

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



2 Creekside
Deptford
London
SE8 4SA

On behalf of

Artworks Creekside 2 LLP

January 2022

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REPORT REFERENCE

BA2177CREE2

GRID REFERENCE

NGR: TQ 37449 77102

OS LICENCE NUMBER

100055758

DATE

January 2022

Cover: View looking southeast towards northern boundary of site at No. 2 Creekside Deptford

ISO 9001 | ISO 14001 | OHSAS 45001

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1 Executive Summary

Border Archaeology (BA) has been commissioned to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment with regard to the proposed redevelopment of the site at No. 2 Creekside, Deptford, London SE8 4SA. The results of the Assessment can be summarised thus:

Prehistoric: The potential for encountering features and deposits associated with prehistoric activity has been assessed as **Moderate**. Recorded evidence of prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity of the site is limited. However, previous archaeological investigations in the wider area indicate that there is potential for the recovery of prehistoric artefacts, including lithics and worked wood, from the alluvial and peat layers (particularly the latter) sealing the natural gravels, although these may well 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.

Romano-British: 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 close proximity to the site, the line of the important Roman road of Watling Street appears to have crossed the Ravensbourne River about 170m to the south and evidence of an associated roadside settlement has been identified nearby at Deptford Broadway. Consequently, it is possible that evidence of Romano-British occupation may be identified within the site, although recent geoarchaeological investigations in the Creekside area suggest that this area may have remained as marshland from the Romano-British through to the medieval period.

Medieval: The potential for encountering archaeological remains of medieval date has been assessed as **Moderate to High**. 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 appears mostly to have remained as marshland on the N edge of Deptford Creek until the 16th century. However, documentary records suggest a focus of late medieval industrial activity to the immediate S of the site, including a tidal mill and evidence for wharves and limekilns.

Post-Medieval: The potential for post-medieval archaeological remains has been assessed as **Moderate to High**. Historic mapping indicates the presence of wharves and warehousing within the site by the mid-18th century. The Oxford Arms public house (now the Birds Nest) is first recorded at the western end of the site by the 1780s, to the south of which was a theatre and warehousing which was cleared in the late 19th century to make way for a coal depot. Further complexes of late 19th/20th century industrial buildings and an oil refinery are recorded within the central and eastern portions of the site, which may have caused some disturbance to sub-surface remains, although there is potential for buried remains of post-medieval structures to be encountered within the site.

Overall Conclusion: The archaeological potential of the Site has been assessed in overall terms as **Moderate to High** with particular reference to encountering archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval date. The potential for prehistoric and Romano-British remains has been assessed as **Moderate**.

Recommendations: It is BA's considered opinion that, *prima facie*, the archaeological potential of the Site does **not present an impediment to the proposed development**. Given the **Moderate to High** potential of the Site in archaeological terms, it is suggested that an appropriate programme of site investigation and recording, the details to be agreed with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, will be necessary to determine the extent, depth and significance of buried archaeological features and deposits within the Site.

2 Introduction

Border Archaeology (BA) has been instructed by Artworks Creekside 2 LLP to produce an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ADBA) in connection with the proposed redevelopment of No. 2 Creekside, Deptford, London SE8 4SA (NGR TQ 37449 77102) (*fig. 1*). This ADBA assesses the impact of the proposed development on archaeological (buried) remains. It forms an initial stage of investigation of the proposal site and may be required in relation to the planning process, so that the local planning authority can formulate an appropriate response in the light of the impact upon any known or potential heritage assets, defined as parts of the historic environment considered significant because of their historic, evidential or aesthetic and/or communal interest.

3 Site Description

No. 2 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. The site, which covers an approximate area of 0.198ha and stands at an approximate height of 4.99m AOD, comprises a yard on the S side of Creekside, currently occupied by eight modern containers. The N perimeter of the site adjoining the roadway is demarcated by a brick boundary wall while its S extent is defined by the Docklands Light Railway and the watercourse of Deptford Creek. Located to the W of the yard, within the NW corner of the development site boundary is The Birds Nest, an unlisted four-storey public house of late 19th/20th century date (replacing an earlier inn of 18th century date) prominently situated at the corner of Deptford Church Street and Creekside.

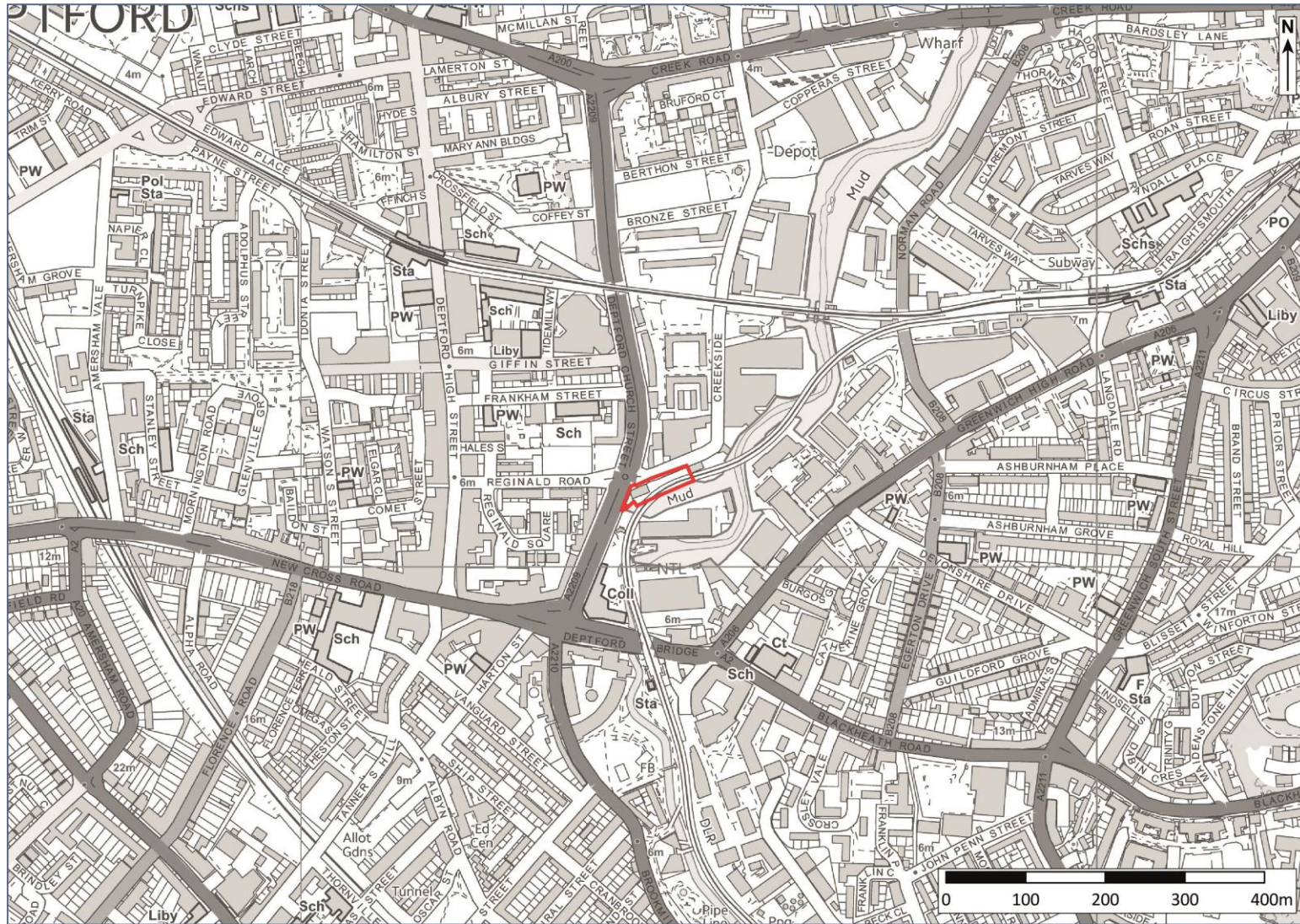
The majority of the site lies within the Archaeological Priority Area (APA) of Deptford, The Broadway & Tanners Hill while its N extent lies within the APA of Deptford Creek as designated by the London Borough of Lewisham.

3.1 Soils & Geology

The British Geological Survey (BGS) records the underlying solid geology as consisting 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 (BGS 2021). Although there are no records of recent geotechnical investigations within the site, a number of borehole surveys in close proximity to the site 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 (located close to the SE extremity 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 (Terrace Gravels) which extended to the base of the pit (3.5m maximum depth).

2/ A borehole excavated to a depth of 30m for the Docklands Light Railway Extension at NGR TQ 37497 77113 (c.15m E of the site) identified made ground extending to a depth of 3.0m overlying a firm grey slightly organic sandy silty clay with flints and brick fragments, 0.7m in thickness, underlying which was a dense fine to coarse sandy gravel (River Terrace Gravels) which extended to a depth of 8.2m and overlaid Thanet Sands (11.9m bgl).

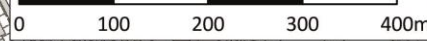


Site Boundary

FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTUAL
USE ONLY - DO NOT SCALE FROM

Fig: 1

Drawing Name:	Site Location Plan
Site:	2 Creekside, Deptford London SE8 4SA
Project type:	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



4 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 development. 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 development (*Table 1*) has been informed by guidelines for assessing cultural heritage assets contained in *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Sustainability and Environment Appraisal LA 106: Cultural Heritage Assessment* (revised January 2020) and informed by relevant Historic England guidance regarding the assessment of archaeological assets, including: *The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 2nd Edition* (Historic England 2017), *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets Historic England Advice Note 12* (Historic England 2019) and *Preserving Archaeological Remains* (Historic England 2016).

BA is also cognisant of general guidelines on the assessment of heritage assets within the *National Policy Planning Framework* Chapter 16, in particular paragraph 189 stating that *...in determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance* (MCHLG 2019).

This Assessment also reflects local and regional planning policy guidance regarding the assessment of archaeological assets contained in the *London Plan* (Policy 7.8 Heritage Assets and Archaeology) and in the *Lewisham Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan* (adopted June 2011) in particular Core Strategy Policy 16 (Conservation Areas, Heritage Assets and the Historic Environment) and the *Lewisham Local Development Framework Development Management Local Plan* (adopted November 2014).

DM Policy 37 (Non designated heritage assets including locally listed buildings, areas of special local character and areas of archaeological interest) states that *'the Council will ensure that non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments will be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.'*

'The conservation, protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the borough will be promoted through: a) requirements to assess and plan for the archaeological implications of development proposals that may affect the archaeological heritage of a site which may require preliminary archaeological site evaluations. Proposals on sites within areas of archaeological priority as shown on the Policies Map should be accompanied by an evaluation. Evaluations should be commissioned from professionally qualified archaeological organisations or consultants; b) the location and design of developments should avoid archaeological remains in order to ensure these remain preserved in situ, with public access and display; c) where permanent preservation is not justified, the remains are investigated, recorded and subsequently published by a recognised archaeological organisation prior to the start of development; d) Where remains unexpectedly come to light, seeking to ensure their preservation or their recording in consultation with the developer.'

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

Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	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.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	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 series of maps (*figs. 2-4; Tables 2-4*). These maps show the location of known archaeological and built heritage features (including SAMs, archaeological events and monuments) and previous archaeological interventions within the study area, which are listed in the gazetteer and referred to in the text.

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

- Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER) - information from past investigations, find spots, documentary & cartographic sources and aerial photographs. A total of 160 archaeological monuments, 121 archaeological events and 31 listed buildings were recorded within a 500m radius of the site;
- 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 ADBA included a site visit carried out on the 9th of September 2021, 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.

