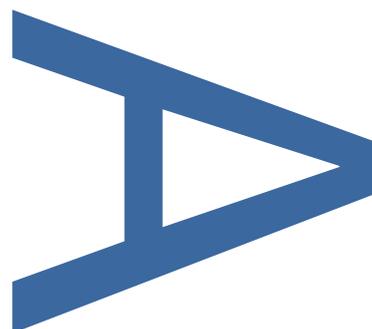
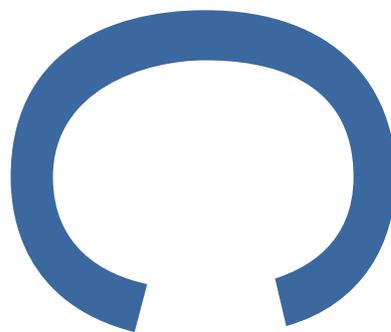
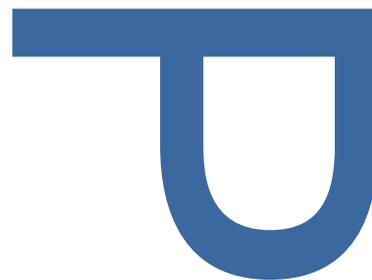


**ST PAUL'S CHURCH FORECOURT,
DEPTFORD HIGH STREET,
LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM
SE8 3DP**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

SEPTEMBER 2017



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

St Paul's Church Forecourt, Deptford High Street, London Borough of
Lewisham SE8 3DP

Type of project

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K5120
	Name	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	D Koussiounelos		11.9.2017
Graphics Prepared by:	T Cammegh		11.9.2017
Graphics Checked by:	J Brown	<i>Josephine Brown</i>	11.9.2017
Project Manager Sign-off:	Z Pozorski	<i>Z Pozorski</i>	13.9.2017

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

**ST PAUL'S CHURCH FORECOURT, DEPTFORD HIGH STREET,
LEWISHAM SE8 3DP**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

SITE CODE: DET17

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE: TQ 37294 77480

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

WRITTEN AND RESEARCHED BY: DEBORAH KOUSSIOUNELOS
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

SEPTEMBER 2017

PROJECT MANAGER: ZBIGNIEW POZORSKI

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: J.B. RINEY & CO. LTD

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London SE4 2PD

Tel: 020 7732 3925

E-mail: zpozorski@pre-construct.com

Web: www.pre-construct.com

**© PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED
SEPTEMBER 2017**

The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT.....	3
2	INTRODUCTION	4
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND	5
4	SITE BACKGROUND	8
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY.....	11
6	RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION.....	12
7	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	21
8	BIBLIOGRAPHY	22
	APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX	28
	APPENDIX 2: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX	29
	APPENDIX 3: POTTERY SPECIALIST REPORT	31
	APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO SPECIALIST REPORT	34
	APPENDIX 5: BUILDING MATERIALS SPECIALIST REPORT	37
	APPENDIX 6: METAL FINDS SPECIALIST REPORT	38
	APPENDIX 7: OASIS FORM.....	39

FIGURES

	Figure 1: Site Location.....	23
	Figure 2: Detailed Site Location	24
	Figure 3: Plan of Walls	25
	Figure 4: Sarcophagus foundation wall.....	26
	Figure 5: Section 2	27

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on the 1st – 4th, 7th, 10th, 15th, 17th and 25th August and on 8th September 2017 on St. Paul's Church forecourt, in Deptford High Street in the London Borough of Lewisham.
- 1.2 The investigation consisted of monitoring of a total of seven pits for new bollards, one service trench, a pit for replanted tree and general ground reduction within the site with ancillary works. The pits and the trench were so arranged in the locations of where services and foundations were necessary according to the project. The aim was to determine the presence (or absence) of any surviving archaeology.
- 1.3 The watching brief concluded that mid 18th/early 19th century boundary wall, possible sarcophagus base or foundation and associated deposits survive, but were truncated by modern works. No earlier archaeological deposits or natural layers were observed during the works.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on the 1st – 4th, 7th, 10th, 15th, 17th and 25th August 2017 on St. Paul's Church forecourt, in Deptford High Street in the London Borough of Lewisham (Figure 1). The project was designed and managed by Zbigniew Pozorski of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and was commissioned by J.B. Riney & Co. Ltd. The archaeological work was supervised by Matthew Brooks, Dan Britton, Corso Dominici and Chloe Tolman of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.
- 2.2 The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 32017 81187. The site is irregular in plan and comprises pavement at the entrance to the church year from Deptford High Street. It is bound to the north by commercial units, to the west by gates surrounding St. Paul's grounds, to the east by Deptford High Street and to the south by Crossfield Street (Figure 2). The site currently comprises of a pedestrian area leading into the entrance to the church's grounds.
- 2.3 Planning permission has been granted for the landscaping works to the forecourt of St Paul's Church, Deptford High Street SE8 (LB Lewisham Planning Ref. DC/16/098906) (Plate 2; Figure 3). A Listed Building Consent was also issued by LB Lewisham for the works (Planning Ref. DC/16/098942). There is no LB Lewisham planning condition for the archaeological work which was covered by a Faculty granted by the Church of England. The requirement of the Faculty for the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks within forecourt of the church was set out by Diocesan Advisory Committee for the Diocese of Southwark (DAC).
- 2.4 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by J.B. Riney & Co. Ltd. to undertake works necessary to respond to the archaeological requirement of the DAC.
- 2.5 The site lies within the Upper Deptford Archaeological Priority Area, as designated by the London Borough of Lewisham. It does not lie within the vicinity of a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck site.
- 2.6 The primary objective of the watching brief was to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, particularly relating to the Roman roads which pass nearby. It was also important to establish if any burials associated with the graveyard attached to the St Paul's Church were present within the site.
- 2.7 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- The Written Scheme of Investigation for this project (Pozorski 2017)
 - Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: *Standards for Archaeological Work* (HE GLAAS 2015)
 - *'Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief'* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists CIfA 2014).
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) Historic England 2016)

- Church of England / Historic England, 2017, *Guidance For Best Practice For Treatment Of Human Remains Excavated From Christian Burial Ground In England*

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27th March 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications. Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

In considering any proposal for development, including allocations in emerging development plans, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

Additional relevant planning strategy framework is provided by The London Plan, published January 2011. It includes the following policy of relevance to archaeology within central London:

Historic environments and landscapes

POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Strategic

- A London's heritage assets and historical environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.
- B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decision

- C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.
- D Development affecting heritage assets and their setting should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.
- E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological assets or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that assets.

LDF preparation

- F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.
- G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organizations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their setting where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 London Borough of Lewisham, Local Plan: Strategic Policies

The local planning authority responsible for the study site is the London Borough of Lewisham whose policy stipulates as follows:

CORE STRATEGY OBJECTIVE 10: PROTECT AND ENHANCE LEWISHAM'S CHARACTER

Lewisham's distinctive local character will be protected through sensitive and appropriate design, in particular those areas requiring managed change and protection such as the borough's heritage assets and their settings, local rivers and landscape, and yet at the same time creating and improving the environment within the key regeneration and growth areas of Lewisham, Catford, Deptford and New Cross. This will mean:

- a. ensuring that new development achieves high standards of urban design and residential quality, and contributes to a sense of place and local distinctiveness informed by an understanding of the historic context
- b. ensuring that new development and alterations to existing buildings are sensitive, appropriate to their context, and make a positive contribution to the urban environment
- c. preserving or enhancing the condition and historic significance of the borough's heritage assets and their settings and the other identified elements of the historic environment.

