

Kidbrooke Regeneration Greenwich Phase 1



Archaeological Evaluation Report



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Kidbrooke Regeneration Greenwich Phase 1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at land on the eastern side of Sutcliffe Park, Greenwich, on behalf of Berkeley Homes(Urban Living) Ltd as part of Phase 1 of the Kidbrooke Redevelopment.

The area appears to have been previously stripped of its topsoil and subsequently leveled up with modern made-ground deposits. These are deepest within the southwest corner of the site and gradually become shallower towards the east and north

Two features were found - a modern ditch beneath an existing bowling green and a shallow linear feature beneath an area formerly used as tennis courts. This feature remains undated but is thought to be associated with adjacent modern disturbances.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 From 27th July to 7th August 2009, OA carried out a field evaluation on land at the eastern side of Sutcliffe Park, Greenwich (Fig.1). This area forms Phase 1 of the wider Kidbrooke Regeneration Project. The work was carried out on behalf of Berkeley Homes (Urban Living) Ltd and follows the granting of planning permission for the redevelopment and regeneration of the Ferrier Estate and Harrow Meadow, Kidbrooke.
- 1.1.2 The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (OA 2009) approved by English Heritage.
- 1.1.3 The Phase 1 development encompasses an area of approximately 6.34 hectares within the eastern part of Sutcliffe Park. It is centred on NGR TQ 413748 and is bounded by Eltham Road to the south, Eltham Green Road and Meadowside to the east and Tudway Road to the northwest. It is an area of fairly level ground consisting of open amenity space mainly laid to grass with football pitches, and includes a former tennis court and bowling green. The site and the location of evaluation trenches are shown on the attached illustration (Fig. 2).

2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.1.4 The historic and archaeological background to the redevelopment area as a whole is contained in Chapter 8 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage. Volume 1 Environmental Statement; Kidbrooke Regeneration which has been supplied to OA and is reproduced for easy reference below. The following section should be read in conjunction with Appendix 8.1 and Figure 8.1 of that document, for reference to location of sites and finds.

2.1 Prehistoric

1.1.5 There have been no finds or features of prehistoric date made within the study area.

2.2 Roman

1.1.6 Roman Watling Street, the Old Dover Road, runs over a kilometre to the north of the Site. The only find of Roman material within the study area is a coin, possibly of Hadrian, found near Eltham Green to the south east of the Site [070233/00/00].

2.3 Medieval

1.1.7 The Site of a Deserted Medieval Village has been identified as an Archaeological Priority Area in the LBG UDP. It lies to the north east of the Site in the Delme Crescent area near the Site of the Medieval church of St Nicholas and chapel of St Blaise [070277/00/00]. The Medieval Chapel of St Blaise was incorporated in the outbuildings of Manor Farm [070244/01/00]. The walls of the ruins of the church were finally demolished in 1870 [070255/00/00]. An excavation found no trace of the church or of the 17th recusant (non-conformist) burial.

1.1.8 The site of a farm was in existence to the east of Lee Green since circa 1500 [070101/00/00]. The farm consisted of at least 160 acres which was owned by the Crown until the 19th century. The northern part of the farm was built over in the 1880s. A dairy is recorded in the southern fields until the 1930s.

1.1.9 A Medieval Jews Harp was found with a metal detector at Kenwood Road to the east of the Site [070357/00/00].

2.4 Post-medieval

1.1.10 Another Archaeological Priority Area, the site of Wricklemarsh Park [070253/00/00], almost certainly the Witenemers recorded in the Domesday Book lies to the north west of the Site. There appears to have been a house in the area from the late 15th century. The manor descended through a series of owners until it was purchased by John (later Sir John) Morden (1623-1708) in July 1669 from the Blount family trustees, in which Wricklemarsh had been held since the late 16th century. There was a substantial house on the land but by the time it was sold by the Morden trustees to Sir Gregory Page, in 1722, it was 'in bad repair and untenable' [070249/00/00].

1.1.11 The old house was demolished and the new Wricklemarsh House [070251] was constructed at what is now the junction of Blackheath Park (west to east) with Pond Road (to the north). Page's estate passed to his great nephew Sir Gregory Turner (1747-1805), who took the additional name of Page to satisfy the inheritance.

1.1.12 The house and garden was bought by John Cator in 1783. Cator intended to use the land for a profitable investment, as the price he paid was so small he recouped the money from the sale of the dismantled house. The bulk of the ground remained in agricultural use for the next 30 years, however, development leases were granted on the north and west fringes of the land. The ruins were finally demolished and the St Michael and All Angels Church built over the Site in 1830. On the descent of Cator's

estate to his nephew, John Barwell Cator, the residential area known as the Cator Estate, started to grow.