5 Archaeological Assessment

5.1 Geoarchaeological Background

The site is located within the alluvial and tidal floodplain of the Ravensbourne River (Deptford Creek), approximately 815m 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 235m S of the site) in 1999 revealed a sequence of sterile alluvial silts over natural gravel, sealed with 19th 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, to the S of Deptford Bridge (about 230m 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 in 2015 at Kent Wharf, Creekside about 340m 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, (ELO14114) about 175m 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.

5.2 Prehistoric

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 245m 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).

Archaeological investigations at No. 7 Deptford Broadway, c.215m 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**. Recorded evidence of prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity of the site is relatively limited. However, the results of previous archaeological investigations indicate that there is some potential for the recovery of prehistoric artefacts, including lithics and worked wood, from the alluvial and peat layers (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. Evidence of stratified deposits and artefactual finds of prehistoric date, if encountered, would be considered to be of **Medium to High** significance in archaeological terms, as it could potentially shed light on human activity and environmental changes in this area dating back to early prehistory.

5.3 Romano-British

The site at Creekside is located approximately 170m 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, 55).

Archaeological evidence for a focus of Romano-British occupation in the vicinity of Deptford Broadway has been recorded since the mid-19th 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 (about 260m SW of the site) indicative of the presence of a substantial masonry building somewhere in the vicinity (MLO11388; 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 (about 215m SW of the site) 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 2nd to 4th 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 2nd to 4th 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 of Watling Street appears to have crossed the Ravensbourne River about 170m to the S and evidence of an associated roadside settlement of 2nd to 4th century date has been identified at Deptford Broadway, c.215m to the SW of the site. Consequently, the possibility remains 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 may have 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.

Evidence of Romano-British activity, if encountered, would be regarded as being of **Medium to High** importance, as it could potentially contribute to the existing body of knowledge regarding the nature and extent of Roman roadside settlement in the vicinity of Watling Street at Deptford.

5.4 Medieval

Limited evidence of Saxon activity has been identified in the immediate vicinity of the site at Deptford, 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 6th 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 11th century, it appears 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 12th century. The name of 'Sayes Court' which was applied to the manor of West Greenwich by the early 15th century, refers to their tenure of the estate (Dews 1884).

By the late 13th century, a focus of occupation had developed in the vicinity of the crossing of the River Ravensbourne about 150m S of the site, which probably 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 13th 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 villis (MLO 72038; Phillpotts 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, about 160m SSW of the site; 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 14th 15th 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-14th 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 17th 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 15th century and appear to have extended close to and possibly encompassed part of the site.

Located immediately S of the site, on the edge of Deptford Creek, was the site of a tidal mill (HER 070074). 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).

It is generally believed that the medieval mill occupied the site of the substantial flour mill on the S side of Deptford Creek which is marked on Rocque's map of 1746 and the Deptford tithe map of 1844 and depicted in a watercolour view of 1840; however, the possibility that it may originally have lain further to the N cannot be altogether discounted. 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 although their exact locations are difficult to establish clearly. It is possible that buried evidence of these wharves and limekilns might be encountered within the boundaries of the site.

Conclusion: The potential for encountering archaeological remains of medieval date has been assessed as **Moderate to High**. 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 appears mostly to have remained as marshland on the N edge of Deptford Creek until the 16th century. However, 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. Evidence of structural remains such as watermills, wharves or limekilns, if encountered, would be considered to be of **Medium to High** significance as the nature and chronology of medieval industrial activity along the waterfront at Deptford has yet to be fully established in archaeological terms.

5.5 Post-medieval

Deptford gradually expanded as a settlement from the early 16th 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 16th 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 N of the site, was formerly known as 'Slaughterhouse Lane' until the late 19th century.

Documentary and cartographic evidence for the specific site in the 16th and 17th centuries is limited. Deptford Creek itself is not depicted on a plan of Deptford dated 1623 although it does mark the land E of Church Street as lying within an area marked as ‘the gravel pits’, which had not yet been intensively developed with housing. A substantial tract of land in this area E of Church Street (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 17th-early 18th 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. It appears likely that wharves and associated warehouses had been established along the N side of Deptford Creek by the 17th century (if not earlier).

Rocque’s map of London and its environs dated 1746 (*fig. 8*) is somewhat schematic in terms of detail but does clearly show the line of Creekside (Slaughterhouse Lane) extending E of Church Street and it appears that there had been building activity along the S side of this lane, immediately N of Deptford Creek. By the end of the 18th century, as shown on an Ordnance Survey drawing of 1799, there had been further building activity in the immediate vicinity of the site at the junction of Church Street and Creekside (*fig. 9*), although again the depiction of detail is sketchy.



Plate 1: Watercolour view (1840) of Deptford Theatre and the adjacent Oxford Arms public house (now the Birds Nest Inn)
(Reproduced by courtesy of the British Library)

A watercolour view of 1840 looking along the S end of Church Street, close to the junction with Creekside, provides valuable evidence of the buildings that occupied the W end site at that date (*Plate 1*). It depicts the Oxford Arms public house (renamed in recent years as The Birds Nest P.H.) standing at the corner of Church Street and Creekside, which was then a three-storey building with a cellar (indicated by the coal chute at ground level) most likely of brick construction with a rendered façade and a pedimented window flanked by pilasters at first floor level. The Oxford Arms appears to have been in existence by the mid-1780s, serving as the meeting place of a Lodge of Freemasons by no later than 1784 (Lane 1895).

Immediately S of the Oxford Arms, the 1840 watercolour shows a substantial, tall building with a rendered exterior fronting onto Church Street, with round arched windows at first floor level and a parapeted roof with a cartouche bearing the royal arms. This building can be identified with the Royal Deptford Theatre (also known as the Theatre Royal Deptford). The origins of the theatre are somewhat poorly documented but a later historical account states that it was founded in about 1810 and a licence obtained in 1815; it may have been purpose-built although some accounts refer to it as occupying an existing building, possibly a nonconformist chapel or warehouse (Besant 1912, 188; *The Stage 2 Nov 1933*).

The theatre was extensively renovated in 1835 and its appearance as shown on the 1840 watercolour presumably dates from this refurbishment; at the same time, it appears that private boxes were installed and the pit and gallery enlarged (*Greenwich, Woolwich & Deptford Gazette 12 Sep 1835*). Historical accounts of the theatre mention that due to its constrained position adjoining Deptford Creek, a range of private boxes was only installed on one side of the theatre, while the wall flanking the watercourse was painted to resemble theatre boxes. A watercourse appears to have flowed directly beneath the stage. The licence for Royal Deptford Theatre was withdrawn in 1857 and the theatre was sold and demolished in the late 19th century to make way for a coal depot known as Theatre Wharf (*The Era 19 February 1865*; Besant 1912, 188).

To the immediate S of the theatre, the 1840 watercolour shows a tall rectangular structure on the waterfront, projecting over Deptford Creek, constructed of stone with a hipped, tiled roof, with two flat-arched windows with gauged headers on the W-facing elevation. Mooring posts for barges are depicted on the S-facing elevation of the building overlooking the Creek. It appears likely that this building was used as a warehouse, most likely of 17th or 18th century date based on the available evidence although it is possible that the theatre may have also occupied part of this building. This warehouse appears to have been demolished at the same time as the theatre, in the late 19th century. The Oxford Arms public house, together with an associated dwelling and outbuildings, the adjoining theatre and warehouse and two wharfs along the waterfront all appear to have come under the same ownership (probably forming part of the Addey Estate) based on the evidence of a sale advertisement in 1836 for the sale of these properties as a single lot (*Morning Herald 30th August 1836*).

The Deptford tithe map of 1844 (*fig. 10*) clearly marks the position of all three buildings shown on the 1840 watercolour at the W end of the site, forming a contiguous block comprising the Oxford Arms, the theatre and the warehouse fronting onto Deptford Creek. The tithe map also depicts several other detached ranges further to the E, lying within the boundaries of the site. The westernmost of these comprises a yard and a compact group of buildings to the rear of the Oxford Arms, which may be identified with the yard and outbuildings mentioned in the 1836 sale advertisement.

Further to the E are two distinct groups of structures within the site, comprising (from W to E) a conjoined series of narrow rectangular buildings aligned N-S and fronting onto Creekside which may represent dwellings, while further eastwards is a more substantial group of conjoined rectangular buildings extending back from Creekside towards the waterfront which may represent offices, stables and warehousing. It is possible that the latter group of buildings may be identified with the complex of wharves and warehousing known as Sun Wharf, which is first mentioned in documentary records from the mid-1840s onwards.

Stanford's Map of London dated 1862 presents the layout of the site in a more schematic fashion but significantly it marks the position of the Royal Deptford Theatre, to the S of the Oxford Arms (*fig. 11*). It would appear from Stanford's map that the Theatre had been expanded to include the warehouse immediately to the S by that date, presumably this expansion occurred before its licence was revoked in 1857. A continuous line of buildings is depicted extending eastwards along the S side of Creekside within the site although this depiction is much more schematic compared to the tithe map. A 'Tide Mill' is recorded to the SW of the site, in a similar location to the mill listed on the Rocque's map of 1746.

The OS 1st edition map of 1873 (*fig. 12*) shows that the former theatre and warehouse building to the S of the Oxford Arms were still intact at that date; however there had been some changes to the layout of the buildings within the central and eastern parts of the site, probably relating to the expansion of Sun Wharf. To the E of the Oxford Arms, a detached rectangular building aligned N-S is marked on the 1873 map, which appears to represent a workshop and store house of mid-19th century date. Further to the E, the group of narrow properties (possibly dwellings) fronting onto Creekside appears shown on the 1844 tithe map appear to have been truncated on their western side, and a yard created between the surviving building and the rectangular structure to the W, with a gate on the S side. The substantial conjoined range at the E end of the site appears to have remained intact. All these buildings are marked collectively on the 1873 map as Sun Wharf.

The OS 2nd edition map of 1896 (*fig. 13*) shows that there had been significant changes to the W part of the site between 1873 and 1896, with the demolition of the former theatre and warehouse to the S of the Oxford Arms, the footprint of which also appears to have been enlarged at that time. The area to the S of the Oxford Arms is marked as Theatre Wharf and appears to have been used as a coal depot, with a small rectangular building adjoining the waterfront probably representing a coal shed.

Goad's Insurance Map of 1897 (*fig. 14*) provides valuable information regarding the layout, construction and usage of the buildings which occupied the site at that date. The Oxford Arms public house in the NW corner of the site is recorded as being two and half stories high, constructed of built of brick and stone with a tiled roof. The area to the S of the public house is marked as Theatre Wharf and was used as a coal depot, occupied by J. Dixons & Sons. This wharf has been largely cleared, with only a single-storey office and a series of small timber sheds being recorded within the site.

A substantial brick wall is shown as demarcating the boundary between Theatre Wharf and the wharves to the E (marked as Sun Wharves) which is shown as subdivided into two distinct parts. The W wharf is shown as being occupied by a scrap iron merchant's premises (belonging to D.W McCall), comprising two ranges of buildings flanking the E and W sides of a rectangular yard. The rectangular building on the W side (identifiable with that shown on the 1873 map) appears to have been a two-storey brick building with tiled roof and was used as an iron

store with a single storey annexe to the rear housing a cutting machine, while the two-storey building on the E side of the yard was used as offices. The eastern wharf was occupied by a Building Merchants premises (belonging to one William Penfold) and comprised several ranges of building including offices, a stable, shed and mess room, being constructed of brick and stone with tiled roofs and ranging between one to two storeys in height.

Little change to the layout of the site is indicated on the OS 3rd edition map of 1916 (*fig. 15*) although the frontage of the Oxford Arms at the corner of Creekside and Deptford Church Street appears to have been remodelled, suggesting that the existing public house in its present form may date from the early 20th century which would also seem to be broadly in keeping with the architectural detailing of the façade. The 1916 map also shows a travelling crane running E-W along the waterfront within Sun Wharf.

