

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION AT DEPTFORD  
FOUNDRY, ARKLOW ROAD,  
LONDON BOROUGH OF  
LEWISHAM, LONDON SE14 6EB**

**SITE CODE: AKW16  
REPORT NO: R12430**

**MARCH 2016**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT  
ARCHAEOLOGY**

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ROAD, LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM, LONDON SE14 6EB**

**Site Code:** AKW16

**Central NGR:** TQ 3652 7769

**Local Planning Authority:** LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

**Planning Reference:**

**Other reference if any:**

**Commissioning Client:** AECOM on behalf of Anthology Deptford Ltd

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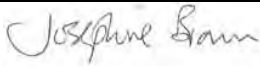

**March 2016**

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## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**DEPTFORD FOUNDRY, ARKLOW ROAD, LONDON BOROUGH OF  
LEWISHAM, LONDON SE14 6EB**

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## 1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on behalf of AECOM's client, Anthology Deptford Ltd, at Deptford Foundry, Arklow Road, London Borough of Lewisham, London SE14 6EB (Figure 1). The archaeological investigation was conducted between 14<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> March 2016 in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute of Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by Historic England.
- 1.2 The archaeological evaluation has provided evidence for the late post-medieval development of the study site. It demonstrated that extensive masonry remains associated with the development of the Deptford Foundry survive under the existing concrete floor slab.
- 1.3 Natural terrace gravel was exposed in Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5. This was in turn sealed by agricultural deposits which were truncated by the late post-medieval foundations associated with the Deptford Foundry industrial complex.
- 1.4 Two distinct phases of construction associated with Deptford Foundry were identified: Phase 1 indicated the development of the industrial complex from its original construction during the 1880s to the final years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century; Phase 2 indicated the modification and additions to the industrial complex during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 1.5 Except for the identification of the agricultural horizons which pre-date the construction of the industrial complex, no archaeological evidence for human activity prior to the 19<sup>th</sup> century was observed on site.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological investigation commissioned by AECOM on behalf of Anthology Deptford Ltd was undertaken on land at the former site of Deptford Foundry, Arklow Road, London SE14 6EB, in the London Borough of Lewisham, between 10th and 14th February 2014. The site comprised an irregular shape area of land, c. 1.02 hectares (ha.) in extent, centred at TQ 3652 7769.
- 2.2 The archaeological Method Statement (Hawkins 2016) detailed the methodology by which the archaeological investigation was undertaken. The Method Statement followed a Written Scheme of Investigation which was previously been carried out for the site (AECOM 2016). The Method Statement (Hawkins 2016) also followed the English Heritage guidelines (GLAAS 2015) and those of the Institute of Archaeologists (CIFA, 2014). The evaluation was supervised by Ireneo Grosso, project managed by Helen Hawkins for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and monitored by Mark Stevenson of Historic England on behalf of the London Borough of Lewisham.
- 2.3 The site of the proposed development encompasses the Arklow Trading Estate. The Site is bounded by Rolt Street to the northwest and Arklow Road to the southeast. Two railway lines define the north-eastern and south-western limits of the site.
- 2.4 The site was given the Museum of London site code AKW16. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited within the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 A planning condition for the site was recommended by the Historic England Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) to safeguard potential archaeological remains within the site, in accordance with Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The condition relating to archaeology stated:

Archaeological Investigation

*a) No development other than demolition to existing ground level shall take place until a programme of archaeological evaluation site work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has first been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority has been implemented.*

*b) Dependent upon the results presented under Part (a), no development other than demolition to existing ground level shall take place until a programme of archaeological mitigation site work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, which has first been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority, has been implemented.*

*c) The site investigation and post-investigation assessment pursuant to Part (b) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority prior to occupation of the development.*

**Reason:** *To comply with Policies 15 High quality design for Lewisham and 16 Conservation areas, heritage assets and the historic environment of the Core Strategy (June 2011) and Policy 7.8 of the London Plan (July 2011).*

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Introduction**

- 4.1.1 Unless referenced otherwise, the geological and topographical background cited below was obtained from the DBA prepared by AECOM for Anthology Deptford Ltd (AECOM 2015).

### **4.2 Topography**

- 4.2.1 The site was generally flat lying at a level of approximately 3.5m OD. It was located c. 770m to the northeast of the River Thames and c. 800m northwest of Deptford Creek. The site was covered almost entirely with hardstanding, comprising of tarmac roadways, yards and car parks; the remainder was covered by buildings under the process of demolition.

### **4.3 Geology**

- 4.3.1 Borehole data showed that the underlying solid geology for the Site was Upper Chalk with frequent flint nodules. This dated to the Late Cretaceous period (100.5-66Ma) when the area was submerged. Overlying this was Thanet Formation Sand which formed 56 to 59 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period when the area would have comprised shallow seas that deposited siliciclastic sediments as mud, silt, sand and gravel.
- 4.3.2 Above the Thanet Sands lay superficial deposits of Kempton Park Formation that were mainly comprised of sand and gravel, which was deposited in riverine channels up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 Unless referenced otherwise, the archaeological and historical background and the site development cited below was obtained from the DBA prepared by AECOM for Anthology Deptford Ltd (AECOM 2015).

### **5.2 Palaeolithic (c. 700,000-10,000 BC)**

- 5.2.1 Evidence for the Palaeolithic period is rare as subsequent erosion has removed many of the Palaeolithic land-surfaces, although sometimes buried land-surfaces occur within deep alluvial deposits, such as those known within Archaeological Priority Area 1 (APA1), which extends into the northern part of the study area. In most areas though, evidence of Palaeolithic activity is typically residual and normally represented by flint tool industries. APA1, in which the site is situated, has the potential to yield such finds because early humans often lived near rivers meaning that many artefacts ended up being swept into rivers, rolled along, and deposited along with other, unworked, flints into river terrace gravel deposits. However, as yet, no finds of this date have been recorded on the site or within the study area.

### **5.3 Mesolithic (c. 10,000-4,000 BC)**

- 5.3.1 The Mesolithic hunter-gather communities of the post-glacial period inhabited a still largely wooded environment. The climate gradually became warmer and Britain was separated from mainland Europe as sea levels rose.
- 5.3.2 Remains from this woodland environment, as well as flint scatters, are known to exist within the APA1 Thames alluvial floodplain to the north of the site. Occasionally temporary campsites or hunting sites have even been found in gravel islands or 'eyots' within the low lying marshes of the Thames floodplain. However, finds from this period within the study area are, to date, minimal with a single Mesolithic blade having been found to the north-east edge of the study area at Convoy's Wharf, which is sited c. 400m from the site but extends away from it to the edge of the river Thames.

### **5.4 Prehistoric (4,000 BC-AD 43)**

- 5.4.1 Rising seawater levels during the Neolithic (c. 4,000–2,200 BC) and Bronze Age (c. 2,200–700 BC) led to inundation of the Thames floodplain and the formation of areas of extensive marsh that would have been a valuable resource for food, as well as wood for shelter, tools and fuel.
- 5.4.2 Evidence for these types of activities may be recovered from within APA2 Thames and Ravensbourne terrace gravels, as well as the extensive peat and clay deposits that make up the APA1 Thames alluvial floodplain. For example, metalwork from the Bronze Age, particularly weapons, are frequently recovered from the water courses and the floodplains of the River Thames with some finds also being recorded along the Ravensbourne.
- 5.4.3 No finds of Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age date have been recovered from within the site or study area and evidence is also limited in the wider vicinity of these. Finds of Neolithic date include two axes - one recovered from the Thames foreshore at Deptford Strand c.900m north of the Site and the other from an irregular feature at Convoys Wharf c. 500m+ northeast of the site.
- 5.4.4 A Neolithic or Bronze Age peat deposit has also been identified from a borehole survey on Grove Street, c. 517m north of the site in APA2. Two pits excavated at Convoy's Wharf on the north-east edge of the study area also produced some Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery. Further Iron Age evidence was also found during excavations at the Old Dover Castle pub at Deptford Broadway c. 950m southeast of the site, these comprised a saddle quern and pottery sherds.

### **5.5 Roman (AD 43-410)**

- 5.5.1 Outside of the study area two Roman roads are known to have run through Deptford – one from London to Lewes (crossing through APA4) and the other, Watling Street, from London to

Canterbury and then Dover (now the A2). Archaeological evidence indicates that settlement occurred along these roadsides in some areas.

- 5.5.2 In the wider vicinity of Lewisham, c. 6.5km south of the site, a settlement is known to have existed along the Lewes Road at the fording point of the Pool River at Bell Green (APA5). A second settlement also existed on Watling Street at the crossing point of the River Ravensbourne, where Deptford Bridge now stands (APA3) just over a kilometre to the southeast of the site. This settlement is evidenced by ditches, rubbish pits and pottery of 2nd-4th century date, and may represent a continuation of the Iron Age activity mentioned above.
- 5.5.3 A few hundred metres to the southeast of the study area there are antiquarian records of Roman brick foundations and tessellated pavement being encountered in 1866, during the digging of sewer trenches at the junction of Deptford Broadway and Deptford High Street. North of this a bronze lamp was also found on Albury Street, which is c. 600m east of the site.
- 5.5.4 On the north-east edge of the study area recent excavations at Convoys Wharf have uncovered a skeleton accompanied by a Samian cup and the remains of a late 2nd century to 3rd century Roman enclosure, which in addition to a concentration of ex situ building material, suggests that there may have been a Roman building either on, or close to the site.
- 5.5.5 Also just beyond the study area a Roman pot sherd was found on Kezia Street, next to Deptford Park.
- 5.5.6 Despite this substantial evidence for Roman activity and settlement in the wider vicinity of Deptford, no Roman date finds or features have been recorded either on the site or within the study area.

## **5.6 Early Medieval (AD 410-1066)**


- 5.6.1 Saxon London, known as Lundenwic, was based to the west of the Roman city in the area of modern Covent Garden, and as such, Deptford lay some distance beyond its perimeter. However, a continuation of settlement activity within Deptford, especially at the fording point of the River Ravensbourne, has long been suggested by the Anglo-Saxon origin of the areas place name, which means “deep ford”; the “t” in the middle being a later medieval addition. Excavations undertaken during the 1990s have confirmed this supposition with the discovery of two mid-Saxon burials, possibly forming part of a larger cemetery, along Deptford Broadway.
- 5.6.2 A second, later Saxon centre of settlement is also thought to have existed near St Nicholas’ church, which is located c.800m east of the site, as in 1996 Saxon pottery was discovered during excavations at the former Deptford Power Station.

## **5.7 Late Medieval (1066-1540)**

- 5.7.1 The Domesday survey of 1086 indicates that Deptford formed part of the manor of Grenviz (West Greenwich); an estate held by Gilbert de Magminot, who is reputed to have built a castle in the area. The exact location of this is not known, but in the 17th century it was speculated to have been represented by ‘some remains of stony foundations’ close to the Mast Dock on the Thames bank near Sayes Court. The estate remained in the Magminot family until the late 12th century, when it passed to their descendants the de Says who gave the manor its alternative name of Sayes Court.
- 5.7.2 By the 14th century there was a second subordinate manor in Deptford Strand, around which there developed another distinct settlement the ‘vill of Westgrenewich on the Stronde’. The economic basis for this settlement seems to have initially been fishing, as a number of documentary sources refer to the legal disputes and issues of fishermen and fisheries along the Strand shore.
- 5.7.3 The Strand settlement has also been attested to archaeologically with recent excavations detecting along the river front, medieval plough soils, the foundations of buildings, and evidence of land raising, all dating to the late 14th and early 15th centuries.
- 5.7.4 Land use elsewhere in Deptford is recorded as being pasture marshland and arable upland, and field systems separated the Deptford Strand settlement from the Deptford Bridge settlement south of it.