CORE STRATEGY POLICY 15

High quality design for Lewisham

- 1. For all development, the Council will:
 - a. apply national and regional policy and guidance to ensure highest quality design and the protection or enhancement of the historic and natural environment, which is sustainable, accessible to all, optimises the potential of sites and is sensitive to the local context and responds to local character

(and)

 - f. ensure any development conserves and enhances the borough's heritage assets, and the significance of their settings, such as conservation areas, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and the Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site.

CORE STRATEGY POLICY 16

Conservation areas, heritage assets and the historic environment

The Council will ensure that the value and significance of the borough's heritage assets and their settings, which include the Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site, conservation areas, listed buildings, archaeological remains, registered historic parks and gardens and other non-designated assets such as locally listed buildings, will continue to be monitored, reviewed, enhanced and conserved according to the requirements of government planning policy guidance, the London Plan policies, local policy and English Heritage best practice.

The Council will work with its partners, including local communities, to ensure that the borough's heritage assets and those yet to be identified will be valued positively and considered as central to the regeneration of the borough as detailed in the Core Strategy spatial policies. The World Heritage Site buffer zone for the Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site is identified on the Proposals Map (see also Core Strategy Policy 18). The Council will ensure that its Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity will be protected and enhanced and will ensure the implementation of the World Heritage Site Master Plan. The Council will continue to review its conservation areas, designating new ones and preparing associated management plans and policies to conserve their character.

- 3.3.1 There is no LB Lewisham planning condition for the archaeological work which was covered by a Faculty granted by the Church of England. The requirement of the Faculty for the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks within forecourt of the church was set out by Diocesan Advisory Committee for the Diocese of Southwark (DAC). The archaeological watching brief programme was required by the DAC. It comprised the monitoring of all intrusive groundworks consisting of any ground reduction and excavation and service trenches within the site which belongs to St Paul's Church and is consecrated ground. This document presents the results of the watching brief.

4 SITE BACKGROUND

4.1 Geology and Topography

- 4.1.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) of England and Wales (Sheet 270, South London), the local geology consists of deposits of the Kempton Park river terrace sand and gravels which cap Thanet Beds of Pleistocene age.
- 4.1.2 The site lies approximately 200m west of Deptford Creek and is located at c.6m OD on a slight gradient of land which slopes towards this water course.
- 4.1.3 The site is irregular in plan, it covers c.40m² and comprises pavement at the entrance to the church yard from Deptford High Street and cobbled west end of Crossfield Street (Figures 1 and 2).

4.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The following background to the site is derived from the desk-based assessment report for nearby site at Giffin Street (Smith 2009) and from information obtained during recent PCA's ongoing investigation at Crossfield Street. In summary:

4.2.1 Prehistoric

- 4.2.2 Despite a number of archaeological interventions in Lewisham there is little evidence for in-situ prehistoric activity within the immediate vicinity of the site. A small number of struck flints have been recovered from the local area however, and include Palaeolithic implements found at Deptford Broadway and undated struck flints from Deals Gateway and at 9-10 Blackheath Road.
- 4.2.3 There is some palaeoenvironmental evidence within the locality in the form of peat deposits found at Broadway Fields. These deposits were associated with burnt and struck flints thought to be of Neolithic and Bronze Age date.
- 4.2.4 Archaeological work at 7 Deptford Broadway revealed the only known prehistoric cut feature in the search radius; a pit containing a fragment of saddle quern and a stuck flint blade thought to be Iron Age in date site.

4.2.5 Roman

- 4.2.6 The extent of features and finds within the study area indicate that Deptford may have been the previous location of a Roman settlement. A Roman Road is listed as running through the study area on its course from Southwark to Greenwich. Putative Roman building remains were recovered in 1866 at the junction of the High Street and the Broadway when, during the excavation of sewer trenches "a tessellated floor together with a massive brickwork" was recorded at a depth of 9m.
- 4.2.7 Excavations in 1989 at Deptford Broadway revealed the presence of two pits and two ditches, both of which contained Roman pottery. It is suggested that the ditches could form elements of

an enclosure. Further investigations within the area at 7 Deptford Broadway revealed no new archaeological features of this date.

4.2.8 A 17th century find of a 'Janus' like two headed sculpture and Roman Gateway were located at St Thomas Watering Place. A stone coffin and inhumation were found at Vanguard Street, in the south of the study area in 1868 and were thought to be of Roman century origin.

4.2.9 Saxon

4.2.10 Two graves representing the Saxon period were found during excavations at 7 Deptford Broadway and included an adult female accompanied by grave goods of 6th century date. Grave goods included glass beads, a gold-wire ring and pendant seemingly placed on the chest and an arm bracelet placed near the knees. The other burial represented an adult male and was recorded without any grave goods.

4.2.11 Medieval

4.2.12 In the medieval period Deptford appears to have had two settlement centres, with one based around St Nicholas Church to the north-west of the study site and the other located to the south of the study area along Deptford Broadway. Excavations at 7 Deptford Broadway revealed medieval settlement type features including a 'horse shoe' shaped bread oven, a sandstone and flint wall, a ditch and a pit.

4.2.13 Other medieval evidence within the study area includes a wooden bridge which was located across Deptford Creek and is known to have existed from at least 1345-6. A second site of a late medieval hermitage built at the east end of Deptford Bridge is also known.

4.2.14 Post-Medieval and Modern

4.2.15 By the late 17th century John Evelyn was building houses on land which later became Deptford High Street. These were required to meet the demand for housing as the local population increased.

4.2.16 The Church of St Paul was built by between 1712 and 1730 by Commission for Building Fifty New Churches and design by architect Thomas Archer. The church is in Roman Baroque style. The Rectory also designed by Archer was demolished c.1886. The site being under investigation was a part of burial ground associated with the church (Plate 1) and still is a consecrated ground. The graveyard extended to the front of High Street. The mausoleum believed to be placed in the northern part of the site in the mid 19th century is also still present although there is no indication of other burials on the surface within the investigation area.

4.2.17 Deptford Railway Station had been constructed by November 1835, making it London's first passenger-only station. The London to Greenwich Railway formally opened the following year. Deptford continued to grow with extensive housing developments in the area of High Street although economic decline started in the 18th century with gradual demise of the docks.



Plate 1: The site c.1835 looking east (reprint after Project Centre Ltd)

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The proposed development required the excavation of a series of rectangular pits for new/relocated bollards, a service trench (drainage), and general ground reduction for construction of a new pavement with various ancillary works e.g. related to replanting of a tree.
- 5.2 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Pozorski 2017), all elements of the proposed works were excavated by the J.B. Riney & Co. Ltd. staff under archaeological supervision, using a mini digger fitted with a flat bladed bucket or by hand, with the proviso that upon the identification of any significant archaeological horizon, structure or feature, archaeological excavation and recording was to be undertaken.



Plate 2: Overview of the site, looking northeast

- 5.3 All investigation of archaeological levels, features and structures was to be undertaken by hand, with cleaning of relevant surfaces with examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 5.4 The archaeological investigations were to determine, as far as possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains. It was particularly important to establish if there was evidence of Roman activity on the site as well as post medieval and early modern burials associated with the St Paul's Church.
- 5.5 All archaeological features were to be excavated with hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Features were to be excavated so as to characterise their form, function and date. A full digital photographic record of the watching brief was compiled.

- 5.6 The excavations were located to site engineering plans provided by the client which were overlaid in CAD to the Ordnance Survey base map. Levels were derived from engineering spot heights established by the client using a GPS system.
- 5.7 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual and presented in PCA's Operations Manual (Taylor 2009).