At some point after 1922, it appears that most if not all the buildings which previously occupied Sun Wharf during the 19th century were demolished and the site occupied by the Medina Works, an oil refinery producing edible oils and fats. The oil tanks and part of the refinery were located within the site adjoining the waterfront, while the company offices were located at No. 3 Creekside, on the opposite side of the road overlooking the site.

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, the 1946 London County Council (LCC) bomb-damage maps do not record any damage within the boundaries of the site itself, with the nearest damaged building being within Evelyn Wharf to the E of the site, which is recorded as suffering 'serious damage, reparable at cost'.

An Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map of 1951 shows the layout of the site following the Second World War (*fig. 16*) and the extent of the oil refinery buildings and associated tanks (dating from the 1920s) which occupied the central and eastern portions of the site. The Oxford Arms is still shown within the NW corner of the site, with several oil tanks marked to the immediate NE. Little change to the overall layout of the site is indicated on OS maps dated 1959 and 1971. However, by the early 1990s it appears that the oil refinery buildings within the site were largely demolished (with the exception of several tanks) as they are not shown on an OS 1:10000 map of 1992.

Conclusion: The potential to encounter archaeological remains of post-medieval date has been assessed as **Moderate to High**. Cartographic and documentary evidence indicates the presence of wharves and warehousing within the site by the mid-18th century. The Oxford Arms (now the Birds Nest PH) is first recorded at the W end of the site by the late 18th century, immediately to the S of which was a theatre (in existence from c.1810-65) and warehousing which was cleared to make way for a coal depot (Theatre Wharf).

Further complexes of post-medieval industrial buildings, wharves and warehousing (associated with Sun Wharf) are recorded within the central and eastern portions of the site. With the exception of the former Oxford Arms (which was rebuilt in the late 19th/early 20th century) and the wall running along the N portion of the site, little trace of these buildings has survived. While there may well have been disturbance to sub-surface remains as a result of the construction of an oil refinery within the site and subsequent late 20th century clearance works, there is potential for buried remains of post-medieval structures, including the theatre and industrial buildings, to be encountered within the site. Evidence of post-medieval industrial structures and recreational buildings such as theatres, if revealed, would probably be considered to be of **Medium** importance in archaeological terms.

6 Historic Environment Record Gazetteers and Maps

#	MonUID	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
1	MLO104604	MLO104604	Wooden Stake, 6-42 Blackheath Road	Prehistoric	TQ 3754 7684
2	MLO73849	071867/00/000	Redeposited Flint Flakes, 9-10 Blackheath Road	Prehistoric	TQ 3760 7695
3	MLO74216	071891/00/000	Prehistoric Peat Deposits, Broadway Fields	Prehistoric	TQ 3746 7680
4	MLO74217	071892/00/000	Worked Flints, Broadway Fields	Prehistoric	TQ 3746 7680
5	MLO1882	070047/00/00	Palaeolithic Flint Findspot	Palaeolithic	TQ 3700 7700
6	MLO99121	MLO99121	Mesolithic Flakes & Blades in Tree Throw, Old Seager Distillery	Mesolithic	TQ 3739 7682
7	MLO104605	MLO104605	Mesolithic Blade, 6-42 Blackheath Road	Mesolithic	TQ 3753 7684
8	MLO106818	MLO106818	Mesolithic Peat, 6-42 Blackheath Road	Mesolithic	TQ 3753 7684
9	MLO69628	071482/00/00	Neolithic Flint Findspot	Neolithic	TQ 3723 7697
10	MLO76308	MLO76308	BA Cremations & Burnt Mounds, Deals Gateway	Bronze Age	TQ 3751 7679
11	MLO76306	MLO76306	IA Pit, 7 Deptford Broadway	Iron Age	TQ 3720 7690
12	MLO8421	071050/00/00	Iron Age Pit, Deptford Broadway	Iron Age	TQ 3723 7697
13	MLO69629	071483/00/00	Fragment of Iron Age Saddle Quern Findspot	Iron Age	TQ 3723 7697
14	MLO73552	MLO73552	Palaeochannel & Peat Deposit, Deals Gateway	Prehist./RB	TQ 3751 7681
15	MLO76255	MLO76255	RB Ditch, 7 Deptford Broadway	Romano-British	TQ 3724 7697
16	MLO77163	MLO77163	RB Settlement Evidence, 7 Deptford Broadway	Romano-British	TQ 3723 7697
17	MLO11388	070033/00/00	RB Tessellated Floor, Deptford High Street	Romano-British	TQ 3720 7695
18	MLO11490	070557/00/00	Southwark to Greenwich Roman Road	Romano-British	TQ 3642 7737
19	MLO8422	071051/00/00	RB Ditches, Deptford Broadway	Romano-British	TQ 3724 7697
20	MLO59319	071128/00/00	RB Pit, Deptford Broadway	Romano-British	TQ 3723 7697
21	MLO11472	090221/00/00	Head of Janus, St Thomas Watering Place	Romano-British	TQ 3543 7763
22	MLO69636	071490/00/00	Stone Coffin, Vanguard Street	RB/Med.	TQ 3725 7680
23	MLO71960	MLO71960	AS Settlement Place Name Evidence, Deptford	Medieval	TQ 3736 7734
24	MLO72038	MLO72038	Medieval Bridge & Hermitage, Deptford Bridge	Medieval	TQ 3742 7690
25	MLO77164	MLO77164	AS Inhumations, 7 Deptford Broadway	Medieval	TQ 3724 7698
26	MLO77165	MLO77165	Bread Oven, 7 Deptford Broadway	Medieval	TQ 3723 7697
27	MLO77166	MLO77166	C14/C15 Wall, 7 Deptford Broadway	Medieval	TQ 3723 7697
28	MLO78031	MLO78031	Med. Pit, 7 Deptford Broadway	Medieval	TQ 3724 7698
29	MLO11369	070059/00/00	Pottery Jug, Addey Street	Medieval	TQ 3740 7760
30	MLO1910	070074/00/00	Site of C14 Mill, Deptford Creek	Medieval	TQ 3743 7708
31	MLO59321	071130/00/00	Medieval Oven, Deptford Broadway	Medieval	TQ 3723 7697
32	MLO59322	071131/00/00	Medieval Wall, Deptford Broadway	Medieval	TQ 3723 7697
33	MLO59323	071132/00/00	Medieval Pit, Deptford Broadway	Medieval	TQ 3723 7698
34	MLO72036	MLO72036	Deptford Bridge	Med./PM	TQ 3741 7690

#	MonUID	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
35	MLO75721	MLO75721	Peat, John Penn Street	Med./PM	TQ 3774 7672
36	MLO77153	MLO77153	Revetment, DLR: Lewisham Extension	Med./PM	TQ 3764 7729
37	MLO77168	MLO77168	Pits, 7 Deptford Broadway	Med./PM	TQ 3723 7698
38	MLO11370	070061/00/00	Pottery Fragments, Bronze Street	Med./PM	TQ 3750 7740
39	MLO1905	070073/00/00	Site of Flour Mill, Kent Water Works Company, Brookmill Lane	Med./PM	TQ 3747 7665
40	MLO7389	MLO7389	Baptist Unitarian Meeting House & Burial Ground, Church Street	Post-med.	TQ 3735 7748
41	MLO63458	MLO63458	PM Cut Features, Carrington House	Post-med.	TQ 3729 7685
42	MLO64269	MLO64269	Gravel Pit, Salvation Army Hall	Post-med.	TQ 3722 7752
43	MLO64270	MLO64270	C19 Cellar, Salvation Army Hall, Mary Ann Buildings	Post-med.	TQ 3724 7751
44	MLO64271	MLO64271	Burial Vault, Salvation Army Hall, Mary Ann Buildings	Post-med.	TQ 3720 7750
45	MLO64272	MLO64272	PM Burials, Salvation Army Hall, Mary Ann Buildings	Post-med.	TQ 3723 7751
46	MLO65886	MLO65886	PM Pits, Odeon Cinema Site	Post-med.	TQ 3732 7698
47	MLO71959	MLO71959	St Paul's Rectory	Post-med.	TQ 3723 7746
48	MLO75713	MLO75713	Pit, Greenwich Park School	Post-med.	TQ 3765 7690
49	MLO75905	MLO75905	PM Culvert, 44-45 Deptford Broadway	Post-med.	TQ 3725 7691
50	MLO76202	MLO76202	Wall Footings, Borthwick Street/Gonson Street/Albury Street	Post-med.	TQ 3733 7779
51	MLO76310	MLO76310	47 Deptford Broadway	Post-med.	TQ 3724 7692
52	MLO76312	MLO76312	18-21 Deptford Broadway	Post-med.	TQ 3730 7696
53	MLO76817	MLO76817	C17/C18 Foundations, 44-45 Deptford Broadway	Post-med.	TQ 3725 7691
54	MLO76818	MLO76818	C17 Deposits, 44-45 Deptford Broadway	Post-med.	TQ 3725 7691
55	MLO76826	MLO76826	Dump, John Penn Street	Post-med.	TQ 3774 7672
56	MLO77167	MLO77167	Metalled Surface, 7 Deptford Broadway	Post-med.	TQ 3723 7698
57	MLO77169	MLO77169	PM Settlement, 7 Deptford Broadway	Post-med.	TQ 3722 7697
58	MLO78032	MLO78032	PM Features, 7 Deptford Broadway	Post-med.	TQ 3723 7696
59	MLO78034	MLO78034	PM Revetment, Deals Gateway	Post-med.	TQ 3751 7678
60	MLO82971	MLO82971	161-165 Greenwich High Road (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3795 7726
61	MLO82973	MLO82973	Miller General Hospital Royal Kent Dispensary (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3767 7703
62	MLO83041	MLO83041	Catherine House (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3767 7682
63	MLO83042	MLO83042	West Greenwich Secondary School (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3761 7680
64	MLO83043	MLO83043	Site of C19 Terrace, 56-62 Blackheath Road	Post-med.	TQ 3764 7679
65	MLO83072	MLO83072	35 Blackheath Road (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3769 7681
66	MLO83073	MLO83073	69-73 Blackheath Road (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3781 7678
67	MLO83074	MLO83074	Morden Gallery, 72-74 Blackheath Road (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3769 7677
68	MLO83099	MLO83099	Miller General Hospital (Rehabilitation Department) (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3770 7701
69	MLO83100	MLO83100	102 Greenwich High Road (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3786 7717
70	MLO83225	MLO83225	Pair of Beam Engine Houses w/ Linking Boiler House (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3770 7721
71	MLO83227	MLO83227	Deptford Sewage Pumping Station (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3766 7715

