map.

The Ordnance Survey Surveyors map of Woolwich 1799 (fig 4), which is at a smaller scale than Rocque's map, shows how the area has to the east of Deptford High Street has been developed. All traces of earlier open fields and market gardens between the High Street and Deptford Creek have now gone, and are replaced by buildings forming the substantial settlement of Deptford. The area of the site still contains a building, though at this scale detail cannot be seen, and there is now further development to the north and south of the site. The area immediately west of the site still remains open field, although some of the land has been apportioned into plots, presumably for development. Deptford Broadway has now also become more built up with buildings lining both north and south sides. Outside of these areas, the surrounding landscape still appears as open fields and market gardens.

The 1844 Tithe Map of Deptford parish (fig 5) shows the area of the site at a larger scale, with a more detailed record of the site. At this time, Comet Street is called 'Charles Street' and 'Charles Street Row' with the site itself containing what looks like two buildings that front onto the High Street, with three smaller structures to the rear and an open yard. The overall appearance of the area at this time is greatly changed from the previous 1799 OS map, as the area is now densely populated with tightly packed terraced houses and buildings. There are a few areas of open ground to the west and east of the High Street, but they are now completely surrounded by buildings. The River Ravensbourne can just be made out in the far south-eastern corner of this section of the map.

The First Edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1873 (fig 6), shows Deptford at this time as a fully developed settlement, with densely packed terraced houses. The open areas previously shown on the 1844 Tithe map have now been developed, giving the overall appearance of the area an urban feel. Although the houses in the main, have yards or gardens, there is little to no open areas of field or market garden remaining. The site now contains two distinct separate plots with identical buildings in each. It is unclear whether these buildings were built on the original structures shown in the earlier map of 1844, or are completely new. To the immediate south of the site there is now a public house (the former Red Lion & Wheatsheaf), and to the north there is no. 51 High Street, with what appears to be an extensive garden with circular path.

The Second Edition 25" Ordnance Surveys of 1897 (not reproduced) shows no changes to the site or immediate surrounding area. The Goad Fire Insurance Map of 1903 (fig 7), shows the buildings within the site to be the same as in the previous OS of 1897, but in a little more detail. No. 47 at this time was recorded as a shop, with a wooden structure out the back used for curing fish, and No. 49 was a bakery. The public house remained to the south of the site and it is recorded that there was a tailor's in the unit to the immediate north.

The Third Edition 25" Ordnance Survey of 1916 (not reproduced) shows no changes to the site or immediate surroundings. The site currently retains the 19<sup>th</sup> century brick terraced buildings as shown on the early OS maps, with wooden framed shed store rooms and an outside lavatory to the rear. Both buildings currently exist as shops, with flats above.

## 6 Proposals

The proposed scheme comprises the renovation of the ground floor shop units and first floor flats, as well as the extension and depth of the existing basement of 47 – 49 Deptford High Street, creating a larger basement footprint, matching the internal dimensions to the ground floor plans. The depth of the new basement is estimated to be 3.4m below current ground floor level (which is approximately 6m OD), meaning the excavation of between 0.8 – 1.6m in basemented areas and up to 2.6m in areas that lie currently outside of the existing basement footprint.



Fig 8: Plan of existing basement layout (Tillman Architects, dwg no. 230 01-01, Dec 2018)

