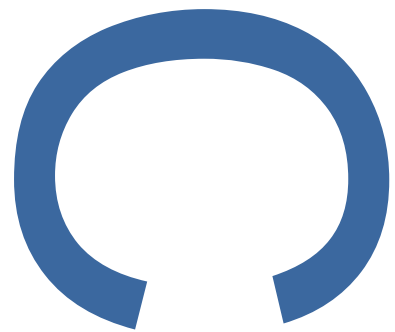


**WEST GATE, THE OLD ROYAL
NAVAL COLLEGE, KING WILLIAM
WALK, LONDON BOROUGH OF
GREENWICH:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

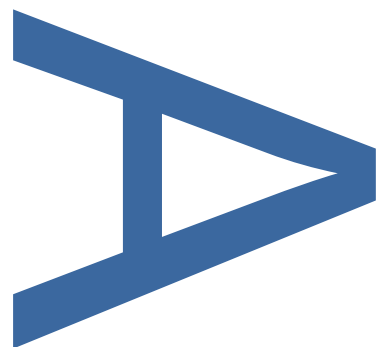


**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF GREENWICH**



SITE CODE: KWM18

JULY 2018



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION
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**WEST GATE, THE OLD ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, KING WILLIAM WALK, LONDON
BOROUGH OF GREENWICH
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

Site Code: KWM 18

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Greenwich

Scheduled Monument Consent

Reference Number: S00184893

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 38375 77809

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July 2018

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at the West gate of The Old Royal Naval College, London, SE10 9NN. The site is located within the London Borough of Greenwich and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 38375 77809
- 1.2 Following the Written Scheme of Investigation, prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (Fairman, 2018), an initial archaeological watching brief was carried out between 12th March and 16th March 2018, during the investigation of a preliminary area dug out to assess the feasibility of installing automatic terra bollards. A second watching brief was carried out between 21st and 30th May 2018 during additional excavation works necessary due to obstructions.
- 1.3 Deposits recorded were seen as layers of made ground which had been disturbed by services instillations.
- 1.4 No natural geology was seen during the works.
- 1.5 The completed archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the site code KWM18.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the West gate of The Old Royal Naval College, London, SE10 9NN, between the 12th March and 16th March 2018 then again between 21st and 30th May 2018. The site is located within the London Borough of Southwark and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 38375 77809 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The watching brief closely monitored the hand drilling and excavation of one roughly rectangular trench, a preliminary area dug to investigate the possibility of installing double automatic terra bollards. The trench was approximately 1.90m by 1.40m with a finished depth of 1.65m below the current ground level at the deepest western corner, although the north-east half of the trench was only dug to 0.8m BGL.
- 2.3 The second phase of the watching brief monitored the hand drilling and excavation of one roughly rectangular trench, for the installation of double automatic terra bollards. The trench was approximately 3.10m by 1.70m with a finished depth of approximately 1.5m BGL.
- 2.4 The site is located within the estate of the University of Greenwich, where the south-west end of College Way meets King William Walk. The West Gate lies at the western limits of the college complex (Figure 1). The area of investigation is located within the Maritime Greenwich World Heritage area, and the site of the Greenwich Hospital (Old Naval College) Scheduled Ancient Monument (Scheduled Monument No: 52) and in close proximity to Greenwich Palace Scheduled Ancient Monument (Scheduled Monument No: 1410710).
- 2.5 The first phase archaeological watching brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Natasha Djukic and Claire Davey and second phase supervised by Phil Frickers, both phases under the project management of Amelia Fairman. This report was written by Claire Davey and completed by Amelia Fairman. The archaeological work was commissioned by The Greenwich Foundation of the Old Royal Naval College and the project was monitored by Iain Bright, Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments.
- 2.6 The site was recorded using the unique site code KWM18, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under that code.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), replacing Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment' which itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of heritage assets.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

3.2.1 The over-arching strategies and policies for the whole of the Greater London area are contained within the Greater London Authority's London Plan (July 2011) which includes the following statement relating to archaeology.

