

**OLD SEAGER DISTILLERY**

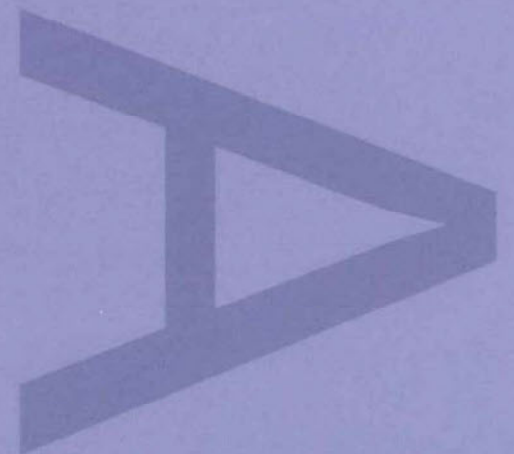
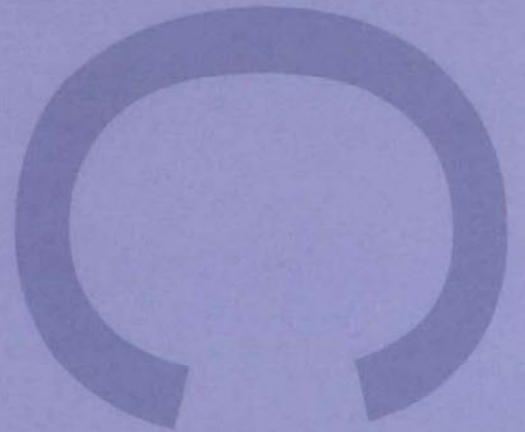
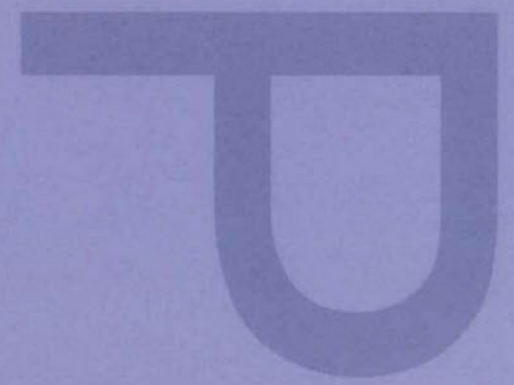
**DEPTFORD**

**LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION**

**DEG 00**

**JULY 2008**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

**OLD SEAGER DISTILLERY  
DEPTFORD  
LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM  
  
EXCAVATION**

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# **Assessment of Archaeological Investigations at Old Seager Distillery, Deptford, London Borough of Lewisham**

**Site Code: DEG00**

**National Grid Reference: TQ 3740 7675**

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## **1 ABSTRACT (figs 1 and 2)**

### **Non Technical Summary**

- Four evaluation trenches and four mitigation areas were investigated between 5<sup>th</sup> March and 7<sup>th</sup> December 2007.
- Mesolithic flints were found within a tree throw adjacent to the River Ravensbourne's western bank.
- Investigation of peat deposits in the southeast corner of the site indicated that in the later prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval periods the site was covered by a marsh which precluded occupation of the immediate area and accounts for the lack of archaeological features of these periods on site.
- The reclamation of the area was started in the late 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century.
- Thereafter domestic, commercial and industrial activity dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century was recorded. These consisted of terraced houses, a sugar refinery, a stonemason's cottage/workshop, a distillery and an ironworks.

### **1.1 General**

- 1.1.1 This document details the results and working methods of archaeological investigations conducted at Old Seager Distillery, Deptford, London Borough of Lewisham. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 4668 6757.
- 1.1.2 Initial archaeological investigations commenced at Old Seager Distillery in 2000 consisted of a primary evaluation undertaken to assess the presence, nature and level of preservation of archaeology on site (the primary evaluation is detailed in Douglas 2000 and although included in this document is not discussed in detail). No further archaeological work was conducted on site until 2007 whereon a number of phases of secondary evaluation and associated areas of mitigation were undertaken.
- 1.1.3 The archaeological work conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Old Seager Distillery, Deptford, was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Galliard Homes. The investigation consisted of four evaluation trenches and four areas of mitigation and was undertaken intermittently between 5<sup>th</sup> March and 7<sup>th</sup> December 2007.
- 1.1.4 This report outlines the results of the archaeological investigations as a whole and assesses their importance. Recommendations for further analysis are also made, along with proposals for the publication of the results.

### **1.2 Summary of Archaeological Results**

- 1.2.1 The investigations found evidence of *in situ* Mesolithic material, within a tree throw adjacent to the River Ravensbourne's western bank. The presence of Mesolithic material is of particular significance for *in situ* occupation of this date, along this part of the River Ravensbourne, is otherwise unattested. Of additional importance is the fact the material was recovered in conjunction with organic deposits elucidating on the contemporary environment.
- 1.2.2 The excavations found a dearth of archaeological evidence relating to the later prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval periods. However, environmental analysis has indicated that from the Roman through to the medieval periods the site was typified as marshland along the banks of the River Ravensbourne with flood land to the west. Prior to the archaeological investigations it was considered possible that archaeological material dating to these periods might have been present on site, however, the investigations, and particularly the environmental analysis, have indicated a marsh environment that was not easily usable for permanent settlement.
- 1.2.3 Abundant evidence for the reclamation and development of the site from the 16<sup>th</sup> century was found, with archaeological evidence particularly pertaining to domestic, commercial and industrial activity during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. Included amongst the building complexes recorded on site were: terraced houses; a sugar refinery; a stonemason's cottage/workshop; a distillery; and an ironworks.

## **2 INTRODUCTION (figs 1 and 2)**

- 2.1 This document details the results and working methods of archaeological investigations conducted at Old Seager Distillery, Deptford, London Borough of Lewisham. The site is bound to the north by Deptford Bridge, to the east by the River Ravensbourne, to the south by a disused carpark and to the west by Brookmill Road. The redevelopment site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3740 7675.
- 2.2 A Desktop Assessment was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2000 (Butler 2000). This suggested that the archaeological potential for the site was moderate for the prehistoric, Roman and Saxon periods and high for the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 2.3 An evaluation conducted in 2000 by Pre-Construct Archaeology and consisting of nine trenches (Trenches 1-9) demonstrated that archaeology dating to the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries existed in a good state of preservation in many of the areas investigated (Douglas 2000). However, due to spatial limitations and the depth of post-medieval ground raising the evaluation was, for the most part, unable to assess the pre-18<sup>th</sup> century deposits. Consequently, in 2007 CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Galliard Homes, commissioned Pre-Construct Archaeology to conduct additional phases of evaluation and associated areas of mitigation.
- 2.4 This report, whilst including the results of the primary evaluation conducted in 2000, is largely concerned with detailing archaeological work conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd during 2007 (see Douglas 2000 for detailed discussion of the primary evaluation). The date of each phase of work undertaken is listed below:
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| • Evaluation Trench 10                   | 5 <sup>th</sup> March - 9 <sup>th</sup> March 2007         |
| • Evaluation Trench 11 (plus mitigation) | 23 <sup>rd</sup> April – 4 <sup>th</sup> May 2007          |
| • Evaluation Trench 12 (plus mitigation) | 4 <sup>th</sup> June 2007 – 13 <sup>th</sup> July 2007     |
| • Evaluation Trench 13                   | 5 <sup>th</sup> March - 9 <sup>th</sup> March 2007         |
| • Mitigation Area Northeast              | 21 <sup>st</sup> September - 17 <sup>th</sup> October 2007 |
| • Mitigation Area Holland House          | 9 <sup>th</sup> November – 7 <sup>th</sup> December 2007   |
- 2.5 The fieldwork was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the supervision of Joanna Taylor and the project management of Chris Mayo. Jon Butler managed the post-excavation.
- 2.6 Until recently the site had been occupied by a number of warehouses, constructed during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, all of which have since been demolished. One building dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup>

century, located in the north-west, has been retained as part of the development and the façade of Holland House, fronting Deptford Bridge, has also been retained.

- 2.7 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive And Research Centre (LAARC) under the site code DEG00.