6 RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION

Pit	Dimensions	Depth	Levels (m OD)	
			Highest	Lowest
A	1.30m x 1.30m	0.74m	6.47	5.73
B	1.22m x 1.30m	0.80m	6.47	5.67
C	1.20m x 0.98m	0.77m	6.47	5.70
D	1.20m x 1.16m	1m	6.47	5.74
E	0.90m x 1.10m	0.50m	6.47	5.97
F	1.20m x 1.20m	0.85m	6.47	5.62
G	1 m x 1.06m	0.55m	6.47	5.92
Tree Pit	1m x 1m	0.38m	6.40	6.02
Pipe Trench	7.52m x 0.70m	0.95m	6.45	5.50

6.1 Pit A

- 6.1.1 The earliest features observed in Pit A were two adjoining walls, [3] and [25], representing two different construction phases and identified as the southern boundary wall of the cemetery. It is not clear which section was placed first, but seeing that [3] extends throughout the southern boundary of the site through Pits B to D, it is likely that [25] represents a later addition. Within this pit, wall [3] measured approximately 1.30m x 0.43m. Wall [25] was laid on a layer of greyish white mortar [4] and measured approximately 0.40m EW and 0.18m high. The walls are thought to be of the late 18th/early 19th century date.
- 6.1.2 Against walls [3] and [25] two different types of made ground were seen, [1] and [2]. The former consisted a loose dark black grey sandy silt, whilst [2] was a friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravels. These were most likely used to level the surface for the placement of the stone pavement and its concrete foundation.



Plate 3: Pit A showing wall [3] to the right and wall [25] to the left, facing south.

6.2 Pit B

- 6.2.1 The only archaeological feature observed in this pit was that the continuation of wall [3], measuring 1.30m east to west and 0.89 m high. As was seen in the Pit A, two types of made ground, [1] and [2] were used to level the ground for the placement of the stone pavement and its concrete foundation.



Plate 4: Pit B showing wall [3], facing south.

6.3 Pit C

- 6.3.1 Seeing that no natural horizons were observed within this watching brief, layer [7] was the earliest feature within Pit C. It consisted of a firm and friable deposit of sandy silt which could be dated to the mid 17th/18th centuries by the pottery collected (Appendix 3). Sealing this layer was a compacted deposit of crushed red bricks [6] which could be dated to the period between 1730-1740 by the clay tobacco pipes found within it (Appendix 4).
- 6.3.2 Layer [5], also from the mid 17/18th centuries, was laid on top of layer [6] (Appendix 3). It comprised a loose very dark grey sandy silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal and occasional slate. Layer [8] was then deposited above layer [5] and was used as a levelling deposit for the construction of the south boundary wall of the cemetery [3].
- 6.3.3 All deposits were truncated by the construction cut of a modern drain which runs east to west through the site.



Plate 5: Pit C showing wall [3], drain truncation to the left and crushed brick layer [6], facing east.

6.4 Pit D

- 6.4.1 Layer [14] was the earliest deposit seen in Pit D, consisting of a friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Of particular interest is the deposit of clay tobacco pipes which were found in the interface between this layer and the one above, layer [6] (Plate 7). Six fragments of the stem of the pipes were found joined together and identified as part of a muffle kiln wall. They would have been used to strengthen the chamber wall of the kiln during construction (Appendix 4).
- 6.4.2 The remaining sequence is the same as was seen in Pit C: layer [8] was used as a levelling layer for the construction of wall [18], which was eventually covered by made ground for the placement of the stone pavement and its concrete foundation. Wall [18] (approximately 0.80m long and

0.23m high) was curved and not connected to the wall [3], but seeing that the materials used in the former were very similar to later, it is very likely that they belong to the same wall.



Plate 6: Pit D showing wall [3], facing west.



Plate 7: Deposition of clay tobacco pipes in Pit D.

6.5 Pit E

- 6.5.1 At the bottom of this pit a layer of friable brownish grey sandy silt [9] was recorded extending the full dimension of the pit. The examination of the clay tobacco pipes, pottery fragments and a couple of copper alloy finds, suggest the layer dating to the period between 1720 and 1780

(Appendices 3, 4 and 6). Above it, a small deposit [10] was observed, which consisted of a very loose dark yellowish coarse sand of approximately 0.08m thick.

6.5.2 Layer [23], a loose dark grey sandy silt, was seen in section above deposit [10] (app. 0.17m thick). Deposit [8] was then placed on top [10] as a levelling layer for wall [18], which was covered by modern made ground.

6.5.3 All the deposits above were truncated by a modern service trench orientated north to south.



Plate 8: Pit E showing wall [18] and associated deposits, facing east.

6.6 Pit F

6.6.1 The earliest archaeological deposit encountered in this pit was also layer [9], which was sealed by a number of layers: layer [12], a firm, reddish brown sandy silt, laid directly above it, and layer [1], both consisting of made ground.

6.6.2 All the deposits above were truncated by a modern service trench orientated north to south.



Plate 9: Pit F, facing east.

6.7 Pit G

- 6.7.1 Most of the pit area was truncated by the placement of a modern pipe and other works. In its north-western corner deposits of made ground [1] and [2] were present and were c.0.55m thick in total.



Plate 10: Pit G, facing southwest.

6.8 Service Trench

- 6.8.1 Layer [6] was found underneath wall [3] and truncated by a modern drain on the south end of the trench. On the northern side of the trench, wall [15] was present in form of rectangular in plan structure orientated west-northwest to east-southeast. The wall was c.0.20m wide and was constructed with red bricks (0.220m x 0.100m x 0.065m) bonded with light grey chalky mortar. The remains of the structure were 2.52m long, 0.75m wide and 0.36m high and may have been a foundation of a sarcophagus or tomb wall of the mid 18th/early 19th century origin. The northern side of the structure was damaged and replaced by modern concrete.
- 6.8.2 A cut was observed just to the south of wall [15], however, due to it had been heavily truncated, its function could not be determined.



Plate 11: Service trench showing wall [15], facing southwest.

6.9 Pit for relocated tree

- 6.9.1 The excavation of the pit (1m x 1m) revealed only c.0.30m of deposits of made ground [1] over [2]. The area where the pit was located appeared to have been previously truncated leaving only modern deposits.



Plate 12: Pit for replanted tree, facing west

6.10 The archaeological sequence and phase discussion

6.10.1 No natural horizons were uncovered at any of the pits or in the service trench.

6.10.2 Phase 1: Post-medieval (mid 17th – early 19th century)

Associated with this phase were deposits [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10] and they are presumed to have been of the mid 17th to 18th century origin and predating the boundary wall [3]/[18]. Layer [8] was likely a levelling layer for the wall. The most significant remains associated with this phase were two masonry elements: boundary wall of the cemetery [3]/[18] (and its alteration [25]) or to be more precise, a foundation/base wall for the boundary railings which used to surround the site, and a possible foundation of a sarcophagus [15]. Both structures were likely of the mid 18th to early 19th century origin.

6.10.3 Phase 2: Modern (20th century)

Deposits of this phase consisted mainly of the 20th century made ground [1] and [2] related to the creation the stone pavement and its concrete foundation. Numerous drains have also traversed the site truncating earlier deposits.

6.11 Conclusions

6.11.1 Because of the low depth of the excavations and of the modern works, no natural soils could be observed. The earliest archaeological deposits were dated to the post-medieval period, consisting of dump and levelling layers. These layers were associated at most with the period of construction of St. Paul's Church between 1712 and 1730 and shortly after.

6.11.2 It is clear that much of the original southern boundary wall of the cemetery still survives, as well as the foundations of the tomb/sarcophagus.