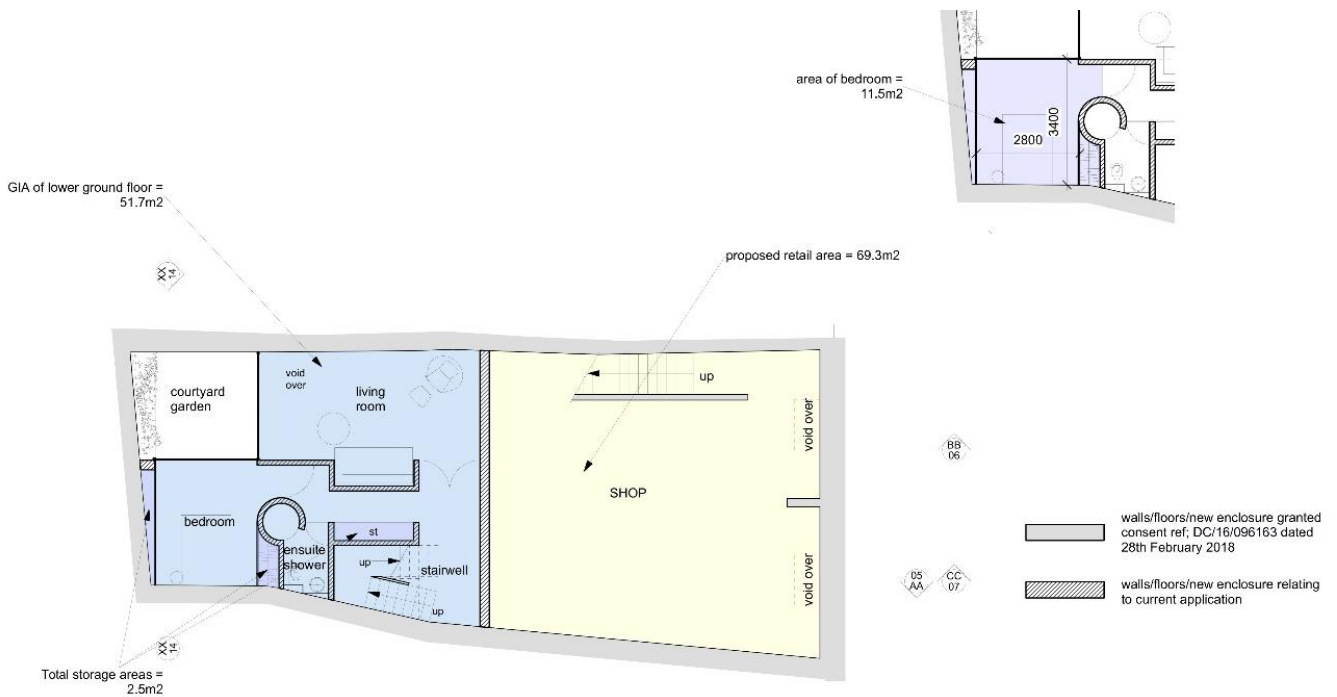


Fig 9: Plan of proposed basement extension (Tillman Architects, Dwg. No. 230-02-01 G, Jul 2015)