Policy 7.8: Heritage assets and archaeology

Strategic

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

Planning decisions

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

LDF preparation

- F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

- G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Greenwich

3.3.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Greenwich, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which it is the custodian. Relevant policy statements for the protection of the buried archaeological resource within the borough are contained within the following documents:

- Royal Greenwich Local Plan (adopted 2014)

3.3.2 The proposed development of the site is subject to the Council's Archaeology Policies and justifications:

Policy DH3 Heritage Assets

The Royal Borough will protect and enhance the heritage assets and settings of Royal Greenwich, including the Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site, preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of the 20 Conservation Areas, applying a presumption in favour of the preservation of statutory listed buildings and their settings, giving substantial weight to protecting and conserving locally listed buildings, protecting the three registered parks and gardens, as well as Royal Greenwich's archaeological remains and areas of special character

Support:

4.4.24 Royal Greenwich has a rich historic environment, both natural and built. Within Royal Greenwich, there is the Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site (see Policy DH4), 20 Conservation Areas (see Policy DH(h)) and almost 1,000 Statutory Listed Buildings. There are also three historic gardens and parks, sites of ancient monuments and areas of special character. The control of development has to be seen in the context of the need to conserve and cherish this heritage whilst encouraging appropriate new development.

4.4.25 The historic areas of Royal Greenwich are inherently important in their own right and worth cherishing. But these areas can also act as a stimulus to inspire new buildings of imaginative and outstanding quality design that positively help to preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the area. This heritage should also be used as a feature of regeneration, and enhancement of Royal Greenwich's heritage assets will also be encouraged, particularly those that are currently included on English Heritage's 'heritage at risk' list. It is important that Royal Greenwich's heritage is not viewed in isolation, but seen as contributing to the wider character of the area, considering how it helps to inform the overall character of a place, such as its impact on the local scale, established pattern of development, building form and materials. This includes Royal Greenwich's non-designated assets.

4.4.26 The Royal Borough's priority will be to protect and enhance its existing heritage, whilst using it as a stimulus and catalyst for regeneration in Royal Greenwich. This will be done via the preparation and regular review of character appraisals and management plans for conservation areas within Royal Greenwich, as well as the continued review of heritage at risk. Article 4 directions will also be considered where necessary. The Royal Borough will also continue to review

the heritage protection that it gives, by considering the potential for new conservation areas to be designated, as well as regular updating of the local list. All development proposals that may affect any heritage asset will be required to:

- a. describe and assess the significance of the asset, including its setting to determine its historic or architectural interest;
- b. identify the impact of the proposed works on the significance of the asset; and, provide a clear justification for the works, especially if these would harm the asset or its setting, including why they are necessary or desirable.

The level of detail required should be proportionate to the asset's importance and sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on its significance, including its setting.

4.4.27 The Royal Borough will take into account matters such as the local scale, the established pattern of development and landscape, building form and materials. Conservation area character appraisals and management strategies have or are being prepared for all of Royal Greenwich's conservation areas.

Policy DH4 Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site

The Royal Borough will protect and enhance the Outstanding Universal Values (the 'Values') of the inscribed Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site (the 'Site'). Development within it should protect and enhance these Values. Development within the buffer zone (as defined on the Proposals Map) and setting should not adversely impact on those Values, including views to and from the Site.

4.4.28 The Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site was inscribed in 1997 under the 1972 World Heritage Convention in recognition of its outstanding and internationally significant universal value. Outstanding Universal Values were agreed in July 2013. The Statement of Outstanding Universal Values incorporates the Statement of Significance as agreed by the World Heritage Committee in 2008.

4.4.29 This policy is consistent with the Government's Circular on the Protection of World Heritage Sites (Circular 07/2009) and the associated English Heritage Guidance Note (17). The Circular states that it is essential that policy frameworks at all levels recognise the need to protect the "Outstanding Universal Value" of World Heritage Sites.

4.4.30 The Site has cultural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and makes this part of Royal Greenwich famous around the world. It comprises one of the finest and most dramatically sited architectural and landscape ensembles in the British Isles. It includes the historic centre of the town with the architectural masterpieces and designed landscape of the Old Royal Naval College, National Maritime Museum and extending outside the town centre to include the Royal Park. The strong historical association of the area with shipbuilding, seafaring, the navy, royalty and the measurement of time and distance, combine with the brilliant architectural expressions of them within a historic landscape, to make Royal Greenwich unique.

4.4.31 Change or development within the setting, including the buffer zone, of the Site are capable of having an adverse impact on the values. This applies particularly to tall buildings which may impact on views to and from the Site. Both the Site and the buffer zone, and much of the setting within Royal Greenwich, are also protected by Conservation Area designation.

4.4.32 The Royal Borough assigns high importance to sustaining Royal Greenwich's cultural and natural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations. The Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site in particular provides a significant tangible benefit to the local economy and provides equally important enjoyment to both local residents and visitors to Royal

Greenwich.

4.4.33 The Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site Management Plan (2005) provides a framework for the activities that take place in the Site, whilst ensuring that they do not conflict with the need to protect the heritage qualities that make Maritime Greenwich such a special and unique place. It sets out aims and objectives for the Site and a programme of long and short-term actions. The Royal Borough is committed to implementing this plan and the next review of the Management Plan will also include an assessment of the Outstanding Universal Values.