- 1.1.13 The site of Wricklemarsh House was excavated in 1964 and the foundations revealed. Pond Road was named after an ornamental pond north of the house which still existed in the 1950s [070251/00/00]. Archaeological investigations at 1-3 Pond Road in 1964-1971 recorded a deposit containing Late Saxon to Mediaeval pottery sherds beneath a 17th century-18th century layer [070252/00/00].
- 1.1.14 Other GLSMR records dating from the Post-Medieval period include a cemetery which lies at 19 St Germans Place to the north of the Site. It was described in 1896 as closed and neatly kept containing 80 tombstones [223569/04/00].
- 1.1.15 A toll gate was built to the west of the junction with Eltham Road on the New Cross turnpike to the west of the Site [070135/00/00].
- 1.1.16 A house dating between 1540 and 1900 at 59 Blackheath Park was described by Rhind (1983) as 'largely the house kept its character and came to be regarded as one of the best proportioned and most attractive properties in Blackheath Park, but major works in 1979-1983 altered the appearance of both the house and garden beyond recognition. The house was still standing in 1985 to the west of the Site, but the house was considerably rebuilt and false date of 1793 added to the façade' [223261/00/00].
- 1.1.17 An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit at Kidbrooke Manor Farm in 1985 to the north of the Site; the Woolacombe Road area [070989/00/00]. Manor Farm was one of three farms in Kidbrooke which between them owned all the surrounding fields. Upper Farm (also known as Hither Farm) was located to the west of Kidbrooke Park Road (shown as the site of St Nicolas Church). Lower Kidbrooke Farm also called Hill Farm lay to the north of the Site boundary. The majority of the fields within the Site boundary were part of Lower Kidbrooke Farm. There is evidence of dairy, sheep and arable farming. The 1801 census recorded 58 people living on these farms. This comprised 10 families who were all engaged in agriculture and occupied 6 houses. By 1891, however, the numbers in the parish had risen to 2298.

2.5 Modern

- 1.1.18 Work commenced in June 1917 to house No. 1 Stores Depot, Royal Flying Corp (later the RAF) at Kidbrooke. The function of the stores was to supply items such as ammunition, armaments, electrical generators, guns and gun mountings, vehicle spares, wireless and miscellaneous items such as ladders, lamps, oils, paints and acids etc. It covered an area of 99 acres north of the Lower Kid Brook either side of Kidbrooke Park Road. The four areas were divided up into West Camp and East Camp (Regimental Buildings), outside of the Site boundary north of the railway. Sites 1 and 2 lay to the south of the railway within the Ferrier Estate. Site 2 lay west of Kidbrooke Park Road and Site 1 to the east. These were the technical buildings.
- 1.1.19 No.1 site was completed in 1918 and No. 2 nearing completion. In 1919, the gun

testing and repair section, Uxbridge was transferred to No. 1 Stores depot, Kidbrooke. In 1920, the non-metallic and chemical test sections moved into No. 1 stores from Clements Inn and in 1924 explosives and ammunition were transferred from Kidbrooke to Altrincham.

- 1.1.20 In October 1937, No. 1 Balloon Centre formed at RAF Kidbrooke; the following year the Auxiliary Air Force Balloon Barrage Squadrons formed and in 1940 No. 2 Mobile Balloon Unit formed. By the mid 1960s the RAF Station closed.
- 1.1.21 The Ferrier Estate was built in 1960-1970 for public housing by the London County Council/Greater London Council. The housing estate with shops was constructed of high and low rise blocks, system built and clad in concrete. An architectural survey of the Ferrier Estate was carried out by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England/English Heritage in July 2000.

2.6 Historic buildings

- 1.1.22 The Blackheath Conservation Area lies adjacent to the western boundary of the Site. Many of the listed buildings, mid 19th century villas, lie within this area. The listed buildings within the study area are shown on Figure 8.1 and in Appendix 8.2. The closest to the Site boundary, all Grade II listed, are described in the text below.
- 1.1.23 Number 46 Blackheath Park, is a 3 storey villa dating from the mid 19th century [MLO83040]. It consists of a 3 storey, 2 window house.
- 1.1.24 Number 48 Blackheath Park dates from circa 1840 [MLO83071]. It is constructed of 2 storeys and a basement with a low pitched, hipped, slated roof with pedimented gable. The centre window has a moulded architrave and louvered shutters.
- 1.1.25 Brooklands House dates from the early 19th century. It is stuccoed of 2 main storeys in a picturesque classical style with a low tower. It is now divided into flats but some interiors of considerable distinction remain especially the entrance hall with Ionic colonnades [MLO83209].
- 1.1.26 Flat 1, 101 Blackheath Park [MLO83070] dates from circa 1840. The villa is constructed of 2 storeys with a low pitched hipped slate roof with deep eaves soffit. Heavy entablature above the 1st floor is supported on 4 stuccoed giant pilasters which reappear above the cornice and run up to the eaves.
- 1.1.27 Flat 1, 102 Manor Way [MLO83414] also dates from circa 1840. This tall villa is constructed of 3 storeys and a basement. The low pitched, hipped, slate roof is concealed behind the parapet.
- 1.1.28 Flat 1, 103 Blackheath Park [MLO83361] dates from the early to mid 19th century. The villa has 3 windows with a greyish yellow brick, low pitched, slate roof. The entrance front to the north off Morden Road has irregular windows of similar type and a reproduction classical doorcase.
- 1.1.29 Hallgate, Blackheath Park [MLO82903] is a staggered block of 26 flats built in 1958-

9 by Eric Lyons for Span Developments. The accommodation is grouped around 5 stairwells that to numbers 1-3 on the west end and numbers 16-20 are in a set back range which incorporates a passageway supported on drum columns leading to The Hall.