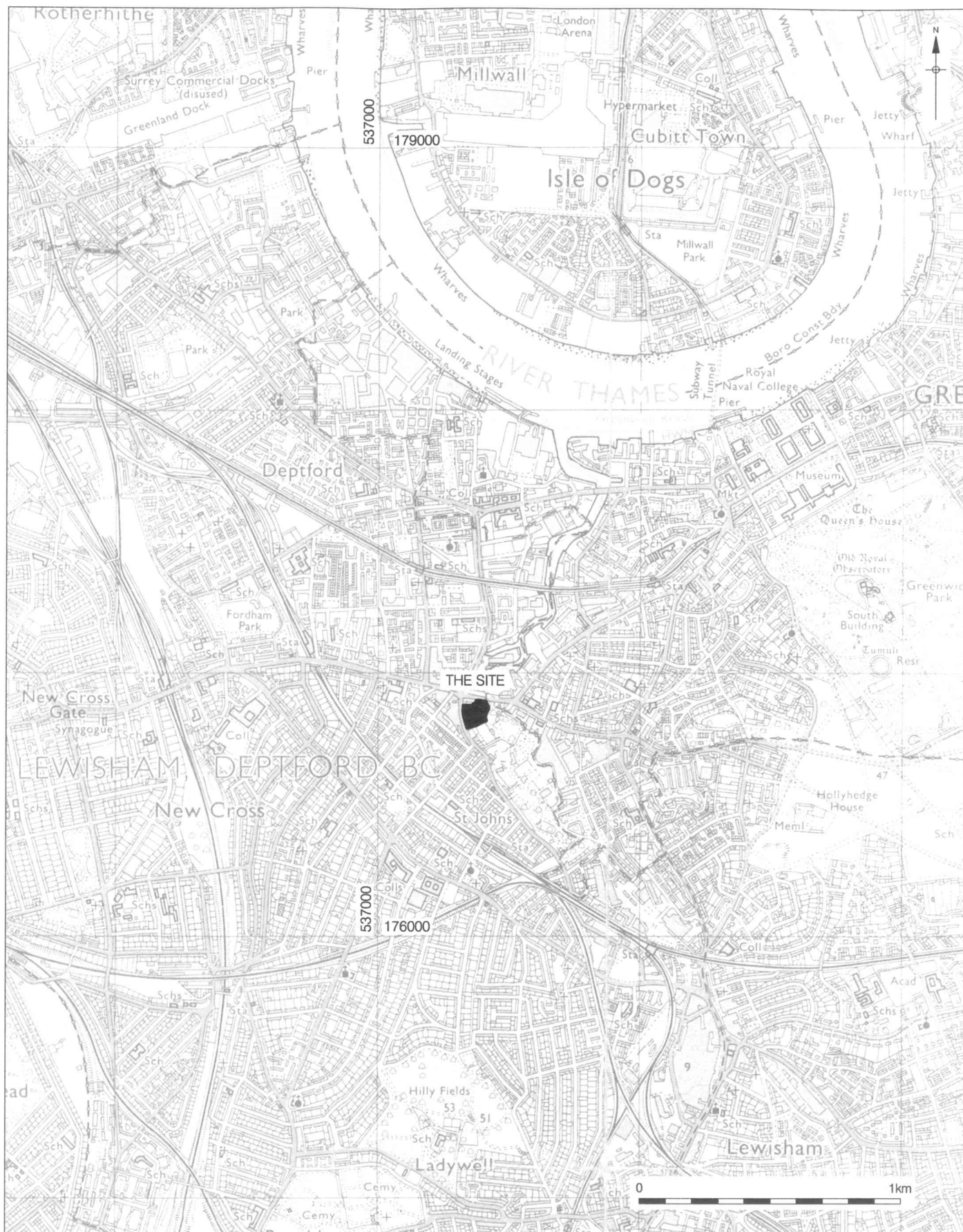


Figure 1  
Site location  
1:20,000 at A4

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

3.1 The London Borough of Lewisham's policy towards archaeology and the planning process is contained within its Unitary Development Plan (UDP).

3.2 The UDP states a commitment to:

- (STR URB 3) "preserve and enhance the archaeological heritage and the valuable elements, strategic and local, of the borough's environment."
- (URB 20 Archaeology) "promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the borough and its interpretation and presentation to the public by:
  - (a) requiring applicants to have properly assessed and planned for the archaeological implications where development proposals may affect the archaeological heritage of a site. This may involve preliminary archaeological site evaluations before proposals are determined;
  - (b) advising where planning applications should be accompanied by an evaluation within Archaeological Priority Areas as shown on the Proposals Map. This should be commissioned by applicants from a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or consultant.
  - (c) encouraging early co-operation between landowners, developers and archaeological organisations; in accordance with the principles of the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice, and by attaching appropriate conditions to planning consents, and/or negotiating appropriate agreements under S106.
  - (d) encouraging suitable development design, land use and management to safeguard archaeological sites and seeking to ensure that the most important archaeological remains and their settings are permanently preserved *in situ* with public access and display where possible and that where appropriate they are given statutory protection;
  - (e) in the cases of sites of archaeological significance or potential where permanent protection *in situ* is not justified, provision shall be made for an appropriate level of archaeological investigation and recording which should be undertaken by a recognised archaeological organisation before development begins. Such provision should also include the subsequent publication of the results of the excavation;
  - (f) seeking to ensure their preservation or record in consultation with the developer in the event of significant remains unexpectedly coming to light during construction."

3.3 The Council's Reasons are stated in the UDP as:

"The Council wishes to protect its archaeological heritage and to ensure that any important remains are preserved and in suitable cases effectively managed as an educational, recreational and tourist resource. Archaeological remains are a community asset and they provide a valuable picture of the history and development of the local area as well as London as a whole. They are a finite and fragile resource, vulnerable to modern development. The Council endorses the DoE's advice as set out in PPG16 (1990) and that of English Heritage (Development Plan Policies for Archaeology 1992) upon which this policy has been based. The requirements of this policy generally come into force when extensive redevelopment is proposed involving excavation or foundation work which may disturb or expose relatively undisturbed remains below the level of current building development."

3.4 The proposed development lies within three Areas of Archaeological Priority:

- **APA 2: Thames and Ravensbourne Terrace Gravels:** the terrace gravels fringing the Thames are commonly associated with evidence of successive prehistoric communities, including enclosed fields and open settlements
- **APA 3: Watling Street and the 'Deep-Ford':** The Roman road known as Watling street crossed the Ravensbourne via a ford. This may be the "deep ford" from which Deptford takes its name. A Roman settlement with possible Iron Age antecedents was established close to the ford. Mid Saxon burials found here indicate a community predating the medieval village.
- **APA 10: The Broadway and Tanners Hill:** the settlement at the ford persisted into the early medieval period with evidence of settlement from at least the time of the Norman Conquest. This settlement developed in the medieval period independently to that at Deptford Green.

3.5 Lewisham's UDP thus identifies the need for early consultation in the planning process to determine the impact of construction schemes upon buried archaeological strata. Once the results of the Desk Top Assessment and, where necessary, the follow-up trial work is known, an informed decision on the necessity or otherwise for further archaeological strategies may be taken. These strategies may be preservation *in situ*, excavation, or a watching brief.

3.6 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the footprint of the development.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 The following description of the geology and topography on site is extracted from the Desk Based Assessment compiled for the site (Butler 2000).
- 4.2 The development site lies immediately to the west of the River Ravensbourne, which runs along the eastern boundary of the site. The site occupies what would have been the first area of dry land in from the marshy ground around Deptford Creek.
- 4.3 The solid geology of the area consists of Upper Chalk overlain by Thanet sand. The drift geology consists of flood plain terrace gravels laid down in the Devensian or last glacial stage (c.80,000-40,000 BP) of the Pleistocene period. At the Carrington House excavation on Brookmill Road, to the west of the site, the natural gravels were encountered at 4.38m OD to the north-east of the site and 4.05m OD to the south-east. The gravels rose gradually to a height of 4.47m OD to the north-west which is concomitant with the increased distance from the river (Bowsher et al 1994).
- 4.4 Covering the gravels is alluvium deposited by the flooding action of the River Ravensbourne which has continued until relatively recently. At the Carrington House site alluvial deposits were absent (Bowsher et al 1994). At Blackheath Magistrates Court alluvial deposits of probable post-medieval date were revealed (Bowsher et al 1994). A watching brief at Deptford Pumping Station on Brookmill Road uncovered post-medieval and earlier alluvial deposits and natural clays and sands (Bowsher 1995). Other alluvial deposits and peats were found at Broadway Fields DLR Extension site (Bowsher 1996) and during augering in Ravensbourne Park. The augering also revealed a deep channel possibly part of the Ravensbourne palaeochannel (Hutchinson 1998).
- 4.5 Natural gravel was revealed on site sloping down from the west at a top height of 2.77m OD towards the River Ravensbourne at the east where it was encountered at a lowest level of 1.00m OD. Covering the gravel in the eastern part of the site was a layer of peat which was in turn sealed by alluvial layers. These are described in detail in Section 7.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **5.1 General**

- 5.1.1 The following text has been extracted from the Desk Based Assessment compiled for the site in 2000 (Butler 2000). Although an evaluation was conducted on site later the same year, and detailed in a subsequent report (Douglas 2000), the archaeological data from this phase of site work has since been incorporated into the assessment report (see 'Chapter 7: The Archaeological Sequence') and as such is not detailed in the 'Archaeological and Historical Background'.

### **5.2 Prehistoric**

- 5.2.1 The terrace gravels along the river Thames and Ravensbourne are typical of areas commonly associated with prehistoric finds. Several objects of prehistoric date have been found in the Thames and in the Ravensbourne gravels in Lewisham and Catford. However most of these finds are unlikely to be in their original position and have been shifted by river action.
- 5.2.2 In excavations behind the Dover Castle public house on the north side of Deptford Broadway in 1989 and 1992 a probable late Iron Age pit was revealed containing fragments of a saddle-quern and a struck flint blade, which suggested the presence of a possible prehistoric farmstead or settlement (Philp & Chenery 1996). Residual burnt and struck flint flakes of uncertain date were also found residually in later contexts at the site. Four redeposited flint flakes were found in a watching brief at 9-10 Blackheath Road in 1999 (Parsons & Meddens 1999). At Broadway Fields DLR Extension worked and burnt flints were found of Neolithic/Bronze Age date above a peat surface, a hollow way over the lower peat surface of unknown date was also revealed (Bowsher 1996).