Policy DH(m) Archaeology

The Royal Borough will expect applicants to properly assess and plan for the impact of proposed developments on archaeological remains where they fall within 'Areas of High Archaeological Potential (AHAPs)' as shown on Figure 5. In certain instances preliminary archaeological site investigations may be required before proposals are considered. The Royal Borough 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.

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 and to preserve their settings. For sites of lesser importance the Royal Borough will seek to preserve the remains in situ, but where this is not feasible the remains should either be investigated, excavated and removed from the site, or investigated, excavated and recorded before destruction. Appropriate conditions/legal agreements may be used to ensure this is satisfied.

Support

4.4.72 There are many heritage assets with archaeological interest in Royal Greenwich that are not currently designated as scheduled monuments, but which are of demonstrably equivalent significance. The absence of designation does not indicate lower significance so it is important that this policy is in place requiring investigations and excavations at sites where appropriate.

4.4.73 The 'Areas of High Archaeological Potential: Appraisal' by English Heritage (published by the Royal Borough in February 2012) provides a detailed assessment, identifying the particular significance of the individual AHAPs. In the light of changes in Planning Guidance and emphasis placed upon local identity and local development framework strategies there is a clear need for the historic assets to be duly recognised and their significance and value quantified.

3.4 Site Specific Constraints and Planning Background

- 3.4.1 The area of investigation is located within the Maritime Greenwich World Heritage area, and the site of the Greenwich Hospital (Old Naval College) Scheduled Ancient Monument (Scheduled Monument No: 52) and in close proximity to Greenwich Palace Scheduled Ancient Monument (Scheduled Monument No: 1410710).
- 3.4.2 The proposed scheme included the excavation for and installation of two rising bollards to the West Gate, plus excavation for laying two 150mm ducts to bollards from cabinet, installation of cabinet for hydraulics adjacent to mews and associated trial excavations.
- 3.4.3 The scheme outlined above received Scheduled Monument Consent on 15 January 2015 (S00184893), subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by Historic England. At least 1 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Iain Bright (Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments). Historic England, 4th Floor, Cannon Bridge House, 25 Dowgate Hill, London, EC4R 2YA: iain.bright@HistoricEngland.org.uk, in order that an Historic England representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.
- (b) No ground works/building works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work during the development in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by Historic England.
- (c) Any significant archaeological remains are to be preserved *in situ*, undamaged and undisturbed. Historic England are to be informed in the event of any such discovery and appropriate protection measures to be agreed. Routes and locations may have to be altered to take into account the presence of significant archaeology.

3.4.4 The watching brief, carried out by PCA in March and May 2018 was preceded by the preparation of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a watching brief by PCA (Fairman, 2018) and approved by Iain Bright, Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments. The results of the watching brief are reported upon here.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 According to the *Geology of Britain Viewer* published by the British Geological Survey (BGS) (2014) the site is situated over superficial deposits of sand and gravel (the Kempton Park Gravel Member) formed during the Quaternary Period. This is underlain by bedrock geology of the Lambeth Group, comprising clay, silt and sand. The latter was formed during the Palaeogene Period in an environment dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas.

4.1.2 The available geological maps and the site investigation records from the previous work undertaken by the University show ground conditions in the area generally comprise (From the ground level down): Made ground – variable disturbed material (Approx. 1m-2m deep).

River terrace deposits – Dense gravel (Approx. 12m thick).
Lambeth group – stiff clay and gravel (Approx. 3m thick).
Thanet sands – dense sands and clay.
Chalk.