#	MonUID	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
72	MLO83253	MLO83253	Railway Viaduct - Greenwich Railway Station to Deptford Creek (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3774 7731
73	MLO83269	MLO83269	Greenwich Magistrates Court (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3758 7688
74	MLO83283	MLO83283	Coal Shed SW of Beam Engine Houses w/ Linking Boiler House (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3767 7717
75	MLO83287	MLO83287	Mumford's Grain Silo (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3751 7700
76	MLO83363	MLO83363	Catherine Grove, 23-29 Blackheath Road (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3765 7683
77	MLO83364	MLO83364	45 Blackheath Road (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3773 7680
78	MLO83366	MLO83366	2 Burgos Grove (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3760 7696
79	MLO83377	MLO83377	1 Egerton Drive (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3773 7684
80	MLO83408	MLO83408	98 Greenwich High Road (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3784 7716
81	MLO86128	MLO86128	21 Tanners Hill (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3716 7689
82	MLO89289	MLO89289	Church of St Paul Churchyard	Post-med.	TQ 3726 7748
83	MLO90116	MLO90116	Ramp at Deptford Railway Station (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3711 7733
84	MLO90136	MLO90136	The Royal Albert PH (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3700 7697
85	MLO90169	MLO90169	Holland & Company's Distillery (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3736 7688
86	MLO90170	MLO90170	18 Deptford Broadway (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3729 7699
87	MLO90171	MLO90171	Walls of Former Graveyard to Old Baptist Chapel & SE Angle of Churchyard (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3734 7745
88	MLO90172	MLO90172	Church of St Paul (GI)	Post-med.	TQ 3728 7748
89	MLO90173	MLO90173	Walls & Railings to N & E of St Paul's Churchyard (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3736 7748
90	MLO90192	MLO90192	38 Albury Street (GII*)	Post-med.	TQ 3727 7758
91	MLO90259	MLO90259	Zion Baptist Chapel (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3702 7694
92	MLO90369	MLO90369	Carrington House, Brookmill Road (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3729 7684
93	MLO97923	MLO97923	19 Willshaw Street	Post-med.	TQ 3712 7691
94	MLO97924	MLO97924	142 Deptford High Street	Post-med.	TQ 3718 7742
95	MLO98060	MLO98060	C19 Dumped Deposits, 17-21 Baidon Street	Post-med.	TQ 3697 7705
96	MLO98447	MLO98447	C19 Cellar, 20-22 Deptford High Street	Post-med.	TQ 3722 7702
97	MLO98648	MLO98648	43-81 Greenwich High Street	Post-med.	TQ 3764 7710
98	MLO98652	MLO98652	23 Greenwich High Road	Post-med.	TQ 3754 7694
99	MLO98653	MLO98653	East Mill, Mumford's Mill	Post-med.	TQ 3753 7697
100	MLO98654	MLO98654	West Mill, Mumford's Mill	Post-med.	TQ 3752 7698
101	MLO98657	MLO98657	Water Tower Block, Mumford's Mill	Post-med.	TQ 3754 7697
102	MLO99104	MLO99104	PM Made Ground, 27-35 Brookmill Road	Post-med.	TQ 3744 7669
103	MLO99115	MLO99115	459-463 New Cross Road	Post-med.	TQ 3697 7702
104	MLO99116	MLO99116	C16-C18 Land Reclamation & Structures, Old Seager Distillery	Post-med.	TQ 3737 7685
105	MLO99117	MLO99117	Site of C18-C20 Terraced Houses, Old Seager Distillery	Post-med.	TQ 3738 7688
106	MLO99118	MLO99118	Site of C17-C19 Sugar Refinery, Old Seager Distillery	Post-med.	TQ 3739 7685
107	MLO99119	MLO99119	Site of C19 Stonemasons/Ironworks, Old Seager Distillery	Post-med.	TQ 3740 7687
108	MLO99120	MLO99120	Site of C19 Gin Distillery, Old Seager Distillery	Post-med.	TQ 3738 7685

#	MonUID	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
109	MLO99122	MLO99122	C19/C29 Structures & Occupation, Old Seager Distillery	Post-med.	TQ 3735 7683
110	MLO100494	MLO100494	C19/C20 Structure, Giffin Street	Post-med.	TQ 3727 7734
111	MLO103183	MLO103183	70 Blackheath Road (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3782 7678
112	MLO103184	MLO103184	73 Blackheath Road (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3782 7678
113	MLO104042	MLO104042	Deptford Congregational Church	Post-med.	TQ 3718 7735
114	MLO105136	MLO105136	River Wall, Thanet Wharf, Copperas Street	Post-med.	TQ 3773 7754
115	MLO105890	MLO105890	Tannery Complex, 43-81 Greenwich High Street	Post-med.	TQ 3761 7706
116	MLO107791	MLO107791	Our Lady of Assumption RC Church	Post-med.	TQ 3715 7735
117	MLO108179	MLO108179	The Albany, Douglas Way	Post-med.	TQ 3706 7727
118	MLO108779	MLO108779	War Memorial, Churchyard of the Church of St Paul (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3719 7748
119	MLO4621	070123/00/00	Site of Inn, Church Street	Post-med.	TQ 3739 7745
120	MLO2025	070023/00/00	Site of Kiln, Bronze Street	Post-med.	TQ 3746 7746
121	MLO30351	070023/01/00	Site of Kiln, Bronze Street	Post-med.	TQ 3746 7746
122	MLO28266	070023/02/00	Site of Kiln, Bronze Street	Post-med.	TQ 3746 7746
123	MLO28267	070023/03/00	Site of Kiln, Bronze Street	Post-med.	TQ 3746 7746
124	MLO2120	070263/00/00	Creekside Railway Bridge	Post-med.	TQ 3770 7730
125	MLO24486	070274/00/00	Site of House, Bronze Street	Post-med.	TQ 3750 7740
126	MLO8216	071049/00/00	PM Deposits, Giffin Street	Post-med.	TQ 3739 7729
127	MLO59324	071133/00/00	PM Pit, Deptford Broadway	Post-med.	TQ 3722 7697
128	MLO59325	071134/00/00	PM Features, Deptford Broadway	Post-med.	TQ 3723 7697
129	MLO59326	071135/00/00	PM Surface, Deptford Broadway	Post-med.	TQ 3724 7698
130	MLO62909	071249/00/00	Site of Almshouse, Berthon Street	Post-med.	TQ 3740 7750
131	MLO63824	071270/00/00	PM Floor, Greenwich Magistrates Court	Post-med.	TQ 3755 7690
132	MLO63825	071271/00/00	Flood Deposit, Greenwich Magistrates Court	Post-med.	TQ 3755 7690
133	MLO67320	071369/00/00	Gasworks, Norman Road	Post-med.	TQ 3780 7740
134	MLO70520	071494/00/00	Miller General Hospital Burial Ground/Congregational Chapel-Ground	Post-med.	TQ 3768 7703
135	MLO70523	071495/00/00	C19 Cemetery, High Street Deptford	Post-med.	TQ 3720 7740
136	MLO71916	071574/00/00	Footpath, Deptford Green	Post-med.	TQ 3738 7724
137	MLO71917	071575/00/00	Site of PM Building, Deptford Green	Post-med.	TQ 3738 7724
138	MLO72930	071815/00/00	C19 Floor, 6 Tanners Hill	Post-med.	TQ 3717 7694
139	MLO72931	071816/00/00	Quarry Pits, 6 Tanners Hill	Post-med.	TQ 3717 7694
140	MLO72934	071818/00/00	Gravel Pit, Creekside	Post-med.	TQ 3750 7720
141	MLO73850	071868/00/000	PM Pit, 9-10 Blackheath Road	Post-med.	TQ 3760 7695
142	MLO73852	071869/00/000	PM Ditch, 9-10 Blackheath Road	Post-med.	TQ 3760 7695
143	MLO73853	071870/00/000	Kiln Waste, 9-10 Blackheath Road	Post-med.	TQ 3760 7695
144	MLO73854	071871/00/000	Site of Pond/Fountain, 9-10 Blackheath Road	Post-med.	TQ 3760 7695
145	MLO73969	071881/00/000	West Greenwich House, 141 Greenwich High Road	Post-med.	TQ 3786 7722
146	MLO74219	071894/00/000	PM Dump, Broadway Fields	Post-med.	TQ 3746 7680
147	MLO64181	071924/00/00	Robber Trench, Berthon Street	Post-med.	TQ 3745 7755
148	MLO64183	071925/00/00	Site of Building, Berthon Street	Post-med.	TQ 3745 7755

#	MonUID	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
149	MLO74889	071936/00/000	PM Drainage Channels, Laban Centre	Post-med.	TQ 3763 7755
150	MLO74890	071937/00/000	PM Boiler House/Dock Wall, Laban Centre	Post-med.	TQ 3763 7755
151	MLO75171	071946/00/000	PM Dump, 84 Norman Road	Post-med.	TQ 3773 7736
152	MLO24265	224675/00/00	Deptford Pumping Station	Post-med.	TQ 3770 7720
153	MLO75673	MLO75673	Peat & Alluvium, Deptford Pumping Station	Undated	TQ 3756 7659
154	MLO77152	MLO77152	Peat, DLR: Lewisham Extension	Undated	TQ 3764 7729
155	MLO59112	071127/00/00	Ditch, Rear of 3-9 Deptford High Street	Undated	TQ 3714 7701
156	MLO59327	071136/00/00	Undated Ditches & Pits, Deptford Broadway	Undated	TQ 3723 7696
157	MLO74218	071893/00/000	Hollow Way, Broadway Fields	Undated	TQ 3746 7680
158	MLO74888	071935/00/000	Alluvium, Laban Centre	Undated	TQ 3763 7755
159	MLO78033	MLO78033	Undated Pit, 7 Deptford Broadway	Undated	TQ 3723 7695
160	MLO105886	MLO105886	Alluvial Deposit, 43-81 Greenwich High Street	Undated	TQ 3766 7712

Table 2: Gazetteer of archaeological monuments recorded within a 500m radius of the site based on consultation of the Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER)

#	EvUID	Name	Date	NGR
E1	ELO9972	Excavation: Odeon Cinema Site	1988-1992	TQ 3731 7698
E2	ELO833	Excavation: 7 Deptford Broadway	1989	TQ 3720 7690
E3	ELO16761	Excavation: Deptford Broadway	1989-1992	TQ 3723 7697
E4	ELO838	Eval.: 7 Deptford Broadway	1992	TQ 3720 7690
E5	ELO6534	WB: Odeon Cinema Site	1992	TQ 3733 7698
E6	ELO9938	DBA: Docklands Light Railway Extension	1992	TQ 3807 7737
E7	ELO16433	Eval.: Carrington House	1992	TQ 3726 7687
E8	ELO2902	Eval: Berthon Street	1993	TQ 3740 7750
E9	ELO9932	Excavation: Carrington House	1993	TQ 3728 7685
E10	ELO13149	Excavation: Mary Ann Buildings, Salvation Army Hall	1993	TQ 3722 7751
E11	ELO9300	WB: Berthon Street	1994	TQ 3748 7755
E12	ELO3168	WB: 15 Deptford High Street	1993-1994	TQ 3717 7702
E13	ELO16435	WB: 15 Deptford High Street	1993-1994	TQ 3717 7702
E14	ELO175	WB: Deptford Pumping Station	1994-1995	TQ 3756 7660
E15	ELO3476	WB: Greenwich Magistrates Court	1995	TQ 3755 7690
E16	ELO9951	DBA: Site of St Paul's Refectory	1995	TQ 3725 7744
E17	ELO16760	WB: 6 Tanners Hill	1995	TQ 3717 7694
E18	ELO178	Sampling: DLR Lewisham Extension: Ravensbourne Park	1996	TQ 3752 7680
E19	ELO837	Building Survey: 47 Deptford Broadway	1996	TQ 3724 7692
E20	ELO15884	WB: 53 Norman Road	1996	TQ 3782 7739
E21	ELO176	Field Survey: Deptford Creek	1997	TQ 3770 7730
E22	ELO839	Building Survey: 18-21 Deptford Broadway	1997	TQ 3730 7696
E23	ELO1436	WB: DLR Lewisham Extension	1997	TQ 3764 7729
E24	ELO5240	DBA: Deptford Creek	1997	TQ 3764 7747
E25	ELO9347	Eval.: Guildford Grove	1997	TQ 3789 7684