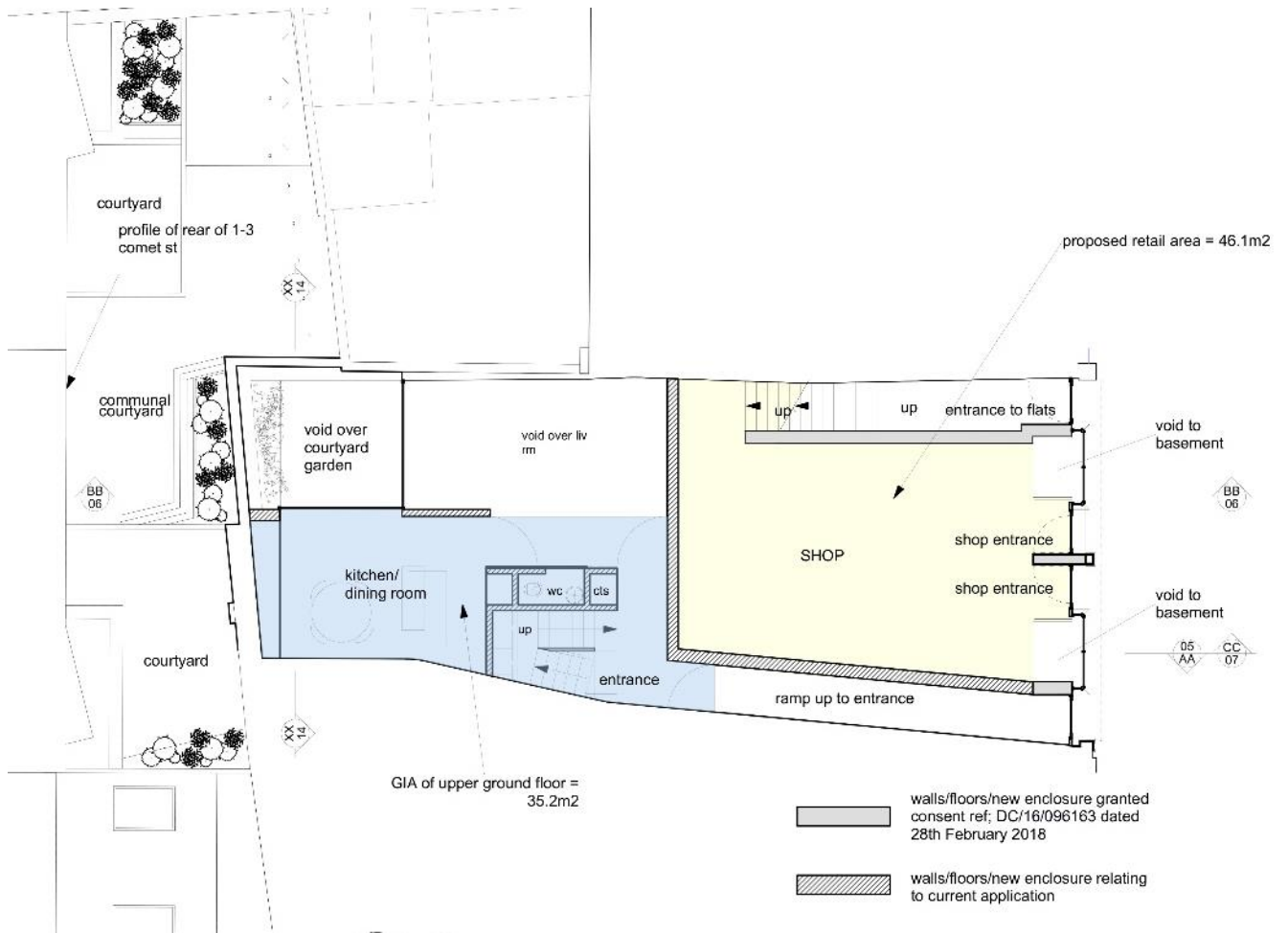


Fig 10: Plan of proposed ground floor layout (Tillman Architects, Dwg. No. 230-02-15 E, Jul 2015)



## 7 Archaeological survival & impact of proposals

Archaeological survival within the site is expected to be **High**, owing to the fact that the site has remained undeveloped since the 19<sup>th</sup> century when the current buildings were constructed, and in consideration of the deep deposits that occur in this area owing to the sub-surface topography.

The site was developed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century with the existing buildings that currently contain small basements of approximately 0.8 – 1.7mbgl (below ground level) in depth. Undated made ground deposits have been recorded at between 1.8 – 2.4mbgl, which indicates that below the existing basements of the buildings on site there could be up to 1m of historic made ground deposits overlying potential brickearth and River Terrace gravel deposits. The areas that currently do not have basements (the yard and anywhere outside of the existing basement footprint) could have anything between 1.8 – 2.4m of historic made ground deposits.

The potential for archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric period is **Moderate to High**. The underlying sub-surface geology indicates that this would have been a desirable area for settlement in the prehistoric. The number of significant prehistoric finds in the area, including a Bronze Age cremation burial, suggests a relatively substantial level of activity in the vicinity of the site. Most of the significant finds in this area have been recorded at considerable depth, below local peat and river alluvium deposits, indicating that any such deposits within the site would so far have been undisturbed by the existing buildings.

The potential for remains dating to the Roman period is **Moderate to High**. The site lies 140m from the projected line of Watling Street Roman road, and there is historic record of large foundations belonging to a probable Roman building being discovered 140m south of the site, during excavations for the Victorian sewers. Further to this there have been a number of finds and features dated to the Roman period in the vicinity of the site, indicating activity linked to this period. Again, deposits would be at a depth currently undisturbed by the existing buildings.

The potential for remains dating to the medieval period is **Low**. The site lies just outside of the projected area of Early Medieval activity, and there has been only one instance of medieval remains recovered within the study area. Much of the activity during the medieval period appeared to take place around the Broadway and Deptford Bridge area. It is likely that during this period the site was in open farm land.

The potential for remains dating to the post-medieval period is **High**. The site has remained undeveloped since it was built on in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Rocque's map of 1742 shows that there were structures built on the site prior to this, the remains of which are likely to be encountered in areas outside of the basement footprint, along with any later activities that may have taken place within the site.

The proposed basement it is anticipated, will extend 3.4m below the existing ground floor level, which will extend into the underlying historic made ground and cut into brickearth (if present) and/or River Terrace gravels. This would remove completely or severely truncate any archaeological deposits within its footprint.