### **5.3 Roman**

- 5.3.1 The Roman road from Dover to London, Watling Street, has been traced to the west along the Old Kent Road and to the east along Shooters Hill. It is more than probable that the road deviated to the south of Greenwich to avoid the marshy lands around the mouth of the river and crossed the Ravensbourne at Deptford Bridge and continued along the line of Deptford Broadway and New Cross Road to the Old Kent Road (Phillpotts 1997). Indeed work by Museum of London, University of London's Birkbeck College and Channel 4's Time Team in Greenwich Park provided indications of the road's deviation to the south away from the Thames and towards Deptford Bridge as well as identifying the Roman structural remains as a temple (Swain & Sheldon 2000).

5.3.2 Roman remains have been rare in the Deptford area until relatively recently. A 1<sup>st</sup> century bronze lamp was found in c.1878 in Albury Street, Deptford, although its location is uncertain (Dunkin 1877). In c.1866 at the junction of Deptford Broadway and the High Street sewage work revealed a “tessellated floor together with massive brickwork” at a depth of 30 feet. The depth cannot be correct but it is possible that the remains were Roman. Tentative evidence of Roman burials in the vicinity of Watling Street and the crossing over the Ravensbourne are provided by the finding of a blackware urn containing burnt human bones at the Kent Waterworks in Brookmill Road in 1853 (Dunkin 1877) and the discovery of a stone coffin dug up in Vanguard Street in 1868 at a depth of 9 feet, though it may well have been medieval in date (Dews 1884).

5.3.3 However, excavations at the Dover Castle site in 1989 and 1992 revealed two ditches and four pits (Philp & Chenery 1996), which pointed to a Roman settlement in the Broadway area, which may have developed around the crossing at Deptford Bridge. The pottery dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries and served to underline the long continuity of Roman activity in this area, along Roman Watling Street and in the vicinity of the ford or bridge crossing the Ravensbourne (Gaimster & Gaimster 1997).

## **5.4 Saxon**

5.4.1 The place name Deptford is thought to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon for “deep ford”, indicating the crossing of the Ravensbourne in this period. Two Saxon burials discovered at the Dover Castle site in 1992 provided evidence of a Saxon cemetery and possible settlement centred on the Deptford Bridge and Broadway area (Philp & Chenery 1996). This discovery is now regarded as being of the utmost importance for the study of post-Roman settlement in the inner London area. It highlights the topographical importance of the Deptford Broadway/Bridge area as the focus of human activity of in post-Roman times, the site being the first stretch of dry land in from the mouth of the Creek (Gaimster & Gaimster 1997). The Mid Saxon remains suggest a continuity of settlement in the area.

## **5.5 Medieval**

5.5.1 The medieval settlements in Deptford developed in two distinct areas, at Deptford Strand along the Thames and at Deptford Broadway in the vicinity of the bridge. They were quite distinct communities separated by an expanse of open fields. The Broadway settlement clustering around the crossing at Deptford Bridge was named Depeforde vill and is known to have included shops and inns, two storey buildings and cellars. There was a house at the west end of the bridge in about the 1230s and other references to houses on the west corner of High street and the Broadway in 1325, the north and south side of the Broadway in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, the west side of Brookmill Road in 1343 and the east side in 1387 (Phillipotts 1997).

- 5.5.2 A wooden bridge is known to have existed at Deptford Bridge from about the 1230s. It is mentioned in an inquisition in 1395 when it appears that it was the duty of the whole hundred to repair it. The central pier was thought to date from the reign of Edward III (Dews 1884). Three armies of rebels, Watt Tyler in 1381, Jack Cade in 1450 and Sir Thomas Wyatt in 1554, are known to have crossed the bridge. In 1496 the bridge was the scene of a skirmish between royal troops and Cornish rebels led by Lord Audrey (Dews 1884).
- 5.5.3 According to Dews there still existed in 1884 a fragment of wall of the old Royal Dog Kennel in Mill Lane (present Brook mill Road), which according to local tradition was built by King John. The name was remembered in the road called Dog Kennel Row (Dews 1884) appearing on Racquet's Map of 1746. At the east end of the bridge on the south side was a hermitage or chapel by the late medieval period, which housed poor people and was dedicated to St. Katherine. The chapel was closed and the premises sold in 1548 (Phillpotts 1997). A tide mill, probably one of the 11 mills on the Ravensbourne mentioned in the Domesday Book, was established on the west bank of the Ravensbourne to the north of Deptford Bridge by at least the 14<sup>th</sup> century. A mill continued in existence there until 1970. Another mill, situated on the site of the present Water Works, gave its name to Mill Lane (present day Brookmill Road). By 1440 wooden wharves had been built adjacent to the north side of the bridge on the east bank of the Ravensbourne.
- 5.5.4 The excavation at the Dover Castle site produced a mortared wall, four pits and a oven, all dating from the 14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries (Philp & Chenery 1996). A study of the pottery revealed sherds of Saxo-Norman cooking pot dating to the 11<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup> century indicating occupation in the area since the time of the Norman Conquest (Gaimster & Gaimster 1997).

## **5.6 Post-medieval**

- 5.6.1 Deptford Bridge needed constant upkeep over the centuries because of the many floods it was subject to. By 1570 it was rebuilt and made partly of stone. In 1628 Charles II altered and enlarged the bridge. In 1629 it was partially swept away by a flood and repaired again. Further great floods followed in 1652, 1808-9 and 1824 (Dews 1884). The floods of 1808-9 destroyed the upper part of the bridge and the eastern of its two arches. These were rebuilt and iron girders spanning the river were provided as additional support. The central pier, which obstructed the flow of the water coming down the Ravensbourne and caused much of the flooding, appeared on a view of 1840 and was still in existence in 1853. The Bridge and its approaches from the east and west were widened in 1877-83 by the Metropolitan Board of Works. The old stone bridge was replaced with an iron bridge. The carriageway over the bridge and on the Blackheath Road side was widened to the south, and on the Deptford Broadway side to the north, requiring the demolition of a row of shops (Phillpotts 1997).

5.6.2 In the north-east corner of Mill Lane stood the Stocks, the Cage and the Whipping Post (Dews 1884). Rocque's map of 1746 shows several buildings to the west of the bridge on the south side of the road and continuous development along the forerunner to Brookmill Road. Several houses from this time still survive in the near vicinity including Grade 2 listed buildings dating from the last quarter of the 17<sup>th</sup> century at 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 & 47 Deptford Broadway and 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 & 31 Tanners Hill. The Deptford Tithe Map of 1844 shows that the northern part of the development site fronting Deptford Bridge was occupied by a large complex of buildings owned by George Wheelhouse. The southern part of the site was occupied by his garden and the garden area of Edward Lambert who owned the brewery on the south-east corner of Deptford Bridge and Mill Lane. This brewery was founded at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and became Norfolk's Deptford Brewery around 1865. By the Ordnance Survey Map of 1868 buildings of the Deptford Brewery have extended southwards into the former garden area, the south-west part of the study area fronting Mill Lane (Brookmill Road). The northern part of the study area fronting Deptford Bridge appears to be occupied by four terraced houses with an Iron Works behind. To the rear of the Iron Works are buildings associated with Deptford Distillery, presumably Holland & Co. The Distillery of Holland & Co was one of the great gin factories of London. It was established in 1779 (Dews 1884) and may have had its origins as early as 1730 as the Vine & Still Distillery near Deptford Bridge which improved poor British brandies with foreign grapes to make a new brandy as good as the French and far cheaper (Steele 1993). Part of the Distillery from the 19<sup>th</sup> century survives as a Grade 2 listed building. By the Ordnance Survey Map of 1894-6 the terraced housing and Iron Works have been demolished and the Distillery has been greatly enlarged. By the time of the Ordnance Survey Map of 1919 Mill Lane has been renamed Brookmill Road and the Brewery of T. Norfolk & Son which ceased production in 1905 has been replaced by shops and residential flats known as Norfolk House after the brewer. The Distillery had continued to expand with new buildings along the Deptford Bridge frontage. By the 1930s Ordnance Survey Map the Distillery buildings have been altered most likely in response to the take-over of Holland by Seager, which transplanted all its equipment, stocks and offices from Millbank to Deptford Bridge in 1922 (Seager Evans & Co.). The Employment Exchange has been erected in the south-west part of the site fronting Brookmill Road. By the Ordnance Survey Map of 1953 the large Distillery building fronting onto Deptford has been erected. Seager closed the Distillery which was converted into light industrial units, which continue in use to the present day.