4.1.3 This sequence was broadly reflected during observations made by PCA during a watching brief undertaken on geotechnical investigations at the adjacent Dreadnought Building. Natural sand and gravel was recorded at heights varying between 2.65-2.30m OD in the boreholes and between 0.35m below the basement floor level (bfl) in the trial pits.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 Topographically the study site is situated approximately 460m to the east of the confluence of River Deptford Creek with the River Thames. The latter flows approximately 150m to the north of the site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The following is a summary which has been reproduced directly from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Fairman, 2018).
- 5.2 The site was formerly the site of the Greenwich Palace, which was built in 1433. The Palace fell into disrepair during the English Civil War and in 1660 it was rebuilt again by Charles II and sometime after demolished. The site remained empty until construction of the Old Royal Naval College began in 1694.
- 5.3 The site is located within the boundary of the Greenwich Hospital (Scheduled Monument No: 1002037).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The purpose of the archaeological watching brief was to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains within the intervention. An adequate representative sample of all deposits identified were studied. The watching brief also sought to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions (such as other services).
- 6.2 All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by the London Borough of Greenwich, English Heritage and the IfA.
- 6.3 The proposed methodology of the archaeological monitoring was detailed in the site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Fairman, 2018), approved by the London Borough of Greenwich.
- 6.4 All invasive construction groundworks at the site were monitored by an archaeologist under archaeological watching brief conditions. This comprised a localised preliminary excavation for new automatic terra bollard installation with a trench of approximately 1.90m by 1.40m with a finished depth of approximately 1.65m BGL at the deepest western corner. The north-east half of the trench was only dug to 0.8m BGL, as the bollard installation does not require further depth in this area.
- 6.5 The excavations were undertaken by a small team of groundworkers using a pneumatic drill to break through the concrete and hand tools for the soft deposits. Excavation work was continuously monitored by the attendant archaeologist, who directed the groundworkers when archaeological remains were apparent.
- 6.6 Representative sections were cleaned and drawn, and archaeological layers were cleaned in order to provide clarity of the archaeological sequence. Where these were identified, either the groundworkers excavated under close supervision of the attendant archaeologist or the archaeologist was given appropriate time in an attempt to characterise and record the layers and recover dating evidence.
- 6.7 All trench features were recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods.
- 6.8 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in London, which is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual and presented in PCAs Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 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, comprising digital photographs.
- 6.10 The archaeological works were monitored by Iain Bright, Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments.
-

- 6.11 The complete archive produced during the watching brief, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with LAARC, identified by site code KWM18.
- 6.12 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (number 23) with the Institute of Field Archaeologists and operates within the Institute's 'Code of Practice'.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: (Post Medieval)

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded was a compacted dark grey clay silt layer [13] containing small fragments of ceramic building materials, seen at a depth of approximately 1.70m BGL or 3.75m OD. This was overlain by a clay silt layer [2]=[21] possibly a dump layer, seen at a depth of between 4m OD and 3.80m OD.
- 7.1.2 Overlying layer [21] was compact layer of dark greyish brown clay-silt [14] identified at 4.15m OD with a maximum thickness of 0.30m. Comparable deposits were recorded as layers [15] and [17] from 4.35m OD with thicknesses of 0.60m and 0.30m respectively. Layers [14], [15] and [17] were interpreted as part of the same levelling deposit, albeit heavily truncated by later services.
- 7.1.3 Overlying layer [14] in the north east part of the trench was compact light greenish clay [12] seen at 4.25m OD and a maximum thickness of 0.10m.
- 7.1.4 Layers of clay silt [4] and [10] were identified in the north and eastern parts of the trench. These were identified at 4.65m OD with a maximum thickness of 0.30m. The layers were interpreted as dumped deposits which had originally formed a single layer.
- 7.1.5 Deposits of yellow brown gravelly sand were identified as heavily truncated layers [3]=[7]=[16] which sealed deposits [4], [10] and [17] respectively. All contained inclusions of mortar flecks and fragments of CBM and extended to a maximum thickness of 0.35m from an uppermost elevation of 4.85m OD.
- 7.1.6 A heavily truncated pit was identified in the south-east corner of the trench. Pit [20] appeared to be sub-rounded in plan, although was only partially revealed, and extended 1.20m x 1.20m by 0.80m depth from 4.75m OD. The pit had been backfilled with sandy silt [11] containing fragments of CBM, mortar, slate, flint, chalk and animal bone.

7.2 Phase 2: Modern

- 7.2.1 Numerous services were observed running through the trench. These were all considered to be roughly contemporary and comprised a north-west south-east aligned sewer pipe [6] with secondary pipes aligned north-east south-west at the north of the trench and north-south aligned in the south of the trench. The latter were identified as cuts [9] and [19]. All pipe trenches contained ceramic pipes and a sandy silt backfill (fills [5], [8] and [18]). The pipe trenches were identified at an uppermost elevation of 4.95m OD with a maximum depth of 1.2m observed in the larger pipe trench [6].
- 7.2.2 A deposit of loose dark grey-brown silty sand [1] sealed the entirety of the trench from 5.10m OD. Cultural material within this layer consisted of occasional fragments of frogged brick, tile, bone, pottery, glass, oyster shell and clay tobacco pipe. The pottery suggested an 18th – 19th century date range. However, the inclusion of worked stone of comparable appearance to

extant paving slabs and tarmac pieces suggested the layer was heavily disturbed.

- 7.2.3 Sealing the trench were modern layers of concrete and granite pavers which formed the extant road surface. This extended to a maximum thickness of 0.15m.