2.7 Historic maps

- 1.1.30 John Rocques map of 1746 (not reproduced) shows the Site area as undeveloped fields. Eltham Road is shown to the south of the Site and Kidbrooke Lane leading to Wale Hall (Well Hall) to the north. A few farms are marked at 'Keed Brook' to the north west of the Site. Wricklemarsh House is also shown set in its landscaped park, but Rocque has misnamed it Ridley Marsh.
- 1.1.31 The historic Ordnance Survey maps referred to in the text below are reproduced in the Soils and Groundwater Appendix 12.2.
- 1.1.32 The 1870 OS map shows the field pattern of the Site in more detail. Quaggy River runs through the southern part of the Site. Lower Kidbrook Farm is marked to the north of the Site boundary surrounded by fields and a wooded plantation to the south. The site of the Medieval St Nicholas's Church is also shown. Harrow Cottages are marked on Eltham Road on the edge of the western Site boundary. The Lower Kid Brook runs through the Site from east to west. The Site remained the same until 1895.
- 1.1.33 The Bexleyheath line of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway opened in 1895. This was originally an independent railway which was created between Blackheath on the North Kent Railway to Slade Green on the same railway. It was built to develop settlements along the route. Kidbrooke Station opened on the line in 1895. The coming of the railway encouraged the urban expansion of Kidbrooke and Lee Green and residential development began to encroach on the south western boundary of the Site along Eltham Lane. The northern part of Kidbrooke Park Road which crossed the railway was constructed at this time; it then turned 90 degrees west and became Weigall Road.
- 1.1.34 No buildings of the Royal Flying Corps No.1 stores are shown on the 1919 plan for security purposes.
- 1.1.35 By 1938 the remaining areas south and east of the Site have been developed. Kidbrooke Park Road now runs south through the Site. The buildings of RAF Kidbrooke are shown north of the Lower Kid Brook either side of Kidbrooke Park Road. Quaggy River has been culveted and forms the boundaries of Sutton Park to the south of the Site.
- 1.1.36 The 1955 OS map shows Sutcliffe Park with Harrow Meadow Recreation Ground to the east and Harrow Meadow to the north of the park. The buildings of RAF Kidbrooke are marked to the north of the Site west of Kidbrooke Park Road. By 1962 Sutcliffe Park has undergone further landscaping and an athletics track has been built.
- 1.1.37 The 1973 OS map shows the RAF stores have been demolished and the Ferrier Estate

has been constructed. The A2 Rochester Bypass has been built parallel to the railway.

2.8 Summary of archaeological potential

1.1.38 There have been no finds of archaeological material made within the Site boundary. Records within the study area indicate the Site lay in an area of arable and pasture land until the construction of buildings for the RFC/RAF stores in the early/mid part of the 20th century. These buildings were cleared in the 1960s and the Ferrier Estate constructed.

1.1.39 The highest archaeological potential relates to the survival of Medieval and Post-Medieval agricultural features such as field boundaries and drainage ditches. However, the survival of archaeological features within the footprint of the Site is limited because of the subsequent phases of site clearance, demolition and finally the construction of the housing estate.

1.1.40 Areas of open space such as the recreation ground and Harrow Meadow or areas which have not been subject to intensive ground disturbance e.g. areas of hard standing, are likely to have the highest potential for the survival of archaeological remains as they have been the least disturbed. Overall, baseline data indicates the Site has limited archaeological potential.

3 EVALUATION AIMS

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the proposal area and to determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.
- To establish the need for any onward mitigation strategy
- To make available the results of the investigation.

4 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

4.1 Scope of fieldwork

1.1.41 The area of the Site being developed by Berkeley Homes (Urban Living) Ltd in Phase 1 is approximately 6.34 hectares. Evaluation of a 4% sample of this area has been requested which equates to 25 trial trenches measuring 50 x 2m. In the absence of known archaeological features the trenches were placed to give a good overall coverage of the area (Fig. 2).

4.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

1.1.42 The overburden was removed down to the first archaeological horizon or natural, whichever was revealed first. The work was conducted under close archaeological supervision by a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket.

1.1.43 The trenches were cleaned by hand and any features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds or environmental samples as appropriate. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at scales of 1:20. All features were photographed using black and white print film and digital photography. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed D Wilkinson, 1992).

4.3 Finds

1.1.44 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context. With extensive 20th century leveling deposits and dumped rubbish covering much of the site modern finds from these deposits were noted but generally not retained. A few sample finds were taken to identify modern features but it is not proposed that these are retained after the reporting is complete. No finds will be retained for museum deposition.

4.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence

1.1.45 No features suitable for palaeo-environmental sampling were noted.

4.5 Presentation of results

1.1.46 A description of soil and ground conditions is given and the distribution of archaeological deposits described. The results of the evaluation are summarised, and trenches are broadly described by area, with a more detailed description reserved for trenches containing noteworthy deposits. This is followed by a description of the finds and a discussion and interpretation of the results.

1.1.47 A table of contexts is given which details individual contexts and states the depth of the underlying natural horizon within each trench.

5 RESULTS: GENERAL

5.1 Soils and ground conditions

- 1.1.48 Natural deposits at the site typically consist of orange - brown loamy or sandy clays with patchy gravels, and in places these were observed to overlay grey-brown silty clay with gravel.
- 1.1.49 Significant made-ground deposits were found within the south and west of the site and were up to 1m thick within the southwest corner. These deposits were shallower towards the east where they were typically between 0.2 – 0.3m thick. To the north made ground was largely absent within the northern playing field, where the underlying natural was directly overlain by the present topsoil.
- 1.1.50 Despite occasional heavy rain the site is well drained and conditions were good.

