

BORTHWICK AND PAYNES WHARF

BORTHWICK STREET

DEPTFORD

LONDON BOROUGH OF GREENWICH

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

BPZ 06

JULY 2006

**An Archaeological Evaluation at Land at Borthwick and
Paynes Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford, London Borough
of Greenwich, SE8**

Site Code: BPZ 06

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3728 7808

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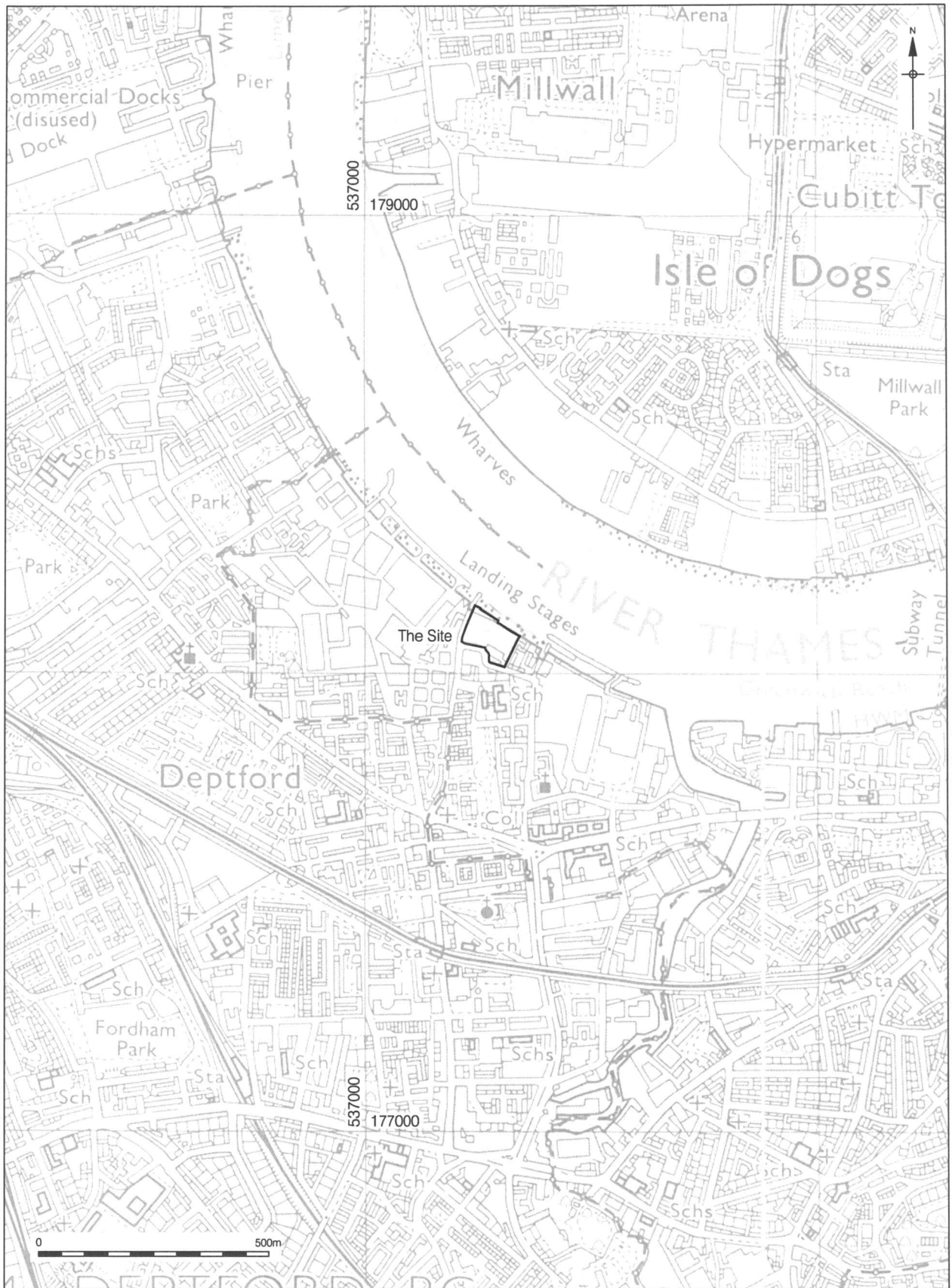
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at Land at Borthwick and Paynes Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford, London Borough of Greenwich, SE8. The evaluation was conducted between 12th and 30th June 2006, in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The work was commissioned by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting.
- 1.2 The evaluation consisted of four trial trenches, aimed at coverage of the site, which encountered natural gravel cut by an undated feature. This was sealed by a reworked ploughsoil horizon that was cut by a medieval pit. Pitting dating from the 15th to 17th centuries was revealed along with a heavily truncated stone wall dated to the early post-medieval. A complex of 18th century buildings and a cobble road that represent the wharf buildings that occupied the site c. 1700-1860 were found, along with a possibly *in situ* mooring block, demarcating the position of the river frontage in the 19th century before the construction of Paynes Wharf in 1860.

2 INTRODUCTION

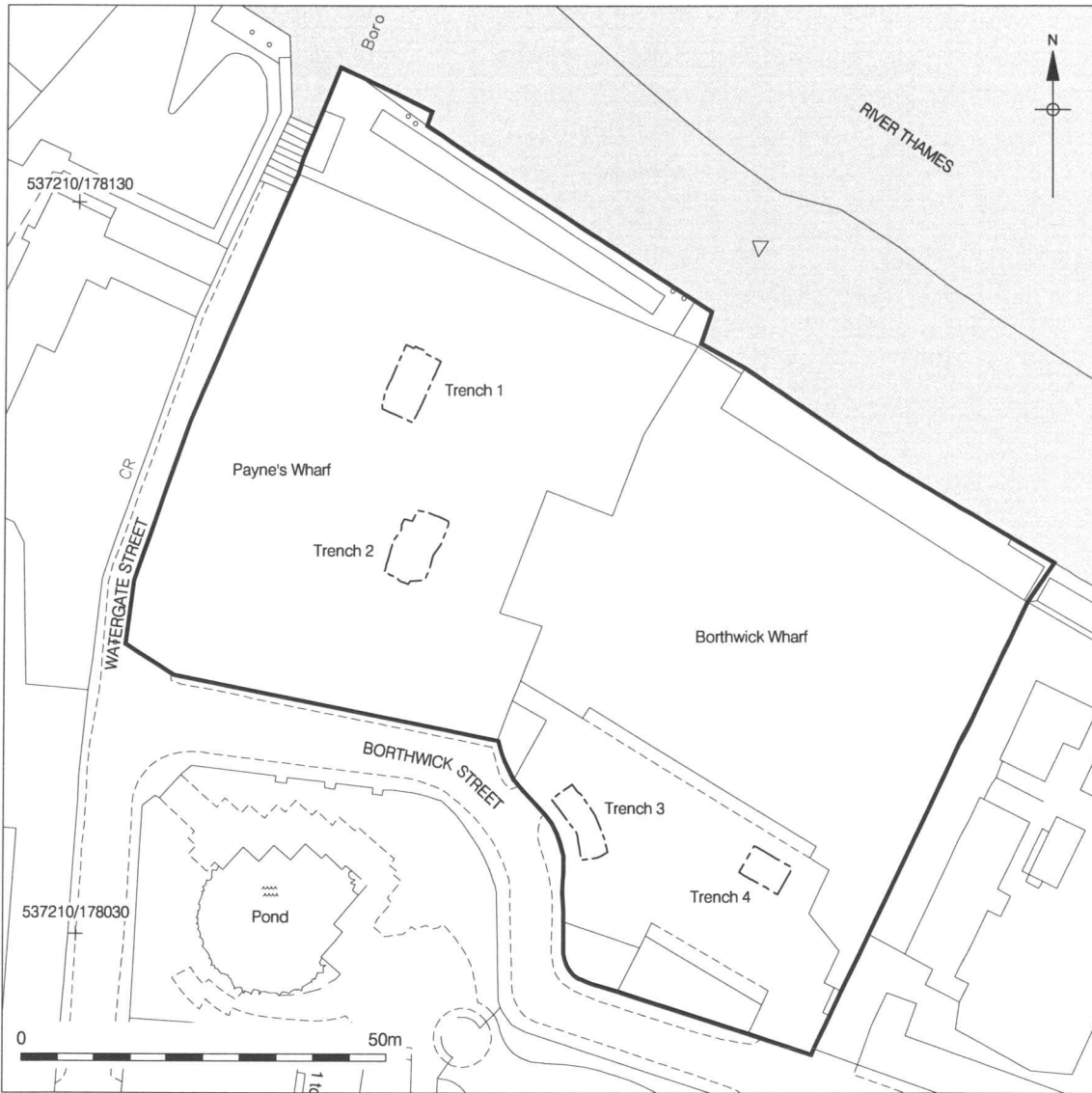
- 2.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at Land at Borthwick and Paynes Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford, London Borough of Greenwich, SE8 (location map, Fig. 1). The evaluation was commissioned by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting in advance of the redevelopment of the site.
- 2.2 The evaluation covers an area of land measuring 8686.4m² centred on National Grid Reference TQ 3728 7808. The land is currently occupied by the disused buildings of Borthwick Wharf and Paynes Wharf. The site is bounded to the north by the River Thames, to the west by Watergate Street, to the south by Borthwick Street and to the east by other riverside buildings. The archaeological evaluation involved the excavation and recording of four trial trenches, aimed at comprehensive coverage of the site (see trench location map, Fig. 2).
- 2.3 The evaluation was conducted between 12th and 30th June 2006 and followed a written specification prepared by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting. The fieldwork was Project Managed by Chris Mayo and supervised by the author. The site was monitored by Mark Stevenson of English Heritage.
- 2.4 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited at LAARC.
- 2.5 The site was allocated the site code BPZ 06.



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:12,500



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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:1000

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGY IN GREENWICH AND THE UDP

- 3.1.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) "Archaeology and Planning", providing guidance for the planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.
- 3.1.2 In September 1994 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG15) "Planning and the Historic Environment", providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on development in relation to listed buildings, conservation areas and historic buildings.
- 3.1.3 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority is bound by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG15 and PPG16, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.
- 3.1.4 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the London Borough of Greenwich Unitary Development Plan (UDP) published in 1994. The Plan contains the following policies, which provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and cultural heritage features.

LISTED BUILDINGS

"POLICY D21

THERE WILL BE A PRESUMPTION IN FAVOUR OF THE PRESERVATION OF LISTED BUILDINGS. LISTED BUILDINGS CONSENT WILL ONLY BE GRANTED FOR DEMOLITION IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES, WHEN IT IS ESTABLISHED BY STRUCTURAL SURVEY AND COSTINGS THAT THERE ARE NO REASONABLY PRACTICAL OPTIONS FOR RETENTION.

POLICY D22

PROPOSALS FOR EXTERNAL OR INTERNAL ALTERATIONS OR ADDITIONS TO LISTED BUILDINGS SHOULD RESPECT THE INTEGRITY OF THE BUILDINGS, AND HARMONISE WITH THEIR SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC CHARACTER. WHERE CONSENT IS REQUIRED FOR INTERNAL ALTERATIONS, FEATURES OF INTEREST SHOULD BE RESPECTED AND LEFT IN SITU WHEREVER POSSIBLE.

POLICY D23

THE COUNCIL WILL RESIST PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD DETRACT FROM THE SETTING AND PROPORTIONS OF A LISTED BUILDING OR GROUP.

POLICY D24

PROPOSALS FOR CHANGES OF USE OF LISTED BUILDINGS WILL NORMALLY BE GRANTED PLANNING PERMISSION IF THE NEW USE IS BENEFICIAL TO THE BUILDING AND IS COMPATIBLE WITH ITS CHARACTER AND FEATURES OF HISTORIC INTEREST. SUCH A CHANGE OF USE SHOULD NOT CONFLICT WITH OTHER POLICIES IN THE PLAN.