- 5.7.5 In the early 15th century shipbuilding began in the area with the rebuilding and fitting of royal ships. In 1513 the Royal Dockyard was founded near Sayes Court in the area now known as Convoy's Wharf. In its initial phases it comprised just a dry dock and a store house, although more store houses were built in the following years, as was a Dockyard Basin for which some evidence survived.

## **5.8 Post-medieval (1540-1901)**

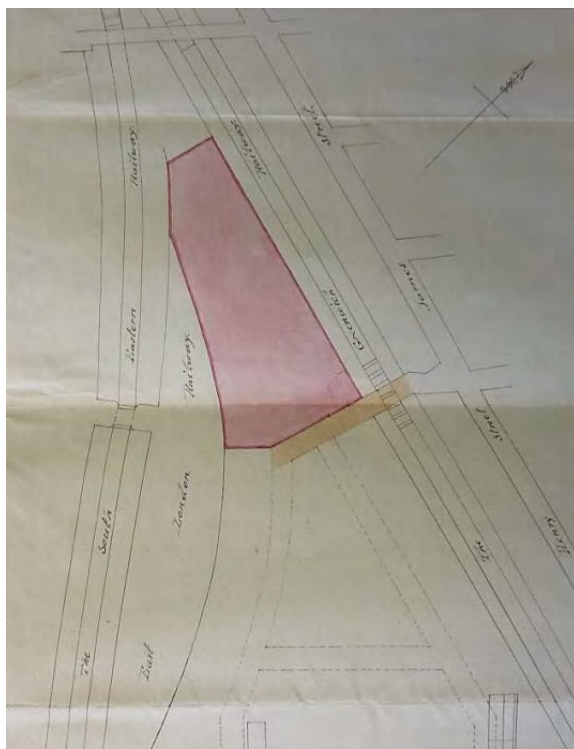
- 5.8.1 Deptford grew to be a town of some size and importance after the establishment of the dockyard. The East India Company started fitting its ships out in Deptford in 1601 and by 1614 it had a fully operational shipyard and extensive storage facilities in the town. Later in the 17th century a victualing depot was added to the dockyard creating more employment.
- 5.8.2 By 1730 Deptford was sufficiently large to be split by Act of Parliament into two parishes, St Nicholas and St Paul.
- 5.8.3 Roque's map of 1746 shows the area to have been covered by small fields with isolated farm houses. The nearest concentrations of development were at New Cross to the south and along Deptford Road (now the A200) to the north-east.
- 5.8.4 Greenford  map of 1823 shows the area of the site to have continued to be covered by fields in the 19th century while development to the north, particularly along Deptford Road had been considerable. The tithe map of 1842 shows both the canal and the London to Greenwich Railway and more development still to the north of the site.
- 5.8.5 The earliest Ordnance Survey (OS) map, a 1:5,280 town plan of 1850-51 shows the site to be in a triangle of land bordered to the north-east and south-west by the lines of the South Eastern Railway and to the south-east by Edwards Street. Rolt Street runs beneath the railway lines at their apex to the northwest of the site and Edwards Street also runs through an overbridge. There is access to the area of the site by an overbridge under the southern branch of the railway at its central point. The map does not show buildings but it is clear from the street pattern that the nearest built up area is to the east of the site either side of the High Street, south of Edwards Street.
- 5.8.6 The London and Greenwich Railway, the first passenger railway in London, opened between 1836 and 1838, running between Spa Road in Southwark in the west and Church Row in Greenwich in the east. For much of the distance the railway ran on arches and it crossed the Surrey Canal, which was no longer in use for transportation, before running directly to the north of the site before running across Deptford Creek and into Greenwich.
- 5.8.7 The first edition OS map of 1873 shows no development on the site but the areas to all three sides have been developed with terraced houses. On the corner of Edward Street and Vale Road a public house has been built, almost certainly at the time the houses were put up and at the apex of Edward Street and the main line a large building has been erected with its own garden, driveway and outhouses. In the centre of Edward Street on the north side a smaller detached building with its own garden has been placed. Archaeological investigations along Edward Street have identified the remains of these early buildings, and possibly that of the buildings shown in this area on Greenford's map. Further post-medieval remains have also been found beneath Astra House of the buildings erected along Arklow Road, which are depicted on the 1896 OS map (1:25000). The houses along Arklow Road are depicted as extending into the area of the site now occupied by the Donway buildings in the southwest corner of the Site just left of the entrance.

## **5.9 Modern (1901-present)**

- 5.9.1 Huge numbers of terraced houses were demolished in Deptford in the post-war period to be replaced with mass housing schemes of varying heights. In the area to the south-east of the site although the street pattern is still recognisable the only pre-war houses to survive were two terraced houses on Kerry Road, the J Stone Institute and St Marks Church. In other areas, such as the block bordered by Edward Street, Amersham Vale and Amersham Grove the street pattern was completely obliterated.

## 5.10 Site Development

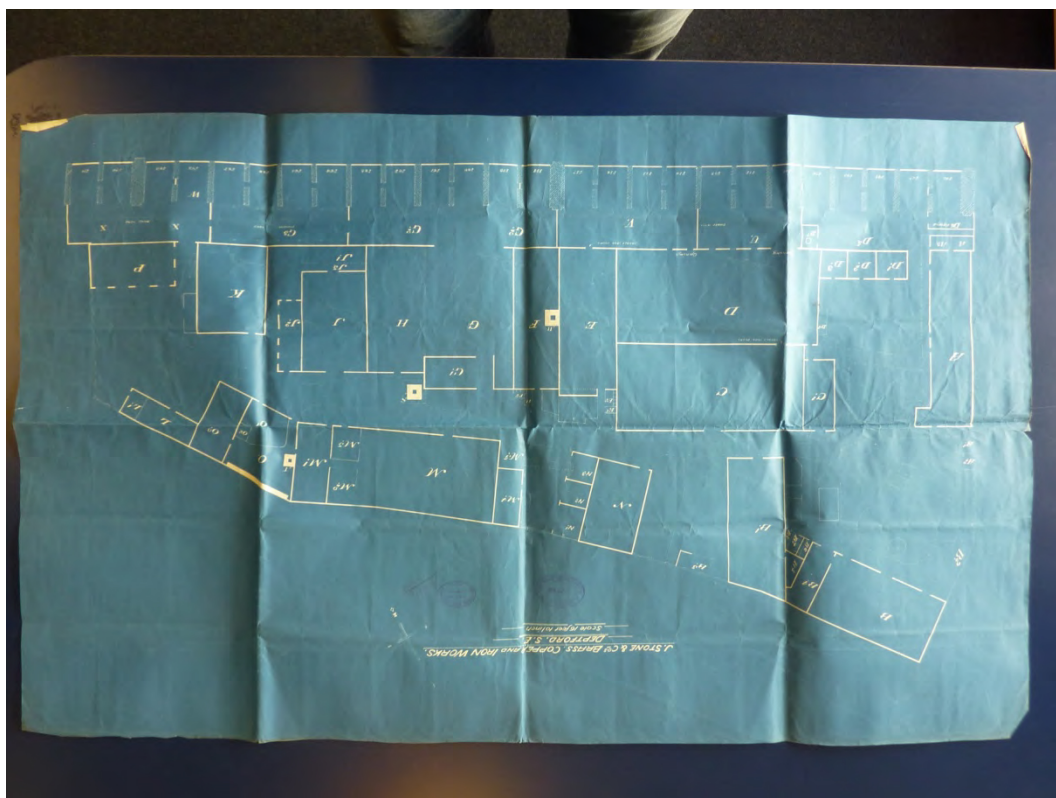
- 5.10.1 Josiah Stone established a small workshop in Deptford High Street manufacturing copper nails, rivets and fasteners for the dockyards at Deptford and Woolwich. In 1842 Stone went into partnership with George Preston and John Prestige in four of the railway arches of the London and Greenwich Railway beneath Deptford Station. Stone died in 1867 but his name was commemorated in the new name of the company, J Stone and Co. By 1871 the company was employing 250 workmen and 30 staff and had diversified into ship's sidelights and telegraphs, fire hoses, hand pumps and manual fire engines.



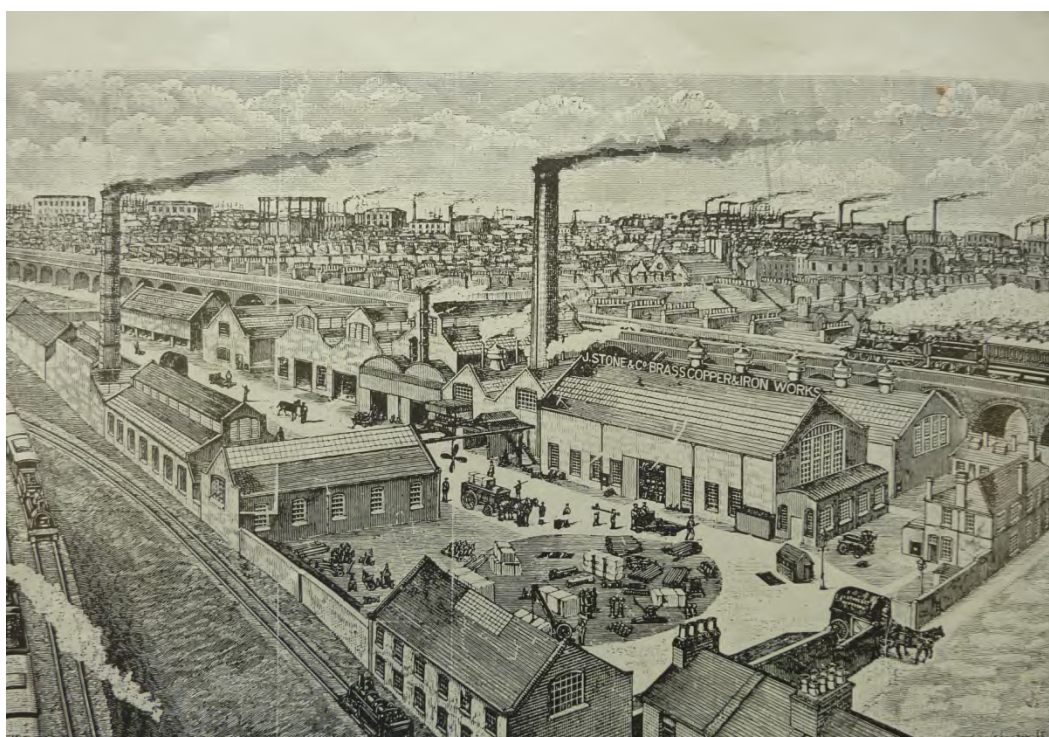
***Plate 1: Detail from the leasehold agreement, Arklow Road***

- 5.10.2 The company moved to the Arklow Road site in 1881, having bought the leasehold of the land from the Evelyn Estate in 1880 (Plate 1). A print published in a company brochure of 1955 (Plate 3) shows the site as it was in 1885 with buildings throughout its length either side of a central road. A plan of the factory dated 1888 (Plate 2) shows a yard inside the entrance of the site narrowing to a road running between the buildings to the west end of the site. Workshops on the northern boundary of the site are open to the railway arches which are blocked on the Childers Street side.