5.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

- 1.1.51 A single linear containing modern brick fragments was recorded in Trench 7. A single shallow undated linear was identified and investigated within Trench 8. This was adjacent to and partly underlay modern disturbances here and is most likely associated with these. A single sherd of Roman pottery and a post-medieval tile fragment were recovered from within a layer of grey brown silty clay beneath modern made-ground deposits within Trenches 15 and 17. This deposit was also seen within the southern end of adjacent Trench 16 and is thought to be a patchy survival of alluvial deposits beneath the subsequent leveling up deposits. No other archaeological features were noted.

6 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

6.1 General description

- 1.1.52 The trenches within the north and along the eastern side of the site were all relatively shallow with the underlying natural varying in depth between on 0.15 m Below Ground Level (BGL) to the north to up to 0.6m BGL within the east of the site. Made-ground deposits were absent or fairly shallow and patchy to the north but became progressively deeper towards the southwest corner of the site where they were up to 1 m thick. A significant quantity of 19th/20th-century rubbish and debris was seen within deeper made-ground deposits within Trenches 16, 17, 23, 24 and 25, within the southwest of the site.
- 1.1.53 A NNE-SSE aligned ditch containing modern brick fragments was identified within Trench 7, in the area of a former bowling green.
- 1.1.54 A shallow north-south aligned linear was investigated within Trench 8. This feature is undated but thought to be associated with adjacent modern features. Although less substantial there is a possibility that this could be a continuation of the modern feature in Trench 7.

- 1.1.55 A grey brown silty clay alluvial deposit was seen beneath the made-ground deposits within Trenches 15, 16 and 17. A sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from this layer within Trench 17 and a fragment of post-medieval tile was recovered from a similar deposit within Trench 15.

Northern field: Trenches 1-6

- 1.1.56 Trenches 1 to 6 revealed no archaeological features. These trenches were all relatively shallow, with the topsoil typically directly overlying the natural gravelly silty clay. Some patchy made-ground deposits were found within the south of this area and these were deepest within Trench 6 where they were up to 0.35m thick.

The former bowling green and tennis court areas: Trenches 7 and 8

- 1.1.57 A NNE-SSW aligned ditch (709) was investigated within the eastern end of Trench 7. This feature was approximately 3.4m wide and at least 0.7m deep, with irregularly sloping sides. The base of the ditch was filled by a mixture of grey clay (708), pale brown sandy gravel (707) with a thick overlaying blackish brown silty clay (706). These deposits contained occasional fragments of modern brick.
- 1.1.58 The eastern end of Trench 8 contained an east-west aligned pipe trench and associated roughly rectangular modern disturbances (806) (Fig.3). These were filled with a blackish brown silty clay which contained occasional brick fragments. A shallow north-south aligned linear feature (804) partly underlying these modern disturbances was investigated but produced no finds. This feature measured 0.7m wide by 0.34m deep with an irregular slightly stepped base and was filled by a tenacious grey brown clay (803). It is thought most likely to be associated with the adjacent modern activity within the trench.

East of site, the former football pitches; Trenches 9, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21 and 22

- 1.1.59 The trenches in this area revealed no archaeological features.. Made ground deposits were found throughout this area and directly overlay a brownish orange silty clay natural which contained irregular patches of gravel and yellow brown clay.
- 1.1.60 The made ground deposits were typically made up of pale brown silt loam with patchy mixed yellow brown clay, but also contained bands of broken tarmac, brick, ash, and also occasional modern pottery, glass and metal scraps. The made-ground varied in thickness between 0.25m □0.85m, gradually becoming thicker towards the south and west.

The Harrow Meadow; Trenches 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24 and 25

- 1.1.61 The underlying natural falls away to the southwest corner of the site and consisted of either brownish orange silty clay or pale grey brown clayey gravel at depth.
- 1.1.62 Within the western ends of Trenches 15 and 17, and the southern end of Trench 16, a layer of grey brown silty clay (1503, 1604, 1703) was seen between the underlying natural and substantial overlaying made-ground deposits (Fig. 4). Although this layer was fairly clean two finds were recovered: a single sherd of Roman pottery from

within context 1703 and one piece of 18th–19th century tile from context 1503. These were the only archaeological finds from this area.

- 1.1.63 The made-ground deposits vary in thickness from 0.3m deep within the east of Trench 15, to up to 1m thick within Trench 25. Within Trenches 16, 24 and 25 these made-ground deposits incorporated significant quantities of 19/20th century domestic debris, including glass, pottery and a variety of metal pieces.

6.2 Finds

6.3 Pottery by John Cotter

- 1.1.64 A total of 5 sherds of pottery weighing 48 g were recovered. These are mostly of late post-medieval date but include one Roman sherd. All the pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. As the quantity of pottery is so small it has not been recorded on a separate spreadsheet but is recorded below.
- 1.1.65 Context (1701) 1 sherd, 35 g. Refined white earthenware (REFW). Bowl rim with blue transfer-printed decoration, c. 1850-1900.
- 1.1.66 Context (1703) 1 sherd, 7 g. Roman coarse grey ware body sherd, quite micaceous, 1st-4thC AD.
- 1.1.67 Context (2102) 3 sherds, 6 g. Creamware (CREA). Small joining body sherds, c. 1770-1830.
- 1.1.68 In view of the small size and poor condition of the assemblage, no further work is recommended.