5.6.3 Recent excavations in Deptford have uncovered post-medieval remains. An evaluation at Carrington House revealed an 17<sup>th</sup> century wall destroyed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century with pitting dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> century to the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Bowsher 1994). At the Dover Castle site pits dating from the 16<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries, post-medieval ditches, gullies and drains and an 18<sup>th</sup> century metalled surface were revealed (Philp & Chenery 1996). The Odeon Cinema site in Deptford Broadway uncovered 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century pits and 19<sup>th</sup> century brick lined tanks (Philp & Chenery



1993) with finds including several red domestic pottery wasters. Excavations at Berthon Street to the north-east revealed 19<sup>th</sup> century dump deposits (Wooldridge 1993). An evaluation by the Oxford Archaeological Unit in 1999 at 18-21 Deptford Broadway revealed a heavily truncated area with some alluvial deposits surviving (David Wilkinson pers comm.). A watching brief at Greenwich Magistrates Court, 9-10 Blackheath Road revealed several post-medieval features filled with wasters from the Deptford Potteries (Parsons & Meddens 1999). The pottery industry in Deptford flourished for over two centuries. The Upper Pottery was established in 1701 on a site fronting onto Church Street and Bronze Street and continued until 1961. The Lower Pottery operated from a site at the lower end of Copperas Lane, on a plot of land against the Creek. Other potteries have been identified in Church Street, by the Tide Mill near Deptford Bridge and at Tanners Hill. The Deptford Potteries would have produced mostly domestic wares for normal household use in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, but then survived in the face of the competition from the Staffordshire Potteries by making industrial pottery, sugar moulds, flower pots, chimney pots and crucibles. Gradually the Potteries closed, one by one, until only one was left by 1890, which managed to survive until 1961 (Garrod 1989). Large quantities of wasters and other fragments of industrial wares and sugar moulds of local Deptford manufacture were recovered from infilling of the post-medieval dockyards at Greenwich Reach, off the Stowage.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY (fig 2)**

- 6.1 The investigations at Old Seager Distillery, Deptford consisted of a primary evaluation conducted in 2000 consisting of nine trenches, Trenches 1-9 (detailed in Douglas 2000) and a second phase of work, consisting of evaluation trenches and mitigation areas conducted in 2007.
- 6.2 The archaeological work conducted during 2007 and followed the methodology laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2007). The investigation was undertaken between March and December in five separate interventions which are detailed in section 2.4 above.
- Evaluation Trench 10 was located in the western part of the site adjacent to Brookmill Road, was irregular in shape and measured 9.5m max north-south by 7m max east-west.
  - Evaluation Trench 11 was located in the central part of the site and measured 7m north-south by 12m east-west. The mitigation area was expanded to 16m max north-south by 21m max east-west.
  - Evaluation Trench 12 was located in the southeast corner of the site and measured c. 10m northeast-southwest by c. 5m northwest-southeast.
  - Evaluation Trench 13 was located to the south of Trench 10 to the west of the site and measured 8.5m max north-south by 6m max east-west.
  - Mitigation Area Northeast was located in the northeastern part of the site adjacent to the River Ravensbourne and measured c. 15m north-south by 10m east-west.
  - Mitigation Area Holland was located to the west of Area Northeast was irregular in shape and measured 19m max north-south by 15m max east-west.
- 6.3 After the remains of masonry structures were found in Trench 11 following consultation with Mark Stevenson, English Heritage GLAAS the trench was enlarged and as part of a mitigation strategy became an area of excavation. Similarly in Trench 12 following the discovery of a tree throw with associated peat deposits and lithics further mitigation work in the form of more detailed excavation and recording of the trench was agreed with English Heritage.
- 6.4 The removal of ground level surfaces and obstructions was undertaken by O'Shea using a 360° mechanical excavator under the observation of an attendant archaeologist. Following the removal of the uppermost deposits (concrete and hardcore) the machine was fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket. Areas of investigation were reduced in 200mm spits under archaeological supervision until the uppermost archaeological or natural horizon was reached.

- 6.5 Following machining, all faces of the excavation areas that required examination were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. All investigation of archaeological deposits was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.
- 6.6 Within the evaluation trenches baselines were utilised, whilst a 5m grid was established within areas of mitigation. The depth of archaeological deposits within the mitigation areas at times necessitated secondary and tertiary machine horizons which were recorded using baselines. All areas of investigation were surveyed and located to the National Ordnance Grid using a Total Station Theodolite.
- 6.7 Recording was undertaken using the single context recording system as specified in the Museum of London Site Manual. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20, and full or representative sections at a scale of 1:10. Contexts were numbered sequentially and recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets.
- 6.8 Temporary benchmarks were transferred from an Ordnance Survey Benchmark, value 6.15m OD located on the corner of Harton Street.
- 6.9 The site was given the code DEG00.
- 6.10 Areas of excavation were fenced off during the excavation and were backfilled by O'Shea on completion of each phase of archaeological investigation.

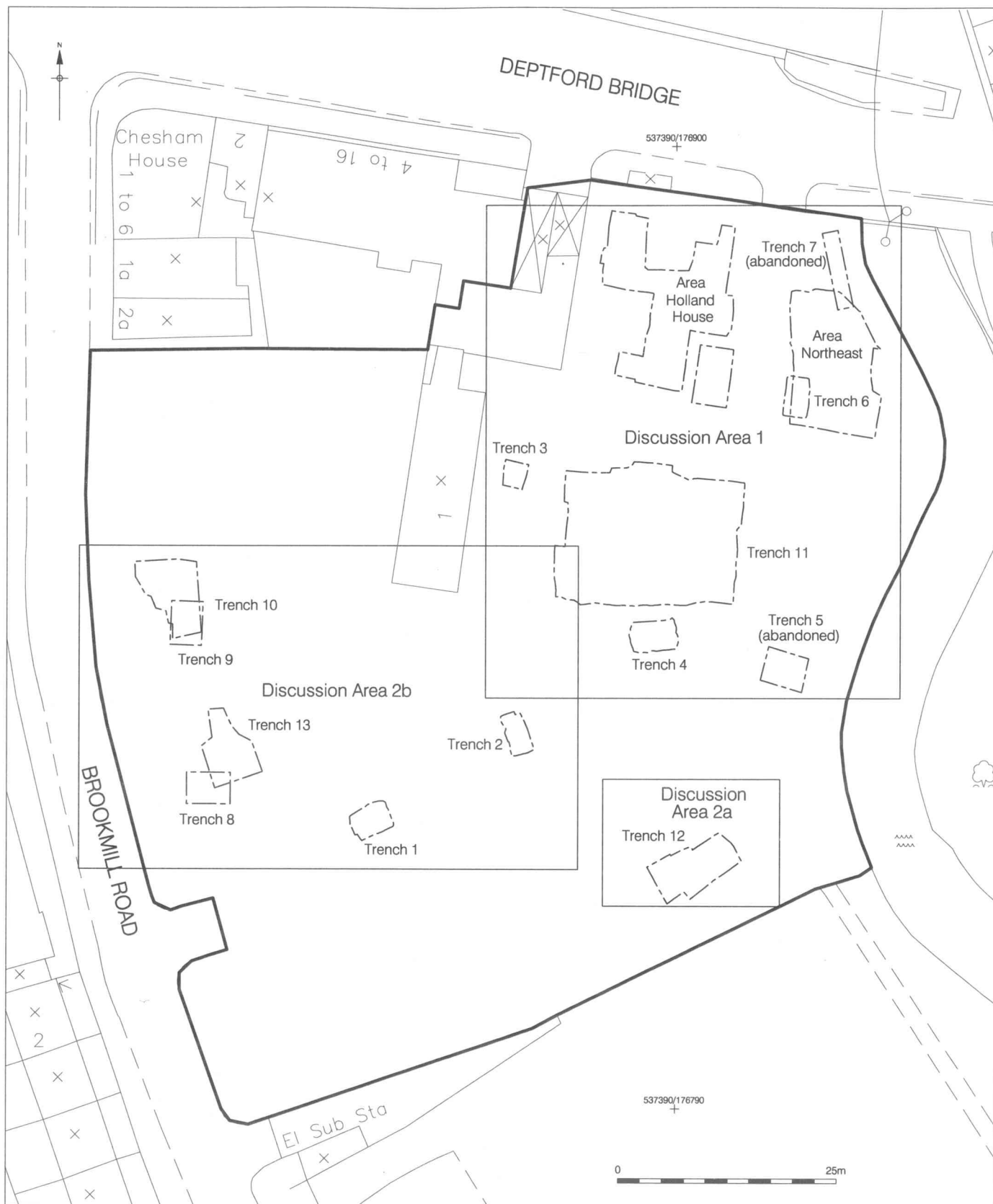


Figure 2  
Trench Location  
1:625 at A4

## **7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Introduction (fig 2)**

- 7.1.1 The following description of the stratigraphy details the main characteristics of each context and its position in the phased stratigraphic matrix. Ordnance Datum levels, physical dimensions and descriptions are referenced when relevant to an understanding of the archaeological sequence and when not cited can be found in Appendix 1.
- 7.1.2 The archaeological sequence is discussed as three parts. The first, Discussion Area 1, comprises primary evaluation Trenches 3, 4 and 6 and mitigation areas Trench 11, Area Northeast and Area Holland House. The second part, Discussion Area 2a, is comprised of evaluation/mitigation Trench 12 whilst the third, Archaeological Discussion Area 2b, is comprised of primary evaluation Trenches 1, 2, 8 and 9 and secondary evaluation Trenches 10, and 13. The archaeological phasing is consistent throughout.
- 7.1.3 During the following description of the archaeological sequence those contexts that contained finds that are discussed in the relevant specialist appendices are marked '\*\*'.