***Plate 2: J Stone and Co's Brass, Copper and Iron Works, Deptford, 1888***



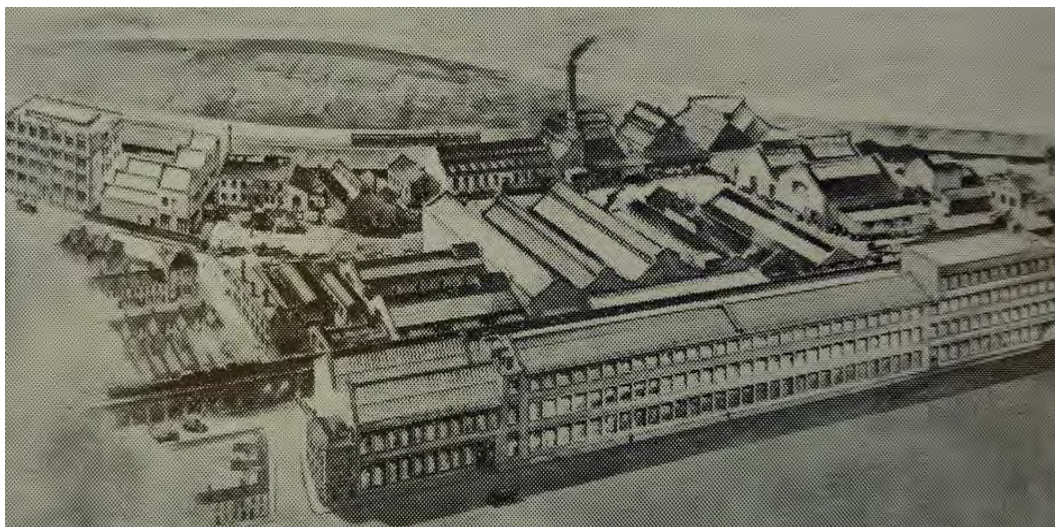
***Plate 3: J Stone and Co's factory, Arklow Road c. 1885***

5.10.3 The OS town plan of 1895-96 (not shown) shows the speed at which development was taking place in the area. The East London Line runs inside the southern branch of the South Eastern

Railway with a large shed between the two lines. The base of the triangle has been filled in with streets of terraced houses, Arklow Road, Kerry Road and Trim Street describing a large letter A. The large detached building on Edwards Street has been replaced with terraced houses and the smaller one has been replaced with St Mark's Church, built in 1883. The church property extends to Trim Street where a Sunday School fronts the road. At the apex of the A stands a large detached building labelled Institute. This was erected before 1892 by Josiah Stone and Co. for its workers and comprised 'a concert room and gymnasium, a reading room and library, a coffee bar and two dining rooms hands' (The Engineer 26/02/1892. Page 166). The works of J Stone and Co. Ltd. now occupies the entire area of the site. The largest building stands beneath the main line of the railway to the north of the site with smaller buildings either side and along the southern boundary of the site. Although surrounded by railway lines on two of its three sides the site does not appear to have had access to them and entry to the site is from Arklow Road which connects with Edward Street to the south-west and via a bridge under the main line to the streets to the north of the railway.

- 5.10.4 By 1892, when the company was reviewed in an article in The Engineer, it was manufacturing every imaginable item of use on board ships out of brass, copper, zinc and bronze from copper tacks to 17 ton bronze propellers. At the time the company was employing 'between 600 and 700 hands'.
- 5.10.5 The industries that had moved to Deptford in the 19th century attracted large numbers of unskilled and semiskilled workers and unemployment was high. Booths poverty map of 1899 shows the streets closest to the site to have been inhabited by a mixture of classes, some comfortable, others poor. Moving east towards the centre of Deptford and some of the street closest to the creek were inhabited by the very poorest classes.
- 5.10.6 By the turn of the century Stone's had further diversified into ship's propellers, railway carriage lighting, W.C.s, baths, plumbing brasswork and sewage systems. In 1903 the company expanded the Arklow Road site with the addition of buildings in Childers Street, on the north side of the South Eastern and Chatham railway line with access from them to the main factory site through the railway arches (Plate 6). The company was registered as J Stone and Co Ltd. in 1904 and started selling shares to the public in 1905
- 5.10.7 Topographical changes were few between the second edition OS map of 1896 and the third of 1916. The J Stone buildings on the site are labelled Brass, Copper and Iron Works and more buildings have been inserted in the few spaces left. The large shed in between the railway line to the south is labelled Carriage Depot.
- 5.10.8 By 1914 Stone's employed 1,350 people. The company supplied propellers to more than half of the Royal Navy ships used in the First World War and demand was such that a new factory was opened at Woolwich Road, Charlton. In 1916 the site in Deptford was also expanded with the acquisition of the area of land that is now owned by Network Rail to the north-west of the site. The railway line was acquired by the company and new administrative offices built. In 1925 the buildings in Childers Street were increased in height by two storeys and by 1927 the total factory workforce exceeded 1,500.





***Plate 4: J Stone & Co. Ltd Deptford, 1930***

- 5.10.9 An idea of the diversity of trades carried out at the Deptford site between the wars can be gained from an inventory in a company booklet, 'Progress' published in 1930 which lists: Laboratory; Nail Shops; Pattern Shops; Brass and Bronze Foundries; Aluminium Foundries; Machine Moulding and Iron Foundries; Metal Foundries; Heavy Machine Shops; Light Machine Shops; Light Fitting Shops; Pump Shops; Coppersmiths; Tool Room; Blacksmiths; Electrical Machine Shops; Armature Winding Shops; Electrical Assembly Shops; Test Arms and Electrical Packing Shops. An illustration in the same booklet shows the factory as it looked in 1930 (Plate 4) with almost every available space used and showing the new administrative offices in Arklow Road and the buildings in Childers Street.
- 5.10.10 During the Second World War Stones manufactured over 2,200 propellers for Royal Navy ships while the Charlton factory was turned over to make lightweight airframe castings for aircraft. Deptford suffered badly from enemy bombing in the Second World War with an estimated 650 dead. The southeastern end of Arklow Road was struck by a V1 flying bomb and the houses damaged beyond repair. The carriage depot between the railway lines was also damaged beyond repair as were many houses in the immediate area, some of which were totally destroyed. The metal works escaped almost unscathed, sustaining only minor damage, none of it structural.
- 5.10.11 By 1950, still under the guidance of descendants of George Preston and John Prestige, the combined staff of the company numbered 4,000 and the Deptford site covered 6 acres. New administrative offices were built at Arklow Road together with a demonstration hall for the display of the company's products.
- 5.10.12 The metal works is labelled engineering works on the OS map of 1951-52 (not shown) and remains largely unchanged apart from the replacement of a building running along the boundary to the north of the entrance gates with a new building set back near the main works
- 5.10.13 Industry in Deptford went into decline in the 1960s and Stones started a move to Crawley in 1966, finally closing down the Deptford factory in 1968/9. The company went into receivership in 1982.
- 5.10.14 The 1971 OS map (not shown) shows three large buildings on the south-west side of Arklow Road and the engineering works almost completely covered with buildings. By 1981 the OS map (not shown) shows that all the remaining terraced houses had been demolished, although the engineering works remains much as before, and the institute and church remain.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY


- 6.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by English Heritage and the Institute of Field Archaeology.
- 6.2 The research design set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawke 2016) aimed to address the following objectives:
- to confirm the presence or absence of surviving archaeological or palaeo-environmental remains within the site;
  - to determine the location, nature, extent, date, condition, state of preservation, significance and complexity of any archaeological remains;
  - to determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present;
  - to inform the design of any detailed archaeological mitigation required, if appropriate.
- 6.3 Four of the five proposed evaluation trenches were excavated (Trenches 2 to 5, Figure 2). Trench 1 was abandoned as it was contaminated with asbestos. Due to the loose consistency of the modern deposit underlying the existing concrete slab surface, all trenches were stepped to a maximum level of 1m below ground level. The base of all trenches was excavated to levels which allowed exposure of the archaeological features and the natural deposits. The table below details all trenches dimensions including orientation:

Evaluation Trench	Dimension at the top	Dimension at the base	Maximum depth (BGL)	Trench orientation
1	20m by 1.8m	N/A	N/A	N-S
2	28.58m by 4m	25.58m by 2.26m	1.46m	NW-SE
3	20.40m by 4.32m	12.53m by 2.43m	2.46m	NE-SW
4	29.63m by 4.22m	28.36m by 2.27m	1.20m	NW-SE
5	14.65m by 4.17m	10.30m by 2.39m	1.10m	NE-SW



***Plate 5: Trench 1, looking north***

- 6.4 The excavation of all trenches was undertaken using a 21 ton 360° mechanical excavator. The mechanical excavator used a toothless ditching bucket to remove modern overburden under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was mounded a safe distance from the edges of the trench
- 6.5 Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until either significant archaeological strata were found or natural ground exposed.
- 6.6 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. The majority of the investigation of archaeological levels was carried out by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 6.7 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Features were evaluated so as to characterise their form, function and date. Fabric samples were taken from brickwork structures.
- 6.8 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in London that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS 1994) and with PCA Site Manual (Taylor and Brown, 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.
- 6.9 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation consisting of a digital photographic archive that was maintained during the course of the archaeological investigation.
- 6.10 The complete archive produced during the evaluation and watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the Museum of London site code AKW 16.

- 6.11 One temporary benchmark (TBM1) was established with a GPS with a height of 3.80m OD, 0.56m OD and m OD respectively. TBM1 was located in the eastern part of the site immediately to the southeast of Trench 5.



## 7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### 7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The following text is an overview of the archaeological sequence recorded during the evaluation. Full individual context description and Ordnance Datum levels are detailed in Appendix 1 and stratigraphic relationships are shown in Appendix 2. Figure 1 shows the site location and Figure 2 shows the location of evaluation Trenches 1 to 5.

7.1.2 Individual trenches plan and sections are shown on Figures 3 to 9 as follows:

- Figure 3 shows evaluation Trench 2 plan and section 2
- Figure 4 shows evaluation Trench 3 plan and section 3
- Figure 5 shows evaluation Trench 4 plan
- Figure 6 shows evaluation sections 1 and 4 in Trench 4
- Figure 7 shows evaluation Trench 5 plan and section 5
- Figure 8 shows an overlay of evaluation Trenches 1 to 5 on the Ordnance Survey Map, 1894-96
- Figure 9 shows an overlay of evaluation Trenches 1 to 5 on the Ordnance Survey Map, 1916


7.1.3 Figures 3 to 7 are colour coded to differentiate the three different Periods used and the two Phase of construction used to describe the development of the site.

### 7.2 Period 1: Post-Glacial Deposits (Natural)

7.2.1 The earliest deposit encountered on site during the archaeological evaluation consisted of mid greyish-yellow sandy gravel which was interpreted as terrace gravel. This deposit represents part of the superficial deposits of the Kempton Park Formation. All contexts detailed below have been interpreted as terrace gravel:

Context	Eval. Trench	Highest Level	Lowest Level
28	2	2.69m OD	2.66m OD
36	3	2.81m OD	2.79m OD
8	4	3.02m OD	2.97m OD
3	5	2.94m OD	2.43m OD

### 7.3 Period 2: Medieval or earlier to Post-Medieval Deposits

7.3.1 Period 1 deposits were sealed by greyish brown sandy gravelly clayey silt layers [37], [7] and [2] in Trenches 2, 4 and 5 respectively. These layers were observed at a maximum level of 3.17m OD in Trench 4 and lowest level of 3.00 OD in Trench 5 and did not produce dating evidence. They were interpreted as an interface (sub-soil) between the terrace gravel (Period 1) and horticultural deposits (see below). 