ARCHAEOLOGY

POLICY D27A

AT IDENTIFIED SITES OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE, INCLUDING SCHEDULED MONUMENTS, THERE WILL BE A PRESUMPTION IN FAVOUR OF THE PHYSICAL PRESERVATION OF THE REMAINS IN SITU AND TO ALLOW FOR PUBLIC ACCESS AND DISPLAY. FOR SITES OF LESSER IMPORTANCE THE COUNCIL WILL SEEK TO PRESERVE THE REMAINS IN SITU, BUT WHERE THIS IS NOT FEASIBLE THE REMAINS SHOULD BE EITHER EXCAVATED AND REMOVED FROM THE SITE, OR EXCAVATED AND RECORDED BEFORE DESTRUCTION. APPROPRIATE CONDITIONS/LEGAL AGREEMENTS MAY BE USED TO ENSURE THIS IS SATISFIED.

POLICY D27B

THE COUNCIL WILL EXPECT APPLICANTS TO PROPERLY ASSESS AND PLAN FOR THE IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS WHERE THEY FALL WITHIN AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AS DEFINED ON THE CONSTRAINTS MAP 10. IN CERTAIN INSTANCES PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVESTIGATIONS MAY BE REQUIRED BEFORE PROPOSALS ARE CONSIDERED. THE COUNCIL WILL SEEK TO SECURE THE COOPERATION OF DEVELOPERS IN THE EXCAVATION, RECORDING AND PUBLICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS BEFORE DEVELOPMENT TAKES PLACE BY USE OF PLANNING CONDITIONS/LEGAL AGREEMENTS AS APPROPRIATE.

- 3.1.5 The London Borough of Greenwich produced its Unitary Development Plan (UDP) First Deposit Draft in February 2002. The Plan contains the following policies, which provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and cultural heritage features.

LISTED BUILDINGS

POLICY D18

THERE WILL BE A PRESUMPTION IN FAVOUR OF THE PRESERVATION OF LISTED BUILDINGS. LISTED BUILDING CONSENT WILL ONLY BE GRANTED FOR DEMOLITION OR PARTIAL DEMOLITION IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES, WHEN IT IS ESTABLISHED BY STRUCTURAL SURVEY AND COSTINGS THAT THERE ARE NO REASONABLY PRACTICAL OPTIONS FOR RETENTION.

POLICY D19

PROPOSALS FOR EXTERNAL OR INTERNAL ALTERATIONS OR ADDITIONS TO LISTED BUILDINGS SHOULD RESPECT THE INTEGRITY OF THE BUILDINGS, AND HARMONISE WITH THEIR SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC CHARACTER. WHERE CONSENT IS REQUIRED FOR INTERNAL ALTERATIONS, FEATURES OF INTEREST SHOULD BE RESPECTED AND LEFT IN SITU WHEREVER POSSIBLE.

POLICY D20

THE COUNCIL WILL RESIST PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD DETRACT FROM THE SETTING AND PROPORTIONS OF A LISTED BUILDING OR GROUP.

POLICY D21

PROPOSALS FOR CHANGE OF USE OF LISTED BUILDINGS WILL NORMALLY BE GRANTED PLANNING PERMISSION IF THE NEW USE IS BENEFICIAL TO THE BUILDING AND IS COMPATIBLE WITH ITS CHARACTER AND FEATURES OF HISTORIC INTEREST. SUCH A CHANGE OF USE SHOULD NOT CONFLICT WITH OTHER POLICIES IN THE PLAN.

POLICY D22

IN CONSIDERING PROPOSALS AFFECTING BUILDINGS ON THE LOCAL LIST OF BUILDINGS OF ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST, SUBSTANTIAL WEIGHT WILL BE GIVEN TO PROTECTING AND CONSERVING THE PARTICULAR CHARACTERISTICS THAT ACCOUNT FOR THEIR DESIGNATION. CONSEQUENTLY, PROPOSALS FOR THE DEMOLITION OR UNSYMPATHETIC ALTERATION OF LOCALLY LISTED BUILDINGS WILL BE DISCOURAGED.

ARCHAEOLOGY

POLICY D29A

AT IDENTIFIED SITES OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE, INCLUDING SCHEDULED MONUMENTS, THERE WILL BE A PRESUMPTION IN FAVOUR OF THE PHYSICAL PRESERVATION OF THE REMAINS IN SITU AND TO ALLOW FOR PUBLIC ACCESS AND DISPLAY. FOR SITES OF LESSER IMPORTANCE THE COUNCIL WILL SEEK TO PRESERVE THE REMAINS IN SITU, BUT WHERE THIS IS NOT FEASIBLE THE REMAINS SHOULD BE EITHER INVESTIGATED, EXCAVATED AND REMOVED FROM THE SITE, OR INVESTIGATED, EXCAVATED AND RECORDED BEFORE DESTRUCTION. APPROPRIATE CONDITIONS/LEGAL AGREEMENTS MAY BE SUED TO ENSURE THIS IS SATISFIED.

POLICY D29B

THE COUNCIL WILL EXPECT APPLICANTS TO PROPERLY ASSESS AND PLAN FOR THE IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS WHERE THEY FALL WITHIN 'AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL' AS DEFINED ON THE CONSTRAINTS MAP 10. IN CERTAIN INSTANCES PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVESTIGATION MAY BE REQUIRED BEFORE PROPOSALS ARE CONSIDERED. THE COUNCIL WILL SEEK TO SECURE THE CO-OPERATION OF DEVELOPERS IN THE EXCAVATION, RECORDING AND PUBLICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS BEFORE DEVELOPMENT TAKES PLACE BY USE OF PLANNING CONDITIONS/LEGAL AGREEMENTS AS APPROPRIATE.

- 3.1.6 The site is located within an 'area of archaeological potential' as defined by the London Borough of Greenwich, and contains a Grade II Listed Building, Paynes Wharf.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The bedrock geology of the site is thought to be Thanet sand or chalk. Gibbard identifies the site as being located on the Thames floodplain gravels which directly overlay the bedrock in this area¹.
- 4.2 Recent geoarchaeological and archaeological work undertaken at Greenwich Reach, east of the site, and Convoys Wharf to the west suggests that the site is located at the edge of a high gravel 'headland' which juts out northwards into an area of low lying alluvial marsh. It is therefore thought that gravels may be present on the south of the site at relatively shallow (c. 1 to 1.5m) depth below modern ground level, while alluvial deposits up to five metres thick may be present on the north of the site².
- 4.3 It is likely that there will be considerable variation in the depth and stratification of Holocene deposits across the study site reflecting its former topography. The floodplain gravels will be highest on the southern part of the site, falling sharply in level towards the Thames frontage. Consequently the thickness of the alluvial clays will be greatest on the northern part of the site. Peat deposits may be present on site, but if so will probably be thickest in association with the higher gravels, thinning out towards the Thames frontage³.
- 4.4 The site is broadly level at around 4.2 to 4.8m AOD⁴.

¹ Gibbard, 1994, p.6

² Hawkins and Lowe, 2003

³ *ibid*

⁴ *ibid*

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been discussed in a desk-based assessment by CgMs consulting⁵. This information is summarised here.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Very few finds of prehistoric date are recorded within the immediate vicinity of the site. Of particular note is that the very large archaeological excavations undertaken on the Greenwich Reach site in 1997, downstream and to the east of the site, recovered no evidence of Prehistoric activity; even residual finds being absent. Similarly no Prehistoric material was recovered during the extensive archaeological evaluation of the Convoys Wharf site in 2000⁶.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 Very little evidence of the Roman period exists in the area. It includes an assemblage of 32 Roman pottery sherds recovered during the Greenwich Reach excavations immediately east of St. Nicholas Church, which may indicate that the medieval settlement of Deptford Strand was preceded by a Roman settlement⁷. Other finds from the vicinity of the study site include abraded tile and pottery (probably redeposited) from the edges of Deptford Creek, a Roman coin and Bronze lamp both from the River Thames⁸.

5.4 Anglo Saxon/Early Medieval

5.4.1 The place name Deptford is thought to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon for 'deep ford', indicating the crossing point over the river Ravensbourne. The place name Deptford Strand, applied to the area of the site, may indicate a beach where boats landed in the Saxon period⁹.

5.4.2 Few finds of Saxon material are recorded from the immediate vicinity of the site, though a number of early Anglo-Saxon artefacts, including burials, are recorded

⁵ Hawkins and Lowe, 2003

⁶ *ibid*

⁷ Hawkins and Lowe, 2003

⁸ *ibid*

⁹ *ibid*

further south in the area of Deptford Broadway. The most significant find in the vicinity of the study site is a ditch containing Saxon pottery recorded on the Greenwich Reach site, immediately east of St Nicholas Church. Despite the paucity of finds of this period in the vicinity, the area of Deptford Broadway should be considered as a focus of early to mid-Saxon settlement, and St Nicholas Church as a focus of mid to late Saxon settlement¹⁰.

5.5 Medieval

5.5.1 In the Domesday Book survey of 1086 Deptford was not mentioned by that name but was instead referred to as the Manor of Grenviz (i.e. West Greenwich). The manor was held by Gilbert de Magminot, Bishop of Lisieux, from Bishop Odo of Bayeux, brother of William the Conqueror. Before the Norman conquest Grenviz had been held as two manors, one by Earl Harold Godwinson and the other by Brixi Cild, perhaps corresponding to two settlement centres at the Broadway and St Nicholas Church. In 1086 the manor had a population of 24 villeins, four bordars, one cottar and five slaves, with their families, and comprised arable, meadow, pasture and woodland¹¹.

5.5.2 Gilbert de Magminot was said to have built a castle at Deptford. Evidence for its location is not good, but in the seventeenth century was thought to be represented by 'some remains of stony foundations' on the Thames bank near Sayes Court¹².

5.5.3 The Medieval Manor house of Sayes Court was constructed of wood at about TQ 3697 7803 west of the site within Convoys Wharf. It was certainly in existence by 1405. In the sixteenth century a gateway was added. The whole house was rebuilt on the same site in 1568. Late in the sixteenth century the manor house was separated from the manor and estates were attached to it, taken from the demesne lands of the manor. In 1585 it passed by lease to the Browne family, and eventually to their descendants the Evelyngs in the seventeenth century¹³.

5.5.5 The Deptford Strand area along the river walls of the Thames was certainly populated by the thirteenth century and increasingly so in the later medieval period. It was called the vill of Westgrenewich or the Stronde. Walter the archer and his wife Christina

¹⁰ *ibid*

¹¹ Hawkins and Lowe, 2003

¹² *ibid*

¹³ *ibid*

were found murdered at their house in West Grenewic in 1227. William le Ferrour built a house there in 1313, encroaching ten feet onto the highway. There are references to tofts, houses and gardens there in 1301, 1304, 1315, 1344, 1350, 1370, 1373, 1381, 1393 and 1481-2. Some idea of the appearance of the houses in the late fifteenth century may be gained from the picture plan of two Bridge House properties in Watergate Street. Gardens stretched northwards from the houses to the Thames, and wharves were established at the ends of some of them by 1380's. A wharf had recently been made on land of Deptford Strand Manor in 1463-4. Medieval pottery has been found on the Thames foreshore between Watergate Street and Deptford Green¹⁴.

5.5.9 The shipbuilding industry at Deptford Strand is first recorded in 1418/1420 with the rebuilding and refitting of royal ships, and the digging of a dock for one of them in a former garden belonging to William Ramessy (the precise location has not been traced). There had probably been earlier activity for which the evidence no longer survives. The ship 'Thomas' had been waiting there on the stocks since 1418. The dock was retained to hold the dilapidated ship 'Katerine' until March 1425, when she was sold for scrap. By the end of the fifteenth century shipbuilding was well established at Deptford. In the 1460's Sir John Howard, Edward IV's commander at sea, laid up his ships at Deptford. In 1464 William Rose purchased timber from the Bridge House store at Southwark to build a ship at Deptford Strand. Ten years later a tenement was rented from the Bridge House estate there to repair a royal ship called the 'Antony Camfere'. In 1487 Henry VII rented a storehouse for naval gear at Greenwich (possibly west Greenwich) and sent shipwrights and caulkers from Deptford to rig and repair his ships laid up in the Hampshire ports. A shipwright is recorded as being buried at St Nicholas Church in 1494¹⁵.