6.4 Ceramic building material by John Cotter

- 1.1.69 A total of 2 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 140 g. were recovered. All the CBM was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage in a similar way to the pottery. Both pieces are of post-medieval date. As the quantity of CBM is so small it has not been recorded on a separate spreadsheet but is recorded below. As usual, the dating of broken fragments of ceramic building material is an imprecise art and spot-dates derived from them are necessarily broad and should therefore be regarded with caution.
- 1.1.70 Context (707) 1 sherd, 54 g. Water-rolled brick fragment. Yellow stock brick with slag inclusions, c. 1780-1900.
- 1.1.71 Context (1503) 1 sherd, 86 g. Red post-medieval flat roof tile corner, fresh. Smooth red fabric, c. 1700-1900.
- 1.1.72 In view of the small size and poor condition of the assemblage, no further work is recommended.

7 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

7.1 Reliability of field investigation

1.1.73 The trenches were positioned to give good overall coverage of the site area. Ground conditions were good and the natural horizon clearly visible. The results of the evaluation are considered reliable.

7.2 Overall interpretation

1.1.74 The underlying natural falls away towards the west and southwest of the site and overlying deposits appear to have been largely truncated before an extensive leveling up of the area took place. Substantial made-ground deposits were found which gradually become thinner towards the east and north. It is presumed that this leveling of the ground surface is related to the use of the area as playing fields, including a football club. Within the northern playing fields these made-ground deposits were largely absent, with the present topsoil overlying the natural silty clay at shallow depth.

1.1.75 No significant archaeology was found. The only two features were a substantial probable ditch containing modern material in Trench 7 and a shallow linear identified within Trench 8. This was investigated but produced no finds and as such is undated, although the presence of a nearby pipe trench and associated modern disturbance suggests this is probably also a result of modern activity.

1.1.76 A single sherd of Roman pottery and a piece of 18th–19th century tile were recovered from within a layer of grey brown silty clay (1503/1604/1703) seen within Trenches 15, 16 and 17. This appears to be a remnant of a possible alluvial deposit and in the absence of further finds or features these finds are not attributed any great significance.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
Height of natural (m OD)		24 m at South □ 24.46 m at North				
Context No.	Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Description/Comment	Finds	Date
100	Layer	0.15		Topsoil and turfline		Modern
101	Layer			Natural		

Trench 2						
Height of natural (m OD)		23.66 m at west - 24.1 m at East				
Context No.	Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Description/Comment	Finds	Date
200	Layer	0.15		Topsoil and turfline		
201	Layer			Natural		

Trench 3						
Height of natural (m OD)		23.27 m at South □ 23.74 m at North				
Context No.	Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Description/Comment	Finds	Date
300	Layer	0.15		Topsoil and turfline		
301	Layer	0.35+		Natural		

Trench 4						
Height of natural (m OD)		23.31 m at South □ 23.82 m at North				
Context No.	Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Description/Comment	Finds	Date
400	Layer	0.15		Topsoil and turfline		
401	Layer			Natural		

Trench 5						
Height of natural (m OD)		22.88 m at East □ 23.33 m at West				
Context No.	Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Description/Comment	Finds	Date
500	Layer	0.2		Topsoil and turfline		
501	Layer			Natural		

Trench 6						
Height of natural (m OD)		22.98 m at West □ 23.35 m at East				
Context No.	Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Description/Comment	Finds	Date
600	Layer	0.15		Topsoil and turfline		
601	Layer	0.35		Made-ground		
602	Layer			Natural		

Trench 7						
Height of natural (m OD)		22.77 m at West □ 23.00 m at East				
Context No.	Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Description/Comment	Finds	Date
701	Layer	0.1		Topsoil		
702	Layer	0.5		Made-ground deposit		
703	Layer			Natural		
704	Layer	0.2		Re-deposited yellow brown clay		
705	Layer	0.44		Grey brown silty clay	Pottery	Modern
706	Fill	0.65		Fill of 709	Brick	
707	Fill			Fill of 709	Brick	1780-1900
708	Fill			Fill of 709	Brick	Modern
709	Cut	0.7+	3.4	Ditch		

Trench 8						
Height of natural (m OD)		21.68 m at West □ 22.24 m at East				
Context No.	Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Description/Comment	Finds	Date
800	Layer	0.15		Topsoil		

801	Layer			Made-ground		Modern
802	Layer			Natural		
803	Fill	0.34		Fill of 804		
804	Cut	0.34	0.7	Shallow NNE-SSW linear		
805	Fill			Fill of 806		Modern
806	Cut			Modern disturbances		Modern
807	Layer	0.15		Possible subsoil layer		

Trench 9						
Height of natural (m OD) 22.43 m at West □ 23.16 m at East						
Context No.	Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Description/Comment	Finds	Date
900	Layer	0.15		Topsoil		
901	Layer	0.7-0.85		Made-ground		Modern
902	Layer	0.1		Subsoil?/dumped soil		
903	Layer			Natural		