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## 8 Conclusions & Recommendations

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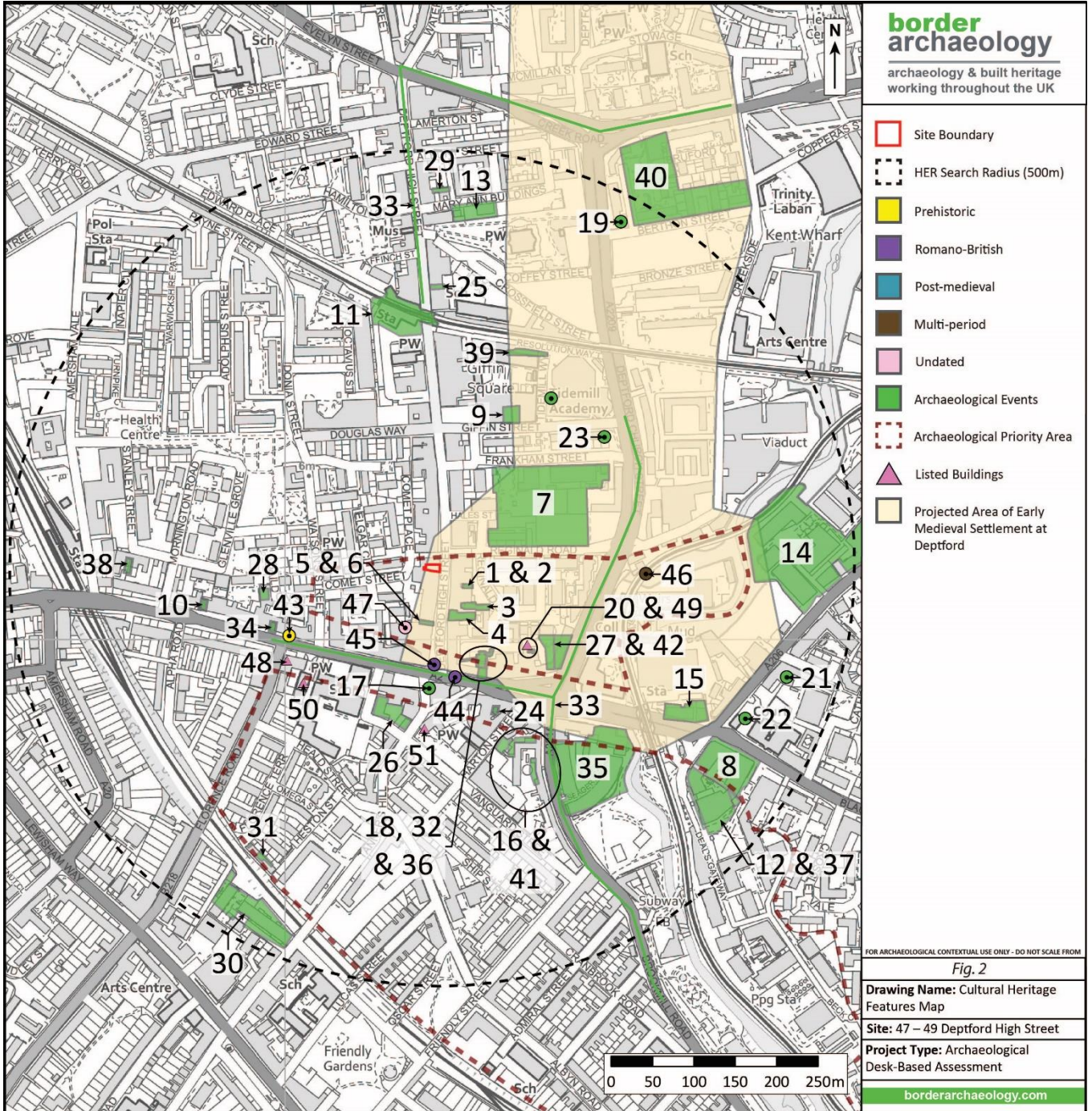
Archaeological survival, should remains be present for within the site, is expected to be **High**. It is thought that there is a **Moderate to High** potential for prehistoric and Roman remains to be encountered, a **High** potential for post-medieval remains and a **Low** potential for medieval remains within the site.