5.6 Post-Medieval

5.6.1 The economy of Deptford was given its first great boost by Henry VIII's decision to found a Royal Dockyard here for the construction of his ships formalising the 'ad hoc' arrangements of his father who had rented facilities here¹⁶.

5.6.2 The earliest map of the site is by John Evelyn in 1623. By this date the site was largely built up and divided into two by a north-south road the 'Middle Watergate'

¹⁴ Hawkins and Lowe, 2003

¹⁵ *ibid*

¹⁶ *ibid*

which ran just west of the existing kink in Borthwick Street. Toward to the north-east of this road a pier extended out into the Thames. A further road 'Lower Street', which ran from west to east, subdivided the eastern part of the site¹⁷.

- 5.6.3 In 1623 the west of the site (essentially Paynes Wharf) was occupied by 'Stone Wharf' in existence before 1607 when it was leased by the East India Company. In 1614 the company built a wharf and a long storehouse at the Stone Wharf, and in 1615 built a banqueting house for meetings of the company's committees. These may be the buildings shown on Evelyn's Map as 'E. Ind: comp: land'¹⁸.
- 5.6.4 In 1623 the east of the site (Borthwick Wharf) was occupied by a residence and stores belonging to Captain Merrells. The remainder of this part of the site appears to be occupied by domestic houses¹⁹.
- 5.6.5 Although the Evelyn map shows docks to the west and to the east of the site, no docks are shown on the site itself. By this date it seems likely that maritime activities associated with the site related entirely to wharfage rather than to ship construction. A notable parallel for the site would therefore be the late Tudor and Stuart Merchant Adventurers houses, stores and wharves recently investigated at Narrow Street, Limehouse, rather than the dockyard complexes at Convoys Wharf and Greenwich Reach²⁰.
- 5.6.6 Thomas Milton's 1753 plan of the Royal Naval Dockyard shows part of the site in considerable detail. At this time the east of the site (Borthwick Wharf) was largely occupied with houses, though many of those were provided with stores or workshops to the rear. The west of the site (Paynes Wharf) was notably different with a number of substantial 'warehouse' type buildings toward the Thames frontage, although some houses were present towards the Borthwick Street frontage²¹.
- 5.6.7 In 1753 Borthwick Street was known as Butcher row. This may indicate that the processing of animals was occurring in the area, possibly the slaughtering and salting

¹⁷ *ibid*

¹⁸ *ibid*

¹⁹ Hawkins and Lowe, 2003

²⁰ *ibid*

²¹ *ibid*

of carcasses for ships supplies. The elevation to Miltons plan certainly indicates that some of the buildings on the west of the site were on an 'industrial scale'²².

5.6.8 The Deptford Pier Company plan of 1831 indicates a drawing dock on the northwest of the site. This feature is not shown in 1753 and had been deleted by 1868. These drawing docks can be relatively small structures, designed to draw up barges and lighters²³.

5.6.9 In 1893 the site was largely unchanged from 1868. After 1913 Paynes Wharf was occupied by Payne Bros Ltd and from the time used as a paper storage warehouse. In 1916 the site was largely unchanged from 1893, but by 1937 Borthwick Wharf had been redeveloped in its existing form. The existing building of Borthwick Wharf was constructed in 1934 as a meat cold store²⁴.

5.7 The Existing Buildings

5.7.1 The riverside frontage of Paynes Wharf was built in 1860 for John Penn and Sons, specialists in maritime engines and boilers. The building was specifically constructed for boiler making and engine fitting²⁵. The building is currently listed.

5.7.2 The buildings of Borthwick Wharf were commissioned by Messrs Thomas Borthwick meat traders in 1934 from Sir Thomas Edwin Cooper (1873-1942) as a specialist cold storage building capable of accommodating up to 300,000 carcasses²⁶.

²² *ibid*

²³ Hawkins and Lowe, 2003

²⁴ *ibid*

²⁵ *ibid*

²⁶ *ibid*

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The excavation of four trenches was outlined in 'Proposal For An Archaeological Field Evaluation' prepared by CgMs Consulting²⁷. The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, which may require further investigation.
- 6.2 All trenches were machine excavated with a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist. The maximum dimensions of the trenches are shown in Table 1. Once archaeologically sensitive deposits or features were encountered, machining was stopped to allow archaeologists to clean with hand tools as necessary and record the remains.

Trench Number	Max Dimensions (m)	Min. Height (m OD)	Max height (m OD)
1	10.00m x 5.00m	1.40	4.57
2	10.00m x 6.00m	2.38	4.80
3	9.00m x 3.50m	2.75	4.75
4	6.00m x 4.00m	2.79	4.75

Table 1: Trench Dimensions

- 6.3 Recording was undertaken using the single context planning method. All features and deposits observed were planned and recorded onto *pro forma* context record sheets. Contexts were numbered sequentially and are shown in this report within square brackets. Plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. A general photographic survey of the site and working conditions was taken.
- 6.4 Two machine dug sondages measuring 1m x 1m were excavated in Trenches 1 and 2 to determine the underlying sequence. These went to heights of 1.40m OD in Trench 1 and 2.38m OD in Trench 2.
- 6.5 A temporary benchmark, 4.76m OD, was traversed onto the site from the Ordnance Survey Benchmark of 6.03m OD, located on the southwest corner of Hawkins House, 11-38 Watergate Street.

²⁷ Hawkins, 2006

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1 – Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered within Trenches 2, 3 and 4 was the natural sandy gravel, [188], [210] and [114] respectively. In Trench 2, [188], it was encountered at c. 2.38m OD. In Trench 3, [210], it was encountered at c. 2.75m OD. In Trench 4, [114], it was encountered at c. 2.79m OD. This natural sandy gravel represents the high gravel 'headland' as described in Chapter 4, which slopes down from south to north towards the river as would be expected. Sealing the natural sandy gravel in Trenches 3 and 4 was a layer of sandy subsoil, [203] and [125] respectively. In Trench 3, [203] it was encountered at 2.91m OD and had a thickness of 0.32m. In Trench 4, [125], it was encountered at 3.05m OD and had a thickness of 0.26m.

7.2 Phase 2 – Undated Feature

7.2.1 Cutting the natural gravel [188] in Trench 2 was an undated feature, [187]. This feature was only observed in section, within a sondage excavated in the northern end of the trench. It had only one edge existing and appeared to continue to the west and south outside the limit of excavation. Its' fill, [186], consisted of a loose, mid greyish brown silty sand. It was encountered at 2.79m OD and was 0.51m deep. No dateable material was recovered from this feature although its stratigraphic position suggests it is predates the medieval period. As only a small area of this feature was revealed it is hard to determine its exact nature, but it most likely represents a ditch or pit.

7.3 Phase 3 – Undated Ploughsoil

7.3.1 Sealing the undated feature [187] in Trench 2 was a layer of ploughsoil [185]. This layer was encountered at 3.14m OD within a sondage excavated in the northern end of the trench. It had a maximum thickness of 0.35m OD. This ploughsoil horizon was also encountered within Trenches 3 and 4, [196] and [126] respectively. Context [196] was encountered at 3.50m OD and had a maximum thickness of 0.55m. Context [126] was encountered at 3.51m OD and had maximum thickness of 0.48m. Within Trench 4 the ploughsoil only existed in the northern half of the trench, having been truncated in the southern half. This horizon may have been reworked as a garden soil with no dateable material recovered from it. It most likely accumulated sometime during the post-Roman/pre-medieval period.

7.4 Phase 4 – Medieval: 1170-1350

7.4.1 Cutting the ploughsoil [196] in Trench 3 was pit [144], sub-circular in shape and measuring 1.10m northeast-southwest by 1.50m northwest-southeast. It was encountered at 3.11m OD and had a maximum depth of 0.65m. The full extent of this feature was not uncovered as it continued northeast past the limit of excavation. The fill of this pit, [143], consisted of a loose, mid greenish grey silty sand, from which was recovered South Hertfordshire Grey Ware, dating it between 1170-1350 (see Appendix 3). This was the only medieval activity encountered on the site and probably represents a rubbish pit.

7.5 Phase 5 – 15th to 17th Centuries

7.5.1 Sealing the medieval pit [144] in Trench 3 was a layer of demolition material, [206], apparently used to raise or consolidate the ground level. This layer was encountered at 3.41m OD and had a maximum thickness of 0.32m. Recovered from this deposit was peg tile dated between c. 1664-early 18th century. Cutting this was the construction cut [115] for a stone wall, [133]. The [133] ran north-south through the trench, measured 2m in length and 0.56m at its widest point; it was encountered at 3.32m OD. The wall was one course thick and was constructed from mostly Kentish Ragstone, which is not typically used as a building material after 1666, with the odd piece of chalk. Recovered from the backfill, [205], of the construction cut was peg tile and glazed and unglazed floor tile dated from the late 17th century-early 18th century. At its northern end it appears that the wall has been robbed by cut [207]. This robber cut continued north past the limit of excavation. The robber cut was then backfilled with demolition material [204] that was probably from the building associated with the robbed stone wall. This robber cut was encountered at 3.50m OD and was 0.20m deep. As little of this wall survives it is hard to determine its function, it was most likely to structural as buildings were known to exist in this area of the site from the 16th century onwards.

7.5.2 Cutting the subsoil layer [125] in Trench 4 was a pit, [113], at 3.07m OD. It was rectangular in shape and had a maximum depth of 0.84m. It measured 2.20m northwest-southeast by 1.40m northeast-southwest at which point it continued past the limit of excavation. The fill of this pit, [112], consisted of a friable, dark greyish brown sandy silt, from which was recovered Raeren Stoneware, early post-medieval Red Earthenware and Dutch Earthenware, dated from 1480-1610 (see Appendix 3). Sealing the pit was a layer of made ground [124]. This layer was encountered at 3.49m OD and had a maximum thickness of 0.45m. Cutting it were two large pits,

[123] and [128]. Sub-circular pit [123], the fill of which, [122], consisted of a loose, dark greenish brown silty sand, measured 0.89m northeast-southwest by 1.70m northwest-southeast where it continued past the limit of excavation to the southeast and southwest. It was encountered at 3.49m OD and had a maximum depth of 1.60m. Pit [128], the fill of which, [127], consisted of a loose dark greenish grey silty sand, was rectangular in shape with very steep, near vertical sides. It measured 0.80m northwest-southeast by 0.60m northeast-southwest, it continued northeast past the limit of excavation. It was encountered at 3.54m OD and had a maximum depth of 0.79m. Both fills [122] and [127] contained pottery that date to 1600-1610, including North Italian Marbled Slipware, Raeren Stoneware and Post-Medieval Black Glazed Red Earthenware (see Appendix 3). These pits represent an area of rubbish pitting backfilled between the late 15th and early 17th centuries.