7.3.2 The sterile sub-soil encountered in Trenches 2, 4 and 5 was sealed by soft greyish brown sandy clayey silt with frequent small flint pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal. In Trench 2 it was recorded as [38], in Trench 4 as [6] and in Trench 5 as [1] at levels of 3.33m OD, 3.53m OD and 3.30m OD respectively. These deposits are associated with horticultural/agricultural activity pre-dating the construction of Deptford Foundry during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

7.3.3 In Trench 2 context [38] was truncated at 3.00m OD by a north-south orientated cut feature [49]. This cut measured 2.60m long by 0.35m wide and 0.09m deep and was filled by mid to dark sandy silt [48] with very occasional small flecks of CBM and mortar. No dating evidence

was recovered from fill [48] which was interpreted as silting up of a drainage ditch/gulley associated with agricultural land use of the site.

#### **7.4 Period 3: Late Post-Medieval to Modern (Phase 1)**

- 7.4.1 In Trench 2 two parallel north-east south-west orientated foundations were observed. Masonry foundation [40] was located alongside the northwest end of Trench 2 and measured 4.05m long by 0.40m wide with its highest point at 3.76m OD, corresponding to the level of the existing concrete slab which abutted its south-east and north-west sides. This masonry, which consisted of a stepped brick wall constructed above a substantial concrete foundation extended beyond the north-east and south-east limits of excavation of Trench 2. Two brick samples recovered from [40] were dated between 1875 and 1900.
- 7.4.2 Parallel to masonry [40] at a distance of 4.40m to the southeast was recorded masonry [39]. This masonry measured 3.00m long by 0.45m wide and was found at 3.30m OD and consisted of a stepped brick wall resting on a concrete foundation. Similarly to context [40] it extended beyond the limit of excavation of Trench 2 and two brick samples collected from it were dated between 1875 and 1900.
- 7.4.3 Masonries [40] and [39] lay within the footprint of a large rectangular building shown on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1894-96 (Figure 8). A plan of Deptford Foundry dated 1888 shows the north-west south-east orientated part of this building labelled as M. The two parallel foundations recorded during the evaluation seem to correspond to the northwest and southeast walls of an internal room labelled as M3.





***Plate 6: Trench 2, looking south-east***

- 7.4.4 To the southeast of masonry [39] were observed two rectangular shaped north-west south-east orientated cut features recorded as contexts [51] and [52]. Cut feature [51] which truncated Period 2 drainage cut feature [49] was backfilled with very loose and friable mid grey yellowish re-deposited natural sandy gravel [50] and presented occasional decayed wood inclusions. The orientation of these two cuts suggest that their function was probably associated with a timber structure within the footprint of building M as shown on the 1888 plan of the factory. Alternatively they can be interpreted as part of a wooden shed structure which pre-date the construction of building M.
- 7.4.5 In Trench 3 natural sandy gravel [36] was truncated at 2.81m OD by a large cut feature recorded as [32]. This feature occupied the north-east half of Trench 3 and measured 9.36m north-east south-west, 4.36m north-west south-east and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.34m. The base of cut [32] was not reached as it was deemed not safe to dig deeper. This

large cut was backfilled with moderately soft dark greyish brown sandy silt [31] with occasional small fragments of abraded CBM and moderate flecks of charcoal inclusions. Two large fragments of metal were recovered from fill [31]. Cut feature [32] is located within the footprint of a large area labelled as G with a large opening facing north-east as shown on the 1888 plan. The function of cut [32] is unknown.

- 7.4.6 The earliest structure recorded in Trench 3 was north-west south-east orientated masonry foundation [44]. This masonry, located near the southeast corner of Trench 3, was truncated to the northwest by a **Phase 2** concrete cellar [34], and extended to the south-east beyond the limit of excavation. Masonry [44] consisted of a stepped brick foundation measuring 0.45m long, 0.80m wide and was found at 3.10m OD. The stratigraphic relationship of this masonry with later masonries [45], [34] and [64] shows that [34] belong to the earliest construction phase of the factory in Trench 3. However the factory plan of 1888 does not show any structure that can be related with masonry [34]. As a result it is possible that this masonry belong to a phase of construction which pre-dates the 1888 factory plan.
- 7.4.7 Alongside the south-east limit of excavation of Trench 3 was located concrete foundation [45]. This foundation, found at 3.36m OD and constructed against the northeast face of masonry [44] had a north-east south-west orientation and measured 4.60m long and 0.35m wide. Context [45] was located within the footprint of the large north-west south-east orientated group of buildings in the north part of the site as shown in the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS map of 1894-96. More specifically it seem to correspond to the north-east south-west orientated internal wall which separated the areas labelled as G and F on the 1888 factory plan.



***Plate 7: Trench 3, looking north-east***

- 7.4.8 In Trench 4 two parallel north-east south-west orientated masonries were unearthed. The masonry located to the southeast was recorded as [13] at 3.26m OD and measured 2m long by 0.90m wide. The masonry to the northwest was given context number [19], was found at 3.42m OD and its dimension were 2.65m long by 0.80m wide. Both masonries consisted of stepped brick walls constructed above substantial concrete foundations. The bricks and mortar used for the construction of these two parallel masonries were very similar and two brick and mortar samples taken from masonry [13] were dated between 1875 and 1900. Trench 4 was partially located within one of the southernmost buildings shown on the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS map just to the south of the main factory entrance. The factory plan of 1888 shows this building labelled as B and the location of masonries [19] and [13] seem to be aligned with a rectangular shaped and north-east south-west orientated room labelled as B1.





***Plate 8: Trench 4, looking south-east***

- 7.4.9 In Trench 5, located in the eastern part of the site, was observed north-east south-west orientated masonry [4] found at 3.39m OD. This masonry was mostly located along the southeast limit of excavation of Trench 4 and turned at right angle on a north-west south-east orientation to the south and again at right angle to the very south on a north-east south-west orientation. The dimension of the long north-east south-west segment of [4] was 13m long and 1.20m wide; the short north-west south-east segment to the south measured 2.94m long by 0.74m wide; the southernmost north-west south-east segment measured 2.30m long and 0.74m wide and was truncated by a modern service trench to the south. Masonry [4] which extended beyond the north limit of excavation of Trench 5 consisted of a stepped brick wall constructed above a very substantial concrete foundation. Bricks and mortar collected from this masonry were dated between 1875 and 1900. Trench 5 was located alongside the northwest facing wall of a large rectangular building shown on the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS map of 1894-96 and masonry [4] represents this part of the building. The 1888 factory plan shows this building labelled as A to the north side of the main entrance of the Deptford Foundry.



*Plate 9: Trench 5, looking north-east*

## **7.5 Period 3: Late Post-Medieval to Modern (Phase 2)**

- 7.5.1 Additions and alterations to the original factory's buildings were observed during the excavation of Trenches 3 and 4. In Trench 3 **Phase 1** masonry foundation [44] was truncated to the northwest when a north-east south-west orientated concrete basement was constructed. The concrete recorded as [34] at 3.30m OD extended beyond the northwest limit of excavation of Trench 3. The basement as found measured 6.80m north-east south-west by 3.50m north-west south-east. The concrete walls were approximately 0.45m thick. The basement's floor was not exposed as it was considered not safe to continue machining below the level of 1.34m OD. The basement was backfilled with fine sandy silt [33] with occasional flecks of CBM and charcoal inclusions.
- 7.5.2 A small north-west south-east segment of concrete foundation extending beyond the southeast limit of excavation and abutting the south side of masonry foundation [44] was assigned context [64]. This concrete is contemporary with the construction of concrete basement [34].
- 7.5.3 Towards the north-west corner of Trench 3 fill [31] (see **Phase 1** above) was truncated by north-east south-west orientated brick structure [29] at 3.31m OD. This structure, consisting of a mix of red and London Yellow Stock bricks bonded with very hard cement and measuring 4.25m north-east south-west by 2.25m north-west south-east, was backfilled with modern



demolition rubble. Masonry [29] was interpreted as a basement associated with the later alteration to the factory facilities during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

- 7.5.4 Further evidence of additions and alterations to building B as shown on the 1888 plan were recorded in Trench 4. Towards the south-eastern half of this trench three parallel north-east south-west orientated masonries were recorded as [9], [41] and [11]. Masonry [9], located in the southern end of the trench, was found at 3.22m OD and measured 3.10m long by 0.35m wide. Located to the northwest at a distance of 7.14m from [9] was masonry [41] found at 3.26m OD with dimensions of 2.12m length and 0.34m in width. Finally masonry [11] found at 3.32m OD was located 1.08m to the northwest of [41] and measured 1.90m long by 0.21m wide. Each masonry described above consisted of one course of bricks bonded with very hard cement resting on concrete foundation which extended beyond the northeast and southwest limits of excavation of Trench 4. Masonries foundation [9], [41] and [11] are all located within the footprint of the north-west south-east orientated building labelled as B on the 1888 plan, suggesting substantial alterations to this building spanning probably most of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This is corroborated by the brick samples retained from masonries [9] and [11] which dated between 1890 and 1940.
- 7.5.5 Archaeological evidence of additions to the rectangular north-west south-east orientated building shown on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map of 1894-96 were observed towards the northwest half of Trench 4. Located to the northwest of masonry [19] (see **Phase 1** above) was recorded at 3.68m OD north-east south-west orientated masonry [21]. This masonry, slightly offset to the north in its orientation when compared with masonry [19], was 4.06m long by 0.35m wide and consisted of a step wall constructed above a concrete foundation. Context [21] was interpreted as part of the southeast facing wall of the building labelled as B1 on the 1888 plan. An early 20<sup>th</sup> century date of construction for this building is suggested by the archaeological and cartographic evidence. Two brick samples collected from [21] were dated between 1890 and 1940 whilst the cartographic evidence shows building B1 on the Ordnance Survey map of 1916 but not on the earlier 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map of 1894-96.
- 7.5.6 Archaeological evidence for later masonry structures constructed between the northwest facing wall of building B (context [19]) and the southeast facing wall of building B1 (context [21]) were recorded in the northwest half of Trench 4. Here cement floor bedding [15] was found at 3.5m OD. Constructed against the northeast face of masonry [21] it measured 3.50m north-west south-east by 2.02m north-east south-west and showed the prints of the now missing bricks which formed the original brick floor. The construction of cement floor bedding [15] was followed by the construction of two parallel north-west south-east orientated masonries recorded as [20] and [16]. Masonry [20] located alongside the northeast limit of excavation of Trench 4 was found at 3.49m OD and measured 3.58m long by 0.36m wide whilst masonry [16] positioned alongside the southwest limit of excavation was also found at 3.49m OD and measured 3.53m long by 0.22m wide. The structure represented by contexts [15], [20] and [16] form the north half of the triangular structure shown on the 1888 plan of the factory.



***Plate 10: Trench 4, contexts [15], [21], [20], [19]. Looking south-west***

- 7.5.7 In Trench 4 and at a distance of 3.95m to the northwest of masonry [21] was rectangular shaped concrete base [26]. Found at 3.23m OD and orientated north-east south-west this structure had an overall dimension of 3.34m north-west south-east by 2.11m south-west north-east and extended beyond the east, north and west limit of excavation of the trench. The lower level of concrete [26] found at 2.60m OD formed a reverse T shape alcove which measured 1.90m long by 1.23m wide in its north-east south-west part and 1.70m long by 0.45m wide in its north-west south-east part. Two bolts and nuts fixed to the southwest facing corners of the alcove were observed and recorded. Concrete [26] was interpreted as a base for a machine to be fitted within the alcove with the metal fittings keeping the machine into place. Concrete [26] was constructed against the north-east face of north-west south-east orientated concrete foundation [25] found at 3.30m OD and measuring 3.14m long by 0.30m wide. Concrete base [26], concrete wall [25] and later concrete slabs [24] and [23] were all located within the footprint of the building labelled as B1 as shown on the 1888 plan of the factory.