The proposed basement extension would remove or severely truncate any archaeological remains within its proposed footprint.

In light of the high potential for archaeological survival and owing to the site being located in an Archaeological Priority Area as designated by Lewisham Borough Council, further ground investigation is likely to be required prior to the determination of planning consent. This could take the form of an evaluation and targeted excavation in advance of construction, and/ or a watching brief during ground works for remains of lesser significance, in order to ensure that significant archaeological assets are not removed without record.

Any archaeological work would need to be undertaken in accordance with an approved *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) and could be carried out under the terms of a standard archaeological planning condition set out under the granting of planning consent.

## 9 Cultural Heritage Features Map and Gazetteer



BA No.	HER No	Event/MON/LB	Site Code
1	ELO11974	Archaeological strip, map and record investigation by AS in 2010. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.	
2	ELO11979	Archaeological watching brief carried out by AS in 2010. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.	
3	ELO7112	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by OA in 2006. The evaluation consisted of three trenches and did not uncover any significant archaeological deposits. Victorian brick drains and soak aways were recorded to the west of the site and considerable depths of made ground overlying a Victorian soil horizon were found to the east. Natural gravels were observed at 2.8m OD.	
4	ELO7615	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by SAS in 2007. No evidence of medieval or post medieval was found on the site. A 19th century cellar was recorded, filled with ceramic building material, clay pipe stems, pottery, ironwork, glass and oyster shells all dating to the 19th century or later. The evaluation consisted of two trenches. Natural sand and gravels were recorded at 5.6m OD.	
5	ELO16435	Watching brief carried out by MOLAS in 1993/94. A single trench was excavated along the length of the existing basement in a central location. Two distinct layers recorded were a levelling deposit which overlay the natural gravel. The trenches to the rear exhibited a similar pattern of deposition. The upper 1.3m of the trench was a mixture of made ground with inclusions of modern and post-medieval material. This overlay 0.3m of beige clayey sand with occasional inclusions of flint nodules, animal bone and brick and tile fragments and some post-medieval pottery 18th/19th century date.	
6	ELO3168	Watching brief carried out by MOLAS in 1993 returned no archaeological features or finds	DEP93
7	ELO19134	CgMs undertook an archaeological evaluation which revealed a series of refuse pits of late post medieval date which were cutting the natural deposits. These pits were overlain by garden soils which were cut by further pits, wall foundations and drains associated with the Victorian terraced housing which previously occupied the site. A large 20th century feature was recorded in the centre of the site. Finds of pottery, glass, animal bone and a small amount of metal work were recovered. Natural Kempton Park Gravels were recorded between 2.8 - 3.7m OD.	
8	ELO11421	Evaluation: An evaluation was carried out at 6 - 42 Blackheath Road by Thames Valley Archaeological Services in 2010. Five trenches were excavated across the development site. A single Mesolithic struck flint and a later Prehistoric wooden stake were found within and beneath alluvium deposits. These finds and deposits were buried below a considerable layer of late post medieval and modern made ground. Natural deposits of clay, sand and gravel were observed between 1.34m OD and 2.87m OD.	
9	ELO11518	Watching Brief: Undertaken by PCA in 2009. A post-medieval cellar was found along with a rear yard wall, three wells and two cess pits which were located slightly to the north east and were associated with the terraced properties that once stood on the site. Cartographic evidence suggests the terrace was built between 1800 - 1833 and pottery recovered from a pit could be dated to between 1800 and 1840. Natural deposits of sandy gravel were observed between 5m OD and 4.4m OD	
10	ELO11519	A watching brief was carried out by MOLA in 2010. Between 1.5 - 2.0m of 19th century and modern backfill was found lying above natural deposits. No archaeological deposits or features were found during the watching brief. Natural Pleistocene Head deposits were found between 8.5 - 8.0m OD.	