Trench 10						
Height of natural (m OD) 23.70 m throughout						
Context No.	Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Description/Comment	Finds	Date
1000	Layer	0.15		Topsoil		
1001	layer	0.7		Made-ground		Modern
1002	Layer			Natural		

Trench 11						
Height of natural (m OD) 23.03 m throughout						
Context No.	Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Description/Comment	Finds	Date
1100	Layer	0.12		Topsoil		
1101	Layer	0.25		Made-ground		Modern
1102	Layer	0.25		Natural		

Trench 12						
Height of natural (m OD) 22.92 m at south □ 23.02 m at North						
Context No.	Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Description/Comment	Finds	Date
1200	Layer	0.15		Topsoil		
1201	Layer	0.2		Made-ground		Modern
1202	Layer	0.2		Possible subsoil		
1203	Fill			Natural		

Trench 13						
Height of natural (m OD) 22.67 m at South □ 22.80 m at North						
Context No.	Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Description/Comment	Finds	Date
1300	Layer	0.12		Topsoil		
1301	Layer	0.15-0.3		Made-ground		Modern
1302	Layer	0.15		Orange brown silt loam. Natural		
1303	Layer			Brownish orange sandy silt and gravel. Natural		

Trench 14						
Height of natural (m OD) 22.36 m at West □ 22.84 m at East						
Context No.	Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Description/Comment	Finds	Date
1400	Layer	0.2		Topsoil		
1401	Layer	0.3		Made-ground		Modern
1402	Layer	0.2		Possible subsoil		
1403	Layer			Natural		

Trench 15						
Height of natural (m OD) 21.69 m at West □ 22.8 m at East						
Context No.	Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Description/Comment	Finds	Date
1500	Layer	0.1-0.2		Topsoil		
1501	Layer	0.3-0.7		Made-ground		Modern
1502	Layer			Orange brown sandy silt. Natural		
1503	Layer	0.3		Grey brown silty clay. Alluvial	Tile	17 th -19 th C.
1504	Layer			Orange sandy clay. Natural		

Trench 16						
Height of natural (m OD) 21.68 m at South □ 21.66 m at North						
Context No.	Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Description/Comment	Finds	Date
1600	Layer	0.15		Topsoil		
1601	Layer	0.8		Made-ground		Modern
1602	Layer	0.86		Made-ground/rubbish		Modern
1603	Layer	0.1		Grey brown silty clay/alluvial		
1604	Layer	0.18		Orange-brown silty clay natural		
1605	Layer			Grey brown clay and gravel natural		

Trench 17						
Height of natural (m OD) 21.64 m at West □ 22.49 m at East						
Context No.	Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Description/Comment	Finds	Date
1700	Layer	0.1		Topsoil		
1701	Layer	0.55-0.73		Made-ground	Pottery	1850-1900
1702	Layer	0.2		Orange brown sandy silt Natural		
1703	Layer	0.07		Grey brown silty clay. Alluvial	Pottery	1 st □ 4 th C.
1704	Layer			Pale brown silty clay with patchy gravel. Natural		

Trench 18						
Height of natural (m OD) 22.60 m OD throughout						
Context No.	Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Description/Comment	Finds	Date
1800	Layer	0.25		Topsoil		
1801	Layer	0.35		Made-ground		Modern
1802	Layer			Orange brown sandy silt with patchy gravel. Natural		

Trench 19						
Height of natural (m OD) 22.85 m at West □ 23.54 m at East						
Context No.	Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Description/Comment	Finds	Date
1900	Layer	0.1		Topsoil		
1901	Layer	0.35		Made-ground		Modern
1902	Layer			Natural		

Trench 20							
Context No.		Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Description/Comment	Finds	Date
Height of natural (m OD) 23.45 m throughout							
2000	Layer	0.15			Topsoil		
2001	Layer	0.45			Made-ground		Modern
2002	Layer				Brown-orange sandy silt Natural		

Trench 21							
Context No.		Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Description/Comment	Finds	Date
Height of natural (m OD) 22.72 m at West -23.48 m at East							
2100	Layer	0.15			Topsoil		
2101	Layer	0.3			Made-ground		Modern
2102	Layer	0.15			Pale brown sandy silt alluvial		1770-1830
2103	Layer				Gravelly brown-orange sandy silt Natural		

Trench 22							
Context No.		Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Description/Comment	Finds	Date
Height of natural (m OD) 22.63 m at South □ 22.97 m at North							
2200	Layer	0.1			Topsoil		
2201	Layer	0.25-0.45			Made-ground		Modern
2202	Layer				Orange brown sandy silt and gravel. Natural		

Trench 23							
Context No.		Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Description/Comment	Finds	Date
Height of natural (m OD) 22.00 m at East □ 23.02 m at West							
2300	Layer	0.2			Topsoil		
2301	Layer	0.8			Made-ground		Modern
2302	Layer				Natural		

Trench 24							
Context No.		Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Description/Comment	Finds	Date
Height of natural (m OD) 21.73 m at North □ 21.90 m at South							
2400	Layer	0.1			Topsoil		
2401	Layer	0.9			Made-ground		Modern
2402	Layer	0.2+			Natural		