7.6. Phase 6 – 18th Century to mid 19th Century

- 7.6.1 The earliest deposit encountered within Trench 1 was a layer of redeposited alluvial clay [173], mixed and dirty in nature. This layer was encountered at 1.40m OD and continued beyond the limit of excavation. Sealing this was a sequence of numerous 18th century dump/levelling layers, [172], [171], [170], [154], [153], [152] and [151]. These layers consisted of mixed sandy clay and sandy silt. Layer [172] contained peg tile and floor tiles dating to the 17th and 18th centuries. The highest of these was encountered at 3.26m OD and they had a combined thickness of 1.86m OD. Cutting the uppermost of these layers, [151], was a small pit [156]. This was encountered at an upper height of 3.26m OD and at least 0.38m deep. The fill of this pit, [155], consisted of a soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt, from which was recovered pottery dated from 1550-1700 (see Appendix 3). Sealing this pit was another sequence of dump/levelling layers, [150], [149], [148], [147] and [145]. The highest of these layers was encountered at 4.00m OD and the sequence had a combined thickness of 0.74m. Included within these layers were redeposited riverine silts with frequent shell inclusions, illustrating that alluvial layers close to the Thames may have been excavated, dredged or imported and subsequently used in ground consolidation/levelling within the area of the trench.
- 7.6.2 Cutting the dump/levelling layers in Trench 1 was a construction cut, [135], for vaulted brick basement [108] and [146]. This basement wall was trench built within [135] and ran from south to north 7.00m through the trench before returning east 2.60m where it continued past the limit of excavation. The foundation wall was encountered at 3.64m OD and was 1.64m in height. The wall consisted of a variety of brick fabric types that reflected its unrefined construction, including fabrics 3033, dated to 1480-1666/1700

and 3034, dated to 1666/1700-1900. The 3033 brick type appears to have been re-used in the 18th century for the construction of this wall: this is apparent by the presence of an earlier mortar on the bricks along with the mortar used during this construction. The uppermost courses of bricks were vaulted with the interior being the eastern face. Pottery, clay tobacco pipe and loose building material recovered from the backfill of the basement, [107], dated from 1640-1800. Also cutting the dump/levelling layers was the construction cut, [211], for a stone block and chains, [212], found at 3.09m OD. This may represent an in situ mooring block that would define the early 19th century river edge, c. 27m south of the present river.

7.6.3 Sealing the ploughsoil [185] in the north half of Trench 2 was a thin levelling layer of compact clay [184], encountered at 3.17m OD and 0.05m thick. Cutting this was a probable rubbish pit, [191], with near vertical edges from an upper height of 3.14m OD and being over 1.00m deep. The pits' fill, [190], consisted of a loose, mid greyish brown silty sand and revealed no dateable material. Sealing this was a layer of demolition material [169] that contained frequent CBM and tile. This was encountered at 3.36m OD and was 0.23m thick. Overlying this was another heavily compact clay layer [163], possibly a surface. This was encountered at 3.40m OD and was 0.05m thick. It was most likely an internal surface associated with brick wall [164] but only a small area of it, 0.80m x 0.64m, survived. Cutting through layer [169] was the construction cut [166] for brick wall [164]. Brick wall [164] ran roughly north-south through the northern half of the trench for 1.28m but was truncated by a concrete beam at the southern end and by cut [168] at the northern end. The wall was sitting on a chalk and flint foundation, which appeared to be trench built within construction cut [166]. The foundation was encountered at 3.55m OD and therefore potentially illustrates the contemporary ground level. Brick wall [164] consisted of brick fabric type 3033, dated from 1480-1666/1700, and fabric type 3033 near 3032, which dates from 1480-1666-1700 but also runs later into the 18th century. Again as elsewhere on the site these bricks have been re-used in the construction of the wall, as earlier mortar existed on the bricks as well as the mortar used in this construction. The wall probably formed an internal dividing wall associated with larger east-west wall [132] to the south. To the west was another wall running north-south, [160], measuring 1.70m north-south by 0.45m wide and was 0.76m high, it was encountered at 4.02m OD. The bricks used were again the 3033 fabric. This wall was truncated by a concrete beam to the south where it would have originally joined with wall [132]. Running west off this was another internal wall [141]. It measured 0.30m east-west by 0.45m wide and was encountered at 4.01m OD. Walls [165], [160]. [161 and [132] represent a structure with minimum dimensions of 6.0m east-west by 4.0m north-south.

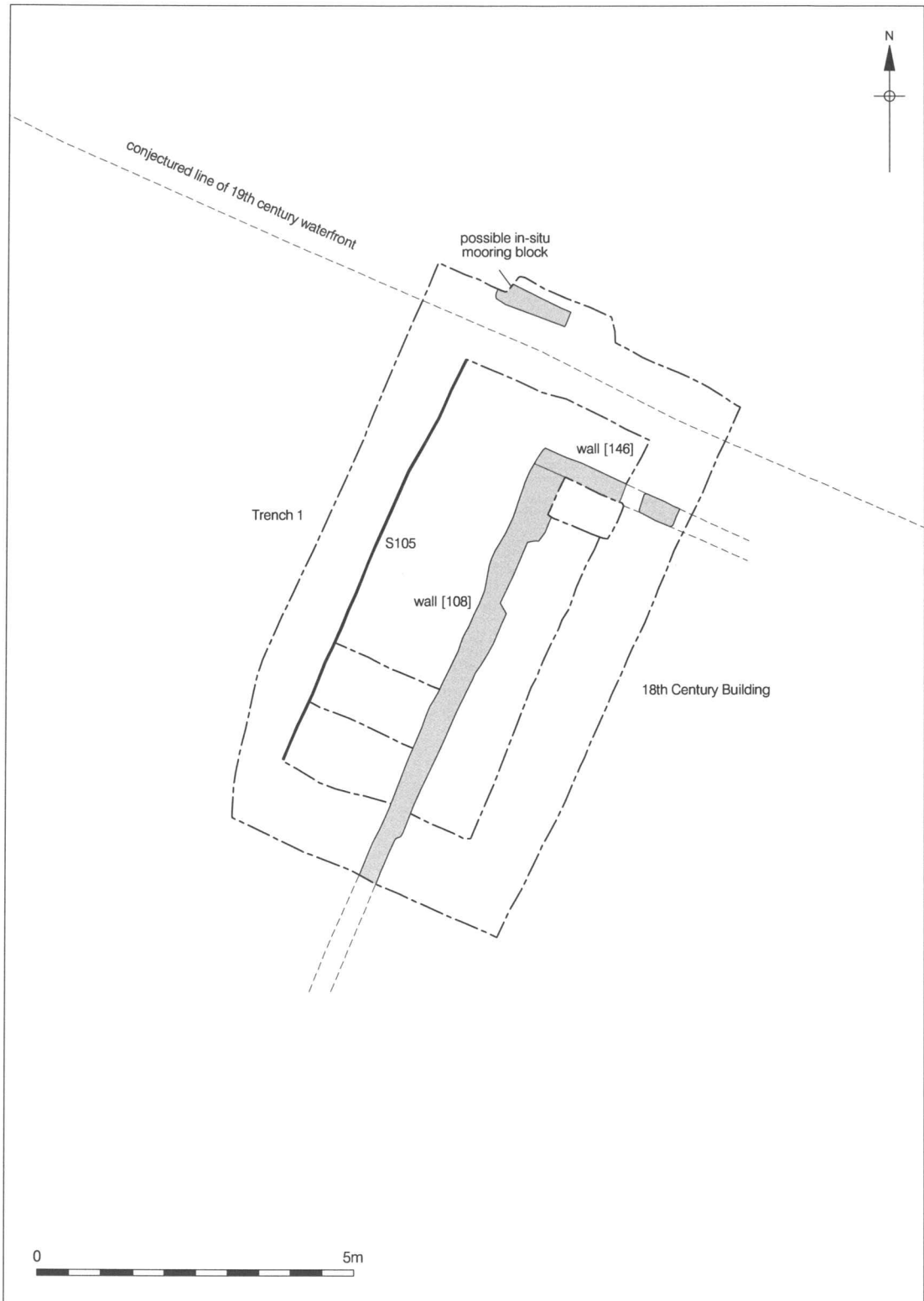
- 7.6.4 Running east-west through the southern half of Trench 2 were two parallel 18th century walls, [132] and [132]. Wall [132] ran throughout the trench, was 5.50m long and 0.60m wide; it was encountered at 3.64m OD. The wall returned to the north at its western end where it was truncated but its continuation beyond that was recorded as [160]. Brick wall [131] ran throughout the trench, was 4.10m long, 0.40m wide and was exposed at an upper height of 3.58m OD. Both walls were constructed of re-used brick fabric types 3033, 1480-1666/1700, and 3034 near 3032, which continue to be used in the 18th century. Walls [131] and [132] were separated by road surface [130] aligned east-west. It was seen to be at least 4.56m long by 2.93m wide, and was encountered at a maximum height of 3.44m OD. Consisting of flint and ragstone nodules, the cobble road sloped down towards its middle at 3.28m OD, where squared ragstone blocks made up a central drainage gully. This gully sloped down from 3.37m OD at its western end to 3.27m OD at the eastern end, illustrating direction in which it was supposed to drain. Overlying this was a dump layer, [116], consisting of disturbed cobbles which occurred when the road went out of use and was built upon. Walls [165], [160], [161] and [132] represent a structure that faced onto the cobble road and measured at least 6m east-west by 4m north-south.
- 7.6.5 In the western end of Trench 3 was an 18th century brick cellar wall [103] and floor [102]. Brick wall [103] ran approximately north-east to south-west for a distance of 4.20m through the trench and was 0.35m wide. It was encountered at 3.13m OD and was 1.31m high. The wall was built from brick fabric type 3033, hand made red bricks dated to 1480-1666/1700. No dateable material was recovered from the backfill [104] of the construction cut [105] of the cellar, so an exact date of construction cannot be ascertained. However, the bricks in both the wall and floor have been re-used for the construction of the cellar, as earlier mortar existed on them along with the mortar used during this construction. This is consistent across the site implying a stockpile of these bricks available close by and allowing the basement to date to the 18th century. The brick cellar floor [102] was encountered at 1.82m OD and consisted of a single course of the same brick fabric, 3033, as in the wall. This brick floor was encountered at c. 1.70m below the level of the foundation level and road surface in Trench 2 which adds weight to their interpretation as a contemporary cellar/basement. Material from the backfill of the cellar, [101] and [100], dates from 1800-1880.
- 7.6.6 Another brick cellar wall and basement, possibly the eastern return of [103], was found in the southeastern end of the trench, [120] and [119]. Brick wall [120] ran roughly east west, was encountered at 2.61m OD and was 0.56m high. Its associated brick floor [119], to the south of the wall, was encountered at 2.05m OD and consisted of a single course. The OD heights of the two cellar floors, [119] and [102],

have a difference of 0.35m, which implies that either they belong to two different basements or that the eastern section, formed by wall [120], is a deeper sub-basement. If they were the same structure then the building would measure at least 5.30m north-south by at least 6m east-west, forming what appears to be an 'L' shape with the interior being to the west and south. Brick wall [120] was constructed of brick fabric type 3033 near 3032, which dates from 1480-1666/1700. Brick floor [119] was constructed of brick fabric type 3033, the same as wall and floor [103] and [102] in the north-western end of the trench. Again these bricks bear signs of re-use. Material recovered from the backfill of this cellar dates to 1770-1820. The upper section of the wall appears to have been truncated by a later cut [208], which runs east west through the trench, truncating stone wall [133] and continuing past the trenches limit of excavation. It was encountered at 3.44m OD and material recovered from the fill dates from 1840-1860. This may have been for the extraction of the bricks or works associated with the construction of Paynes Wharf.

7.6.7 Truncating the east-west wall [131] in Trench 2 was the construction cut, [141], for a 19th century circular brick feature [139]. It measured 1.54m east-west by 1.06m north south. This feature appeared to be a soakaway as its depth continued beyond 3m and it had a brick cap on top. This is unusual however as a soakaway, or indeed a well, would be out of place this close to the Thames. It may therefore represent an ice-house, built in the early 19th century and associated with buildings which existed before the erection of Paynes Wharf in 1860.