11	ELO11970	An archaeological watching brief at Deptford Railway Station carried out by PCA in 2011 identified natural gravels overlain by activity related to the development of the London and Greenwich Railway in the early 19th century. 19th and 20th century made ground horizons were also found but there was no evidence for human activity prior to the 19th century.	
12	ELO12086	Archaeological excavation undertaken by TVAS in 2004 revealed traces of Bronze Age activity on a raised gravel island, found sealed below alluvium. The Bronze Age remains included a cremation burial and a burnt flint mound containing a struck flint. Radiocarbon dating obtained from the burial was calibrated to 1210 - 1199 cal BC and a further sample from the burnt flint mound was calibrated to 1640 - 1552 cal BC, suggesting period use of the site within the period. A large expanse of peat was also observed surrounding the gravel island and a series of radiocarbon dates taken from a column sample, couple with pollen analysis, show that the water course surrounding the island did not begin to fill in until well after the Bronze Age probably around the Roman period. Natural gravels were observed as a gravel island at 1.10m OD.	
13	ELO13149	Archaeological recording by the SELAU in 1993 recorded 19th century infill of a possible gravel pit, but a 19th century cellar and a burial vault with two skeletons associated with St Paul's to the south were also found.	
14	ELO13998	Archaeological evaluation carried out by PCA in 2007 revealing a tanning complex. Natural was encountered at between 0.9 - 2.7m OD.	
15	ELO16287	Archaeological evaluation carried out by AOC in 2014. Three trenches were excavated. Natural gravel was observed in T3 at 2.8m OD whilst alluvium was recorded in T2 at an upper height of 2.9m OD. Overlying the natural in all trenches was a series of made ground deposits, which in turn were cut by post-medieval features including pits, drainage, foundation trenches and a series of red brick walls. Pottery recovered from one pit dates to between 1480 - 1650 AD.	
16	ELO16433	MOLAS carried out an evaluation in 1992, excavating a single trench. The truncated remains of a brick footing belonging to a 19th century wall and brick-built basement belonging to an 18th century lodging house were recorded. These features cut a sequence of made ground deposits overlying a well-mixed plough soil and natural sands. At the northern end of the trench a feature cutting into the plough soil was recorded. The feature was not excavated, but contained mortar, brick and chalk fragments.	
17	ELO16760	A watching brief was carried out by SLAEC in 1995, which revealed post-medieval features and finds.	TSD95
18	ELO16761	Archaeological excavations were undertaken by SELAU over a period spanning 1989 - 92. Excavations revealed finds and features of a prehistoric, Roman and medieval date.	
19	ELO2902	An evaluation was carried out in 1993 by MOLAS which identified natural gravels and alluvium. These were cut by several robbed out wall trenches from the 17th century Trinity Almshouses and by brick foundations of 19th century domestic buildings. On the Berthon St side of the site they were directly overlain by a series of ground consolidation deposits, apparently associated with industrial activity of the immediate post WWII period.	
20	ELO3160	Archaeological evaluation at 18 - 21 Deptford High Street by OAU in 1999 returned no archaeological features or finds.	
21	ELO3371	Archaeological watching brief carried out by PCA.	
22	ELO3476	Archaeological watching brief carried out by MOLAS in 1995.	