Trench 25							
Context No.		Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Description/Comment	Finds	Date
Height of natural (m OD) 21.97m at West □ 22.25 m at East							
2500	Layer	0.2			Topsoil		
2501	Layer	1 - 1.2			Made-ground		Modern
2502	Layer				Orange brown silty clay. Natural		
2503	Layer				Grey brown clay and gravel. Natural		

APPENDIX 2 REFERENCES

Berkeley Homes South East Thames , *Volume 1 Environmental Statement: Kidbrooke Regeneration*

OA 2009, *Kidbrooke Regeneration, Greenwich, Phase 1; Written Scheme of Investigation.*

OA 1992, *Fieldwork Manual (ed. D Wilkinson, first edition, August 1992)*

APPENDIX 3 GLSMR/RCHME NMR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

1) TYPE OF RECORDING

Evaluation

2) LOCATION

Borough: Greenwich

Site address: East of Sutcliffe Park, Kidbrooke

Bounded by Eltham Road to the south, Eltham Green Road and Meadowside to the east and Tudway Road to the northwest.

Site Name: Kidbrooke Redevelopment , Phase 1 Site Code: KDB 09

Nat. grid Refs: centre of site: NGR TQ 413748

3) ORGANISATION

Name of archaeological unit/company/society: Oxford Archaeology

Address: Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

Site director/supervisor: Bryan Matthews Project manager: David Score

Funded by: Berkeley Homes (Urban Living) Ltd.

4) DURATION

Date fieldwork started 27.7.9 Date finished: 7.8.9

Fieldwork previously notified? YES

Fieldwork will continue? NOT KNOWN

5) PERIODS REPRESENTED

Post-Medieval, Modern

6) PERIOD SUMMARIES Modern made ground. 2 probable Modern / Post medieval ditches.

7) NATURAL

Type: silty clay

Height above Ordnance datum:

Varies between 24.46 m OD at north (Trench 1, next to □Meadowside□) to 21.73 m OD in

southwest (Trench 24, Harrow meadow)

8) LOCATION OF ARCHIVES

- a) Please provide an estimate of the quantity of material in your possession for the following categories:

NOtes	PLans 11 sheets	PHotos 95 B&W photos and
approximately 140 digital photographs		NGtives 3 x B & W films
SLides None	COrrispondence	MScripts (unpub reports, etc)
BULk finds	NONE RETAINED FOR DEPOSITION.	SMall finds None
SOil samples	None	OTHer

- b) The archive has been prepared and stored in accordance with MGC standards and will be deposited in the following location: Museum of London
- c) Has a security copy of the archive been made?: Not at present

10) BIBLIOGRAPHY

See Appendix 2 References

SIGNED:

DATE:

NAME :