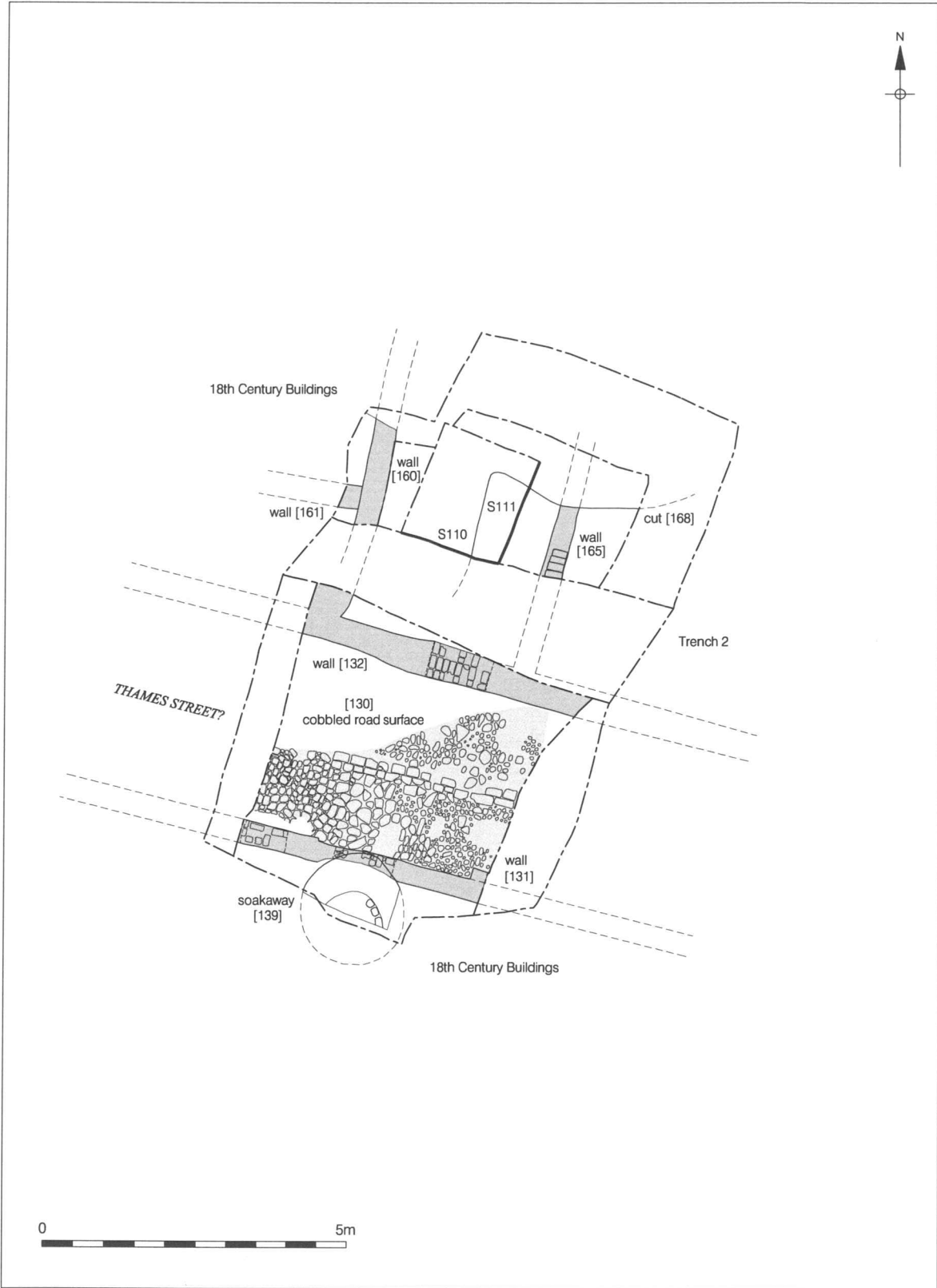
7.7 Phase 7: Mid 19th Century - Modern

7.7.1 Deposits of 19th century made ground associated with the current structures of Paynes Wharf and Borthwick Wharf were seen across the site, capped by a concrete slab between 0.2m and 0.3m thick at heights ranging between 4.57m OD and 4.75m OD. In Trench 2 a concrete beam was found east-west across the trench, probably representing the reinforcing of the Paynes Wharf structure, which was originally built in 1860.



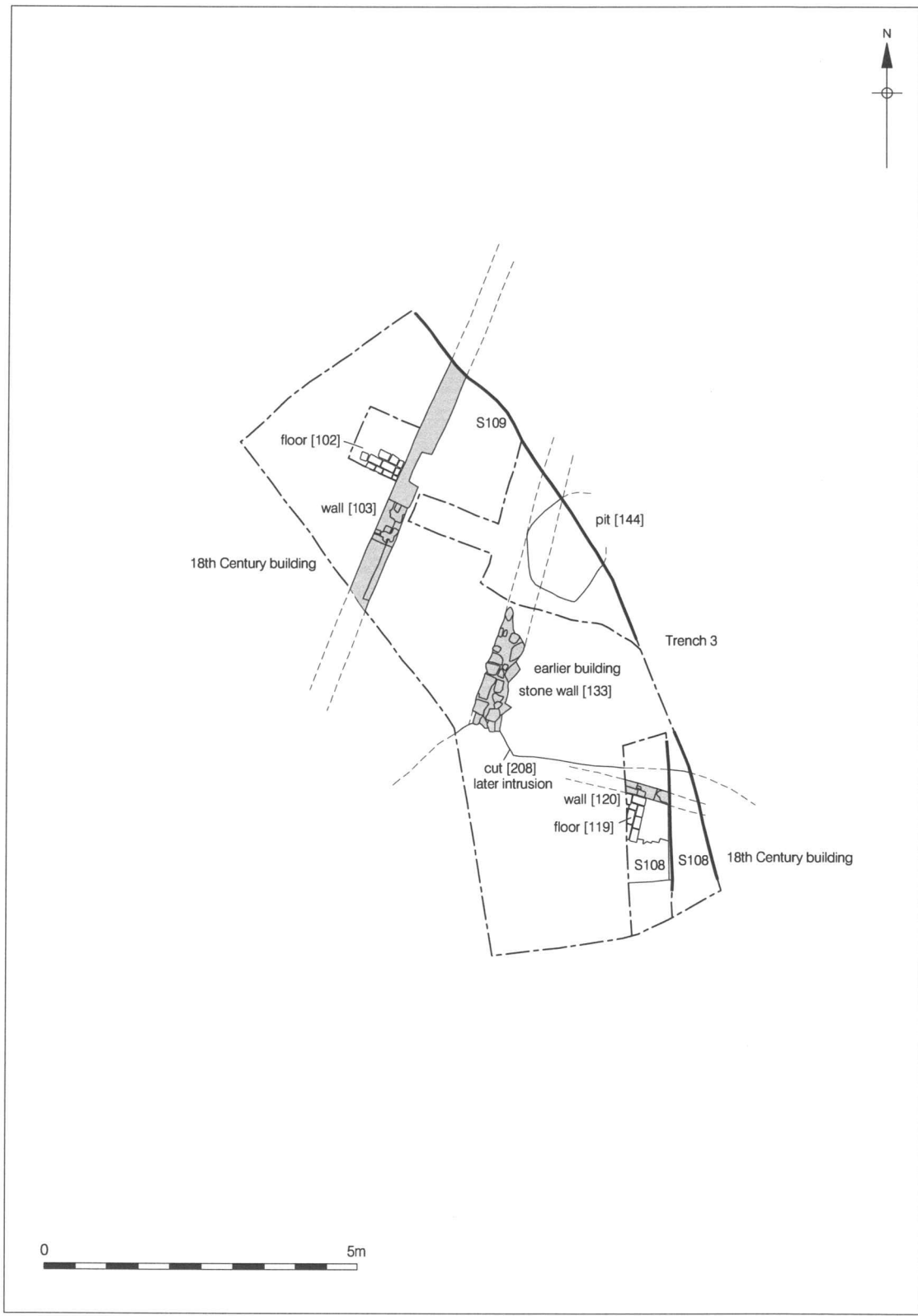
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Figure 3
Trench 1
1:100



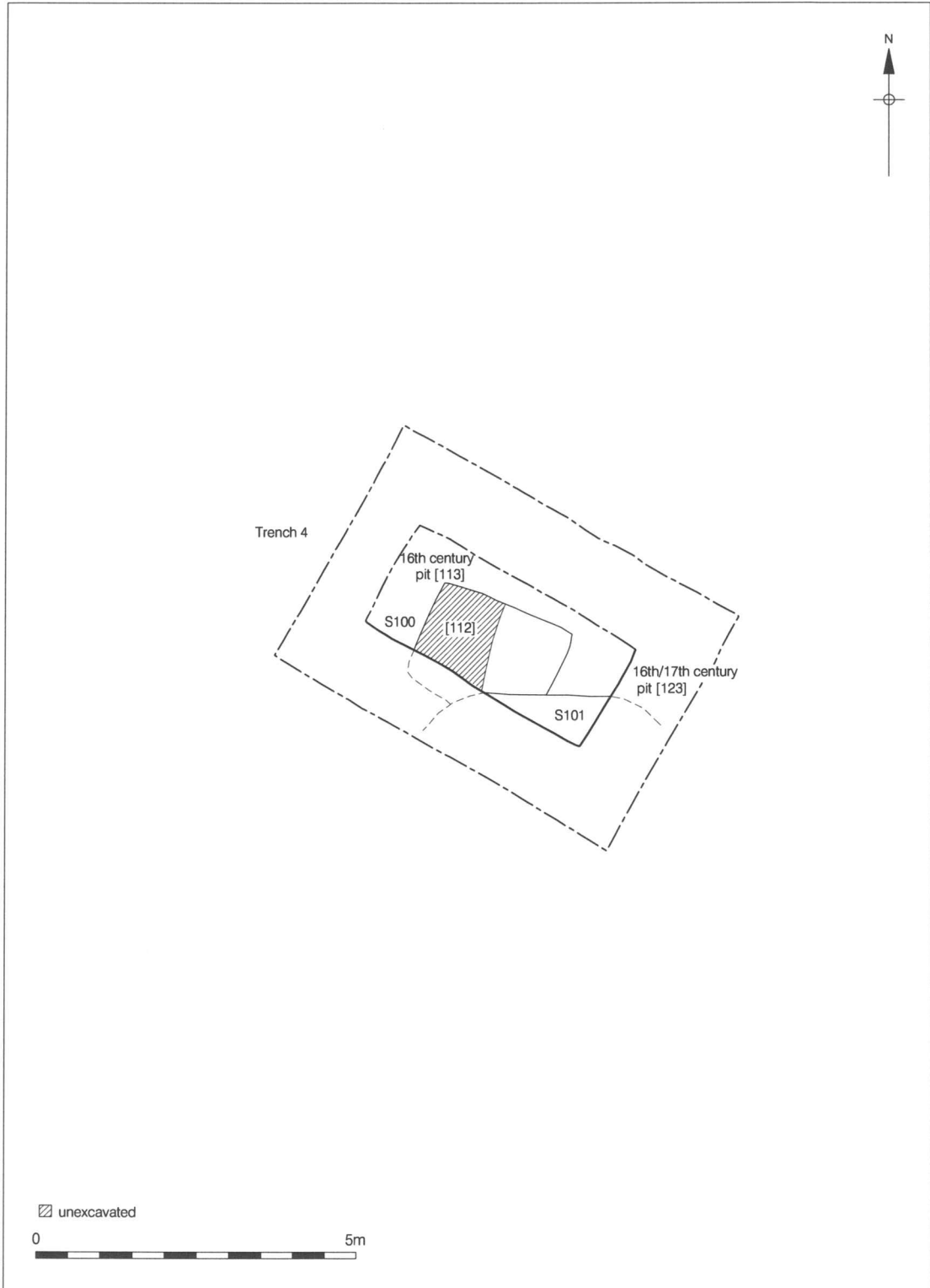
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Figure 4
Trench 2
1:100