### **7.2 Discussion Area 1: Trenches 3, 4, 6, 11, Area Northeast and Area Holland House (fig 2)**

- 7.2.1 Discussion Area 1 comprises primary evaluation Trenches 3, 4 and 6 and mitigation areas Trench 11, Area Northeast and Area Holland House.

### **7.3 Phase 1: Natural**

- 7.3.1 Natural gravel, [675] and [764], was encountered during the excavation of mitigation Area Northeast and Area Holland House at heights between 1.12m OD and 1.00m OD. Natural gravel [144] was also recorded in Trench 4 at a height of 1.02m OD and whilst observed in Trench 11, flooding and Health & Safety considerations prevented the recording of the lower depositional sequence.
- 7.3.2 Spot heights on the natural gravel horizon demonstrated a downwards slope in the natural topography from west to east.

### **7.4 Phase 3: Roman - medieval**

- 7.4.1 Two peat horizons were encountered in Area Holland House with the earlier horizon, [765], being encountered at 2.15m OD and the upper horizon, [766], being encountered at 2.60m OD. Only one peat horizon, [674], was evident in Area Northeast and was present at a height

of 1.77m OD. A peat horizon, [142], was also recorded in Trench 4 at a height of 2.22m OD and whilst the excavation of Trench 11 also demonstrated the presence of peat deposits flooding and Health & Safety considerations ensured the lower depositional sequence was not recorded.

- 7.4.2 A sequence of alluvial clays, silts and sands, [76], [140], [141], [143], [673], [903] and [904], post-dated the peat and were present in Trench 3, Trench 4, Area Northeast and Area Holland House (see Appendix 1 for descriptions). The upper height of the alluvial sequence ranged from 3.03m OD in Trench 3 to 2.69m OD in Area Northeast once again demonstrating a west to east slope in the depositional sequences on site. The excavation of Trench 11 also demonstrated the presence of alluvial deposits but as a consequence of flooding and Health & Safety considerations was not recorded. The widespread nature of the alluvial deposits indicates an increase in water levels during the latter part of Phase 3.

## **7.5 Phase 4: 16<sup>th</sup> – early 18<sup>th</sup> century (fig 3)**

- 7.5.1 Sealing the upper alluvial horizon in Trench 3, Trench 4, Trench 11, Area Northeast and Area Holland House were a concentrated sequence of dump layers representing a period of ground reclamation in the north-east of the site. Dump layers assigned to Phase 4 consisted of: [38]; [49]; [72]; [74]; [75]; [138]; [139]; \*[422]; [424]; [440]; [442]; [452]; [454]; [459]; \*[479]; \*[482]; [485]; [493]; [494]; [495]; [501]; \*[506]; \*[507] (from which an iron chisel/wedge SF198 was retrieved see Appendix 7); [508]; [510]; [511]; \*[512]; \*[513]; [514]; [522]; [523]; [524]; [526]; [529]; [532]; [633]; [635]; [637]; [651]; [652]; [671]; [672]; [678]; [767]; [768]; \*[819] (fig 8); [820] (fig 8); [821] (fig 8); [827]; [882] (see Appendix 1 for descriptions). Many of the contexts contained pottery dating to the 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries and clay tobacco pipe and building material dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries (see Appendices 2, 4 and 5).
- 7.5.2 In Trench 6 the lower dump horizon, [84] and [85], was stratigraphically separated from the upper dump horizon, [57] and [58], by the presence of a linear feature [83], containing fill [82]. The upper dump horizon contained clay tobacco pipe stems and pottery dated to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century (see Appendices 2 and 4). The presence of the linear feature within the dumping sequence may suggest that episodic drainage of the made ground was undertaken during the ground reclamation.
- 7.5.3 In two parts of Area Holland House the lower Phase 4 dump sequence, [844] and [906], was physically separated from the upper Phase 4 dump sequence, [841], [842] and [907], by the presence of a compacted chalk layer [843] and [905] (see Appendix 1 for descriptions). Chalk construction rafts were laid down during Phases 5a and 5b, and it is possible that the Phase 4 chalk layers may represent earlier abortive attempts at construction raft deposition. Alternatively the chalk layers may represent isolated areas of ground consolidation during

periods of ground raising, e.g. provision of walk-ways or working platforms, which were subsequently buried when no longer required.

7.5.4 Supporting the suggestion that isolated areas of consolidated land may have existed whilst ground raising was undertaken was the presence of a reused softwood window shutter/lightweight door, [890]. The shutter/door, which was located in the southeast corner of Area Holland House, had been lain above wooden scaffold poles and reused as part of a trackway. Its form is typical of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and had probably originated from an industrial or agricultural building, attached to the shutter was a complete iron strap hinge (SF197; Appendices 7 and 12).

7.5.5 Truncating the upper dump horizon in Trench 11, and predating the Phase 5a archaeological sequence, was a possible pit [531]. The pit, which was seen in section and measured 0.70m east-west by 0.48m in depth, contained fill [530] and was encountered at 3.67m OD.

7.5.6 Animal bone retrieved from the Phase 4 contexts included cattle, pig, horse and a fragment of red deer (Appendix 11).

## **7.6 Unphased: post-Phase 4 (fig 3)**

7.6.1 In Trench 11 pit [503], which was encountered at 3.28m OD and contained fill [500], truncated the Phase 4 dump deposits. The pit was in turn truncated by pit [499], which was encountered at 3.34m OD and contained fill [498]. Neither of the pits contained datable cultural material and stratigraphically both could be assigned to Phases 4, 5a, 5b, 5c or 6a.

## **7.7 Phase 5a: Late 17<sup>th</sup> – early 18<sup>th</sup> century? (fig 3)**

7.7.1 In the south of Area Holland House a 0.40m deep north-south red brick wall, [893], associated with the fragmented remains of a tile surface, [892], had been constructed directly above the made ground horizon. The wall was encountered at c.3.40m OD whilst the tile surface was encountered at c.3.00m OD. Building material used in the construction of the surface was dated between 1450-1700 (Appendix 5). The masonry was sealed by dump layer, [894], encountered at 3.44m OD.

7.7.2 Further to the north fragmentary elements of Phase 5a masonry, post-dating an indurated chalk construction raft, [782], [878] and [840], encountered at c.3.60m OD, were encountered in isolated areas of deeper excavation. These consisted of east-west orientated walls/foundations, \*[773] and \*[862], and north-south orientated walls/foundations [779]/[824] (within construction cut [826]/[825]) and \*[860]. Building materials used in the construction of the masonry was dated to the 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> centuries (Appendix 5). It is possible, though by no

means certain, that the Phase 5a masonry, which represents the earliest phase of construction recorded, may date to the late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

- 7.7.3 No contexts recorded in areas beyond Holland House were attributed to Phase 5a suggesting that the majority of the site was not subject to redevelopment during the late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

## **7.8 Phase 5b: 18<sup>th</sup> century (fig 4)**

### Terraced houses

- 7.8.1 Post-dating the Phase 5a masonry in Area Holland House were the structural remains, [729], [732], [744] and [745], of four terraced houses. Whilst the brick walls/foundations had been constructed from building material with a wide date range of late 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century (Appendix 5), reference to cartographic and documentary evidence suggests that the terraced houses stood on site from the 18<sup>th</sup> century through to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Appendix 14). The walls had been demolished at a height of c.5.10m OD - 5.40m OD and represent the backwalls and internal divisions of terraced houses and shops fronting Deptford Bridge.
- 7.8.2 Constructed integral to the terraced houses were opposing chimney alcoves, one of which, located on the eastern wall, retained its original stone and tile chimney floor [740]. The floor was encountered at 4.57m OD indicating the internal ground level during Phase 5b.

### Sugar Refinery

- 7.8.3 Following the raising of the ground level during the early post-medieval period, an additional heavily compacted chalk layer was deposited in the north and east of the site, e.g. Trench 11, Area Holland House, Area Northeast. Construction raft contexts assigned to Phase 5b comprised: [430]; [462]; [464]; [486]; [492]; [647] (within ground consolidation cut [648]); [670]; [818] (fig 8); [876]. The raft was encountered at heights ranging between c.4.10m OD and c.3.80m OD and it is probable that it served both as a construction horizon and also as the underlay of internal surfaces.
- 7.8.4 In Area Northeast and Area Holland House, north-south orientated foundations/walls, [80], [105], \*[614] and [891], east-west orientated foundations/walls, [81] and [649] (within construction cut [650]), [664], [879] and [902], and an east-west foundation/wall with a north-south return, \*[665], had been built into the chalk construction raft. The foundations/walls had been constructed from building materials with date ranges of late 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century (Appendix 5), varied in width between c.0.75m and c.0.30m and had been levelled at heights ranging between 4.18m OD and 3.63m OD. Together these foundations/walls formed a complex of rooms/buildings set back from Deptford Bridge and probably represent the remains of a sugar refinery documented on site during the 18<sup>th</sup> century.