Those two main findings of the current investigation can be probably linked with features depicted on 1822 painting by Matthew Dubourg and 1835 painting by unknown artist (Plate 1). The sarcophagus is clearly visible in the southwestern part of the site as well as is boundary railings sitting on a short wall surrounding the church premises.

It is not certain, but possible, that the sarcophagus currently present in the northern part of the site may have originally been situated where the brick foundation structure was found during the investigation. The sarcophagus may have been relocated when the area had been cleared and new church gate arranged.

6.11.3 Most of the archaeological deposits were truncated by modern works on the site, such as the construction of the drain. The 20th century paving works have also deprived the site from the most of its archaeological substance. No human remains were found during the watching brief also suggesting the deposits from a period of use of the site as part of a burial ground did not survive and were replaced. However, the burials themselves may still be present: the current groundworks were relatively shallow and as there was no evidence that modern truncation was significantly deeper, there is a very high potential for the burials to remain *in situ*, undisturbed. If that is a case, it is worth noting that the current development poses no danger to the graves.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank J.B. Riney & Co. Ltd for commissioning the work, in particular Mr Fergal McDonnell and Mr Paul O'Brien for their assistance. We would also like to thank Mr David Pope and Mr Asim Zeb of Project Centre for overseeing the project and their assistance.
- 7.1.2 The author would like to thank Tilia Cammegh for the illustrations and Zbigniew Pozorski for his project management and editing.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* ClfA 2014

Church of England / Historic England, 2017, *Guidance For Best Practice For Treatment Of Human Remains Excavated From Christian Burial Ground In England*

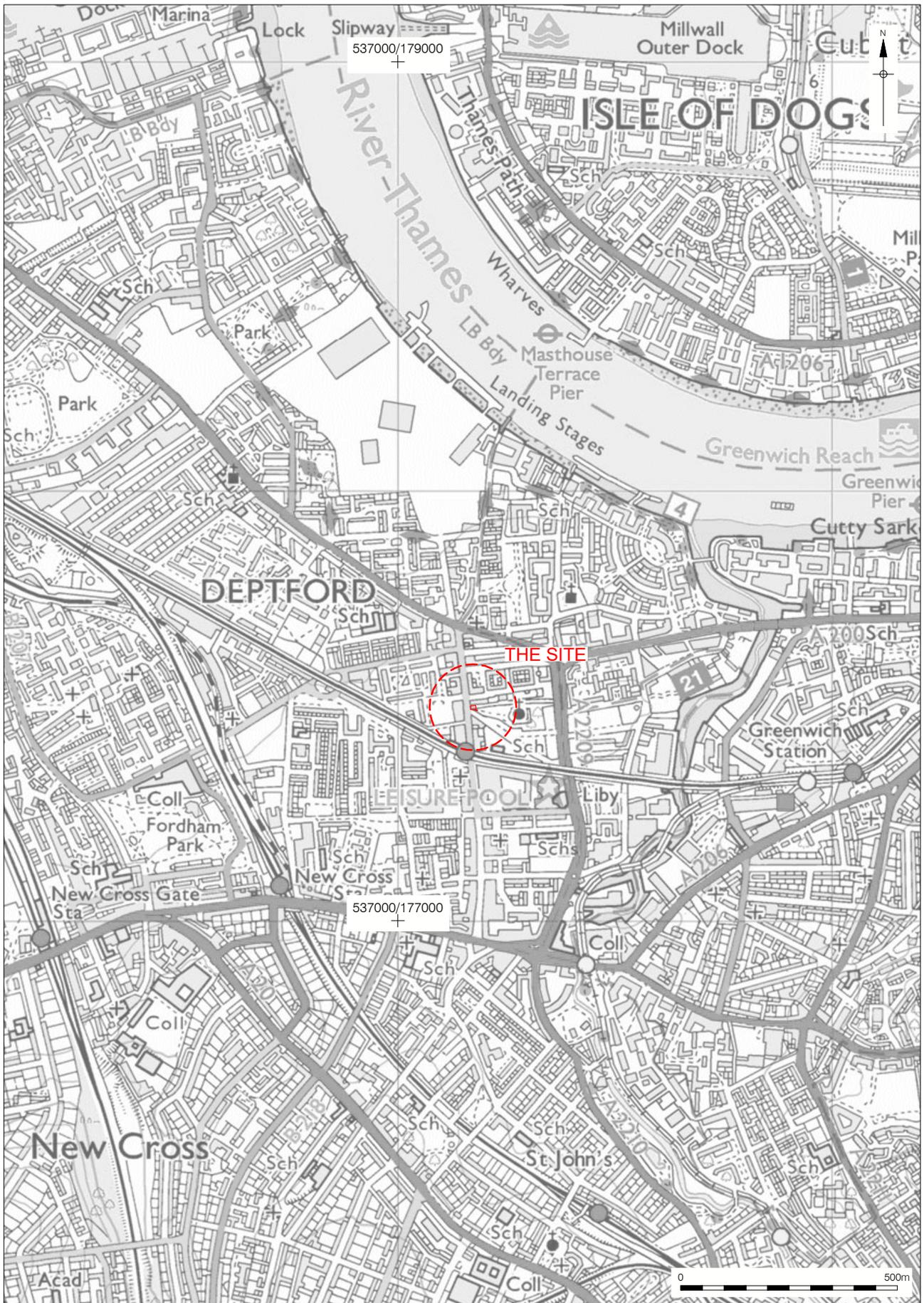
Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, 2014, *Standards for Archaeological Work*

Historic England, 2016, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment MoRPHE*

Pozorski, Z. 2017. *St. Paul's Church Forecourt, Deptford High Street, London Borough of Lewisham, SE8 3DP. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief.* Unpublished report, PCA.

Smith, M. 2009. *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Observation and Recording Giffin Street Regeneration.* Lewisham, London. CgMs unpublished report.

Taylor, J with Brown, G. 2009, 'Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual 1', Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.



© Crown copyright 2017. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2017
 21/08/17 TC