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Figure 5
Trench 3
1:100



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Figure 6
Trench 4
1:100

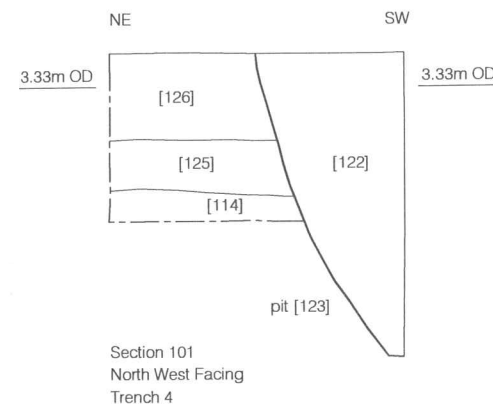
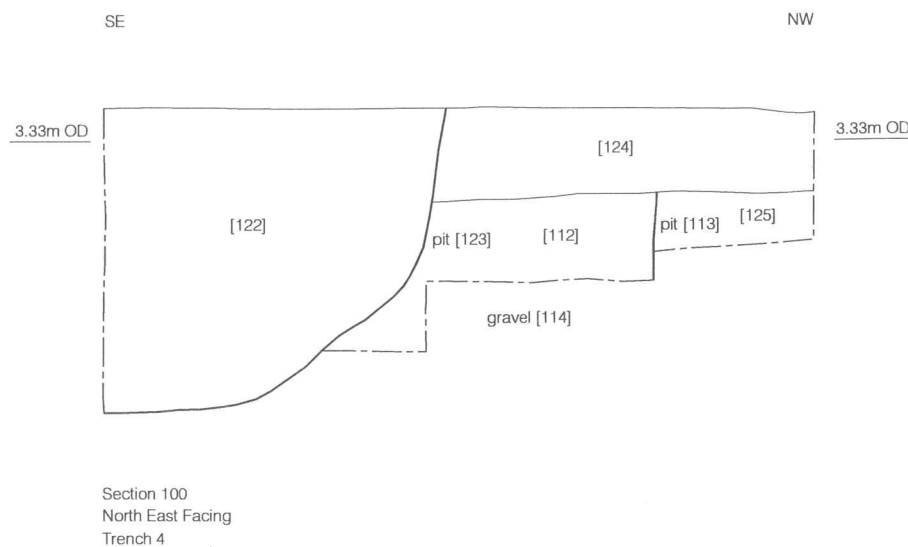
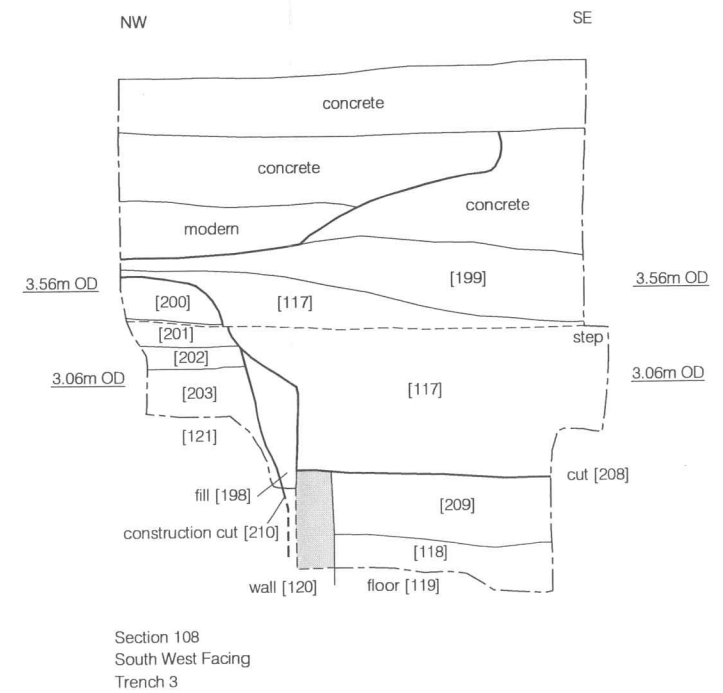
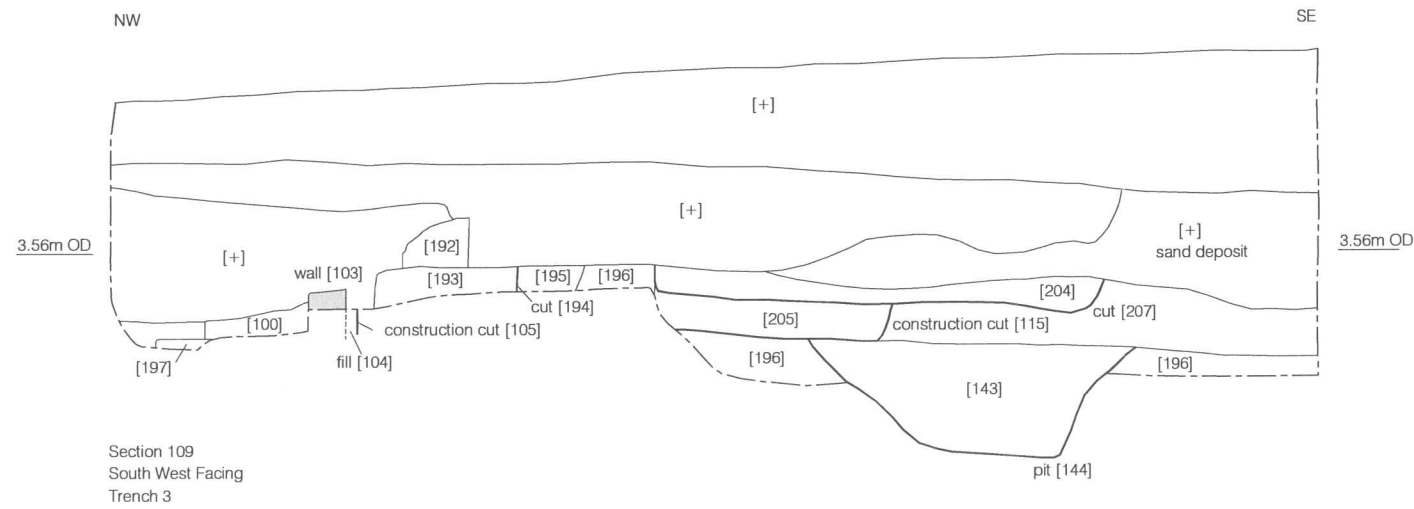
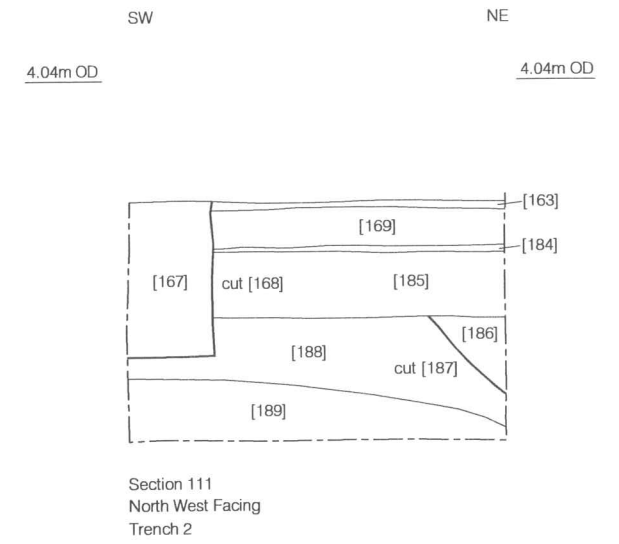
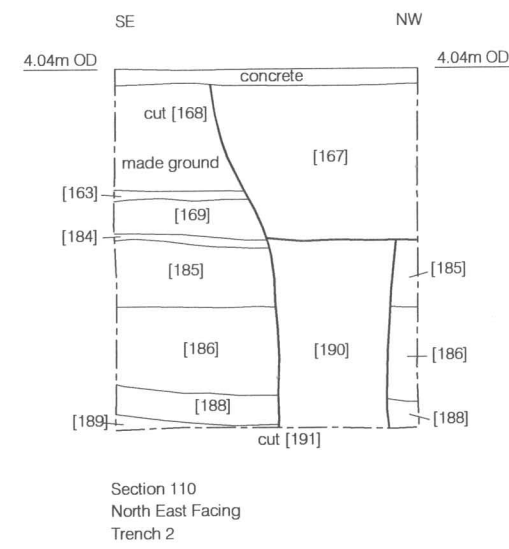
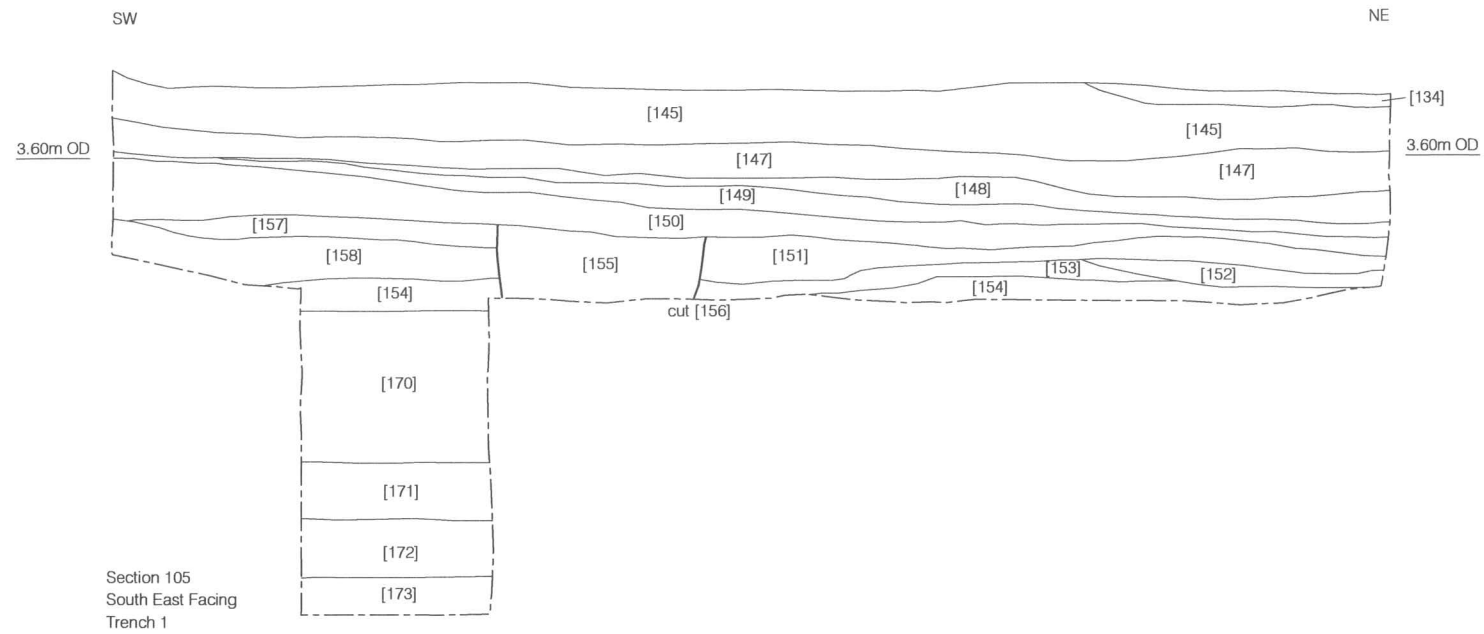


Figure 7
Sections 100, 101, 105, 108, 109, 110 & 111
1:40

8 TRENCH SUMMARY

8.1 TRENCH 1

8.1.1 Trench 1 revealed 16th / 17th century ground consolidation deposits, including redeposited alluvium truncated by an 18th century brick vaulted basement. This was sealed by 19th century made ground and concrete.

8.2 TRENCH 2

8.2.1 Trench 2 revealed natural gravel truncated by an undated feature, which was overlain by a ploughsoil horizon. Above this was a sequence of levelling layers upon which sat a series of 18th century buildings with a cobble road running through the middle of two of them. A Victorian soakaway truncated one of these walls, and was overlain by 19th century made ground and concrete.