- 7.8.5 At the eastern end of the building complex the footprint of a room measuring 6.50m east-west by 5.00m north-south existed almost in its entirety. Present in the north-west corner was a Kentish Ragstone threshold, [666], whilst located in the central north of the room was a small brick-lined feature, [669] possibly representative of a stoke hole (Appendix 5). Abutting the northern edge of the threshold were the fragmentary remains of a flint cobble path (?), [668], whilst within the internal space the remains of a flint cobble surface [660]/[667] and a brick surface [103]/[656] were present. Whilst the brick surface had been erratically lain, with bricks orientated in varying directions, the presence of a discrete alignment of north-south orientated bricks within the surface may indicate that a partition wall existed. The foundations of the room were c.0.30m deep and were encountered at c.3.80m OD whilst the floor surfaces were encountered at c.3.70m OD. Analysis of the ceramic building material used in the masonry elements yielded date ranges of 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Appendix 5).
- 7.8.6 At the western end of the building complex the foundations/walls were abutted by a 0.25m thick, chalky mortar surface, [885], encountered at 3.80m OD. Built into the mortar surface, and possibly integral to it, was a brick detail, [887], encountered at 3.77m OD. Post-dating the deposition of the mortar surface was an east-west orientated Kentish Ragstone foundation/wall, [888], which represents a slightly later addition to the Phase 5b building complex. To the north a 0.15m thick mortar surface [823], deposited above the chalk raft and abutting a Phase 5b foundation/wall, was encountered at a height of 3.92m OD.
- 7.8.7 External gravel surfaces, [877], \*[863] and [859], were located to the north-west of the buildings whilst to the north-east and south external ragstone surfaces, [679] and \*[795] (fig 8), were present. The external surfaces, some of which contained fragments of clay tobacco pipe and ceramic building material (Appendices 4 and 5), were encountered at heights ranging between 3.74m OD and 3.60m OD).
- 7.8.8 Evidence of the southern part of the building complex was found in Trench 11 where an east-west orientated wall/foundation, [421]/[433]/[436]/[438], exceeding 18.00m in length and built into the chalk raft, appears to represent its southern boundary. The wall/foundation had been constructed from flint nodules and mortar (although contained building material with a date range of 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century; see Appendix 5), measured c.0.50m in width and most probably defines the southern extent of a yard area associated with the sugar refinery. At its eastern end a tile threshold [439] was present at a height of 3.69m OD providing an indication of ground level.

## **7.9 Phase 5c: mid-late 18<sup>th</sup> century (fig 5)**

### Sugar Refinery alterations

- 7.9.1 Modifications to the sugar refinery were apparent during Phase 5c. At the eastern end of the building the internal brick and cobble surfaces discussed in Phase 5b were sealed by a mortar surface, [56]/[102]/[659], encountered at 3.74m OD. Pottery, in use between the late 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, clay tobacco pipe stems, iron nails and brick fragments, dated between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, were retrieved from the mortar surface (Appendices 2, 4, 5 and 7).
- 7.9.2 Furthermore, in the southern part of Area Holland House an east-west orientated foundation/wall [806] which was revealed only in section (within construction cut [811]; fig 8) and a north-south aligned foundation/wall with an east-west return, [763], were constructed. The brick masonry was c.0.68m deep and had been levelled at heights between 4.17m OD and 3.80m OD. Analysis of the building material indicated a date range of 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century (Appendix 5).
- 7.9.3 Abutting the internal face of the masonry was a 0.10m thick, mortar bedding layer, [809], encountered at 3.60m OD. Set vertically against the internal face of the masonry, and above the mortar layer, was a five tile thick, reused tile facing, [807], possibly representative of damp proofing (Appendix 5). Abutting the tiles was a heavily mortared, four tile thick, tiled surface [808], present at 3.84m OD and probably also constructed to provide damp proofing. Analysis of the floor tiles indicated a date range of 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century (fig 8; Appendix 5). Whilst the purpose of the modification to the sugar refinery is unknown, the quality of the construction is notably improved when compared to earlier and later phases which may be of significance.
- 7.9.4 Respecting the location of the Phase 5c masonry in Area Holland House was a north-south aligned, tile constructed drain, [886] (within construction cut [889]) and an east-west orientated drain, [798]/[867] which was revealed only in section (within construction cut [796], backfilled by [797] and infilled by [799]; fig 8). The drains were capped with tile covers and parts were found to be sealed by a 0.05m thick mortar surface, [866], suggesting they existed as subterranean features. In Area Northeast an additional drain, [676] (within construction cut [677]), was present. Although the drain was orientated north-east/south-west it was of identical construction to those in Area Holland House and appears to represent part of the same drainage system. Across the two areas there was a drop from 3.63m OD in the west to 3.50m OD in the east suggesting that excess fluids were being drained into the River Ravensbourne. Building material used within the construction of the drains was dated to between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries whilst pottery in use between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century was found within the associated fills (Appendices 2 and 5).
- 7.9.5 A north-west/south-east orientated curvilinear cut feature, [822] (containing fills [780] and [781]), possibly indicative of a robbed out drain, was located in the north-east of Area Holland House. Should the feature represent the location of a drain within the terraced houses by default it may suggest that the drainage system installed within the sugar refinery during

Phase 5b was part of a relatively extensive drainage system incorporating the terraced houses located to the north.

## **7.10 Phase 6a: Late 18<sup>th</sup> – early 19<sup>th</sup> century (fig 5)**

### Demolition of the sugar refinery and land preparation

- 7.10.1 During the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century the majority of the sugar refinery buildings present in Area Northeast, Area Holland House and Trench 6 were demolished and a concentrated episode of ground raising was undertaken. Phase 6a dump/levelling deposits relating to the demolition and subsequent burial of the sugar refinery buildings consisted of: [104]; [106]; \*[634]; [638]; [639]; [640]; \*[661]; \*[662]; \*[663]; \*[705]; [706]; [715]; \*[775]; \*[776]; \*[777]; [778]; [786] (fig 8); [790] (fig 8); [791] (fig 8); [792]; [793] (fig 8); [794] (fig 8); [817] (fig 8); [830]; [831]; [832]; \*[833]; [834]; [835]; [836]; \*[837]; \*[838] (from which a William III halfpenny and an ivory handle were retrieved; SF179; SF180; Appendix 7); [839]; [851]; [852]; [853]; [854]; [855]; [856]; [857]; [858]; [870]; [872]; [873]; [874]; [875] (for a full description of individual contexts see Appendix 1). The upper horizon of the dump layers ranged between c.4.20m OD and 4.60m OD indicating ground level was raised by c.0.60m - c.1.00m.
- 7.10.2 At a contemporary time, land to the south of the southern boundary wall in Trench 11 was also raised with the following dump/levelling layers attributed to this phase: [6]; [70]; [130]; \*[431]; \*[437]; \*[496]; [497]. The upper dump horizon to the south of the boundary wall was raised to a maximum height of c.4.00m OD (for a full description of individual contexts see Appendix 1).
- 7.10.3 Many of the dump layers discussed in the two paragraphs above contained pottery dated to between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and of particular note was the presence of smashed, sugar-refining vessels. In addition, clay tobacco pipe stems and bowls dated to the late 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century, ceramic building material and glass in use between the 18<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and material associated with iron working were also retrieved (Appendices 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8).
- 7.10.4 In the central part of Area Holland House two pits, [846] and [848] containing fills [845] and [847] respectively, were present within the dumping sequence. Dump layer \*[861] pre-dated the pits whilst dump layers \*[772], [783], [897] and [898] were stratigraphically later. In addition, in Trench 11 pit [525], containing fill [515], was pre-dated by dump layers [426] and \*[521] and was post-dated by dump layer [527]. Contained within the dumped deposits were fragments of pottery dated to between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and clay tobacco pipe stems and building material in use between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Appendix 2, 4 and 5). It is therefore possible that whilst the Phase 6a dump sequences recorded elsewhere in Area Holland House, Area Northeast and Trench 11 (see above) appear to represent a distinct

episode of activity they may in fact relate to a number of different phases of ground raising, undertaken in relatively quick succession, during the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

- 7.10.5 A number of pits, [850], [899] and [901] containing fills [849], [896]/[900] and [869]/[871] respectively, were seen in section to truncate the upper dump horizon in Area Holland House whilst in Trench 11 a shallow, flat-bottomed cut feature, [491] containing fill [490], may represent a cut feature associated with ground consolidation.