***Plate 11: Concrete base [26] in Trench 4, looking north-east***



***Plate 12: close up of metal fitting in concrete base [26]***

- 7.5.8 All masonry structures found in evaluation Trenches 2 to 5 were sealed by a relatively shallow layer of demolition rubble, in turn sealed by the existing concrete slab surface which extended across the site.



## **8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **8.1 Research Objectives**

- 8.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation (AECOM 2016) prepared before archaeological work commenced at the Deptford Foundry site highlighted the general and the site specific objectives and aims for the trial trench evaluation.

### **8.2 General Objectives**

- 8.2.1 **Did the archaeological evaluation confirm the presence or absence of surviving archaeological or palaeo-environmental remains within the site?**

- 8.2.2 The archaeological evaluation found evidence of archaeological remains surviving on site mostly associated with the development of the Deptford Foundry from the late 19<sup>th</sup> to the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

- 8.2.3 **What is the nature, extent, date, condition, state of preservation, significance, location and complexity of any archaeological remains?**

- 8.2.4 Most of the archaeological remains observed were associated with the development of the site during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Structural remains associated with the development of the Deptford Foundry (J. Stone and Co's Brass, Copper and Iron Works, Deptford) were unearthed in evaluation trenches suggesting a good potential for the preservation of the entire industrial complex. However, extensive site clearance of the site during the 20<sup>th</sup> century removed the upper part of the industrial complex with the result that only the deepest foundations are preserved on site.

- 8.2.5 Some contamination was also observed during the evaluation. In Trench 1 a substantial quantity of sheet asbestos was identified with the consequent abandonment of this trench for health safety reasons.

- 8.2.6 Other earlier archaeological deposits consisting of agricultural/horticultural layers were recorded across the site during the evaluation. No dating evidence was obtained from these deposits. However, these deposits are likely to span from the medieval to the late post-medieval periods as attested by the cartographic evidence.

- 8.2.7 **What are the range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present on site?**

- 8.2.8 Very little was found in terms of artefactual evidence on site. The few finds collected during the evaluation were all associated with the late post-medieval industrial development of the site.

### **8.3 Site Specific Aims**

- 8.3.1 **What is the location and extent of any archaeological remains associated with the J Stone and Co metal works?**

- 8.3.2 The archaeological evaluation found extensive evidence of structural remains associated with the J Stone and Co metal works spanning from the late 19<sup>th</sup> to the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

- 8.3.3 Two main phases of construction were identified: Phase 1 and Phase 2. Phase 1 focussed on the early development of the industrial complex from its original construction to the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Phase 2 comprised the later development of the industrial complex during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

- 8.3.4 In order to differentiate the two phases of construction, a combination of historical documents and archaeological data were used. The documents used consisted of cartographic evidence in the form of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1894-96, the Ordnance Survey map of 1916 and the plan of the industrial complex dated 1888 which showed the detailed subdivision of the buildings which formed the industrial complex. The archaeological evaluation also demonstrated that the 1888 plan shows a combination of existing buildings and proposed buildings and as a result is not an accurate representation of how the Deptford Foundry was in 1888. This is corroborated by cartographic and archaeological evidence such as the stratigraphic relationship of different masonry structures and the dating of the sampled



- building material. However, the use of the 1888 plan was very useful in order to identify specific masonry structures not shown on the two Ordnance Survey maps.
- 8.3.5 Archaeological evidence for the early development of the industrial complex (**Phase 1**) was observed in evaluation Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5.
- 8.3.6 In Trench 2 the two parallel north-west south-east orientated masonries [40] and [39] lay within the footprint of a large rectangular building shown on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1894-96. The 1888 map shows the north-west south-east orientated part of this building labelled as M. The two parallel foundation recorded during the evaluation correspond to the northwest and southeast walls of an internal room within this building labelled as M3.
- 8.3.7 The earliest structure recorded in Trench 3 was north-west south-east orientated masonry foundation [44]. This masonry, located near the southeast corner of Trench 3, was truncated to the north-west by a later concrete cellar, and extended to the south-east beyond the limit of excavation. The stratigraphic relationship of this masonry with later masonry structures shows that [44] belonged to the earliest construction phase of the factory in this area of the site. However the 1888 plan does not show any structure that can be related with masonry [44] and as a result it is possible that it was part of an early structure which pre-dates the 1888 factory plan.
- 8.3.8 Also found in Trench 3 was north-east south-west orientated concrete foundation [45]. The 1888 plan shows that this masonry was possibly part of the structure which separate rectangular north-east south-west orientated building F in the east from G (open area?) to the west.
- 8.3.9 In Trench 4 were identified two parallel north-east south-west masonry foundation recorded as [13] and [19] corresponding to a rectangular shaped room (B1) positioned in the northwest part of a larger building labelled as B on the 1888 plan. This building is also shown on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map of 1894-96.
- 8.3.10 In Trench 5 was identified part of the northwest facing wall and foundation of the north-east south-west orientated rectangular building shown on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map of 1894-96 and on the 1888 plan were is labelled as building A.
- 8.3.11 Archaeological evidence for the 20<sup>th</sup> century development of the industrial complex (**Phase 2**) was recorded in Trenches 3 and 4.
- 8.3.12 In Trench 3 the Phase 1 masonry [44] was truncated by rectangular concrete structure [34] which extended beyond the northwest limit of excavation. Another rectangular shaped structure recorded as [29] was identified in the north-west corner of Trench 3. Both structures were interpreted as basements and are not shown in the 1888 plan. As a result they were interpreted as part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century development of the industrial complex.
- 8.3.13 Archaeological evidence for the construction of the north-east south-west orientated building as shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map of 1916 and on the 1888 plan were is labelled as building B1 was recorded in Trench 4. Masonry [21] was interpreted as part of the foundation for the south-east facing wall of building B1. As this building is not shown on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map of 1894-96 and following the dating of the bricks and mortar sample taken from [21] which dated between 1890 and 1940, the construction of B1 is very likely to have started between the closing years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The 1888 plan, as a result, shows only a proposed building labelled as B1 which was constructed later during the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century or early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 8.3.14 The gap between new building B1 and building B, as shown on the 1888 plan, formed a reverse triangle which was later built over, as suggested by the archaeological evidence recorded in Trench 4. Cement bedding [15] was laid between the southeast side of building B1 represented by foundation [21] and the northwest side of building B represented by foundation [19] and north-west south-east masonry [20] to the northeast. Context [19] would have originally laid to build a brick floor as it is suggested by the prints of the bricks observed on the surface of [19]. Another north-west south-east orientated masonry foundation recorded as [16] and parallel to [20] was constructed between masonry foundations [21] and [22].

**8.3.15 What is the location and extent of any archaeological remains that predate the establishment and operation of the metal works in 1880?**

- 8.3.16 The archaeological evidence observed in Trenches 2 to 5 shows an extensive horticultural/agricultural layer later truncated by the insertion of the foundation of the industrial complex known as Deptford Foundry. The earliest OS map of 1850-51(not illustrated) shows the area of the site as an open field bordered to the northeast and southwest by the lines of the South Eastern Railway and to the south by Edwards Street.
- 8.3.17 One single cut feature, predating the construction of Deptford Foundry, was observed during the evaluation. This was found in Trench 2 in the form of a north-west south-east orientated gully or shallow ditch which was interpreted as a drainage cut feature associated with agricultural/horticultural land use of the site during the post-medieval period.
- 8.3.18 The horticultural/agricultural soil and subsoil overlies the natural terrace gravel that was exposed in Trenches 2 to 5.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Iain Williamson of AECOM for commissioning the archaeological work on behalf of Anthology Deptford Ltd. Thanks also to Mark Stevenson of Historic England who monitored the site on behalf of the London Borough of Lewisham.
- 9.2 Furthermore the author would also like to thank: Helen Hawkins for project managing and editing this report; Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations; Bruce Ferguson and Guy Seddon for their work on site; Rich Archer for the surveying and finally John Joyce for the logistics.