#	EvUID	Name	Date	NGR
E26	ELO9942	Building Recording: Deptford High Street/Deptford Broadway/Tanners Hill	1997-1998	TQ 3720 7727
E27	ELO4118	WB: Saint Nicholas' Church	1998	TQ 3738 7724
E28	ELO4163	Eval.: 84 Norman Road	1998	TQ 3773 7736
E29	ELO20751	Building Recording: Deptford High Street	1998	TQ 3721 7729
E30	ELO3160	Eval.: 18-21 High Street	1999	TQ 3729 7698
E31	ELO3371	WB: Greenwich Magistrates Court Car Park	1999	TQ 3760 7695
E32	ELO6674	DBA: Deals Gateway - Former Water Works	1999	TQ 3759 7664
E33	ELO8084	Building Recording: Mumford's Flour Mill	1999	TQ 3753 7697
E34	ELO8484	Environmental Sampling: Docklands Light Railway Lewisham Extension	1999	TQ 3747 7678
E35	ELO9953	DBA: St Paul's Church	1999	TQ 3728 7748
E36	ELO222	Eval.: John Penn Street	2000	TQ 3774 7672
E37	ELO3878	Eval.: Laban Centre	2000	TQ 3763 7755
E38	ELO5807	Borehole Survey: Copperas Street	2000	TQ 3769 7760
E39	ELO9964	DBA: Copperas Street	2000	TQ 3769 7760
E40	ELO42	Eval.: 44-45 Deptford Broadway	2001	TQ 3725 7691
E41	ELO214	Eval.: Former Greenwich Park School, Catherine Grove	2001	TQ 3765 7690
E42	ELO9307	DBA: Rose Bruford College	2001	TQ 3749 7759
E43	ELO9358	DBA: Cable Installation, Molesworth Street to Creek Road	2001	TQ 3776 7647
E44	ELO9363	DBA: 6-42 Blackheath Road	2001	TQ 3754 7682
E45	ELO9952	DBA: Harold Wharf	2001	TQ 3754 7716
E46	ELO9333	DBA: Land at the Wharfs	2002	TQ 3779 7752
E47	ELO786	Excavation: 7 Deptford Broadway	2003	TQ 3724 7697
E48	ELO835	Eval.: Former Deptford Pumping Station, Deals Gateway	2003	TQ 3751 7680
E49	ELO5360	DBA: Kent Wharf	2003	TQ 3760 7746
E50	ELO6769	WB: 176 Deptford High Street	2003	TQ 3718 7754
E51	ELO6382	WB: 19 Willshaw Street	2004	TQ 3712 7691
E52	ELO12086	Excavation: Former Deptford Pumping Station, Deals Gateway	2004	TQ 3751 7680
E53	ELO6312	Survey & WB: 142 Deptford High Street	2005	TQ 3718 7742
E54	ELO6613	WB: 17-21 Baildon Street	2005	TQ 3697 7705
E55	ELO10077	DBA: 17-21 Baildon Street	2005	TQ 3697 7705
E56	ELO19669	WB: Deptford Station	2005	TQ 3712 7734
E57	ELO6943	DBA: 18-20 Reginald Square	2006	TQ 3723 7703
E58	ELO7112	Eval.: 18-20 Reginald Square	2006	TQ 3722 7704
E59	ELO7874	WB: Water Mains Replacement Works, Deptford and St Johns	2006-2007	TQ 3726 7712
E60	ELO7250	DBA: 459-463 New Cross Road	2007	TQ 3698 7702
E61	ELO7387	Building Recording: 459-463 New Cross Road	2007	TQ 3697 7702
E62	ELO7615	Eval.: 20-22 Deptford High Street	2007	TQ 3721 7702
E63	ELO7619	DBA: 43-81 Greenwich High Street	2007	TQ 3764 7710
E64	ELO7809	DBA: Land off Creek Road	2007	TQ 3744 7759
E65	ELO7972	WB: 459-463 New Cross Road	2007	TQ 3698 7701
E66	ELO8025	Excavation: Old Seager Distillery	2007	TQ 3737 7684

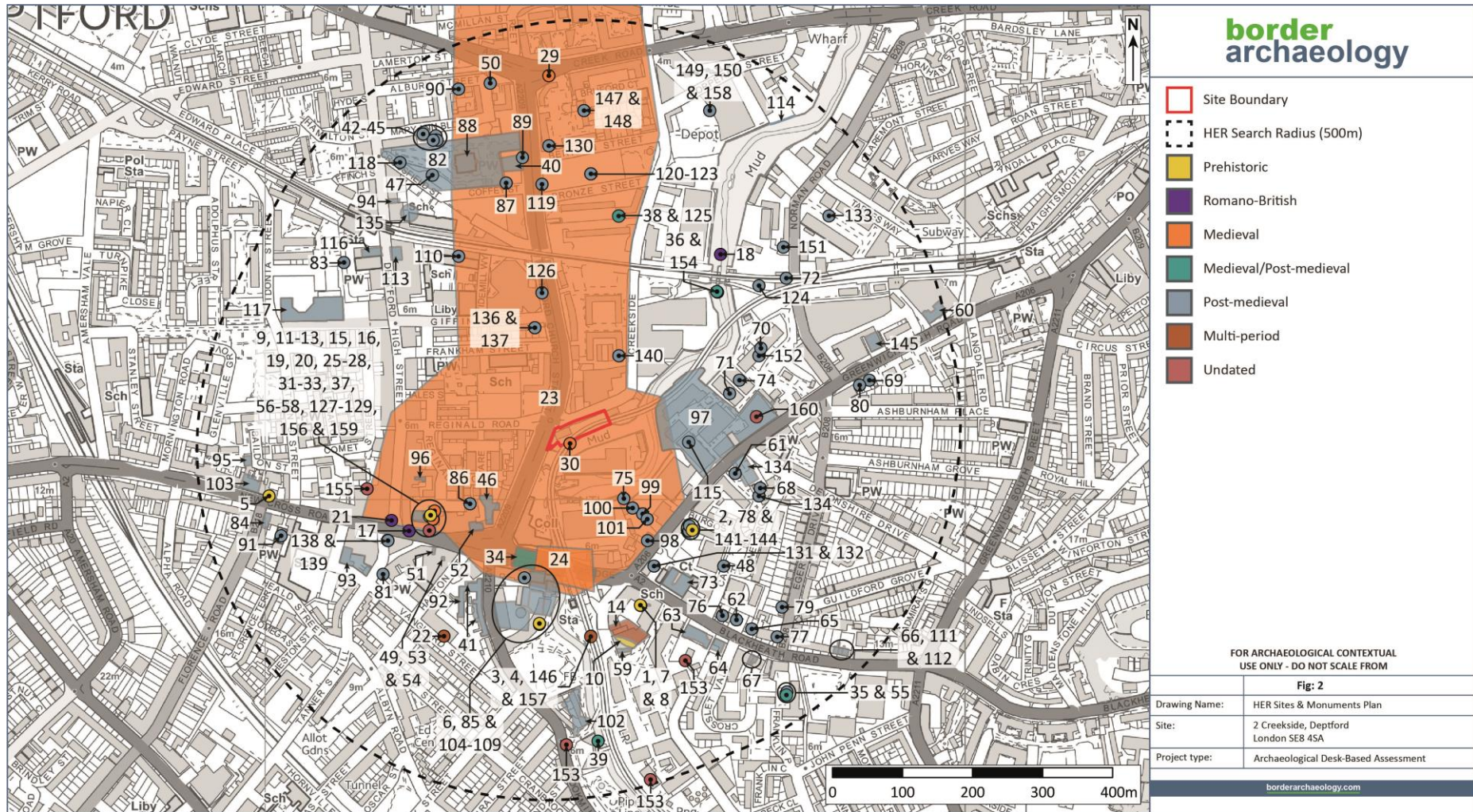
#	EvUID	Name	Date	NGR
E67	ELO8293	DBA: 27-35 Brookmill Road	2007	TQ 3743 7669
E68	ELO13998	DBA: 43-81 Greenwich High Street	2007	TQ 3764 7710
E69	ELO16374	DBA: 465-467 New Cross Road	2007	TQ 3700 7702
E70	ELO12718	Eval.: Creekside Village West	2007-2008	TQ 3764 7761
E71	ELO7952	Building Recording: 43-81 Greenwich High Road	2008	TQ 3764 7710
E72	ELO8185	DBA: Deptford Railway Station	2008	TQ 3714 7739
E73	ELO8292	DBA: 27-35 Brookmill Road	2008	TQ 3743 7669
E74	ELO8693	Eval.: Giffin Street	2009	TQ 3729 7732
E75	ELO10403	DBA: St. Josephs RC Primary School	2009	TQ 3723 7741
E76	ELO10460	Building Recording: 19 Deptford High Street	2009	TQ 3717 7702
E77	ELO11420	DBA: 6-42 Blackheath Road	2009	TQ 3753 7684
E78	ELO11518	WB: Giffin Street	2009	TQ 3727 7727
E79	ELO11969	WB: Thanet Wharf & Hilton's Wharf	2009-2010	TQ 3778 7757
E80	ELO11418	DBA: Hilton's Wharf	2010	TQ 3778 7750
E81	ELO11421	Eval.: 6-42 Blackheath Road	2010	TQ 3753 7684
E82	ELO11974	Strip, Map and Record: 36 Reginald Square	2010	TQ 3721 7706
E83	ELO11979	WB: 34 Deptford High Street, 36 Reginald Square	2010	TQ 3721 7706
E84	ELO12084	Environmental Sampling: 6-42 Blackheath Road	2010	TQ 3753 7684
E85	ELO19577	WB: St Joseph's RC Primary School	2010	TQ 3725 7741
E86	ELO11970	WB: Deptford Railway Station	2011	TQ 3714 7739
E87	ELO11971	DBA: Deptford Station & Surrounds, The Deptford Project	2011	TQ 3712 7734
E88	ELO11981	Building Recording: 45 Deptford High Street	2011	TQ 3717 7708
E89	ELO13310	DBA: 33-49 Deptford Bridge	2011	TQ 3748 7691
E90	ELO19668	WB: 475-477 New Cross Road	2012	TQ 3702 7700
E91	ELO19545	WB: Greenwich Pumping Station	2013-2016	TQ 3770 7727
E92	ELO14114	Geoarchaeological Fieldwork: Faircharm Trading Estate	2014	TQ 3758 7725
E93	ELO14152	Geoarchaeological Fieldwork: Hilton's Wharf	2014	TQ 3778 7750
E94	ELO14373	Building Recording: Faircharm Trading Estate	2014	TQ 3758 7724
E95	ELO14374	DBA: 1 Crossfield Street	2014	TQ 3719 7745
E96	ELO16287	Eval.: 33-49 Deptford Bridge	2014	TQ 3748 7691
E97	ELO16362	DBA: Kent Wharf	2014	TQ 3760 7745
E98	ELO16512	Building Recording: 29 Tanners Hill	2014	TQ 3717 7689
E99	ELO19233	Eval. & WB: Deptford Church Street/Crossfield Street/Coffey Street	2014	TQ 3731 7742
E100	ELO16775	DBA: Frankham Street	2014-2015	TQ 3733 7716
E101	ELO16322	DBA: Hope Wharf	2015	TQ 3757 7702
E102	ELO16513	Geoarchaeological Survey: Kent Wharf	2015	TQ 3760 7744
E103	ELO16768	DBA: 1-3 Comet Street	2015	TQ 3716 7708
E104	ELO16773	DBA: 47-49 Deptford High Street	2016	TQ 3723 7691
E105	ELO17817	DBA: Bookers Cash and Carry	2016	TQ 3758 7703
E106	ELO18725	DBA: Norman House	2016	TQ 3778 7719
E107	ELO18726	DBA: Norman House	2016	TQ 3778 7719
E108	ELO19238	DBA: Creekside Village East, Thanet Wharf	2016	TQ 3771 7758