8.3 TRENCH 3

8.3.1 Trench 3 revealed natural gravel sealed by subsoil, overlain by a ploughsoil. Cutting the ploughsoil was a medieval pit beneath an early post-medieval stone wall which had been robbed out. This was truncated by an 18th century brick cellar which returned to the north-east. These were sealed by 20th century made ground and concrete.

8.4 TRENCH 4

8.4.1 Trench 4 revealed natural gravel, overlain by subsoil, sealed by a ploughsoil. Three rubbish pits dating from 1480-1610 were sealed by 20th century made ground and concrete.

9 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1. The evaluation revealed natural deposits in Trenches 2, 3 and 4 consistent with the known high gravel 'headland' thought to exist on the southern area of the site. In Trenches 3 and 4 the natural gravel was encountered at c. 2.75m OD and in Trench 2, further north towards the river, it was encountered at 2.38m OD illustrating a slope in the natural topography down towards the Thames. Within Trench 1, at a depth of 3.17m below the surface level, 1.40m OD, no natural deposits or alluvial silts were encountered except redeposited ones, meaning that the alluvium thought to exist may be present at a deeper level. Therefore between the northern half of Trench 2 where the natural gravel was encountered and Trench 1 exists the interface between the natural gravel and the alluvial silts associated with the River Thames.
- 9.2 Within Trench 2, sealed beneath the ploughsoil horizon, was a feature [187] from which no dateable material was recovered. However, the fact that a pit dated to the medieval period (1170-1350) in Trench 3 cut through the ploughsoil shows that the 'undated' feature is either early medieval or older. This highlights the possible presence of archaeology that predates the medieval period. A similar ploughsoil horizon was encountered during the excavations at Convoys Wharf to the west of the site. There it was encountered between 3.37m OD and 3.05m OD, compared to heights between 3.51m OD and 3.14m OD at Paynes Wharf and Borthwick Wharf. The difference between levels may represent a natural slope in the topography between the two sites.
- 9.3 In Trench 3 a moderately sized pit, [144], was encountered which contained South Hertfordshire Type Grey Ware dating to 1170-1350. Although this was the only medieval feature encountered on the site the presence of the high gravel 'headland' throughout Trenches 2, 3 and 4 means that, as with the undated feature mentioned above, there is potential for encountering further activity from this period.
- 9.4 In Trench 3 a heavily truncated stone wall, [133], was encountered. Made primarily from Kentish Ragstone this wall was at one end truncated by an 18th century cellar and at the other end robbed out for the ragstone. Although this stone wall cannot be precisely dated, building material from associated deposits gave a date range between 1664-early 18th century. However, Kentish Ragstone typically is not used as a building material after 1666 and may therefore have been re-used in the foundation of a later wall. It is likely that this wall dates from the early-mid 17th century and probably represents a structural wall as the site was known to be occupied by buildings from the at least the 16th century.

- 9.5 Evidence for ground reclamation of the river frontage during the 18th century was seen in Trench 1 by a series of layers, including riverine deposits, which substantially raise the ground level. This period of activity represents the changing position of the river frontage and the encroachment of human activity upon the Thames foreshore from the 17th century onwards.
- 9.6 Encountered within Trenches 1, 2 and 3 was a series of 18th century buildings. In Trench 1 a substantial brick vaulted basement, [108], over 1.6m deep, was found. In Trench 3 two parts of the same brick cellar, [120] and [103], were encountered. In Trench 2 two parallel brick walls, [131] and [132], represented the load bearing walls of two separate buildings, with interior partition walls running off to the north and west. Running through the middle of the two parallel walls was a cobble road, [130], which sloped down to a drainage gully in the middle. This road may be the 18th century precursor to what is shown on 19th century maps as Thames Street.
- 9.7 To the north-west of the brick basement in Trench 1 a possible *in situ* mooring block, was encountered, representing the position of the river front before the construction of Paynes wharf in 1860. This evidence suggests that the 19th century river front was c. 27m further south than its' modern successor.
- 9.8 The complex of 18th century buildings can be seen on historical maps such as John Rocque's Map of 1746 and later on Greenwood's Map of 1827. On the Deptford Pier Company Plan of 1831 a road, 'Thames Street', is illustrated as running through the middle of the site. The cobble road encountered within Trench 2 may represent this 'Thames Street' that would have been built upon in 1860 with the construction of Paynes Wharf. The majority of the bricks used throughout the site are of the fabric type 3033, dating to 1480-1666/1700. These bricks had traces of an earlier mortar on them as well as the mortar used during the construction of these buildings illustrating their re-use. The presence of such large amounts of this brick type may suggest that at some point a complete redevelopment of the site may have taken place with the demolition of earlier buildings and the re-use of the bricks in the construction of a new building complex.
- 9.9 Recovered from the backfill, [117], of the 18th century cellar [120] were three sherds of Roman pottery. This is surprising as no other evidence of Roman activity was encountered during the evaluation. It does highlight the possibility however that occupation dating to the Roman period may be present in the general vicinity, but mostly likely to south on the higher and drier ground.

9.10 Also recovered from the same context, [117], was a number of sherds from a large crucible in 'Peninsular House' ware. These sherds demonstrate copper residue and slag, indicative of metalworking. This fabric was first identified at Peninsular House, Pudding Lane, from Great Fire deposits, but has been subsequently found to have at least one source at the Deptford pottery production site (see Appendix 3). Wasters in this fabric were found alongside post-medieval red earthenware kiln products dating to the 18th century. The presence of evidence for metalworking and industry is unsurprising within the context of a working wharf and dock complex. It is not clear, however, if the sherds encountered are residual or if their presence in an assemblage dating to the mid 19th century extends the known date range of this fabric.

9.11 The evaluation at Paynes Wharf and Borthwick Wharf has revealed evidence of medieval activity, foreshore reclamation and subsequent post-medieval development. Future work at the site may afford the opportunity to answer specific questions of the site revealed from the work:

- What evidence is there for pre-medieval activity on the site?
- What is the extent and nature of the medieval activity on the site?
- Can the changing position of the river front throughout the post-medieval period be determined?
- What purpose were the 18th Century buildings serving?
- Is there any evidence for industrial activity at the site?

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

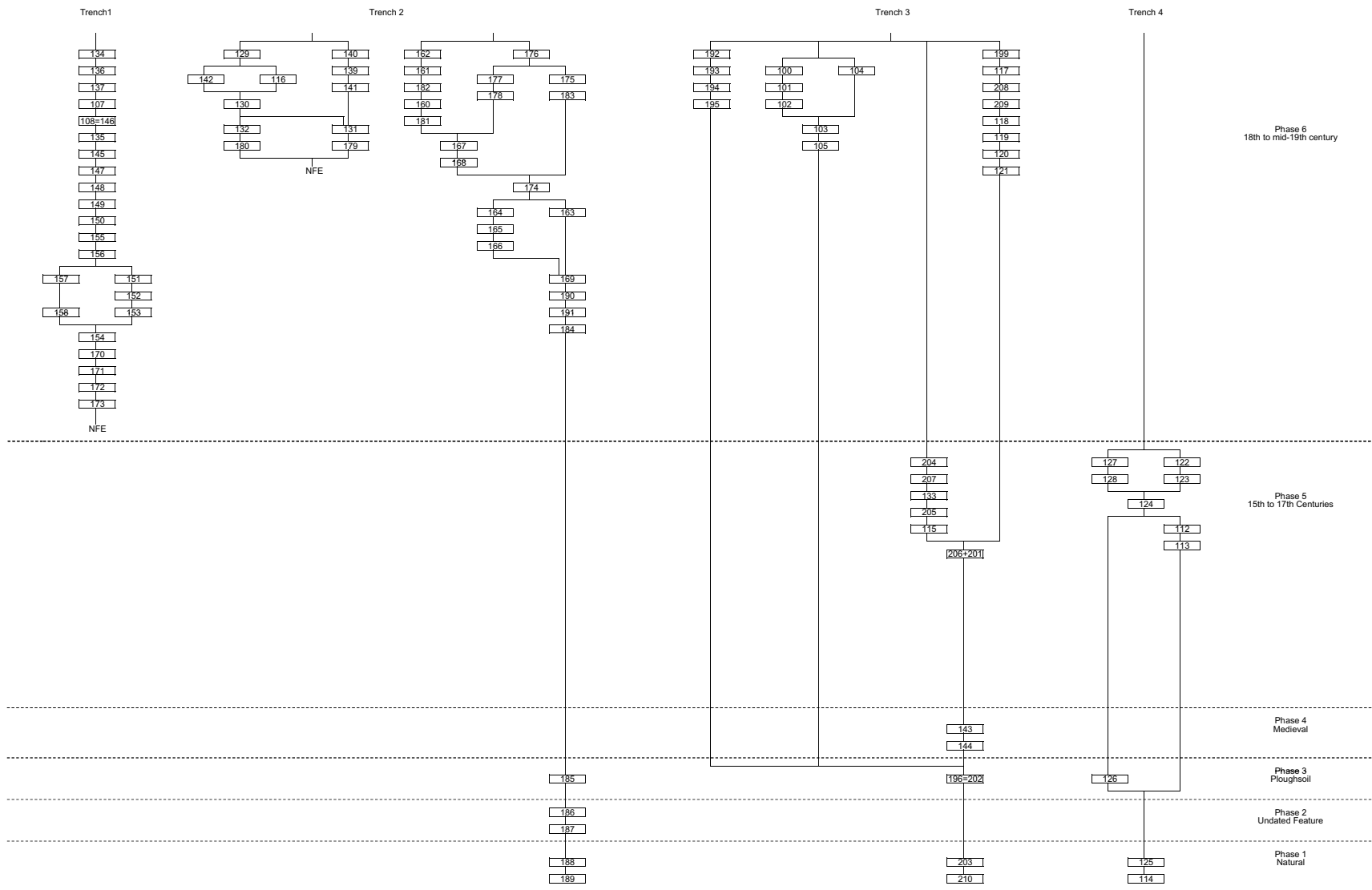
Context No.	Type	Trench	Phase	Description
100	Fill	3	6	Backfill of Cellar [103]
101	Fill	3	6	Backfill of Cellar [103]
102	Masonry	3	6	18th Century Brick Cellar Floor
103	Masonry	3	6	18th Century Brick Cellar Wall
104	Fill	3	6	Backfill of Construction Cut [105]
105	Cut	3	6	Construction Cut for Cellar Wall [103]
106				VOID
107	Fill	1	6	Backfill of Brick Basement [108]
108	Masonry	1	6	Vaulted Brick Basement Wall
109				VOID
110				VOID
111				VOID
112	Fill	4	5	Fill of [113]
113	Cut	4	5	Cut for Post-Medieval Pit
114	Layer	4	1	Natural Gravel
115	Cut	3	5	Construction Cut for Stone Wall [133]
116	Layer	2	6	Post-Medieval Dump Layer
117	Fill	3	6	Backfill of Cellar [120]
118	Fill	3	6	Backfill of Cellar [120]
119	Masonry	3	6	18th Century Brick Cellar Floor
120	Masonry	3	6	18th Century Brick Cellar Wall
121	Cut	3	6	Construction Cut for Cellar wall [120]
122	Fill	4	5	Fill of [123]
123	Cut	4	5	Cut for Post-Medieval Pit
124	Layer	4	5	Made Ground
125	Layer	4	1	Natural Sandy Subsoil
126	Layer	4	3	Ploughsoil
127	Fill	4	5	Fill of [128]
128	Cut	4	5	Cut for Post-Medieval Pit
129	Layer	2	6	Dump Layer
130	Layer	2	6	18th Century Cobble Road Surface
131	Masonry	2	6	18th Century Brick Wall
132	Masonry	2	6	18th Century Brick Wall
133	Masonry	3	5	Stone Wall/Foundation