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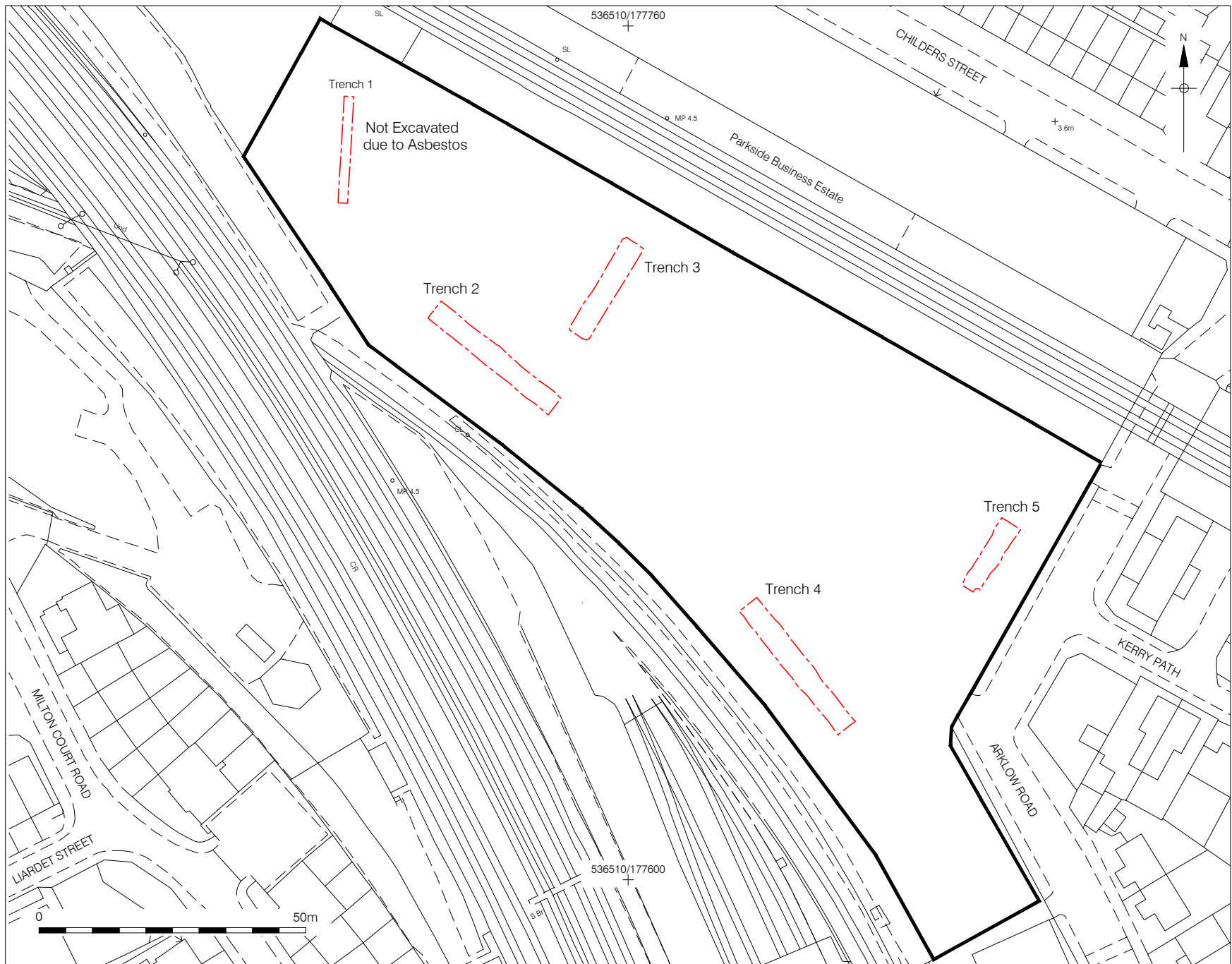
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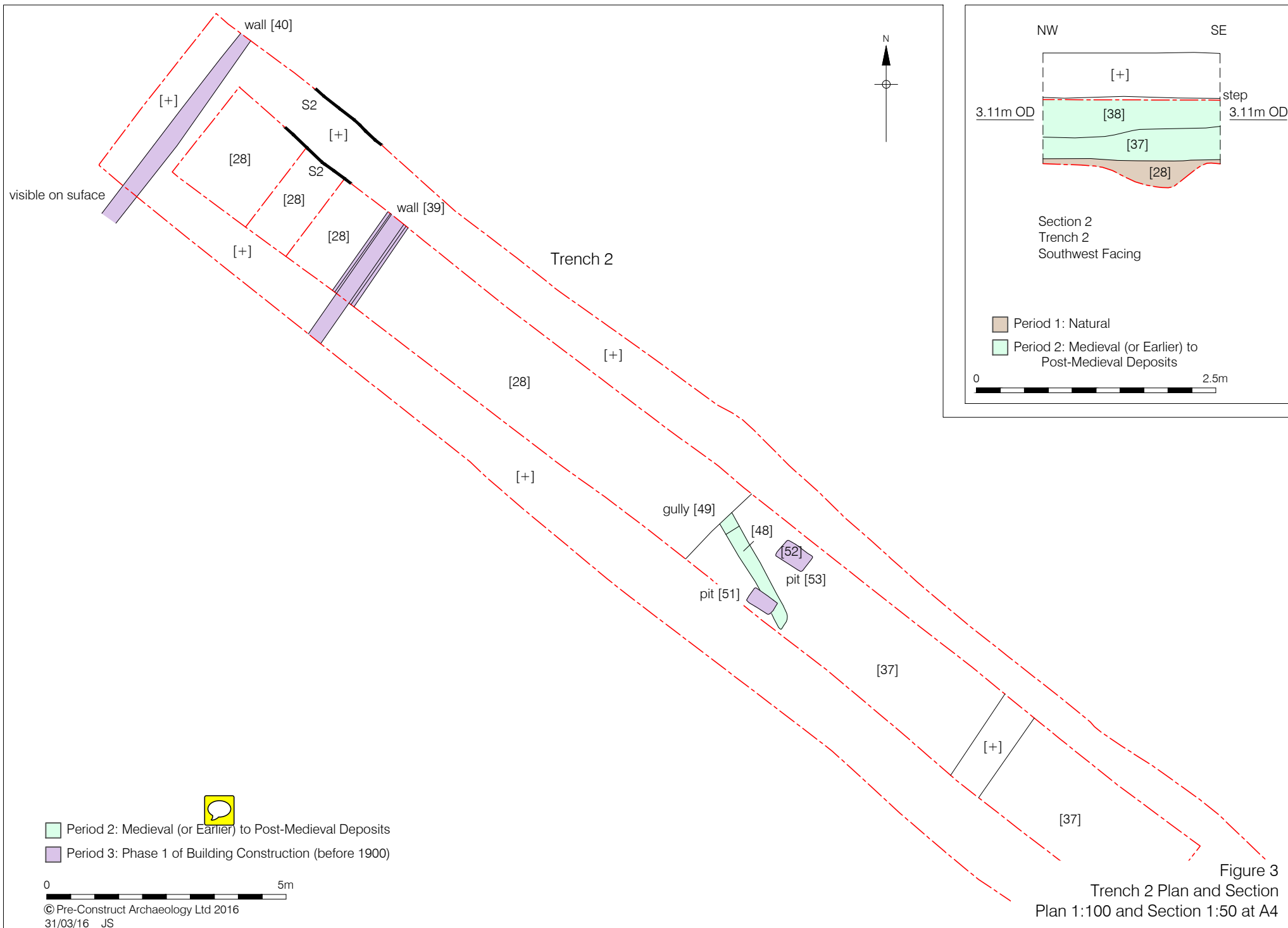
Williamson,  2015 *Deptford Foundry: Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation* AECOM unpublished client report



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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:20,000 at A4

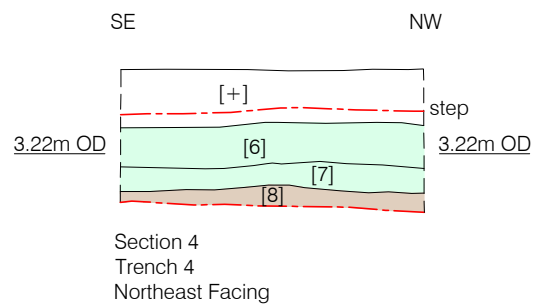
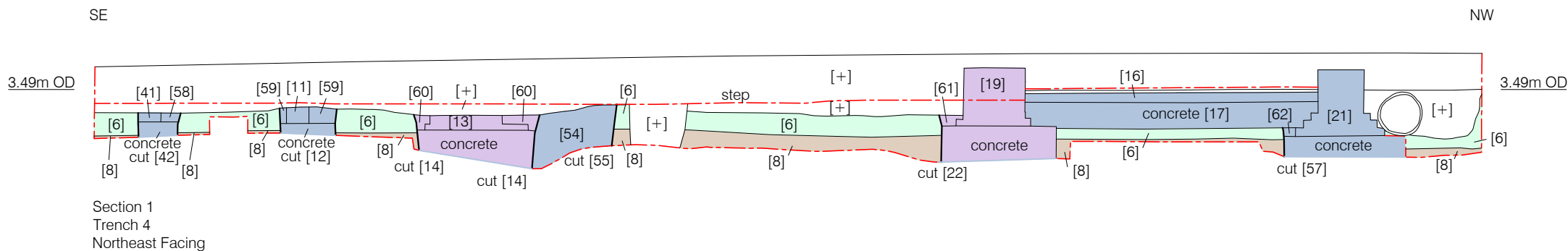