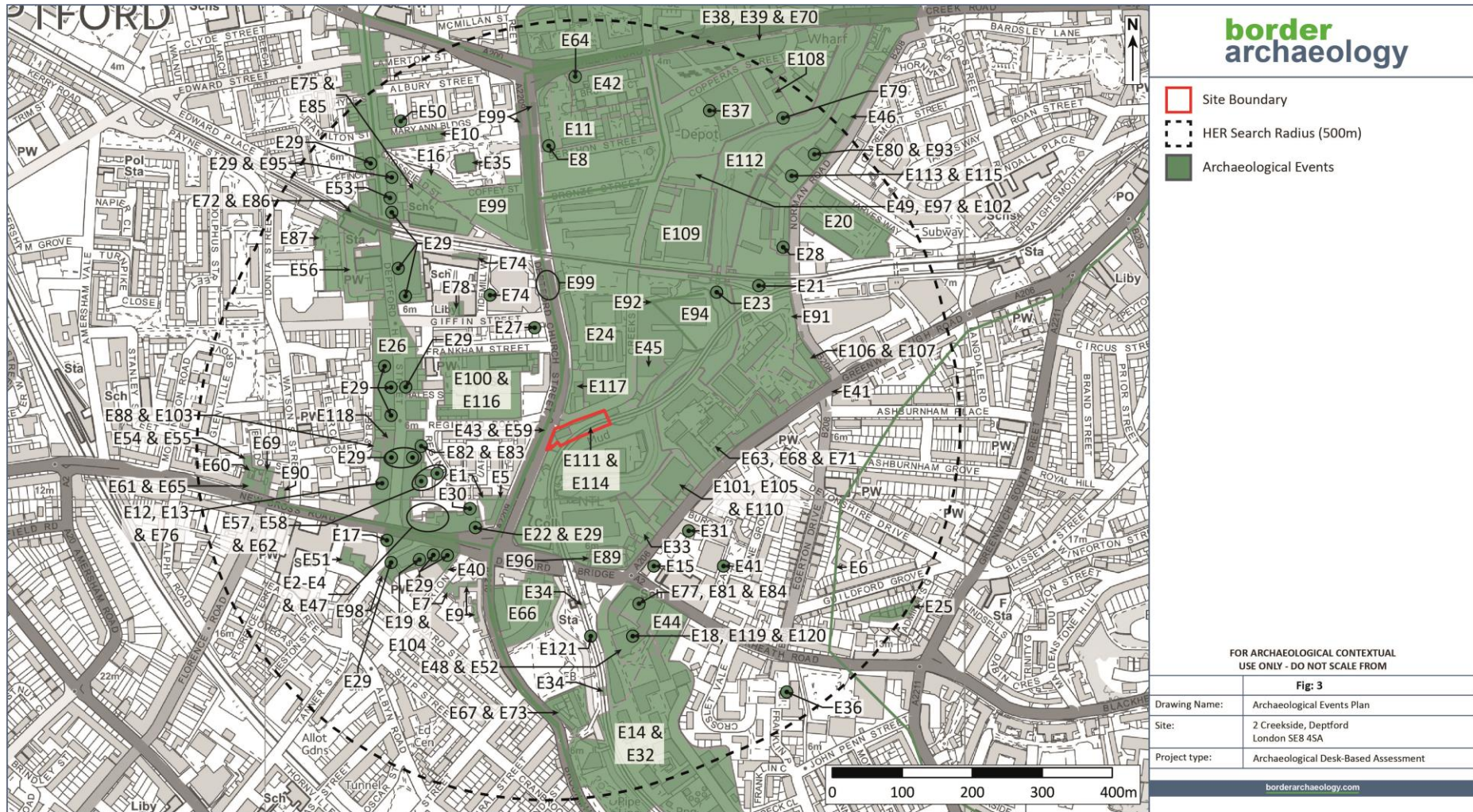
#	EvUID	Name	Date	NGR
E109	ELO19467	DBA: Sun Wharf & Cockpit Arms	2016	TQ 3758 7738
E110	ELO18062	Borehole Survey: Hope Wharf	2017	TQ 3757 7702
E111	ELO19342	DBA: Creekside	2017	TQ 3746 7710
E112	ELO18582	DBA: Deptford Creek Marine Works	2018	TQ 3775 7750
E113	ELO18633	DBA: Saxon Wharf	2018	TQ 3774 7746
E114	ELO18810	DBA: 2 Creekside	2018	TQ 3746 7710
E115	ELO19072	DBA: Saxon Wharf	2018	TQ 3774 7746
E116	ELO19134	Eval.: N of Reginald Road & S of Frankham Street	2018	TQ 3731 7716
E117	ELO19965	DBA: 1 Creekside	2018	TQ 3744 7715
E118	ELO19966	DBA: 47-49 Deptford High Street	2019	TQ 3717 7708
E119	ELO3201	Eval.: Trench 1, DLR Lewisham Extension	N/R	TQ 3752 7680
E120	ELO3203	Eval.: Trench 6, DLR Lewisham Extension	N/R	TQ 3752 7680
E121	ELO3205	Eval.: Trenches 4-5, DLR Lewisham Extension	N/R	TQ 3746 7680

Table 3: Gazetteer of archaeological events recorded within a 500m radius of the site based on consultation of the Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER)

#	DesigUID	PrefRef	Name	Grade	NGR
B1	DLO25130	1080003	Church of St Paul	I	TQ 3728 7748
B2	DLO25150	1080023	34-40 Albury Street	II*	TQ 3728 7758
B3	DLO17932	1078995	Miller General Hospital Royal Kent Dispensary	II	TQ 3767 7703
B4	DLO18000	1079061	Catherine House	II	TQ 3767 7682
B5	DLO18001	1079062	West Greenwich Secondary School	II	TQ 3761 7680
B6	DLO18031	1218232	33 & 35 Blackheath Road	II	TQ 3769 7681
B7	DLO18032	1218246	69-73 Blackheath Road	II	TQ 3781 7678
B8	DLO18033	1218261	72 (Morden Gallery) & 74 Blackheath Road	II	TQ 3769 7677
B9	DLO18058	1220749	Miller General Hospital (Rehabilitation Department)	II	TQ 3770 7701
B10	DLO18059	1220783	100-104 Greenwich High Road	II	TQ 3785 7716
B11	DLO18184	1213334	Pair of Beam Engine Houses with Linking Boiler House at Deptford Sewage Pumping Station	II	TQ 3770 7721
B12	DLO18186	1213549	Southernmost of Pair of Coal Sheds to SW of Beam Engine Houses	II	TQ 3766 7715
B13	DLO18212	1253722	Railway Viaduct Extending from Platforms of Greenwich Railway Station to Deptford Creek	II	TQ 3774 7731
B14	DLO18228	1272459	Greenwich Magistrates Court	II	TQ 3758 7687
B15	DLO18242	1289021	Coal Shed Immediately to SW of Pair of Beam Engine Houses	II	TQ 3767 7717
B16	DLO18246	1289118	Mumford's Grain Silo	II	TQ 3751 7699
B17	DLO18322	1358931	Cathrine Grove, 23-29 Blackheath Road	II	TQ 3765 7683
B18	DLO18323	1358932	37-45 Blackheath Road	II	TQ 3771 7680
B19	DLO18325	1358933	2 Burgos Grove	II	TQ 3760 7696
B20	DLO18336	1358944	1-6 Egerton Drive	II	TQ 3774 7687
B21	DLO18367	1358974	98 Greenwich High Road	II	TQ 3784 7716
B22	DLO25074	1079947	Ramp at Deptford Railway Station	II	TQ 3711 7733
B23	DLO25094	1079967	The Royal Albert PH	II	TQ 3700 7697
B24	DLO25127	1080000	Holland & Company Distillery	II	TQ 3737 7688
B25	DLO25128	1080001	17-21 Deptford Broadway	II	TQ 3729 7696
B26	DLO25129	1080002	Walls of Former Graveyard to Old Baptist Chapel and St Paul's Churchyard	II	TQ 3733 7747
B27	DLO25131	1080004	Walls & Railings to N & E of St Paul's Churchyard	II	TQ 3732 7752
B28	DLO25217	1193725	Zion Baptist Chapel	II	TQ 3702 7694
B29	DLO25327	1358481	Carrington House	II	TQ 3730 7685
B30	DLO25351	1358514	19-31 Tanners Hill	II	TQ 3716 7689
B31	DLO38434	1449913	Deptford (St Paul's) War Memorial	II	TQ 3719 7748

Table 4: Gazetteer of designated heritage assets recorded within a 500m radius of the site based on consultation of the Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER)





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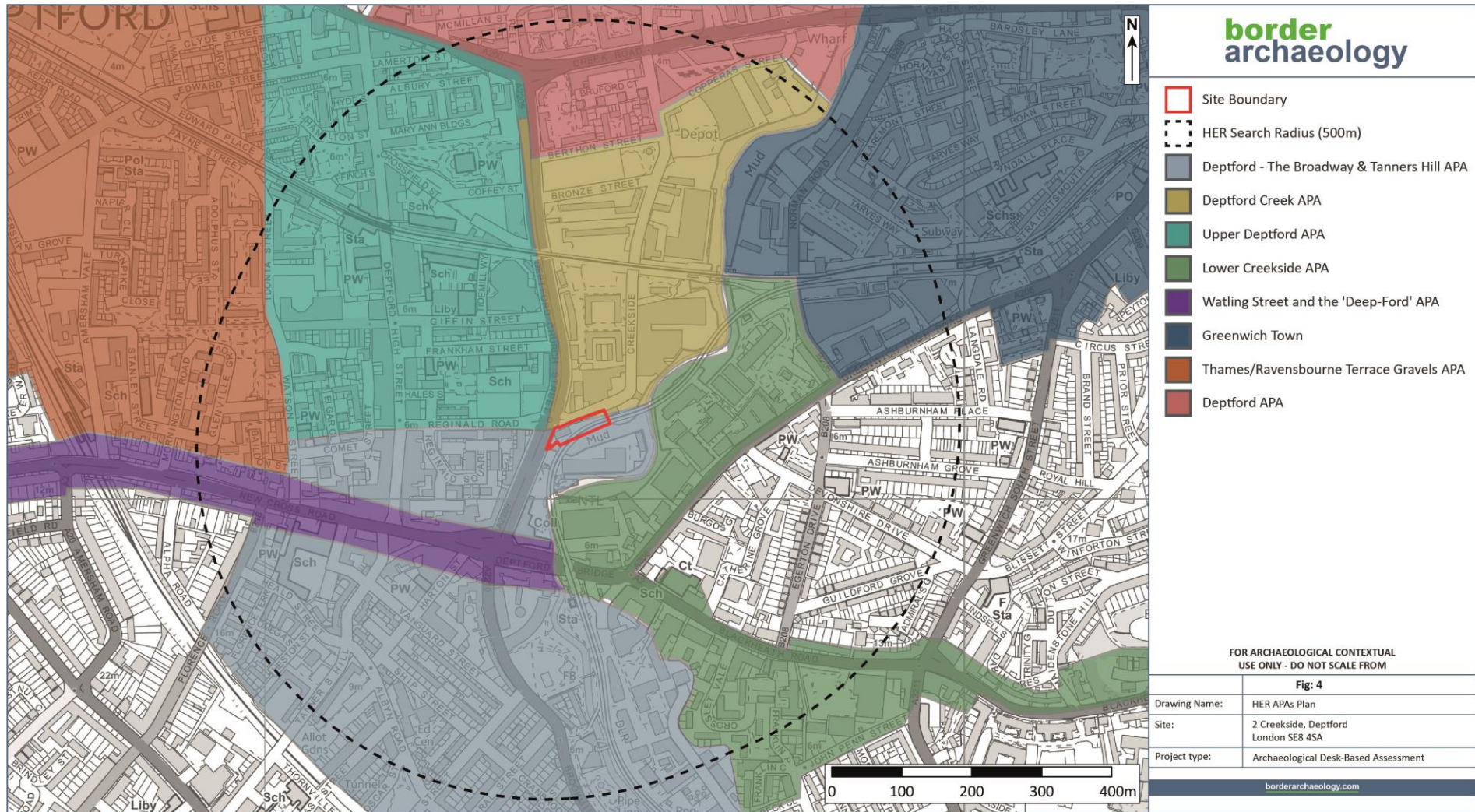
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- HER Search Radius (500m)
- Archaeological Events