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:12,500 at A4

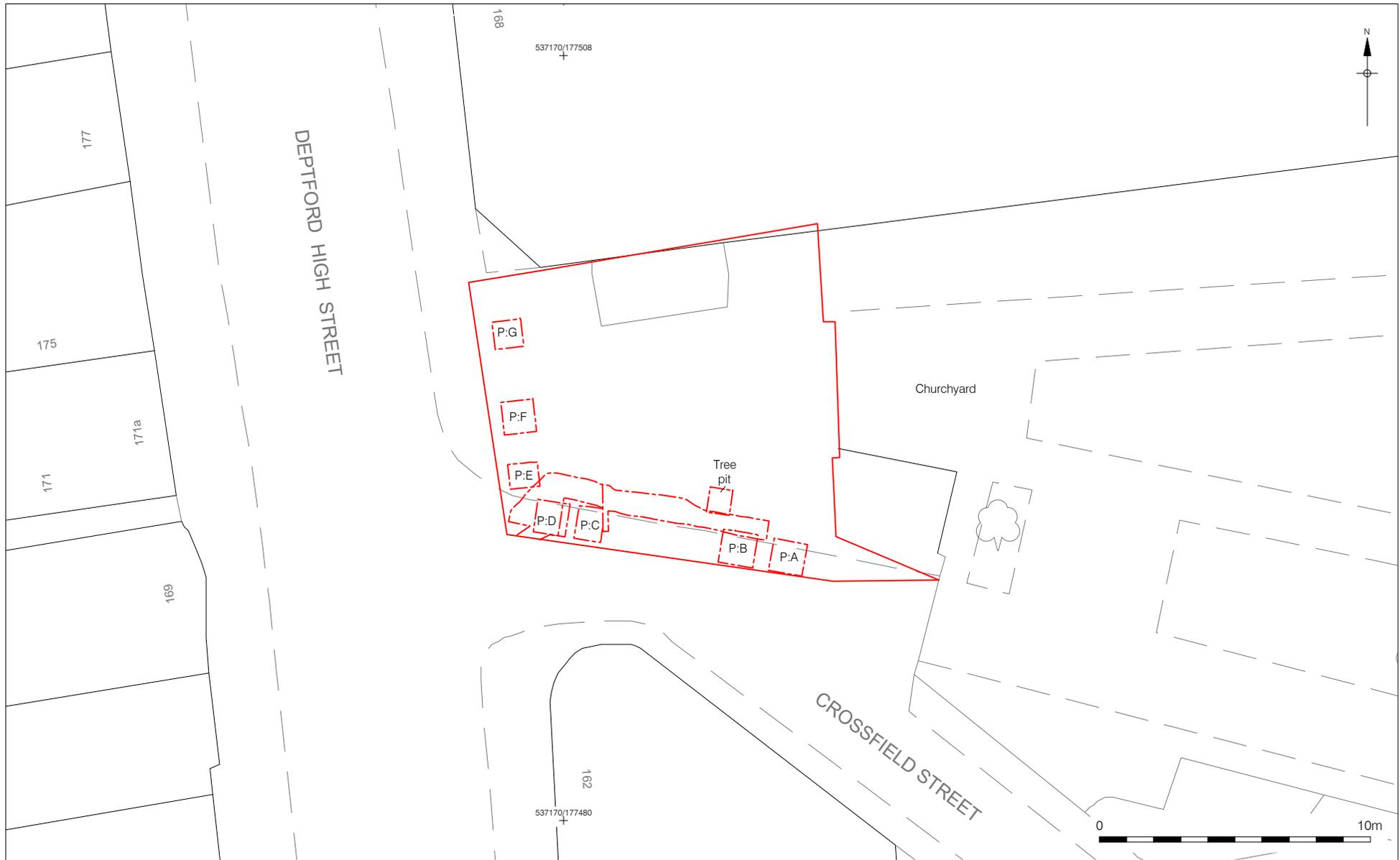


Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:200 at A4

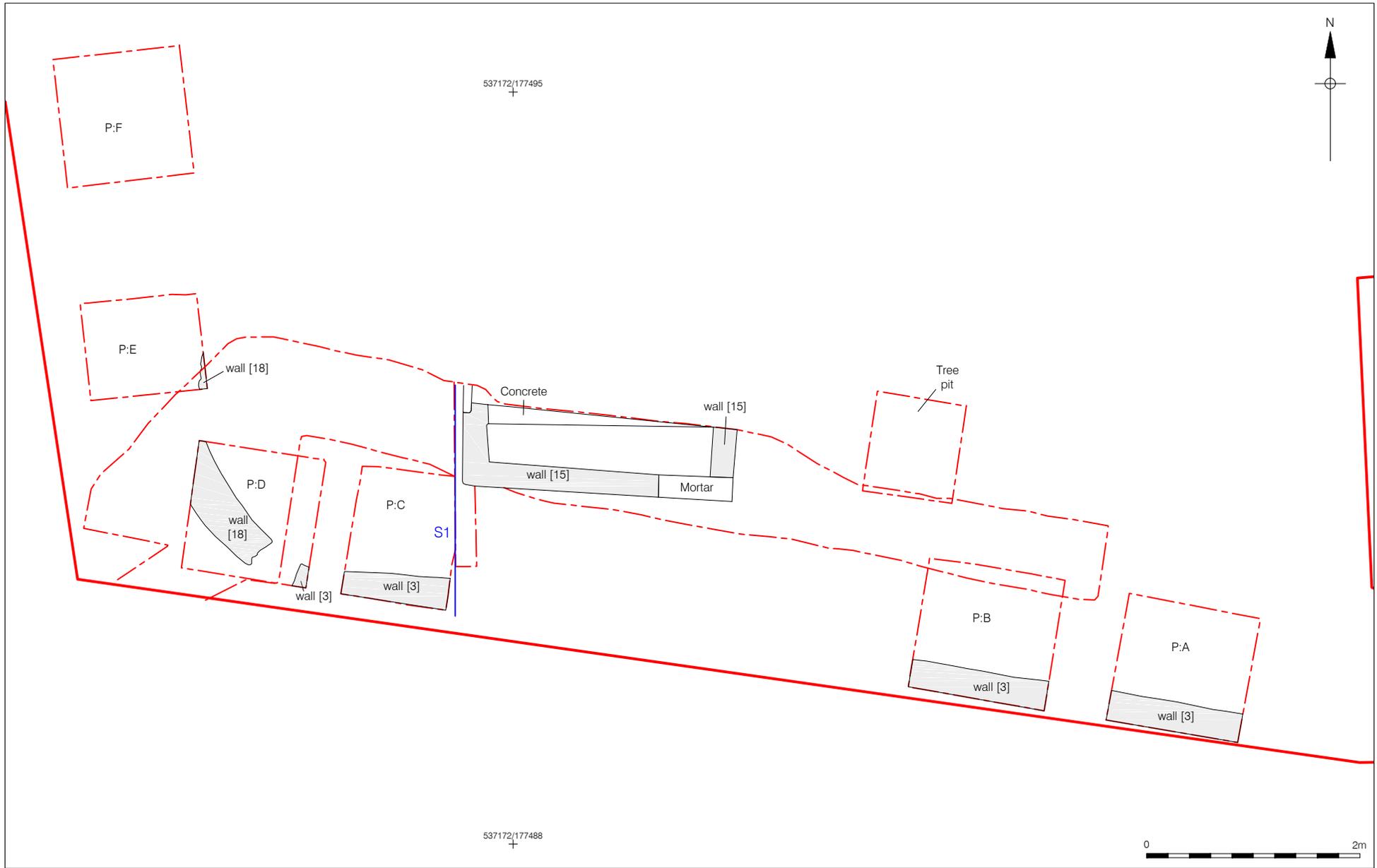
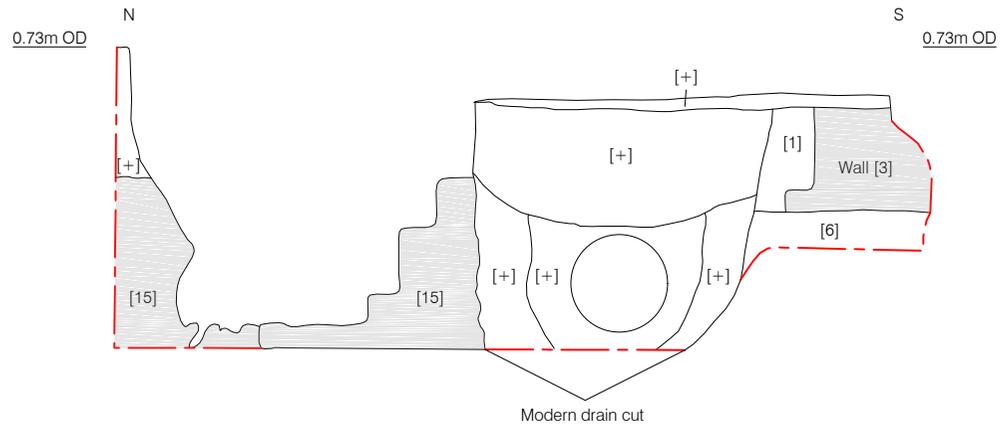