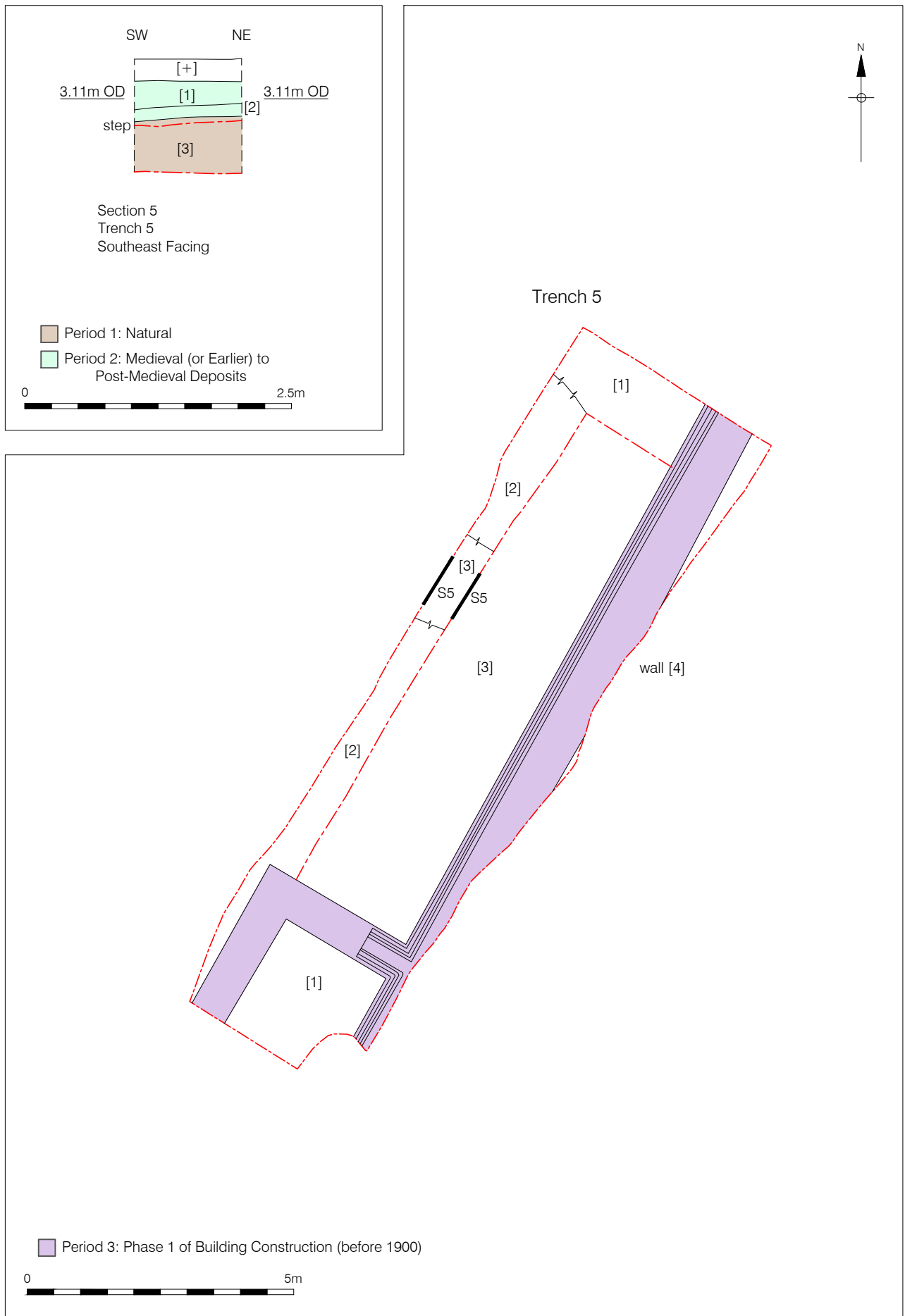


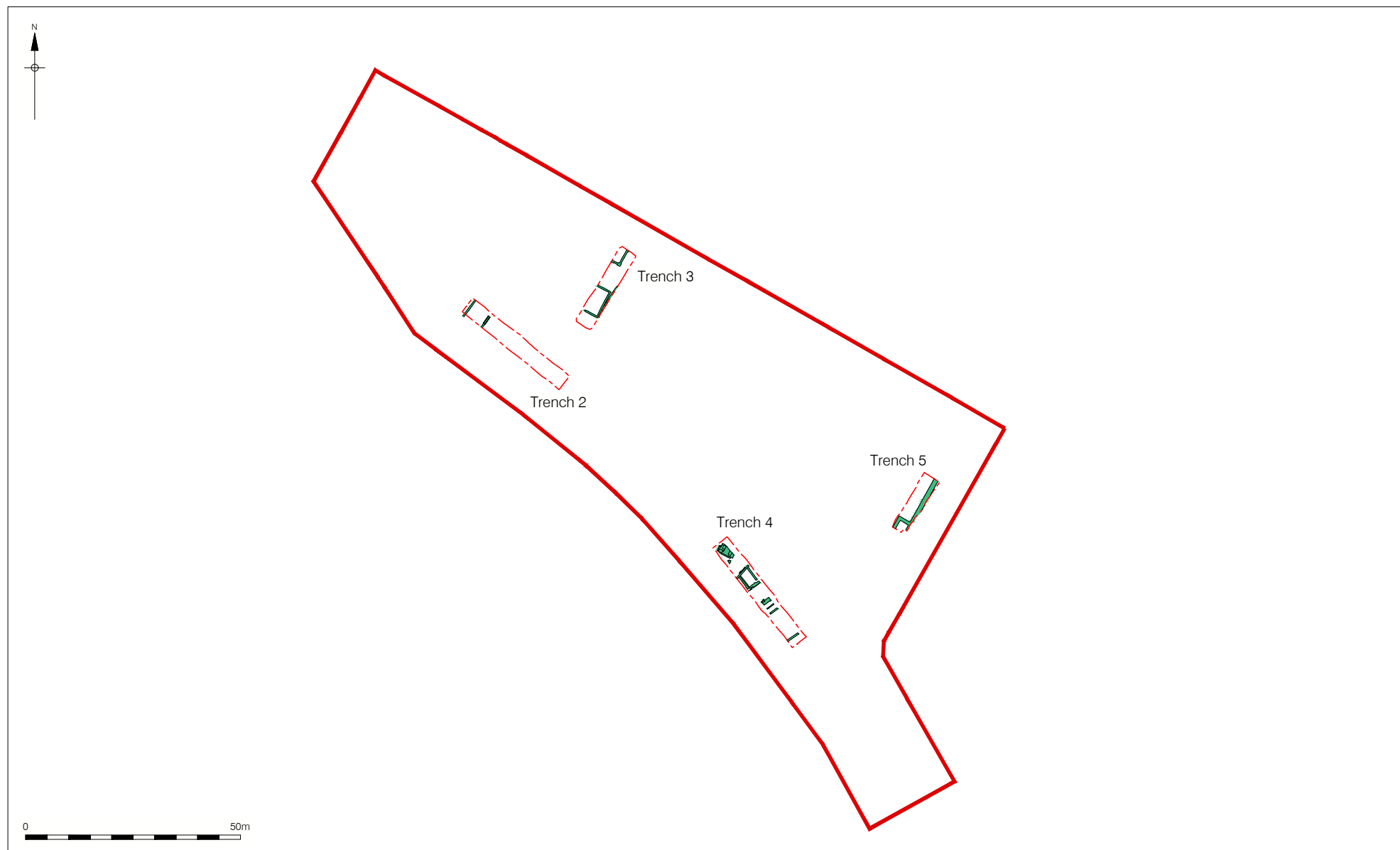
- Period 1: Natural
- Period 2: Medieval (or Earlier) to Post-Medieval Deposits
- Period 3: Phase 1 of Building Construction (before 1900)
- Period 3: Phase 2 of Building Construction (after 1900)

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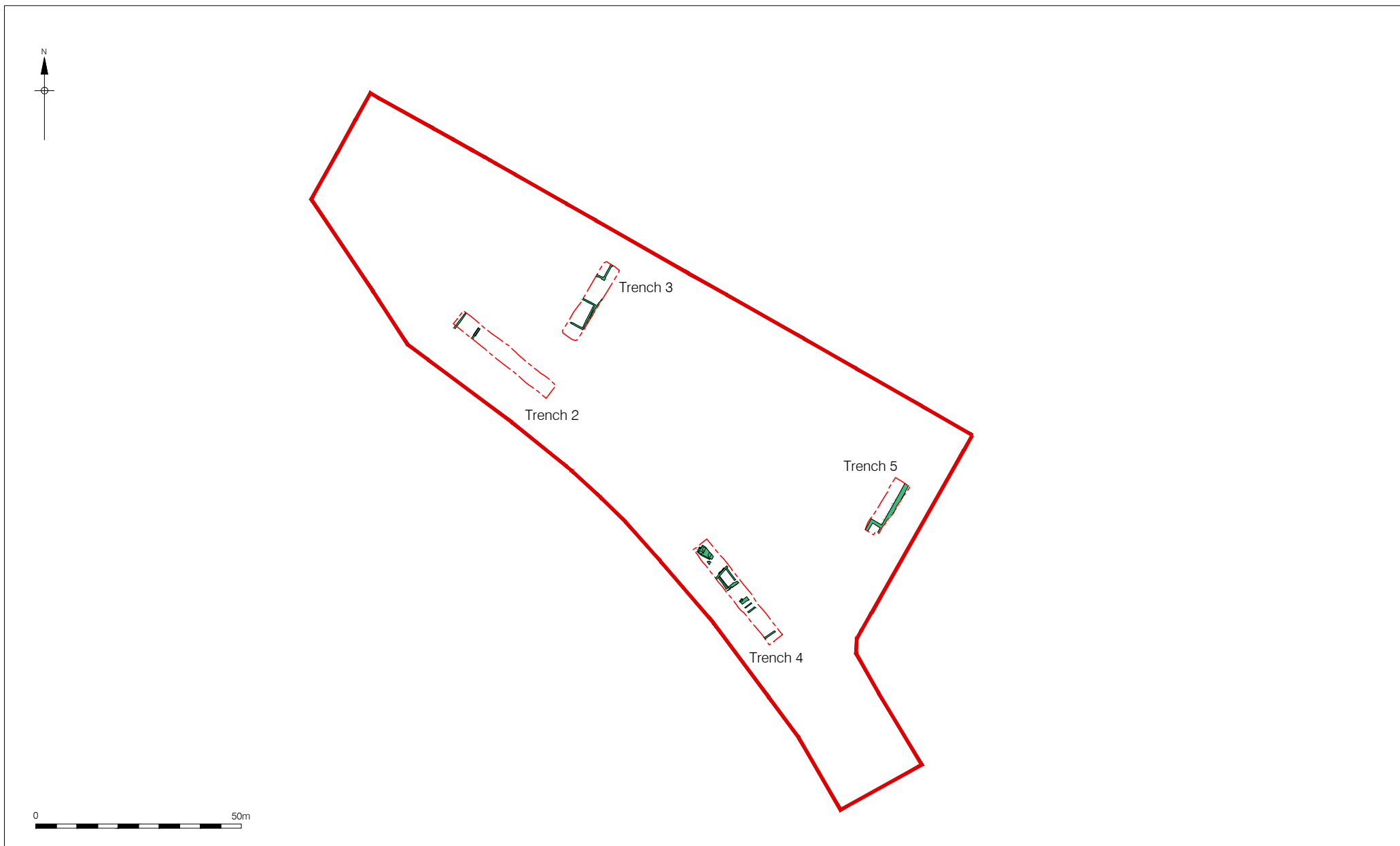
Figure 5  
Trench 4 Sections  
1:50 at A4





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Figure 8  
2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1894-96  
1:1,250 at A4



## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Cont ext	CTX_Ty pe	Trench	Context_Description	Highest level	Lowest Level	Phase	Period
1	Layer	5	Agricultural layer truncated by concrete foundation [5].	3.3	3.08		2
2	Layer	5	Sub-soil sealing natural sandy gravel [3] and under agricultural soil [1].	3	2.93		2
3	Layer	5	Natural sandy gravel.	2.94	2.43		1
4	Masonry	5	Brick and mortar structure on concrete footing.	3.39	3.1	1	3
5	Cut	5	Construction cut for concrete and brick foundation [4].	3.3	2.43	1	3
6	Layer	4	Agricultural soil in Trench 4, truncated by masonry foundation for Deptford Foundry.	3.53	3.48		2
7	Layer	4	Sub-soil in Trench 4. Under agricultural soil [6]. Sealing natural sandy gravel [8].	3.17	3.12		2
8	Natural	4	Natural sandy gravel.	3.02	2.97		1
9	Masonry	4	Brick and mortar foundation resting on concrete foundation. London Yellow Stock Bricks. (early 20th c.)	3.22	3.12	2	3
10	Cut	4	Construction cut for masonry [9].	2.91		2	3
11	Masonry	4	Brick wall on concrete foundation. Early 20th century.	3.34	3.32	2	3
12	Cut	4	Construction cut for masonry foundation [11]	3.31	3.06	2	3
13	Masonry		Brick and mortar on concrete foundation. Part of early phase of Deptford Foundry.	3.26	3.1	1	3
14	Cut	4	Construction cut for foundation [13].	3.26	2.77	1	3
15	Masonry	4	Concrete bedding for early 20th century brick floor.	3.5	3.5	2	3
16	Masonry	4	Possible internal wall of 20th century date.	3.49	3.49	2	3
17	Masonry	4	Later concrete foundation of 20th century date.	3.43	3.38	2	3
18	Cut	4	Construction cut for foundation [17].	3.49	3.14	2	3
19	Masonry	4	Brick wall on concrete footing. Part of early phase (late 19th c.) of Deptford Foundry.	3.42	3.11	1	3
20	Masonry	4	Brick and mortar foundation of early 20th century date.	3.49		2	3

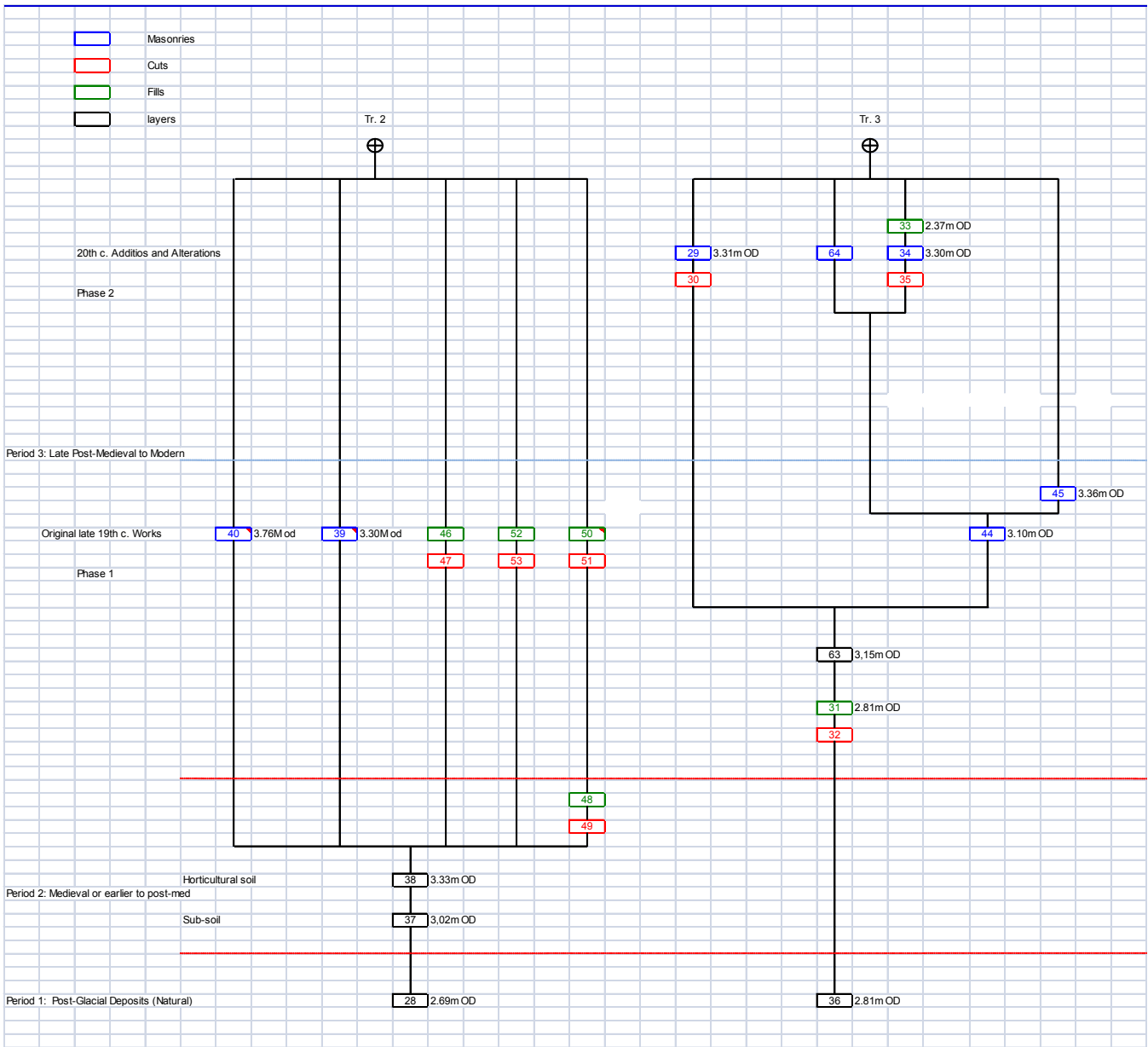
21	Masonry	4	Brick wall on concrete foundation of early 20 century date.	3.68	3.05	2	3
22	Cut	4	Construction cut for foundation [19].	3.26	2.84	1	3
23	Masonry	4	Concrete foundation of early 20th century date.	3.21		2	3
24	Masonry	4	Concrete foundation 20th century in date.	3.31	3.19	2	3
25	Masonry		Concrete beam associated with the construction of machine base [26]. Early 20th century.	3.3	2.92	2	3
26	Masonry	4	Concrete base for industrial machine. Part of later development of Deptford Foundry. Early 20th century in date.	3.23	3.19	2	3
27	Cut	4	Construction cut for concrete [25].	3.3		2	3
28	Natural	2	Natural sandy gravel.	2.69	2.66		3
29	Masonry	3	Early 20th century cellar filled by demolition rubble.	3.31	3.15	2	3
30	Cut	3	Construction cut for masonry [29].	3.31		2	3
31	Fill	3	Fill of large late post-medieval pit. Possibly associated with the construction of foundation for one of the chimneys serving the Deptford Foundry during the late 19th century.	2.81	2.28	1	3
32	Cut	3	Large cut feature filled by [31]. Possibly associated with construction work related with the construction of foundation for one of the chimneys of the Deptford Foundry during the late 19th century.	2.81	1.47	1	3
33	Fill	3	20th century backfill of concrete cellar [34].	2.37	1.34	2	3
34	Masonry		Concrete cellar wall filled by [33]. 20th century in date.	3.3	2.78	2	3
35	Cut	3	Construction cut for concrete cellar wall [34].	3.3		2	3
36	Layer	3	Natural sandy gravel.	2.81	2.79		1
37	Layer	2	Sub-soil in trench 2.	3.02	2.91		2
38	Layer	2	Agricultural layer in trench 2.	3.33	3.3		2
39	Masonry	2	NE-SW orientated foundation in trench 2.	3.3	3.28	1	3
40	Masonry	2	NE-SW orientated foundation in trench 2. Dating to the 20th century.	3.76	3.28	1	3
41	Masonry	4	Concrete foundation and wall in trench 4. Belong to the later phase of the Deptford Foundry.			2	3
42	Cut	4	Construction cut of foundation [41].	3.28	3.04	2	3