23	ELO4118	PCA carried out a watching brief in 1998 which revealed a slab pathway between the North door, a blocked gateway in the North perimeter wall of the church grounds was also examined. Both are probably of a pre-20th century date. Wall footings of the east boundary wall were revealed and are considered to date to the 18th century. Rebuilds occurred on the same alignment, the natural deposits were not located. The late medieval church tower of St Nicholas was recorded in 2003 as part of a programme of restoration work.	
24	ELO42	Archaeological evaluation carried out in 2001 by MOLAS revealed a large previously known culvert that is thought to have been in use between 1650 – 1800.	
25	ELO6312	Archaeological watching brief and building recording carried out by PCA in 2005. Results of the investigation found that earlier archaeology had been removed by the construction of the extant 18th century building.	
26	ELO6382	Archaeological watching brief carried out by MOLAS in 2004 revealed a post-medieval wall foundation and well dug through post-medieval ashy fill deposits.	
27	ELO6534	Archaeological watching brief carried out by SELAU in 1992 revealed four features; pits and brick lined tanks of a post-medieval date. These were located to the south east of the site.	OCDB8 8, OCDL92
28	ELO6613	A watching brief carried out by LP in 2005 recorded only 19th century finds as the site was heavily truncated due to 19th & 20th century building.	
29	ELO6769	Archaeological watching brief was carried out in 2003 by AS. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.	
30	ELO6922	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by MOLAS in 2006. No significant archaeological finds or features were recorded, aside from one 19th century well.	
31	ELO7598	An Archaeological evaluation was conducted by PCA in 2007 and comprised four trenches. The evaluation identified natural deposits in one of the four trenches. The other three trenches revealed significant thicknesses of 19th century layers, deposits and dumps. Part of a 19th century wall was observed in one trench, though its function was not established. Another trench revealed evidence of 19th century activity in the form of pits and linear features, likely boundaries or gullies. Two layers of crushed brick, divided by a clay horizon, are likely to represent deposits brought to site from the post medieval brick clamps known to have operated in the area. No pre-19th century features were recorded. The disparity in levels between surviving natural deposits and thick accumulations of other soils indicates that much of the site has been impacted upon in the 19th century, perhaps by quarrying or the adjacent railway. Natural sandy clay in T4 was recorded at between 10.1 - 9.9m OD.	FTN07
32	ELO786	An archaeological excavation was undertaken by AOC in 2003. Previous excavations have recovered Romano-British ditches, Anglo-Saxon burials and a medieval oven. No significant finds or features were recorded in the latest excavation. Several post-holes and pits were recorded.	
33	ELO7874	An Archaeological watching brief was carried out in 2006 -07 by CA. No significant archaeological features or finds were recorded. Deposits below the modern road make-up generally consisted of recent made ground or service backfills. The only finds consisted of CBM and occasional pottery of 19th & 20th century date. Alluvial silt, most likely related to the River Ravensbourne -because of tidal mills seen on historic maps of the area. No natural deposits encountered.	
34	ELO7972	An archaeological watching brief was carried out by PCA in 2007. Underpinning pits revealed a general sequence of gravel, brickearth, alluvial, sand and made ground although T2 the upper alluvial sequence had been truncated by basement activity. No archaeological features or finds were revealed during the WB. Gravels were observed at 5.4m OD.	

35	ELO8025	An archaeological evaluation and follow-up mitigation excavation was conducted in 2007 by PCA. Four evaluation areas and four mitigation areas were investigated. Mesolithic material was found within a tree-throw adjacent to the River Ravensbourne's western bank. The presence of Mesolithic materials is of particular significance for in situ occupation of this date, along with this part of the River Ravensbourne, is otherwise unattested. Of additional importance is the fact that material was recovered in conjunction with organic deposits elucidating on the contemporary environment. Natural gravel was encountered at 1 - 1.1m OD.	DEG00
36	ELO833	SELAU carried out trial excavations in 1989 for three weeks in the garden area of Dover Castle, producing significant results. Seventeen features were located, including a prehistoric pit, Roman ditch, Medieval oven, pit and wall and Post-Medieval metallurgy. In 1992 these excavations were expanded to the west and north, producing sixty archaeological features in an area roughly 40 x 20m. The investigations showed a continuous sequence of human activity settlement and burial spanning the late Iron Age to Industrial periods. Of note is the discovery of two inhumation burials of 7th century date in close alignment on the Deptford Broadway site, which may be a cemetery. The medieval to early modern pottery sequence contains a range of regional and continental imports. Cultural deposits to the south and west sides of the excavation were removed during the sinking of deep cellars during the 18th to 19th centuries.	
37	ELO835	TVAS undertook an archaeological evaluation at the former Deptford Pumping Station. Four trenches were investigated, one of which produced a single struck flint within a deposit of charcoal and burnt flint, and possibly the remains of a prehistoric burnt mound. No other archaeological features were identified. Post medieval pottery, bone and ceramic building material were identified in make-up layers. Natural was recorded at 0.6 - 1.5m OD.	
38	ELO8362	An archaeological watching brief was conducted in 2007 by AOC, involving the excavation of underpinning pits along the line of standing building foundations. Naturally lain sandy clay was revealed with a 19th - 20th century deposit of made ground overlying it, while a buried garden soil was observed under a tarmac surface and concrete footings. Natural sandy clay at 8.7 - 7.4m OD.	
39	ELO8693	Wessex Archaeology undertook an evaluation in 2009, comprising of three trenches. Only late 19th & 20th century deposits and a small brick structure were recorded. Natural was observed at a height of 1.8 - 2.2m OD.	
40	ELO9300	MOLAS undertook a watching brief in 1994 which revealed a series of brick foundations orientated east to west which were thought to represent the northern wing of the 17th century Trinity Almshouses. To the south of these foundations, soils probably the remnants of the courtyard gardens of the almshouses were identified.	
41	ELO9932	MOLAS excavation took place in 1993. The area investigated showed that there was no evidence for occupation of the site before the intensive activity of the 17th century. Apart from the unexplained dumping of fine pottery on the site, little took place until the 19th century when Carrington House was constructed.	
42	ELO9972	SELAU carried out excavations in 1992 which revealed 43 archaeological features including 10 brick lined tanks and 33 pits.	
43	MLO1882	A Palaeolithic flint findspot.	
44	MLO11388	The remains of a Romano-British tessellated floor were found during works in the mid-19th century.	
45	MLO11472	A head of the Roman god Janus was found in the 17th century.	
46	MLO1910	Site of pre-C14th Creekside Mill.	
47	MLO59112	The possible site of an undated ditch identified during non-archaeological works in 1987.	