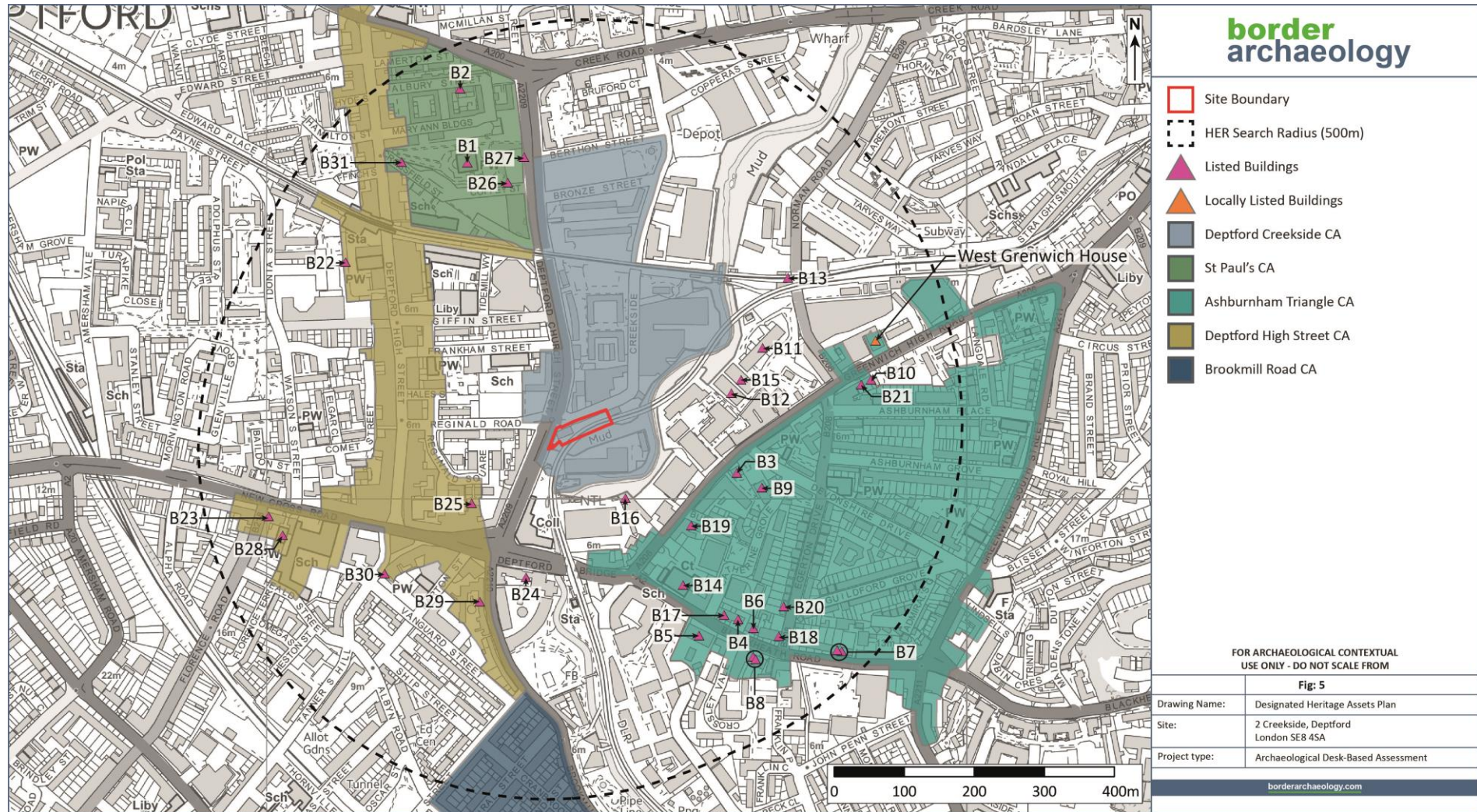
FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTUAL
USE ONLY - DO NOT SCALE FROM

Fig. 3

Drawing Name:	Archaeological Events Plan
Site:	2 Creekside, Deptford London SE8 4SA
Project type:	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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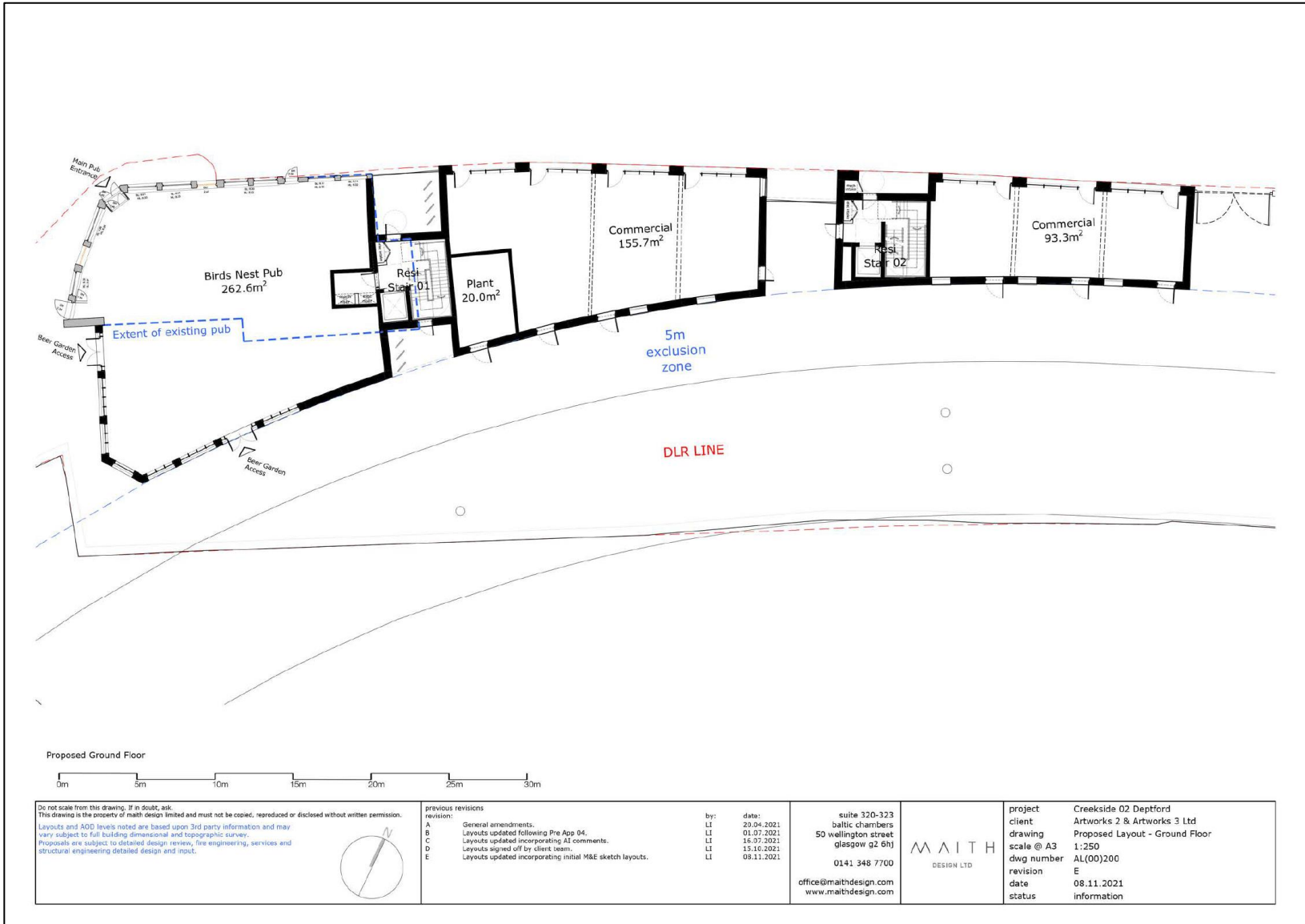


Fig. 6:
Proposed
Ground Plan
(Reproduced by
courtesy of the
client)

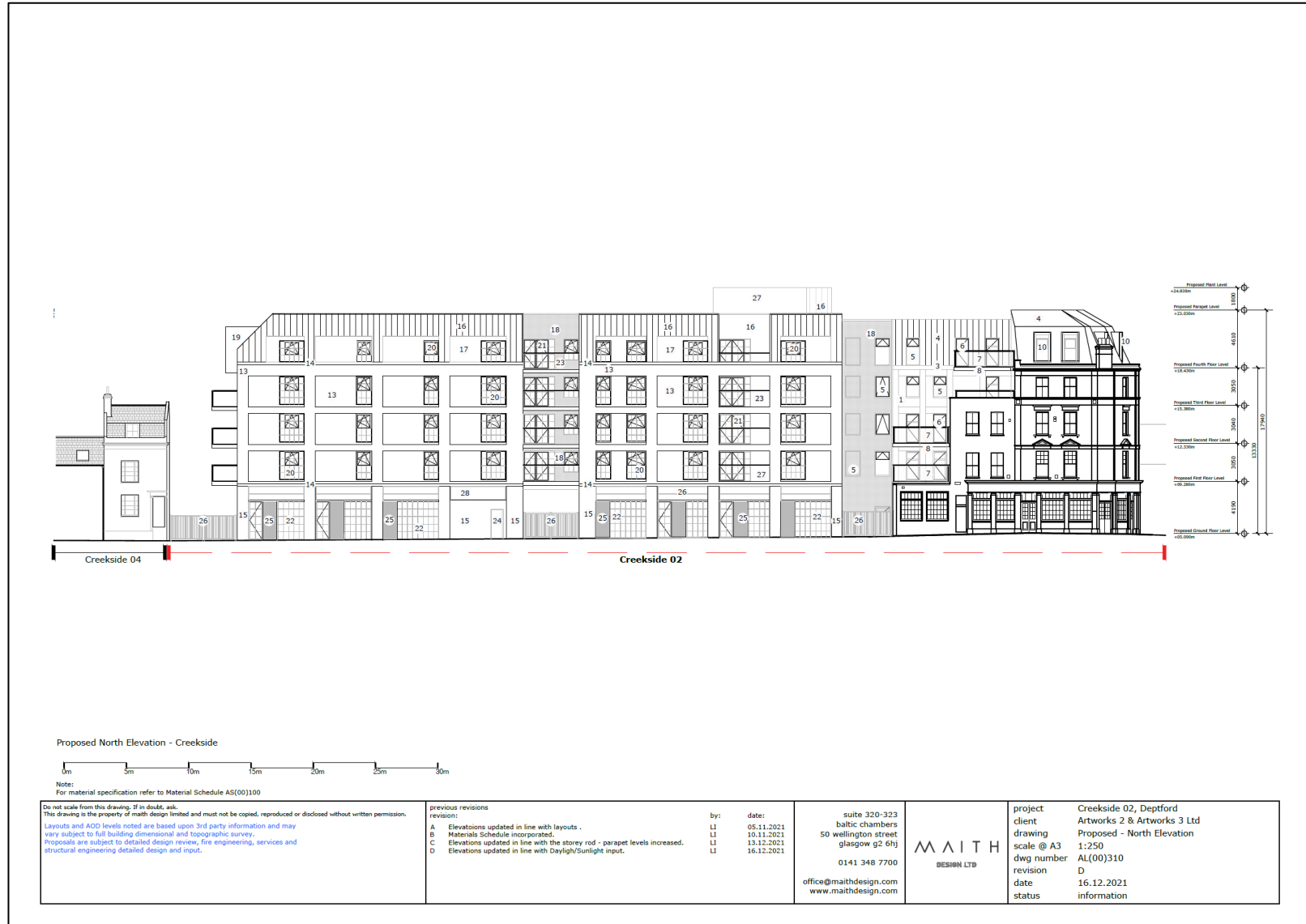


Fig. 7: Proposed North facing elevation (Reproduced by courtesy of the client)

7 Site Assessment

A site visit was undertaken on 9th September 2021 and photographs of the site and its immediate setting were obtained in order to determine the presence of visible features of archaeological interest in the immediate vicinity.