Figure 3
 Plan of walls
 1:50 at A4





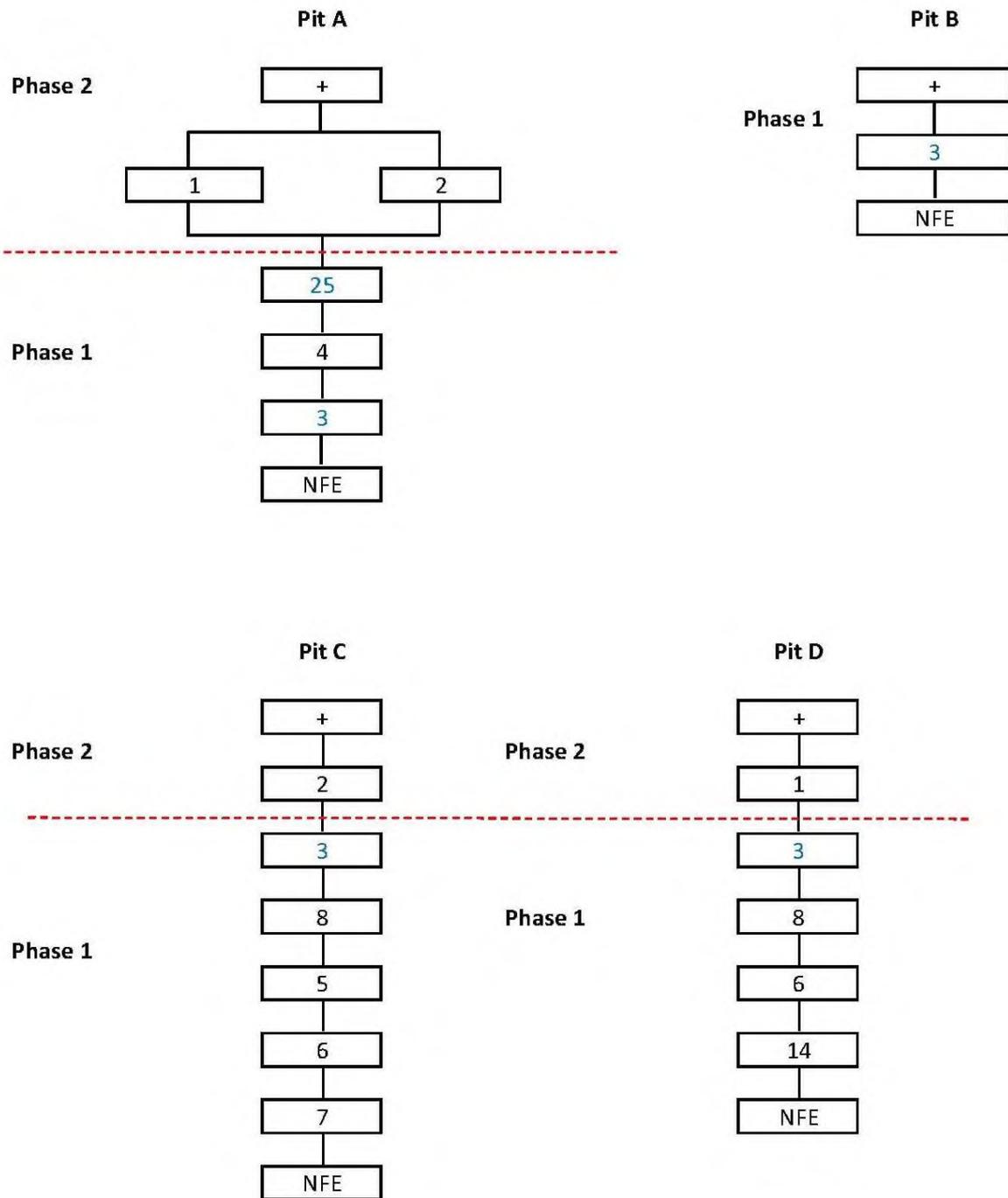
Section 1
West Facing

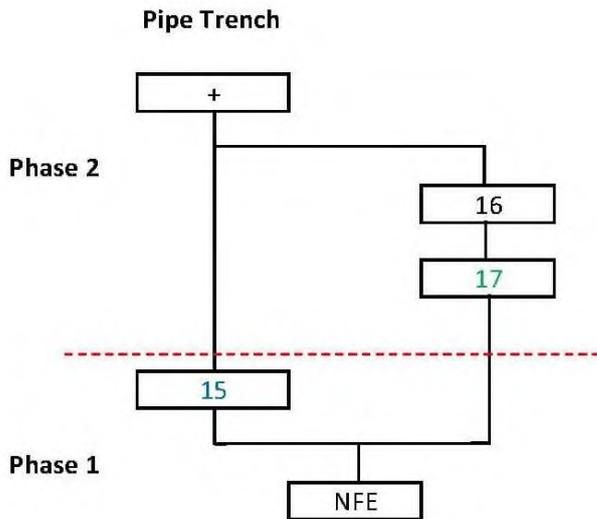
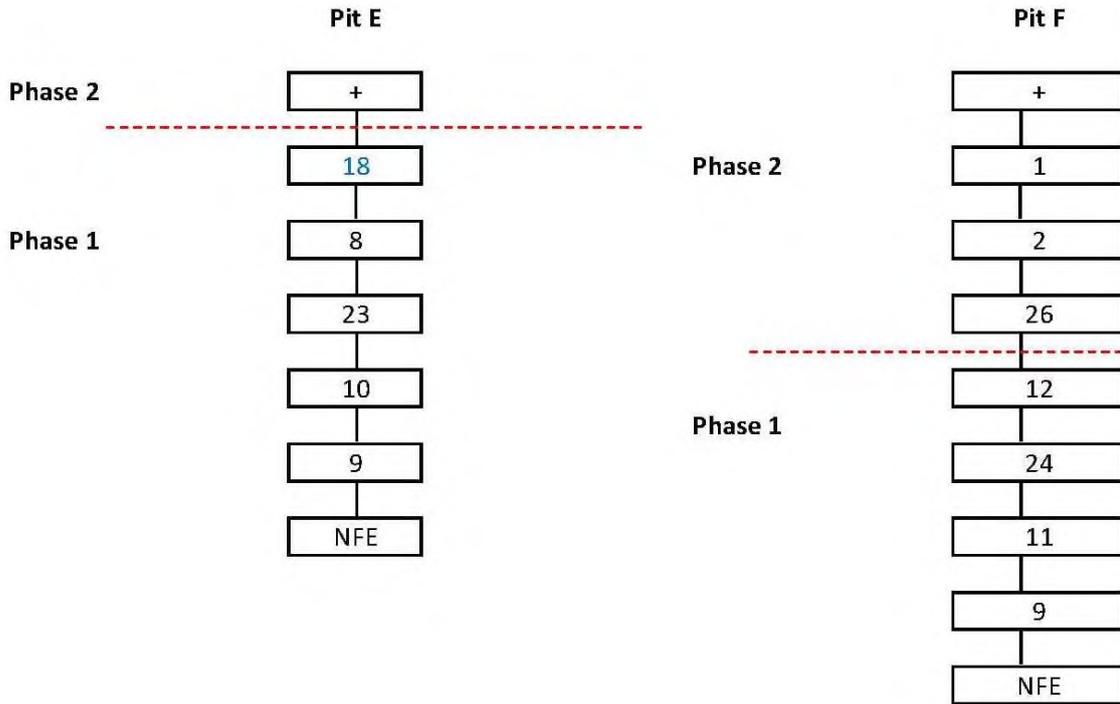


APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

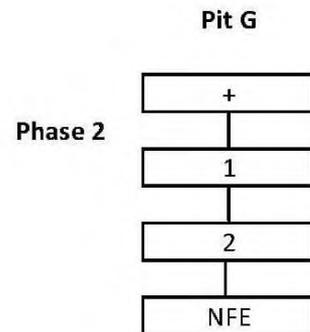
Context	Type	Location	Description	Levels (m OD)		Date	Phase
				Highest	Lowest		
1	Layer		Made Ground	6.32	5.63	Modern	2
2	Layer		Made Ground	6.32	5.63	Modern	2
3	Masonry	Pit C	Foundation of cemetery boundary wall	6.16	5.42	Post-Medieval	1
4	Layer	Pit C	Mortar	6.07	5.93	Post-Medieval	1
5	Layer	Pit C	Make up layer	5.84	5.69	Post-Medieval	1
6	Layer	Pit C	Foundation layer for wall	5.69	5.67	Post-Medieval	1
7	Layer	Pit C, D	Subsoil over brick crush	5.9	5.87	Post-Medieval	1
8	Layer	Pit C, D	Levelling layer	6.43	6.34	Post-Medieval	1
9	Layer	Pit E	Redeposited garden soil	6.02	5.94	Post-Medieval	1
10	Layer	Pit E	Made Ground	6.1	6.02	Post-Medieval	1
11	Layer	Pit F	Foundation layer for wall	5.6	5.49	Post-Medieval	1
12	Layer	Pit F	Redeposited garden soil	5.8	5.6	Post-Medieval	1
13	VOID						
14	Layer	Pit D	Subsoil	5.52	5.47	Post-Medieval	1
15	Masonry	Service trench	Mausoleum foundation	0.38	-0.22	Post-Medieval	1
16	Fill	Service trench	Fill of [17]	0.19		Modern	2
17	Cut	Service trench	Cut of unknown purpose	0.19		Modern	2
18	Masonry	Pit D	Cemetery western boundary wall	6.5	6.27	Post-Medieval	1
19	VOID						
20	VOID						
21	VOID						
22	VOID						
23	Layer	Pit E	Layer of sandy silt	6.19	6.05	Post-Medieval	1
24	Layer	Pit F	Made Ground	5.87	5.77	Post-Medieval	1
25	Masonry	Pit A	Adjoining wall to wall [3]	6.16	5.98	Post-Medieval	1
26	Layer	Pit F	Layer of sandy silt			Modern	2

APPENDIX 2: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX





Fills/Layers
 Cuts
 Masonry



APPENDIX 3: POTTERY SPECIALIST REPORT

Pottery Assessment (DET17)

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from the excavation (31 sherds/15 estimated number of vessels /1.977g, none of which was unstratified). The pottery dates to the post-medieval period and more specifically the 17th-18th century. The assemblage is in a good condition, although it is present as mostly sherd material and only one vessel has a complete profile, however, the majority of the pottery could be assigned to a form. None of the sherds were deemed to be residual and shows no evidence of abrasion and therefore the assemblage was mostly deposited fairly rapidly after breakage or on its discard. The material was found in four contexts as small sized groups (under 30 sherds) and was quantified by sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight and is notable for containing local redware wasters. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology (2014). The assemblage is discussed as an index.

Index

Context [5], spot date: 1580–1900 (c. mid 17th-18th century)

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 15g, form: Unidentified. Base sherd, flaring wall, internal glaze, internal ?mortar deposit

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 25g, form: Unidentified. Body sherd with an external cordon or rounded rim thickening, the internal surface has spalled off.
Waster

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 85g, form: Unidentified. Body sherds, reduced surfaces

Context [7], spot date: 1580–1900 (c. mid 17th-18th century)

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 98g, form: unidentified. Probable waster, thick base sherd, flaring wall, reduced. Internal under-fired, yellow, bubbly glaze with red patches, glaze on the underside of the base. A possible vessel made for glaze production

Context [9], spot date: 1720–1780

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 7 sherds, 1 ENV, 563g, form: carinated colander. Complete profile, horizontal expanded rounded rim with a rounded groove lid-seated top, rounded carinated upper wall, base with two surviving short feet, horizontal loop rod handle and the piercings are restricted to mostly the base, internal glaze

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 71g, form: flower pot. Body sherd, a cordon at the top of the wall, reduced exterior, partially reduced interior

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 10 1 ENV, 409g, form: flower pot. Rim sherd, expanded, rounded exterior and under cut. Oxidised, internal clear glaze run. A large vessel

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 14g, form: medium flared bowl. Rim sherd, thickened with a flat top and with a grooved lid seating, internal glaze

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 17g, form: medium flared bowl. Rim sherd, thickened, internal bevel/lid seating, internal glaze

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 245g, form: handled dish. Base, incised horizontal lines on which are located the terminals of a horizontal loop handle, internal and external glaze. A large vessel

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 369g, form: unidentified base, internal and external glaze. A large vessel

White salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG), 1720–1780 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 14g, form: tea bowl. Base sherd, foot ring

English tin-glazed ware (TGW), 1570–1846, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 6g, form: plate. Rim sherd of an everted narrow flat top type and decorated with a geometrical border consisting of ovals with dashes and paralleled on a Queen Anne plate curated by the Victoria and Albert museum (Archer 1997)

Context [13], spot date: 1580–1900 (c. mid 17th-18th century)

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 46g, form: jar. Rim sherd, collared with an external lid-seating, internal and external glaze. Covered in a mortar deposit

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery has little significance at a local level and consists of pottery types frequently found in the London area, however, the assemblage is dominated by locally made London-area post-medieval redware (93.5 % sherds/86.7% ENV/99% weight), which is not surprising as Deptford was one of the main production centres for this pottery type. Therefore, it is not unexpected that redware wasters occur in the assemblage, although it almost certainly represents material derived from local offsite sources. Indeed, redware pot houses are documented to the east of the study area on Bronze Street and Creekside and to the south of the site on Church Street (Garrod 1990). To the north-west of St Pauls there has been published a good representation of the local redware forms on The Stowage site (SOA96) that were recovered from mid 17th- and 18th-century riverside revetment deposits. A number of redware pottery kilns were also located within the boundaries of the very large excavation area of The Stowage

(Jarrett 2004). The pottery does have the potential to broadly date the contexts it was recovered from, but infers very little upon activities associated with the study area. There are no recommendations for further work on the material, although its importance should be reviewed if new material is recovered from future excavation work on the study area.

References

- Archer, M. 1997, *Delftware: The Tin-glazed earthenware of the British Isles, A catalogue of the collection in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London: The Stationary Office.*
- Garrod, D. 1990, 'Research into the Deptford Potters', *Kent Archaeological Review*. Winter 1990. No. 102, 158-166.
- Jarrett, C. 2004, 'The post-medieval red earthenware and Peninsular House earthenware pottery' In D. Divers 'Excavations at Deptford on the site of the East India Company dockyards and the Trinity House almshouses', *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 38:1, 89-120.
- Museum of London Archaeology, 2014. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. <http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>

APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE SPECIALIST REPORT

Clay tobacco pipe, production waste and kiln structure assessment (DET17)

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site, consisting of 47 fragments, of which none are unstratified. All of the fragments are in a good condition, indicating fairly rapid deposition after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur in two contexts as one small (under 30 fragments) and one medium (30–100 fragments) sized groups. The identifiable clay tobacco pipe bowl shapes are all of an 18th century date and were therefore classified according to Oswald's (1975) typology (OS), as is the practice for the London area. The assemblage consists of six bowls (some of which are in a fragmentary state) and 41 stems. However, muffle kiln wall (six fragments/85 grams) from a clay tobacco pipe kiln, which contains clay tobacco pipe stems as inclusions within the matrix, is recorded in the assemblage and 25 loose stems have a muffle deposit. These would have originally been part of the muffle chamber. Additionally, two stems appear to be wasters, while at least two of the bowls found with the muffle fragments may also have been wasters because the items do not appear to have been smoked. The bowl shapes date to between c. 1700–1780, while the sole initials of one clay tobacco pipe maker are found on three bowl heels. The assemblage is presented as an index.