## **7.11 Phase 6b: 19<sup>th</sup> century (figs 6 and 14)**

### Extension to the rear of Deptford Bridge terraced houses

- 7.11.1 During Phase 6b a well/soak-away [802] which was revealed (within construction cut [801]; containing backfill [800] and infill \*[803]; fig 8) and a culvert ([770]; within construction cut [769]; containing backfill \*[771], from which a bone fan blade and a copper alloy button were retrieved; SF177 and SF178; Appendix 7) were constructed to the rear of the terraced houses. The infills and backfills of the masonry contained pottery, clay tobacco pipe and building material dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Appendices 2, 4 and 5). The soakaway and culvert denote the installation of a new drainage system at the rear of the terraced houses fronting Deptford Bridge following the disuse and burial of the sugar refinery.
- 7.11.2 Soon after, a series of north-south/east-west orientated walls/foundations were constructed, forming a row of outbuildings c.5m to the rear of the terraced houses. The walls/foundations consisted of: \*[707]/[787]/[788] (within construction cut [784]/[789]; backfilled by \*[785]; fig 8); \*[717]/[812]/[813] (within construction cut [804]/[814]; backfilled by [805]; fig 8); [883]; [895]. In addition, wall/foundation, \*[721], represents the dividing wall between two toilets attached to the outbuildings, which would have drained into the soakaway detailed above. The walls/foundations had been constructed from reused bricks, in use between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries whilst clay tobacco pipe and pottery, in use between the late 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, was retrieved from the construction cut backfills (Appendices 2, 4 and 5). Together the walls/foundations formed three outbuildings, measuring c.3.5m north-south by c.4m east-west, associated with the terraced houses fronting Deptford Bridge. The expansion of the terraced houses into land previously occupied by the sugar refinery suggests that property boundaries/ownership had been redefined during the transition between the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 7.11.3 Whilst no evidence of internal floor surfaces was found, external flagstone surfaces abutted the northern and southern walls of the outbuildings. To the south, lain above levelling layer [711], a well preserved flagstone surface edged with reused Flemish bricks, [709]/\*[708] existed *in situ* whilst to the north a fragment of flagstone surface [718], survived (Appendix 5). Both surfaces were encountered at 4.75m OD indicating the external ground level at this time.

Stonemason's cottage/workshop

- 7.11.4 In Area Northeast a separate programme of construction works was evident during Phase 6b, which, through reference to historical and cartographic evidence, can be identified as a stonemason's cottage/workshop (Appendix 14). The redevelopment of the area initially comprised the construction of a curvilinear brick feature, [624], possibly associated with the installation of new drainage as seen to the rear of the terraced houses. The construction of a series of north-south and east-west orientated walls/foundations consequently followed and comprised of: [78]; [79] (within [101]; backfilled by \*[86]); \*[600]; [601]; [602]; \*[606]; \*[616] (a group of five reused wooden piles, [680], were located beneath the eastern end of the wall probably to consolidate unstable ground caused by the proximity of the River Ravensbourne; see Appendix 12); [880]; [881]. The masonry was constructed from reused bricks, dated between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and clay tobacco pipe stems and pottery, in use between the late 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, was retrieved from the construction cut backfills (Appendices 2, 4 and 5). A wide variety of stone types were found *in situ*, and residually, which may have originated from the stonemason's workshop (see Appendix 5).
- 7.11.5 The new masonry formed two east-west aligned rooms measuring c.4.5m in width and exceeding c.17m in length. Construction of the northern room had reutilised Phase 5b floor surfaces as an internal surface, thus forming a sub-basement approximately 0.80m below the external ground level (see below). Truncating the interior floor of the northern room were three cut features, [644], [655] and [658], (filled respectively by [643], \*[654] and \*[657]) which may represent small pits or large postholes within the room. The fills of the cut features contained iron nails and fittings, pottery in use between the late 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, clay tobacco pipe stems and building material in use between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Appendices 2, 4, 5 and 7).
- 7.11.6 Sub division within the southern room was evident with a north-south orientated base support [12], filled by [11] and a north-south alignment of postholes (comprised of postholes: [14]; [16]; [40]; [42]; [44]; [46]; [48]; [53]; [55]; filled respectively by: \*[13]; \*[15]; [39]; [41]; [43]; [45]; \*[47]; [52]; [54]) partitioning the room into a c.6.5m long western room and an eastern room exceeding c.10m in length. Clay tobacco pipe stems and a mixture of 19<sup>th</sup> century and residual 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery was retrieved from the fills and of particular note was a sherd of a sugar cone mould apparently associated with the defunct sugar refinery (Appendices 2 and 4).
- 7.11.7 To the north of the cottage/workshops, adjacent to Deptford Bridge, were the structural remains of two north-south/east-west walls/foundations, [620] and [623], constructed of building materials dated between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Appendix 5). The masonry was abutted by a levelling layer, [636], above which to the south was lain an external cobble surface, [619]/[622], encountered between 4.29m OD and 4.46m OD. Located between the

two walls, on a north-south orientation, was a 1.65m wide corridor/alleyway, [621], constructed from Flemish brick with cobble edging, encountered at 4.56m OD (Appendix 5). Whilst no cartographic evidence exists for buildings being located in this part of the site (Appendix 14) it is probable that the Phase 6b masonry and surfaces represent an entranceway leading from Deptford Bridge to a yard in front of the stonemason's cottage/workshop.

### The Distillery

- 7.11.8 The excavation of Trench 11 and evaluation Trench 4 yielded evidence for a large building complex, which, through reference to cartographic and historical sources, can be identified as a gin distillery known to occupy the site throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Appendix 14). Following the deposition of dump layers in the south of the area (see above), a series of walls/foundations, aligned slightly askew to north-south and east-west orientations, were constructed. The walls/foundations comprised: Kentish Ragstone wall/foundation [463] (within construction cut [470]) and brick walls/foundations [64]; [65]; [446]; \*[457]; \*[453]; \*[467]. The walls/foundations had been constructed from building materials in use from the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Appendix 5).
- 7.11.9 In the north-west of Trench 11, and also within evaluation Trench 3, structural remains of 'offices' associated with the distillery were also present (Appendix 14). Within Trench 11 the south-eastern corner of a tile, brick and flint cobble built cellar [415]/[416]/[417]/[484] (within construction cut [478]) was present, whilst wall/foundations [17]/[71] (within construction cut [50] and backfilled by [51]), [63] seen in section only, [131] and [132] and postholes [19], [21], [23] and [37] (containing fills \*[18]/[36]; [20]; [22]; [35]) represent the continuation of these buildings within Trench 3. A stem of clay tobacco pipe was retrieved from the mortar of one of the walls/foundations, whilst, building material used in the construction of the masonry dates to between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Iron nails and residual pottery dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> century was retrieved from the posthole fills (Appendices 2, 4, 5 and 7).
- 7.11.10 To the north of the southern distillery buildings and to the east of the 'offices' was a large expanse of cobble surfaces comprised of: [5]; [129]; [419]; [432]; [434]; [441]; [445]; [458]; [469]; [509]; [528]. The cobble surfaces, encountered at heights between 3.73m OD and 4.07m OD, represent a large yard surface located in front of the distillery buildings and a number of north-south and east-west orientated drainage gullies, lain integral to the surfaces, may be associated with elements of the distillation process. In the north-west of Trench 11, adjacent to the 'offices', a 1.10m wide, north-south orientated alleyway [423], constructed of flint cobbles and edged with Flemish bricks, provided access into the distillery yard from the north.
- 7.11.11 In the north of Trench 11 the cobble surfaces abutted the Phase 5b, east-west orientated wall/foundation which had previously represented the southern limit of the sugar refinery.

However, with the exception of the eastern limit of the wall/foundation, which may have been retained and incorporated within a stable building located in the north-east of Trench 11, it would appear that the majority of the Phase 5b wall was levelled during Phase 6, and subsequently formed an integral part of the distillery yard surface. Substantiating the hypothesis that the Phase 5b wall/foundation was demolished during the 19<sup>th</sup> century is both its absence on contemporary cartographic sources (Appendix 14) and the presence of a robber pit, [487], containing fill [435] within which, in addition to fragments of building material and clay tobacco pipe stems, contained fragments of glass dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century (Appendices 4, 5 and 8).

## **7.12 Phase 6c: mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century (figs 7 and 14)**

### Terraced house alterations

- 7.12.1 During the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the ground level within the terraced houses, outbuildings and intervening land was raised. The dump/levelling layers consisted of: \*[713]; \*[714] (from which a wooden pulley block was retrieved; fig 8; Appendix 12); [716]; [719]; \*[720] (fig 8), \*[724] (from which a bone spoon and a bone domino were retrieved; SF187; SF188; Appendix 7); [730] (from which a George II coin was retrieved; SF181; Appendix 7); [743]; \*[758]; [761]; \*[774] (see Appendix 1 for descriptions). Many of the layers contained pottery, clay tobacco pipe, glass and building material dating to the 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Appendices 2, 4, 5 and 8).
- 7.12.2 Following the deposition of the levelling layers, structural alterations were made to the internal spaces of the terraced houses. These comprised alterations to the two western houses and chimneys: \*[754]; \*[746]; \*[747]; \*[748]; \*[749]; \*[750]; [751]; \*[752]; \*[753]; \*[755]; \*[756]; \*[757]; [759] and alterations to the eastern house and chimneys: \*[733]; [734]; \*[735]; \*[736]; \*[737]; \*[738]; \*[739]; \*[741]; [762]. The structural alterations had been undertaken using bricks in use between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Appendix 5). It is unknown why almost all of the Phase 5b chimneys were structurally altered/added to during Phase 6c, however, the alterations are unlikely to reflect a change of use and are most probably associated with general building maintenance/modification of the terrace houses.
- 7.12.3 In addition, an east-west orientated brick partition wall [712] and a brick buttress [884] were constructed within the outbuildings and the external toilet was modified with the installation of a ceramic drain, [815] (within construction cut [816]; fig 8), following the silting up of the Phase 6b soakaway. In addition, a brick facing, [722], appears to have been applied to the north facing wall of the toilet, although it is possible that it may represent the fragmentary remains of brick floor surface (fig 8).