8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Research Objectives

The following research objectives were contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation:

8.1.1 To determine the nature of the archaeological remains surviving on site

No archaeological deposits or features pre-dating the post-medieval period were identified. Deposits observed comprised late post-medieval dumped/levelling deposits truncated by modern services and overlain by the modern road surface.

8.1.2 To determine the nature and depth of the underlying natural deposits.

The current investigation did not encounter any natural deposits within the study area

8.1.3 To determine the nature and date of the roman occupation of the site.

The current investigation did not encounter any evidence for Roman activity within the study area.

8.1.4 To determine what evidence is there for the development of the site through the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods.

The current investigation only encountered later post-medieval activity within the study area. This was limited to dumping/levelling and a single refuse pit dating to the post-medieval period. Modern services and work associated with levelling the extant road surface appeared to have disturbed the underlying deposits.

8.2 Conclusions

8.2.1 The watching brief recorded levelling deposits/dump layers and a single pit dating from the later post-medieval period. These had been heavily truncated by modern services. Levelling deposits dating to the 20th century also indicated that the area had been disturbed.

8.2.2 Once the project is deemed complete, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited with LAARC under site code KWM18. Until then the archive will be stored at our headquarters in Brockley, London.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank The Greenwich Foundation of the Old Royal Naval College for commissioning and funding the work.
- 9.2 We also thank Iain Bright, the Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments for monitoring the project on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.
- 9.3 The author would like to thank Amelia Fairman for project managing the watching brief and editing this report, and Hayley Baxter for the CAD illustrations.

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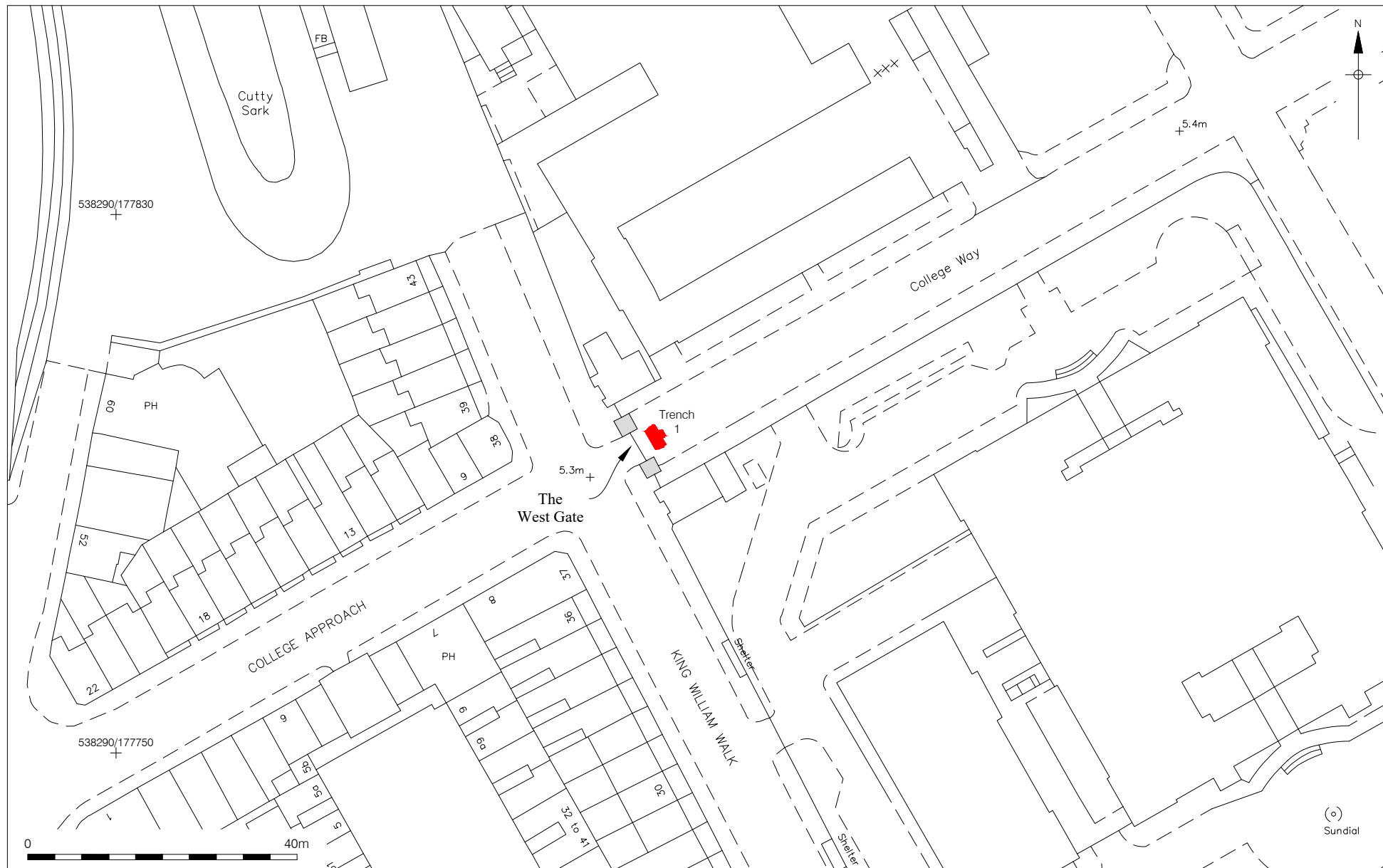
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Taylor, J with Brown, G 2009, *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual 1*, PCA