Index

Context [6], spot date: c. 1730–1740

X1 OS10 bowl, 1700–1740, initialled I L on the heel. The front of the bowl rim is missing. A distorted cross mark is recorded in the interior base of the bowl. Not smoked

X1 OS10 Bowl, 1730–1780, initialled I L on the heel. The bowl survives as two fragments with fresh breaks and the right side of the rim is missing. The rim has been cut and a faint line occurs on the back of the bowl. A distorted cross mark is recorded in the interior base of the bowl. Not smoked

X6 stems of medium thickness and with fine bores

Clay tobacco pipe kiln fragments and production waste

Muffle kiln wall: x6 fragments (85g) made of pipeclay and surviving as only the internal surface of the kiln, which was wiped smooth and is absent of kiln firing deposits. There are five stems (with medium thicknesses and fine bores) embedded in the clay as a single layer and all are aligned in the same direction. The stems were used to strengthen the muffle kiln chamber wall during construction

X17 stems of a medium to thin thickness and with fine bores and have muffle deposits on the surfaces.

One stem appears to have its bore plugged with red clay which may be an anomaly

X9 stems of a medium to thin thickness and with fine bores and muffle deposits on the surfaces and all have fired to a light grey colour. Three of the stems additionally have red brown slag-like deposits usually on one side. Additionally, one of the stems is noticeably curved and appears to have warped during firing

X1 thin thickness stem with a fine bore, which is curved and has a glossy surface with rusty-brown 'slag-like' linear deposits on opposed sides and the deposit is much more prominent on one side than the other

Context [9], spot date: 1700–1740

X1 OS10 bowl, 1700–1740, initialled I L on the heel. A distorted cross mark is recorded on the interior base of the bowl

X1 OS10 bowl, 1700–1740 and the heel is missing

X1 bowl fragment of an indeterminate 18th-century type

X1 bowl fragment surviving as mostly the stem and the back of the bowl and showing evidence for fluting. Possibly early 19th-century in date and intrusive

X8 stems: x1 stem of medium thickness and a medium bore, x7 stems of medium thickness and fine bores

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The assemblage is of significance at a local level for containing clay tobacco pipe production waste, very little of which has been recovered from the Greater London area, despite the fact that it was a major clay tobacco pipe manufacturing centre (Bowsher & Woollard 2001). To the author's knowledge, no clay tobacco pipe production waste has been previously recorded in the Blackheath/Deptford/Greenwich area, which was an important local area for clay tobacco pipe production. The only initialled bowls that occur in the assemblage all have I L marks on the heel and two of the bowls found in context [6], although absent of firing faults, may indicate that the production waste found with the bowls are associated with this maker. The I L initials on the heel can be equated with a local pipe maker John Langley, who was working to the south of the study area at Butt Lane, Deptford during the period c. 1722-44 (Bowsher & Woollard 2001) and contemporaneous with the marked bowls.

The clay tobacco pipes have the potential to date the contexts they were recovered from, while the production waste is important physical evidence for clay tobacco pipe production locally, previously only attested to by the documentary evidence and the marks on clay tobacco pipes. Even if there is to be no further archaeological work on the study area, then it is recommended that a short note on the production waste is published in the Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter and that this text should be complemented by a drawing of one of the bowls and photographs of the muffle chamber fragments.

References

- Bowsher, J. and Woollard, P. 2001, 'Clay tobacco pipes from Greenwich', reprint from *J. Greenwich Hist Soc* 2:4, 94-108.
- Oswald, A. 1975, *Clay pipes for the archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports British series, 14.

APPENDIX 5: BUILDING MATERIALS SPECIALIST REPORT

BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Kevin Hayward

DET17

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
9	2276; 2279	Post medieval peg tile and pan tile	3	1480	1900	1480	1900	1700-1850+	No mortar

Review

This small building material assemblage (3 fragments 245g) contains only late post medieval peg and pan tile both with fine moulding sand all from one context [9]. This relates to Georgian-Victorian roofing.

Recommendations

The building material assemblage from DET17 contains no items of particular artistic or intrinsic interest and very much reflects the later post medieval development of this part of Deptford. All the material should be discarded. There is little potential for further work based on the building material alone.

APPENDIX 6: METAL FINDS SPECIALIST REPORT

THE METAL FINDS

Märit Gaimster

Two metal objects were recovered from the excavations; they are listed below. Both objects came from context [9], where they were associated with numerous fragments of pottery dating from c. 1720–1780 (see Jarrett this report). One consists of the corner of square or rectangular object, formed by a flat-section strap of copper alloy. It is heavily corroded, but is likely to be the incomplete frame of a shoe buckle. Re-appearing in the late 17th century, after a hiatus of some 100 years, shoe buckles remained a standard dress accessory until the fashion of men's long trousers in the 1790s (Whitehead 2003, 103–4). The second object, also of heavily corroded copper alloy, is a slightly domed and somewhat oval-shaped disc. This is probably a button or a cufflink. Again, cufflinks or sleeve buttons were a very frequent dress accessory in the 18th century, worn by both men and women, as well as persons of all social classes (Rivers Cofield 2012).

Significance of the finds and recommendations for further work

The two copper-alloy objects from St Paul's Church Forecourt most likely represent standard dress accessories of the 18th century, in the form of a shoe buckle and a button or cufflink. These are small portable objects, easily lost in day-to-day life, such as visiting the church. No further work is recommended for these objects at the present stage; however, it would be useful to obtain x-rays to facilitate full identification and provide a record for the final site archive. Following x-raying, both objects may be discarded.

Catalogue of the finds

context	description	pot date	recommendations
9	Copper-alloy buckle frame; incomplete and heavily corroded; W 30mm+; likely from shoe buckle	1720-1780	x-ray
	Copper-alloy disc; slightly oval in shape, domed and heavily corroded; diam. 17mm; likely a button or cuff link	1720-1780	x-ray

References

- Rivers Cofield, S. 2012. 'Linked buttons of the Middle Atlantic, 1670-1800', *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology*, Volume 28, 99–116.
- Whitehead, R. 2003. *Buckles 1250-1800*, Witham: Greenlight Publishing.

APPENDIX 7: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: preconst1-294667

Project details

Project name	St. Paul's Forecourt
Short description of the project	A watching brief took place on the forecourt of St. Paul's Church. The excavation of 7 pits and one trench were monitored. No natural horizons were observed and the archaeological features were limited to post-medieval walls and deposits.
Project dates	Start: 15-08-2017 End: 08-09-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	DET17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field watching brief
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Monument type	0 None
Significant Finds	0 None

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON LEWISHAM LEWISHAM AND BLACKHEATH St. Paul's Forecourt
Postcode	SE8 3DP
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 37294 77480 51.479089100804 -0.022689120879 51 28 44 N 000 01 21 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	PCA
Project design	Zbigniew Pozorski

originator

Project director/manager Zbigniew Pozorski

Project supervisor Deborah Koussiounelos

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Physical Archive recipient PCA

Digital Archive recipient PCA

Digital Media available "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient PCA

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Matrices", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Entered by Archive (archive@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 11 September 2017

PCA

PCA CAMBRIDGE

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM

UNIT 19A, TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
TURSDALE
DURHAM DH6 5PG
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01223 845522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK

UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN
t: 01926 485490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER

5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com