The site, which covers an approximate area of 0.198ha and stands at an approximate height of 4.99m AOD, comprises a roughly rectangular yard (comprising both areas of gravel and hardstanding) on the S side of Creekside, currently occupied by eight modern containers, until recently used as artists' workshops, for storage and a bistro restaurant (*Plate 2*). The N perimeter of the site adjoining the roadway is demarcated by a brick boundary wall while its S extent is defined by the Docklands Light Railway and the watercourse of Deptford Creek. The perimeter wall is pierced by blocked windows which appear to relate to the industrial buildings which previously occupied the site (*Plate 3*).

Located to the W of the yard, within the NW corner of the development site boundary is The Birds Nest, an unlisted four-storey public house of late 19th/20th century date (replacing an earlier inn of 18th century date) prominently situated at the corner of Deptford Church Street and Creekside (*Plate 4*).

No visible features of archaeological interest were noted within the site itself.



Plate 2: General view looking NE within interior of site showing containers (used as workshops and a restaurant, with No. 3 Creekside visible in background)



Plate 3: Oblique view looking SE towards the entrance to the site at No. 2 Creekside, demarcated by a brick wall with containers visible within



Plate 4: View looking S showing N facing elevation of The Birds Nest public house with yard to rear

8 Conclusions

8.1 Potential Impacts

The following brief description of the development is based on details provided by the client in December 2021 (figs. 6-7). Subsequent publication of more detailed, revised proposals and specifications for the proposed development, together with updated plans, may necessitate revisions to this report and the conclusions reached. The proposed works involve the retention of the existing public house and addition of a rooftop extension to create an extra storey, and construction of a side extension to the public house extending along Creekside to comprise 5 storeys with commercial premises at ground floor level with the upper floors being used as residential accommodation. It should be noted that the lower ground floor of the public house will be retained and no basement is proposed for the new five storey extension.

Full details of the foundation strategy (including depth and type of foundations) for the proposed extension were unavailable at time of writing. Potential impacts on sub-surface remains could include excavations of foundations for the proposed new extension and trenching for new services, including drainage and electricity. Should the preferred engineering methodology involve the excavation of piled foundations; in view of the results of previous 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, it is considered that there is potential to impact on buried deposits of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental significance within the site.

Current Historic England guidance 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 respectfully 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. It should be noted that there may well have been impact on sub-surface remains as a result of the construction of the Medina Works oil refinery in the 1920s and installation of associated oil tanks within the site; however, the extent and depth of any disturbance is difficult to ascertain as there has been no previous fieldwork within the site.

8.2 Overall Conclusions

The archaeological potential of the Site has been assessed in overall terms as **Moderate to High** with particular reference to encountering archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval date, particularly associated with wharves and industrial activity, as well as remains of a 19th century theatre building. The potential for prehistoric and Romano-British remains has been assessed as **Moderate**.

Recommendations: It is BA's considered opinion that, *prima facie*, the archaeological potential of the Site does **not** present an impediment to the proposed development. Given the **Moderate to High** potential of the Site in archaeological terms, it is suggested that an appropriate programme of site investigation and recording, the details to be agreed with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, will be necessary to determine the extent, depth and significance of buried archaeological features and deposits within the Site.

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10 References

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(Census returns for 1841-1911, local trade directories and newspaper records dating back to the early 19th century were consulted using resources held at the National Archives and the London Metropolitan Archives)

10.1 Cartography

(All maps were obtained from the National 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- OS 1st edition 25-inch Map

1896: OS 2nd edition 25-inch Map

1916: OS 3rd edition 25-inch Map

1939: OS 4th edition 25-inch Map

1946: LCC Bomb Damage Map

1951: OS provisional edition 1:2500 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 19th century were consulted using records held at the British Library, London Metropolitan Archives and the Historic England Archive)

11 Appendix 1: Historic Maps



Fig.8: Extract from Rocque's Map of London and its environs (1746) showing the site (circled in red)
(Reproduced by courtesy of the London Metropolitan Archives)



Fig.9: Extract from an Ordnance Survey drawing of Deptford dated 1799 (with site marked in red)
(Reproduced by courtesy of the British Library)

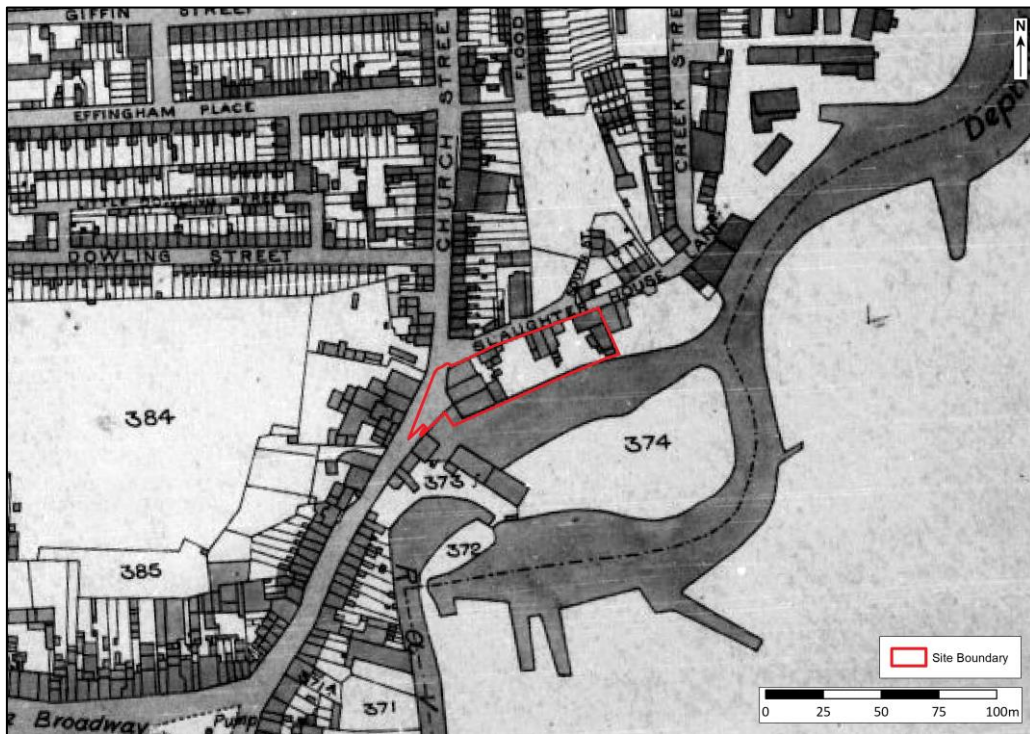


Fig.10: Extract from the tithe map of Deptford parish (1844) with site marked in red
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

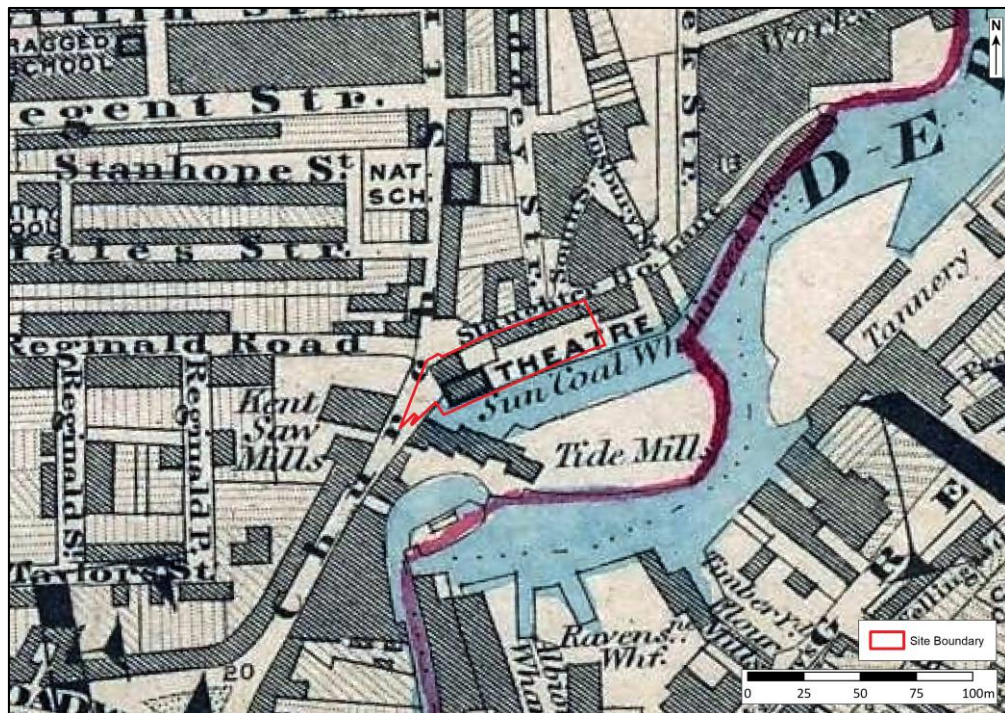


Fig.11: Extract from Stanford's Map of London (1862) with site marked in red
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

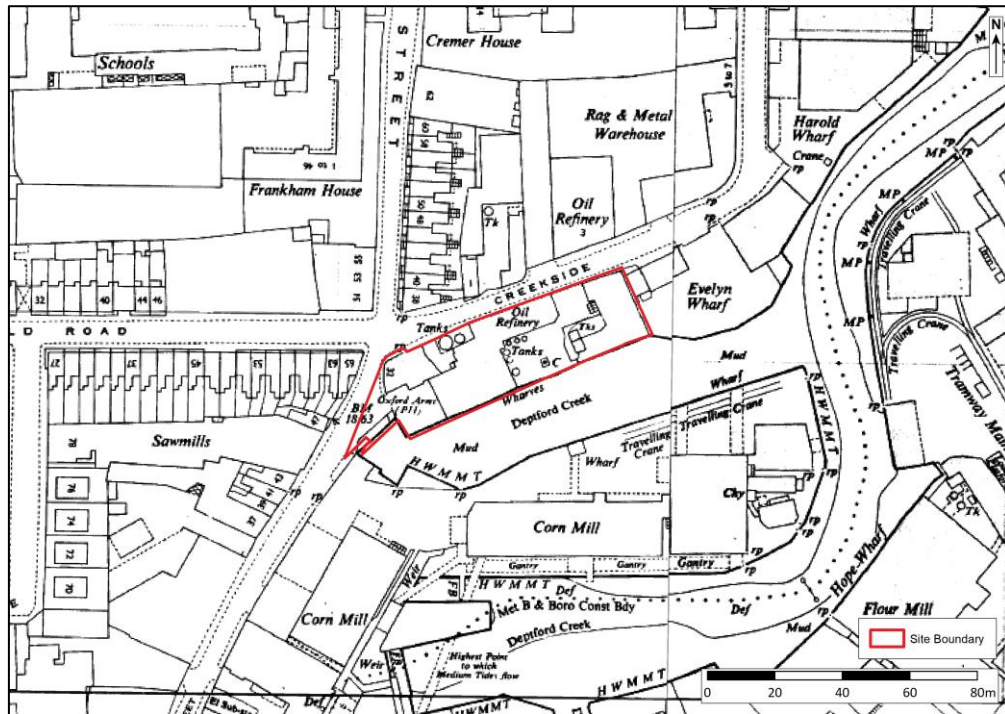


Fig. 16: Extract from the OS provisional edition 1:1250 map (1951) with site marked in red (Reproduced courtesy of the National Archives)

Document Title		Document Reference	
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: 2 Creekside Deptford London SE8 4SA		BA2167CREE2	
Compilation	Stephen Priestley MA MCI fA		
Editing	George Children MA MCI fA		
Artwork	Owain Connors MA PhD		
Issue No.	Status	Date	Approved for issue
2	Final	January 2022	George Children MA MCI fA