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:12,500 at A4

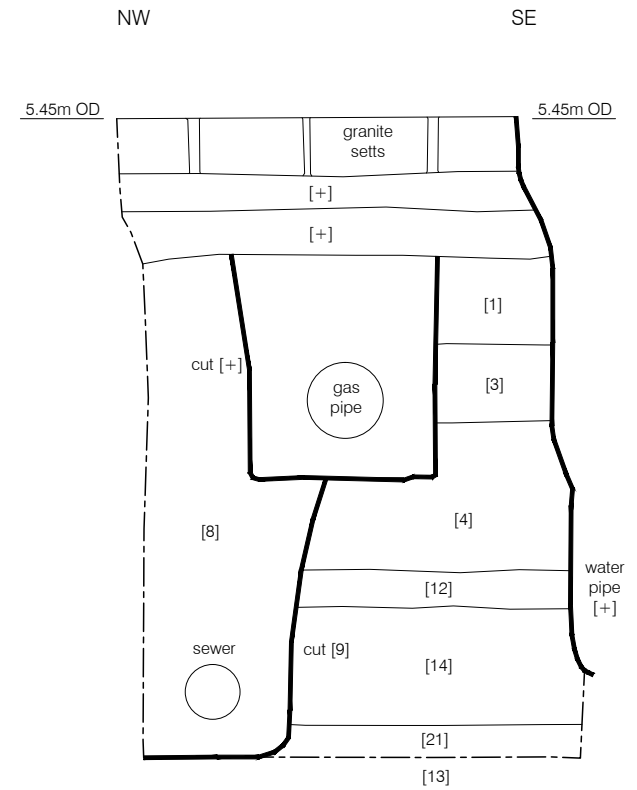
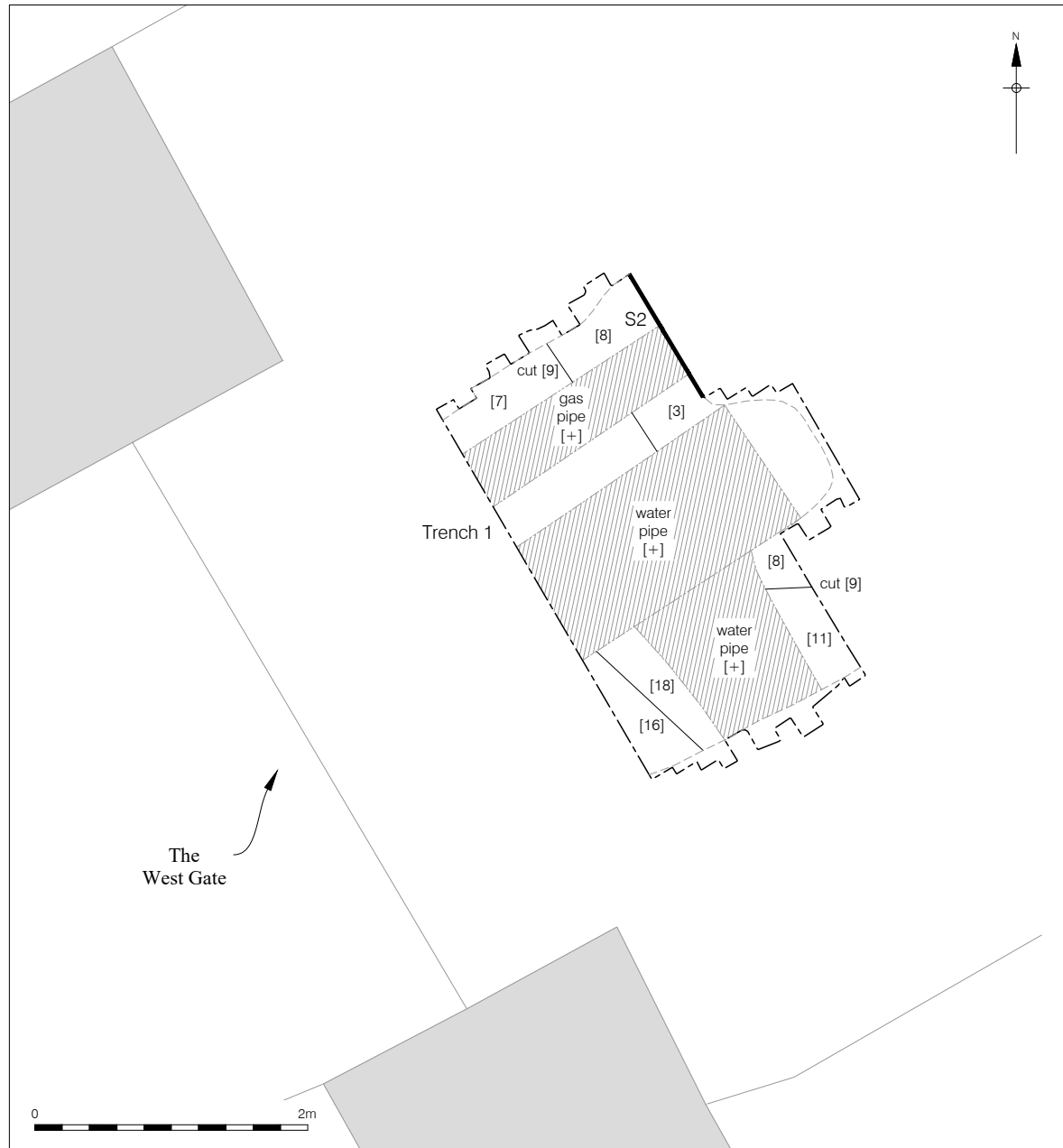