Scale 1:50,000

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Figure 1: Site location

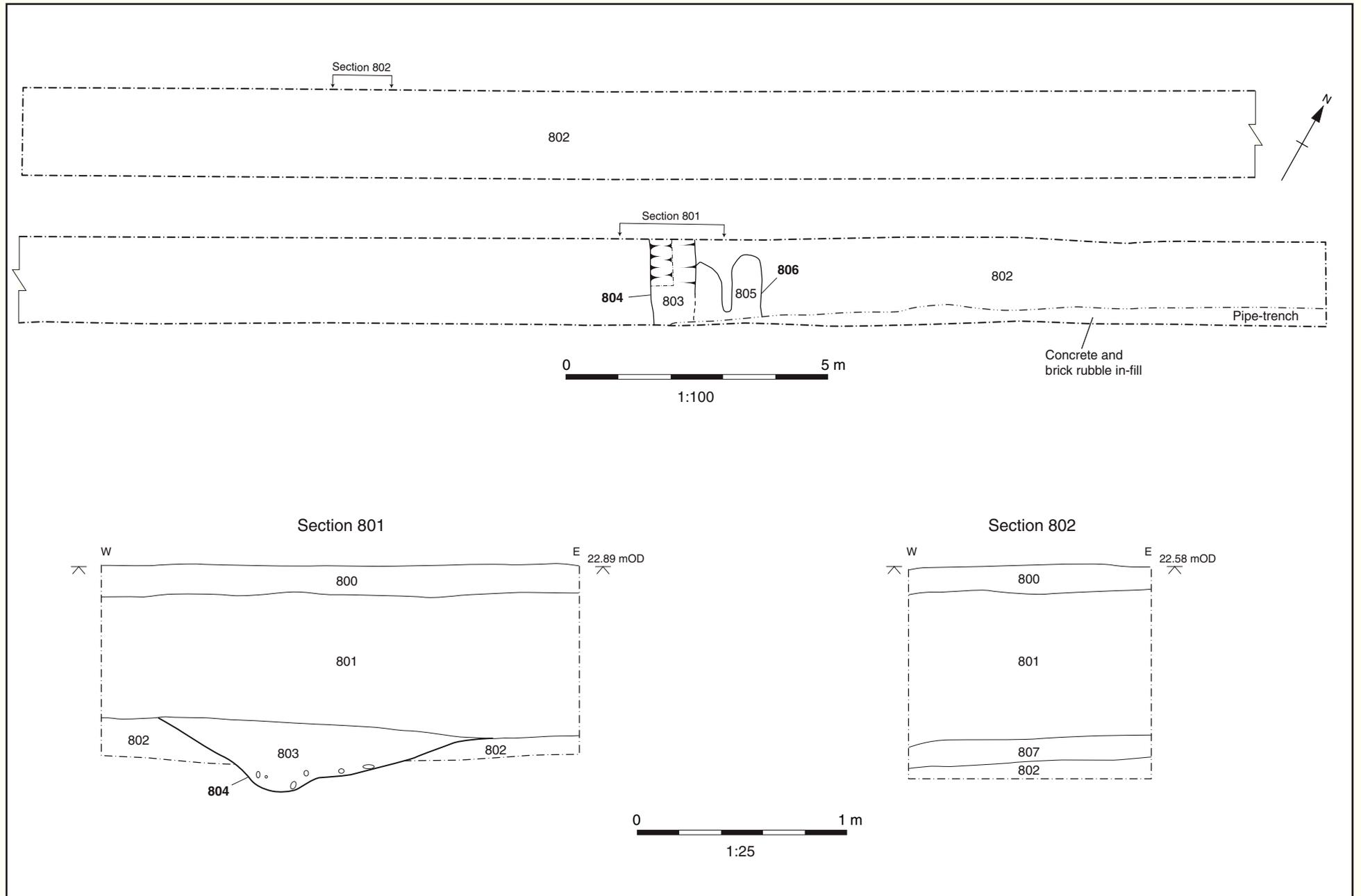


Figure 3: Trench 8, plan and sections

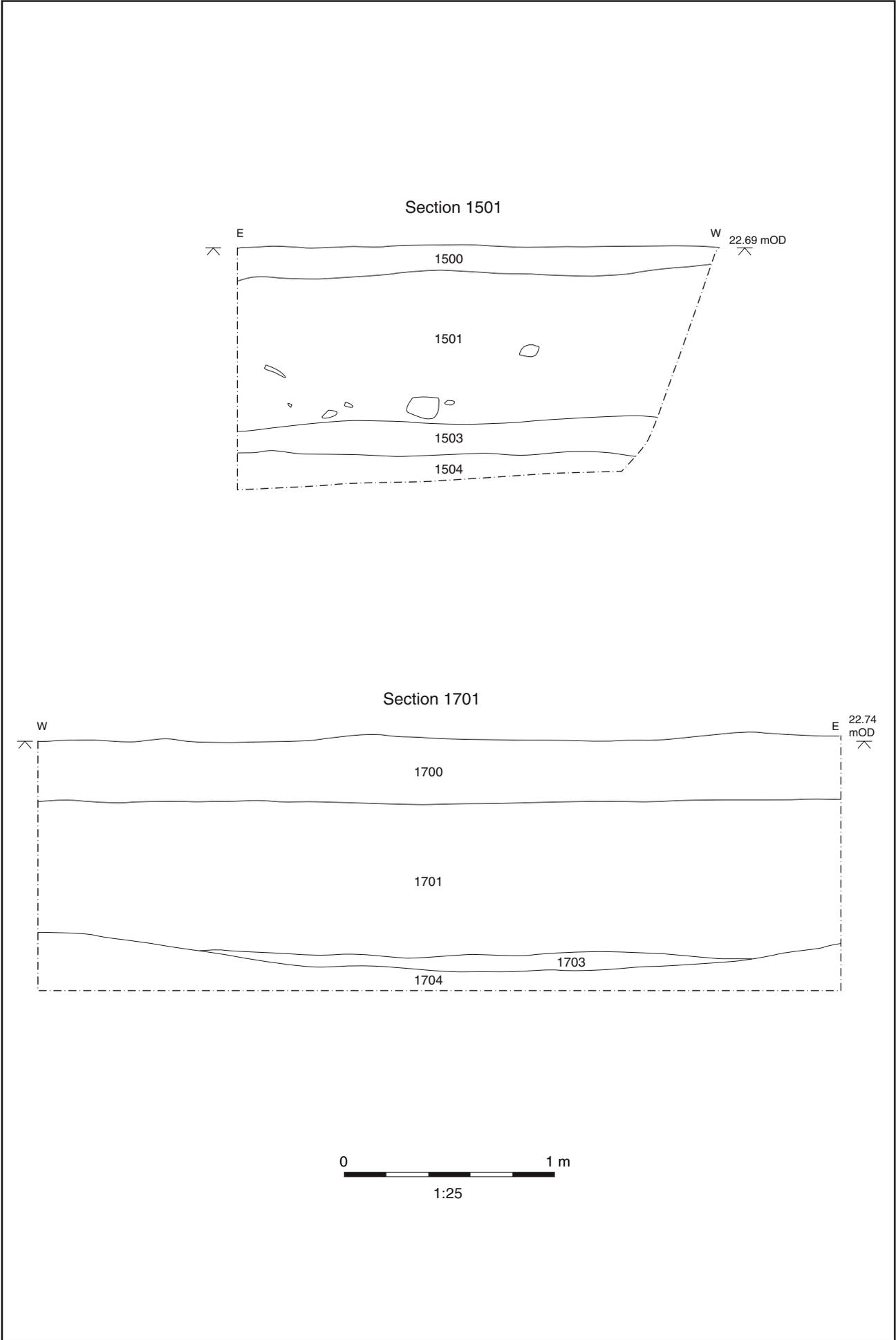


Figure 4: Sample sections of Trenches 15 and 17



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