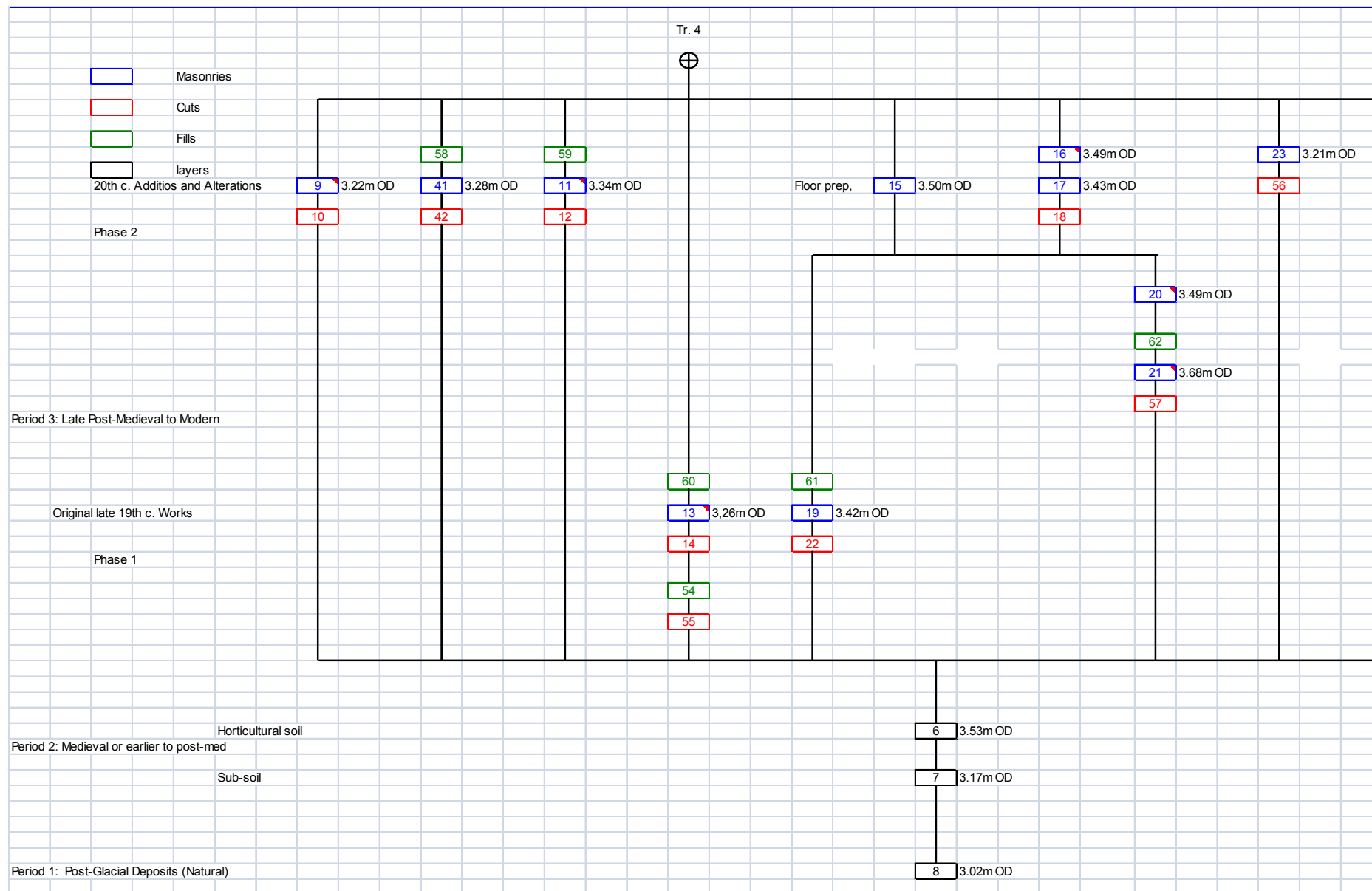
43	Fill	4	Backfill of disused machine concrete base [26].	3.19	3.19	2	3
44	Masonry	3	Brick and mortar foundation. It is very likely to belong to the early phase of Deptford Foundry.	3.1		1	3
45	Masonry	3	Concrete foundation in trench 3. Possibly associated with later phase of the Deptford Foundry.	3.36	3.23	1	3
46	Fill	2	Backfill of posthole [47]. Possibly associated with early phase of Foundry as part of a wooden structure (wooden shed) which seemed to occupy the area during the late 19th century.	2.67	2.67	1	3
47	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [46].	2.67	5.51	1	3
48	Fill	2	Fill of gully [49]. Natural silting within gully which represent probably a drainage feature of post-medieval date. Pre-dates construction of the Foundry.	3			2
49	Fill	2	N-S orientated gully filled by [48]. Possible drainage feature associated with the post-medieval land use of the site when it was in use for agricultural/horticultural land.	3	2.91		2
50	Fill	2	Gravelly fill of rectangular cut feature with flat base [51]. Some occasional decayed wood observed during excavation.	2.97	2.97	1	3
51	Cut	2	Rectangular shaped cut feature filled by sandy gravel with occasional decayed wood fill [50]. Probably associated together with cut [53] with a wooden structure. Post-medieval in date.	2.97	2.83	1	3
52	Fill	2	Sandy gravelly backfill of rectangular cut feature [53]. Associated with feature [51] to the west. Not excavated.	2.95		1	3
53	Cut	2	Rectangular shaped cut feature filled by [52]. Associated with cut feature [51] to the west.	2.95		1	3
54	Fill	4	Modern backfill of cut [55].	3.35	3.27	1	3
55	Cut	4	Modern intrusion filled by [54].	3.35	2.77	1	3
56	Cut	4	Construction cut for masonry [23].			2	3
57	Cut		Construction cut for masonry [21].	3.15	2.84	2	3
58	Fill	4	Construction cut backfill for masonry [41].			2	3
59	Fill	4	Construction cut backfill for masonry [11].	3.33	3.3	2	3
60	Fill	4	Construction cut backfill for masonry [13].	3.26	3.24	1	3

61	Fill	4	Construction cut backfill for masonry [19].	3.26	3.24	1	3
62	Fill	4	Construction cut backfill for masonry [21].	3.15	3.15	2	3
63	Layer	3	Late 19th/early 20th century gravelly layer in trench 3. It sealed fill [31]. This layer is not associated with agricultural activity but is the result of levelling post-dating the excavation of large pit cut [32]. It is truncated by later concrete foundation [44].	3.15	3.12	1	3
64	Masonry	3	NW-SE orientated concrete foundation. Contemporary with concrete cellar [34]. 20th century in date.	3.15	3.1	2	3



APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX







## APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-247114

### Project details

Project name	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT DEPTFORD FOUNDRY, ARKLOW ROAD, LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM, LONDON SE14 6EB
Short description of the project	This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation at Deptford Foundry, Arklow Road, London Borough of Lewisham, London SE14 6EB. The archaeological evaluation has provided evidence for the late post-medieval development of the study site. It demonstrated that extensive masonry remains associated with the development of the Deptford Foundry survive under the existing concrete floor slab. Natural terrace gravel was exposed in Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5. This was in turn sealed by agricultural deposits which were truncated by the the late post-medieval foundations associated for the Deptford Foundry industrial complex. Two distinct phases of construction associated with Deptford Foundry were identified: Phase 1 indicated the development of the industrial complex from its original construction during the 1880s to the final years of the 19th century; Phase 2 indicated the modification and additions to the industrial complex during the first half of the 20th century. Except for the identification of the agricultural horizons which pre-date the construction of the industrial complex, no archaeological evidence for human activity prior to the 19th century was observed on site.
Project dates	Start: 14-03-2016 End: 21-03-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	AKW16 - 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	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### **Project location**

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON LEWISHAM DEPTFORD AND NEWCROSS Deptford Foundry, Arklow Road, Lewisham

Postcode SE14 6EB

Study area 1 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 36520 77690 51.481164187535 -0.03374802694 51 28 52 N 000 02 01 W  
Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 2.69m Max: 3.02m

### **Project creators**

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project brief originator AECOM

Project design originator Iain Williamson

Project director/manager Helen Hawkins

Project supervisor Ireneo Grosso

Type of sponsor/funding body Commercial Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Anthology Deptford Ltd

### **Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Archive AKW16

ID

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive LAARC  
 recipient

Digital Archive ID AKW16

Digital Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Media "Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"  
 available

Paper Archive LAARC  
 recipient

Paper Archive ID AKW16

Paper Contents "none"

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

## **Project bibliography 1**

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT DEPTFORD FOUNDRY, ARKLOW  
 ROAD, LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM, LONDON SE14 6EB

Author(s)/Editor(s) Grosso, I

Date 2016

Issuer or PCA  
 publisher

Place of issue or London  
 publication

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

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