134	Layer	1	6	Levelling Layer
135	Cut	1	6	Construction Cut for Brick Wall [108]
136	Fill	1	6	Backfill of Brick Foundation [108]
137	Fill	1	6	Backfill of Brick Foundation [108]
138	Masonry	1	6	Collapse from Brick Wall [108]
139	Masonry	2	6	Victorian Brick Soakaway
140	Fill	2	6	Backfill of Construction Cut [141 for Soakaway
141	Cut	2	6	Construction Cut for 19th Century Brick Soakaway [139]
142	Layer	2	6	Dump Layer
143	Fill	3	4	Fill of [144]
144	Cut	3	4	Cut for Medieval Pit
145	Layer	1	6	Levelling Layer
146	Masonry	1	6	Brick Return of Wall [108]
147	Layer	1	6	Levelling Layer
148	Layer	1	6	Levelling Layer
149	Layer	1	6	Levelling Layer
150	Layer	1	6	Levelling Layer
151	Layer	1	6	Levelling Layer
152	Layer	1	6	Levelling Layer
153	Layer	1	6	Levelling Layer
154	Layer	1	6	Levelling Layer
155	Fill	1	6	Fill of [156]
156	Cut	1	6	Cut for Post-Medieval Pit
157	Layer	1	6	Levelling Layer
158	Layer	1	6	Levelling Layer
159				VOID
160	Masonry	2	6	18th Century Brick Wall
161	Masonry	2	6	18th Century Brick Wall
162	Fill	2	6	Backfill of Brick Wall [161]
163	Layer	2	6	Poss. Floor Surface
164	Masonry	2	6	18th Century Brick Wall
165	Masonry	2	6	Chalk and Flint Foundation for [164]
166	Cut	2	6	Construction Cut for Foundation [165]
167	Fill	2	6	Fill of [168]
168	Cut	2	6	Cut for Post-Medieval Pit
169	Layer	2	6	Demolition Layer
170	Layer	1	6	Levelling layer

171	Layer	1	6	Levelling layer
172	Layer	1	6	Levelling layer
173	Layer	1	6	Alluvial Layer
174	Layer	2	6	Demolition Layer
175	Fill	2	6	Fill of [183]
176	Layer	2	6	Dump Layer
177	Fill	2	6	Fill of [168]
178	Fill	2	6	Fill of [168]
179	Cut	2	6	Construction Cut for Brick Wall [131]
180	Cut	2	6	Construction Cut for Brick Wall [132]
181	Cut	2	6	Construction Cut for Brick Wall [160]
182	Cut	2	6	Construction Cut for Brick Wall [161]
183	Cut	2	6	Cut for Post-Medieval Pit
184	Layer	2	6	Poss. Floor Surface
185	Layer	2	3	Ploughsoil
186	Fill	2	2	Fill of [187]
187	Cut	2	2	Cut for Unknown Feature
188	Layer	2	1	Natural Gravel
189	Layer	2	1	Natural Sand
190	Fill	2	6	Fill of [191]
191	Cut	2	6	Cut for Post-Medieval Pit
192	Masonry	3	6	18th Century Brick Wall
193	Masonry	3	6	Chalk and Flint Foundation for [192]
194	Cut	3	6	Construction Cut for Foundation [193]
195	Layer	3	6	Demolition Layer
196	Layer	3	3	Ploughsoil
197	Masonry	3	6	18th Century Brick Wall
198	Fill	3	6	Fill of [121]
199	Layer	3	6	Levelling Layer
200	Layer	3	6	Made Ground
201	Layer	3	5	Levelling Layer
202	Layer	3	3	Ploughsoil
203	Layer	3	1	Natural Sandy Subsoil
204	Fill	3	5	Fill of Robber Cut [207]
205	Fill	3	5	Fill of [115]
206	Layer	3	5	Demolition Layer
207	Cut	3	5	Robber Cut of Stone Wall [133]

208	Cut	3	6	Cut for Backfill of Brick Cellar [120]
209	Fill	3	6	Backfill of Brick Cellar [120]
210	Layer	3	1	Natural Sandy Gravel
211	Cut	1	6	Construction Cut for Mooring Block [212]
212	Masonry	1	6	19th Century Mooring Block

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Berni Sudds

Quantity: 3.5 boxes

Total count: 227 sherds (154 vessels)

The pottery dates primarily to the post-medieval period although a small quantity of medieval and Roman material was also recovered (the latter residual within context [117]).

With the exception of two of the putative Roman sherds, unsourced as yet, the range of both fabric and form can be well paralleled in Deptford, and London as a whole. The majority of the pottery can be dated to the 17th or 19th century, although a proportion of the former is residual in later features. Of interest is the presence of a number of sherds from a large crucible in 'Peninsular House' ware. The latter demonstrate copper residue and slag, indicative of metalworking.

This fabric was first identified at Peninsular House, Pudding lane from Great Fire deposits, but has been subsequently found to have at least one source at the Deptford pottery production site (Milne and Milne 1985; C. Jarrett pers comm.). Wasters in this fabric were found alongside post-medieval red earthenware kiln products dating to the 18th century. The sherds from site were recovered from contexts dating to the mid 19th century. It is not yet clear, however, if they are residual or if their presence in these groups extends the known date range of this fabric.

Context	Size	Date range of pottery		Latest dated pottery type		Suggested date of deposition
0	19	1480	1900	1670	1690	-
100	14	1570	1900	1800	1900	1800 – 1880
101	16	1570	1900	1840	1900	1840 – 1860
107	11	1550	1900	1775	1880	1775 – 1800
112	5	1300	1650	1480	1610	1480 – 1610
116	16	1480	1900	1800	1900	1800 – 1900
117	108	1570	1900	1840	1900	1840 – 1860
118	3	1580	1900	1770	1860	1770 – 1820
122	6	1480	1900	1600	1900	1600 – 1610
127	4	1270	1900	1600	1900	1600 – 1610
129	17	1550	1900	1775	1880	1775 – 1850

Context	Size	Date range of pottery		Latest dated pottery type		Suggested date of deposition
142	2	1480	1700	1550	1700	1550 – 1650
143	3	900	1350	1170	1350	1170 – 1350
145	2	1580	1900	1630	1680	1630 – 1680
155	1	1550	1700	1550	1700	1550 – 1700

Table 1. List of contexts containing pottery, size of context assemblage, date range of pottery, date range of the latest fabric and suggested deposition date.

Milne, G. and Milne, C. 1985. 'A Building in Pudding Lane Destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666: Excavations on the Peninsular House site, 1979-80'. *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeology Society* **36**, 169-182.

APPENDIX 4: CTP ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

A total of 77 fragments of clay tobacco pipes are recorded, nine of which are unstratified. There are 21 clay tobacco pipe bowls present and were classified according to Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) and 18th-century examples by Oswald's (1975) typology. The distribution of the pipes is shown in Table 1.

Context	Spot date	Total no. of fragments	No. of bowls	No. of stems (S) and nibs (N)	Comments
[0]		9	8	S: 1	Bowls range in date to between 1660-1740
[100]	1680-1710	17	1	S: 16	
[101]	1700-1910	7		S: 7	One stem with moulded relief border
[107]	1700-1770	6	2	S: 4	AO 25 bowl heels are initialled I B and E S
[116]	1570-1910	4		S: 4	
					AO18 bowl x1, AO27 bowl x 5: one plain example marked ? B W and another example with stars on the heel, one fluted and marked E B, one with heel and moulded stem marked W G and an armorial type with dragon on left side and a Prince of Wales feathers marked E B. One relief decorated stem.
[117]	1780-1830	16	7	S: 9, N: 1	
[122]	1660-1680	3	2	S: 1	AO15 bowl x1, AO18 bowl X1.
[129]	1780-1830	13	1	S: 12	AO 27 fluted bowl with borders marked R S.

[145]	1570-1780	1	S: 1	Thick stem.
[199]	1570-1780	1	S: 1	Long, thick stem.

Table 1. BPZ 06: distribution of clay tobacco pipes.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Atkinson D. and Oswald. A. (1969), London clay tobacco pipes. *Journal of British Archaeology Association*, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171-227.

Oswald, A. (1975). *Clay pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports, British series, No.14.

APPENDIX 5: CBM ASSESSMENT - TILE

CONTEXT	Fabrics forms	Provisional spot date
101	Peg and pan tile	1640 – 1800 (poss pre 1765)
107	Peg and pan tile; Dutch paving brick	1640 – 1800 (poss pre 1765)
109	Peg tile, ridge tile, glazed floor tile	16 th – 18 th century
111	Peg tile, ridge tile and 3033 brick.	17 th – 18 th century
112	Peg tile, 3033 abr, 3032nr3033, slipped floor tile	c.1664 – e.18 th century
116	Peg tile, 3032nr3033	c.1664 – e.18 th century
117	Peg tile, 3039, 3033 (very thin), 3032nr3033 Tin glazed painted wall tile	18 th century
122	Peg tile	17 th – 19 th century
127	Peg tile	17 th – 19 th century
129	Peg tile	17 th – 19 th century
134	Pan tile, 3033nr3039, Flemish floor tile.	1640 – 1800 (poss pre 1765)
145	Peg tile	17 th – 19 th century
147	Peg tile, 3032nr3033	c.1664 – e.18 th century
148	Peg tile, 3033	17 th – 18 th century
150	3033	c.1480 – 1666/1700
155	Peg tile	17 th – 19 th century
157	Peg tile	17 th – 19 th century
158	Peg tile	17 th – 19 th century
167	Peg and pan tile, 3032nr3033	c.1664 – e.18 th century
169	Peg tile	17 th – 19 th century
172	Peg tile, 3033 abr, floor tile	17 th – 18 th century
199	Peg and pan tile	1640 – 1800 (poss pre 1765)
205	Peg tile, 3033, 3032nr3033, glazed and unglazed floor tile.	Late 17 th – e.18 th century
206	Peg tile, 3032nr3033	c.1664 – e.18 th century

The floor tiles require fabric analysis to provide a provenance and closer date. Some of the glazed examples may be pre-1600 in date, reused in later features. Silty Flemish examples are present in the group.

APPENDIX 6: CBM ASSESSMENT - BRICK

Berni Sudds

CONTEXT	Fabrics forms	Provisional spot date
102	3033	1480-1666/1700 (poss late 16/17 th century)
103	3033	1480-1666/1700
108	3033	1480-1666/1700
119	3033	1480-1666/1700
120	3033nr3032	1480-1666/1700 (prob. 18 th century)
131	3033, with sunken margin	1480-1666/1700
132	3033 and 3034nr3032	1480-1666/1700 and 18 th century
133	Kentish Ragstone	Pre 1666
146	3034 and 3032	1666/1700-1900 (prob. Early-mid 18 th century)
160	3033, with sunken margin and flared header	1480-1666/1700
161	3034nr3032 and 3033	1480-1666/1700 and 1666/1700-1900
164	3033 and 3033nr3032	1480-1666/1700 and 1666/1700-1900

APPENDIX 7: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-16843

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at Paynes and Borthwick Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford, London Borough of Greenwich, SE8
Short description of the project	An Archaeological Evaluation at Paynes and Borthwick Wharf, Borthwick Street, London Borough of Greenwich, Deptford, SE8. Four trial trenches revealed natural gravel, an undated 'ploughsoil', a medieval pit, 15th-17th century pitting and a series of 18th century wharf buildings.
Project dates	Start: 12-06-2006 End: 30-06-2006
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	BPZ 06 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	CELLAR Post Medieval
Methods and techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON GREENWICH GREENWICH Borthwick and Paynes Wharf, Borthwick Street, London Borough of Greenwich, Deptford, SE8
Postcode	SE8
National grid reference	TQ 3728 7808 Point
Height OD	Min: 2.38m Max: 2.79m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting

Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Neil Hawkins

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Industrial'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	'Database','Survey','Text'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Map','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Paynes and Borthwick Wharf, Borthwick Street, Deptford, London Borough of Greenwich, SE8
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hawkins, N.
Date	2006
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
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