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48	DLO25094	The Royal Albert Public House (GII; 1079967)	
49	DLO25128	18 Deptford Broadway (GII; 1080001)	
50	DLO25217	Zion Baptist Chapel (GII; 1193725)	
51	DLO25351	21 Tanners Hill (GII; 1358514)	



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## 12 Cartography

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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)

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

Goad Fire Insurance Map 1903 (British Library)

13 Appendix 1: Historic Maps



Fig. 3: Rocque's Map of 1746  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the British Library)

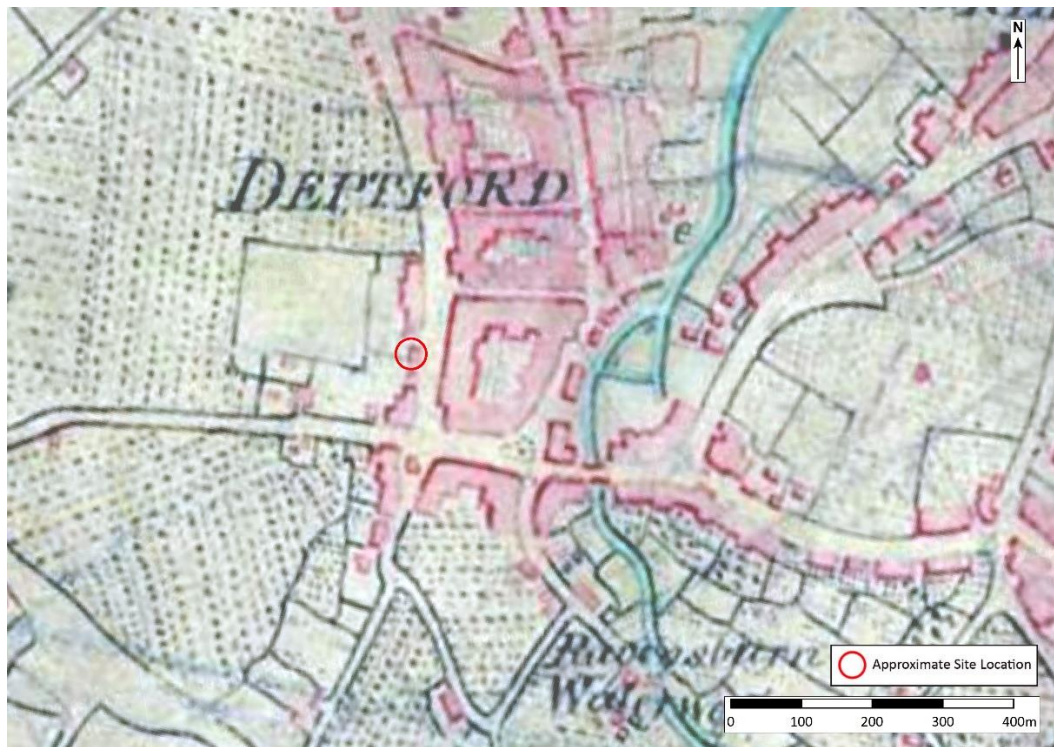


Fig. 4: 1799 Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Map of Woolwich  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)



Fig. 5: 1844 Tithe Map of Deptford  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the London Metropolitan Archives)



Fig. 6: Extract from the OS 1st edition 25-inch map (1873)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the London Metropolitan Archives)



Fig. 7: Extract from the Goad Fire Insurance map of 1903  
(Reproduced courtesy of the British Library)

Report Title		Report Ref	
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