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21/06/18 HB

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:800 at A4



Section 2
South West Facing
Trench 1

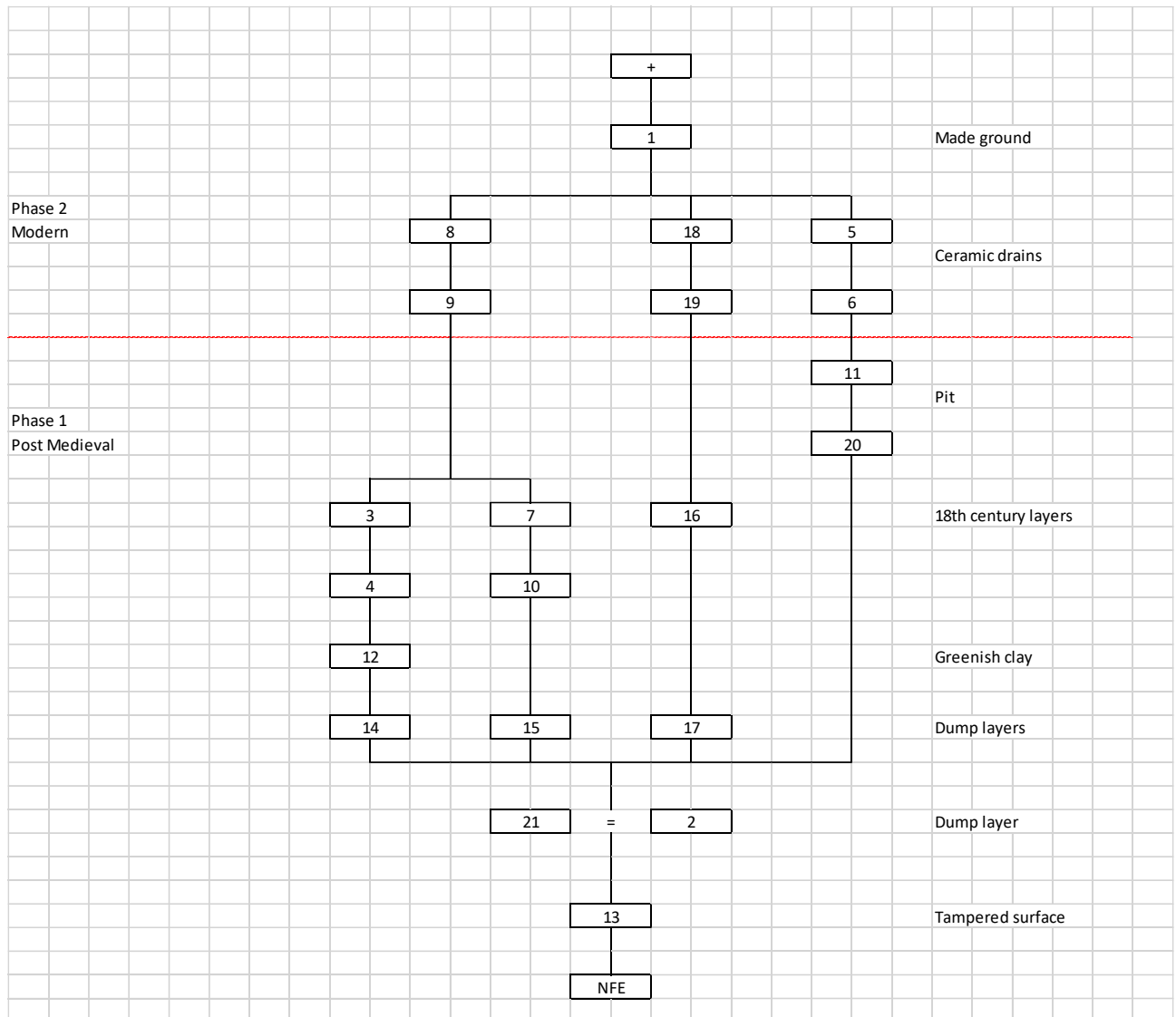


Figure 3
 Plan Of Trench 1 & Section 2
 Plan 1:50 & Section 1:20 at A4

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Phase
KWM18	1	West Gate	*	1	Layer	Make-up layer	1
KWM18	2	West Gate	*	1	Layer	Make-up layer	2
KWM18	3	West Gate	3	2	Layer	Gravelly sand layer	2
KWM18	4	West Gate	4	2	Layer	Silty dump layer	2
KWM18	5	West Gate	*	*	Fill	Fill of [6]	1
KWM18	6	West Gate	6	*	Cut	Cut for Pipe	1
KWM18	7	West Gate	3	*	Layer	Make-up layer	2
KWM18	8	West Gate	*	2	Fill	Fill of [9]	1
KWM18	9	West Gate	6	2	Cut	Cut for pipe	1
KWM18	10	West Gate	4	*	Layer	Silty dump layer	2
KWM18	11	West Gate	*	*	Layer	Fill of [20]	2
KWM18	12	West Gate	12	2	Layer	Greenish clay layer	2
KWM18	13	West Gate	13	2	Layer	Rubble layer	2
KWM18	14	West Gate	14	2	Layer	Dumped clay layer	2
KWM18	15	West Gate	14	*	Layer	Dump layer	2
KWM18	16	West Gate	3	*	Layer	Make-up layer	2
KWM18	17	West Gate	14	*	Layer	Dump layer	2
KWM18	18	West Gate	*	*	Fill	Fill of [19]	1
KWM18	19	West Gate	6	*	Cut	Cut for Pipe	1
KWM18	20	West Gate	20	*	Cut	Cut for Pit	2
KWM18	21	West Gate	21	*	Layer	Dump layer	2

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS DATA FORM

OASIS ID: [preconst1-322341](#)

Project details

Project name	West gate, The Old Royal Naval College, King William Walk, Greenwich: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was carried out between 12th March and 16th March 2018, during the investigation of a preliminary area dug out to assess the feasibility of installing automatic terra bollards. A second watching brief was carried out between 21st and 30th May 2018 during additional excavation works necessary due to obstructions. The earliest deposits recorded comprised post-medieval dump layers and a pit. These had been heavily truncated by modern services and overlain by disturbed made ground. No natural geology was seen during the works.
Project dates	Start: 12-03-2018 End: 30-05-2018
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	KWM18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 8 - Land dedicated to the display of a monument
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	LAYER Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON GREENWICH GREENWICH West gate, The Royal Naval College, King William Walk
Postcode	SE10 9NN
Study area	5.7 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 38375 77809 51.481781818622 -0.007001695127 51 28 54 N 000 00 25 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Historic England
Project design	Amelia Fairman

originator	
Project director/manager	Amelia Fairman
Project supervisor	Claire Davey
Project supervisor	Phil Frickers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	The Greenwich Foundation for the Old Royal Naval College

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	KWM18
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	KWM18
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	KWM18
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	West Gate, The Old Royal Naval College, King William Walk, London Borough of Greenwich
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Davey, C. and Fairman, A.
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 grey literature pdf report with PCA covers

Entered by	Amelia Fairman (afairman@pre-construct.com)
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Entered on 18 July 2018

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