7.12.4 In the open space between the outbuildings and the terraced houses a brick soak-hole [742] was constructed. In addition two thresholds, the western of which was constructed from flagstones and reused millstones [727] and the eastern constructed from fragments of Kentish Ragstone [728], had been built into the southern walls/foundations of the terraced houses. Abutting the latter threshold was a pathway constructed from yellow stock brick [723], whilst cobble surface fragments [725] (from which clay tobacco pipe and pottery dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries was retrieved; Appendices 2 and 4) and [726] may have formed a pathway leading from the former threshold. A further fragment of cobble surface [731] was present to the south-east of the terraced houses suggesting that at least parts of the external land to the rear was cobbled. The pathways and cobble surfaces were encountered at c. 4.75m OD indicating the external ground level in the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century

#### Iron Works

7.12.5 Historical and cartographic evidence indicate that the building formerly cited as a stonemason's cottage/workshop changed ownership during the 1860s and Phase 6c alterations probably relate to the consequent use of the building as an Iron Works during the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century (Appendix 14).

7.12.6 During Phase 6c internal and external ground level was raised and the sub-basement occupying the northern wing of the stonemason's cottage/workshop was infilled. The dump/levelling deposits consisted of: [7]; [8]; [9]; [10]; [60]; [61]; [109]; [110]; [123]; \*[625]; [626]; [629]; \*[630] (from which iron fittings were retrieved; Appendix 7); \*[631]; [632]. Cultural material contained within the dumps included pottery, clay tobacco pipe and building materials dating to the 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Appendices 2, 4 and 5; contexts discussed in appendices are marked “\*”).

7.12.7 Following the backfilling of the sub-basement a north-south orientated load bearing wall was constructed, [77]/[603]/[613] (within construction cut [646]; backfilled by [645])/[605], subdividing the northern and southern rooms of the Phase 6b structure. The northern room of the Phase 6b building was further sub-divided by the construction of three north-south orientated partition walls, [611], [612] and [615], the former two of which formed a corridor. Respecting the location of the corridor was a single skim facing, [607], applied to the southern face of the internal wall/foundation. A flagstone surface, [608], abutted this and was encountered at 4.67m OD, indicating the internal floor level in the southern room (Appendix 5).

7.12.8 It would appear that the corridor was only in use for a short period of time for a number of alterations were made to the northern room during Phase 6c which are unlikely to have existed contemporaneously. The alterations consisted of the construction of a north-south orientated load bearing wall/foundation, [604]/[610] (within construction cut [653]), which further sub-divided the southern wing, creating two rooms, the western of which was c.4m in



width (Appendix 5). The wall had been constructed with an integral chimney on its eastern side and a flagstone and mortar hearth, [609], located against the western face. The ephemeral remains of two parallel, east-west orientated, timber partitions, [628] and [627], were located in the eastern room.

#### Distillery alterations

- 7.12.9 It is possible that some, if not all, of the internal structural additions discussed below may have originated during Phase 6b. Whilst they are discussed as part of Phase 6c for the purposes of the assessment, for they were certainly in use and are stratigraphically later than the Phase 6b masonry, it is possible that further research and refinement of the archive may necessitate alteration to the phasing prior to publication. The Phase 6c distillery archaeology is discussed under headings referring to the appropriate rooms of the distillery as evidenced from historical maps.

#### Vat House

- 7.12.10 Notable changes to the distillery buildings appear to have been undertaken during Phase 6c. Structurally this consisted of the construction of an east-west load-bearing wall/foundation, [427], abutted by a fragment of tile floor, [429], overlying levelling layer [428]. The floor was encountered at 4.21m OD indicating the height of internal floor space of the room to the south of the wall. Within this room brick walls/foundations, \*[472]/\*[475]/[477]/[483], constructed with integral brick lined tanks and associated with a structural iron fitting [473], had been attached to the Phase 6b masonry. It is unclear what usage the tanks served, however, cartographic evidence indicates that they are located within the distillery 'Vat House' and were presumably utilised in the distilling process (Appendix 14).

#### Warehouse

- 7.12.11 Immediately to the south of the 'Vat House', was the base of a brick built mill, [465], which measured c.3.00m in its outer diameter, 1.10m in its inner diameter and was encountered at 4.15m OD. Integral to the mill were eight opposing 0.04m deep, vertical sided slots containing ephemeral fragments of rotted wood suggesting that wooden beams had once been incorporated. Within the inner diameter of the mill a base [502], comprised of reused millstones and brick fragments, clustered around a rotted post and was encountered at 3.94m OD. This had consequently been replaced by a secondary mill base [505], constructed from reused millstones and brick fragments, again clustered around the rotted out post and encountered at 4.03m OD. Following the deposition of the secondary mill base a single skim facing of broken bricks [504] had been applied to the inner part of the mill, reducing its inner diameter to c.0.90m. The building material used within the construction of the mill was dated between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Appendix 5).

7.12.12 Cartographic evidence indicates that the mill was located within the 'warehouse' of the distillery and the presence of the mill suggests that grain processing, in addition to storage, was being undertaken on site during the mid/late 19<sup>th</sup> century (Appendix 14).

#### Rectifying Room

7.12.13 To the east of the 'warehouse' an additional room, entitled on historical maps as the 'Rectifying Room', was present (Appendix 14). Within the confines of the room were three pits ([402], [406] and [409]; lined with a clay fill, [401], [405] and [408] respectively), which appeared to have contained wooden barrels, the only evidence for which was a slight staining of the pits clay lining. Whilst stratigraphic relationships existed between the pits ([409] being the oldest stratigraphically and [402] being the more recent) the intercutting did not impact on the infills of the rotted out barrels (which are discussed in Phase 7) and it would appear that all were in use contemporaneously. A similar barrel lined pit ([68]; lined with clay [67]), bordered on its eastern side by a possible support brace [69], was encountered during the excavation of evaluation Trench 4 and it has been suggested (see Douglas 2000) that the barrel-lined pits represent mulching tanks associated with distilling.

7.12.14 Within the same room, buttresses, [456] & [460], pier base [461], and an east-west orientated gully [488], containing fill [489], had also been added to the internal space of the 'Rectifying Room' (Appendix 5).

#### Coal Stores

7.12.15 Present within the adjacent eastern room of the 'Rectifying House' were two brick lined tanks, [447] and [451], (connected by an iron drain, [448], containing fill [413]), an east-west orientated partition wall, [450], and a brick pier, [449] (Appendix 5). Cartographic evidence indicates that the room was entitled 'Coals' and it is presumed that the tanks represent coal stores within the room (Appendix 14).

#### Other distillery rooms

7.12.16 The remaining contexts related to distillery construction/modification in the south of Trench 11 during Phase 6c consist of a partition wall, [444], built on top of a Phase 6b cobble surface and constituting the southern wall of a small building attached to a stable block and a brick pier, [468], located within a room entitled 'conservatory' on cartographic sources (Appendix 14).

7.12.17 In the north-west of Trench 11 the cellar, which formed part of the distillery offices during Phase 6b, was backfilled by dumped deposits: \*[1]; \*[2]; \*[3]; \*[4]; [66]; [73]; \*[414]; [471]; [481]; [518]; [519]. The dumps contained pottery, clay tobacco pipe and building material dating to the 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Appendix 2, 4 and 5). Following its backfilling a north-south orientated limestone drain, [418], was installed.

## **7.13 Phase 7: Late 19<sup>th</sup>- 20<sup>th</sup> century (fig 7)**

### Terraced houses demolition

- 7.13.1 During Phase 7 the terraced houses fronting Deptford Bridge were demolished and replaced by Holland House (which was partially retained as part of the redevelopment of the site) and a widespread demolition layer, comprised of mixed mortar, silt and building rubble sealed the earlier horizon. The demolition contexts comprised layers \*[700], \*[701], \*[703] and [704] within which was late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery, metal, glass, clay tobacco pipe (including a pipe clay bird head figurine which may be of Roman origin), bone and leather inclusions, was undertaken. Multiple small finds (SF160 - SF175, SF182 - SF186 and SF190) including a watch, pencil, coins and worked bone items were retrieved from this horizon, indicative of the domestic nature of the terraced houses (Appendices 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11).

### Iron works

- 7.13.2 Demolition deposits associated with the levelling of the Iron works were fully removed during the mechanical excavation of Area Northeast and as a consequence the layer was not assigned a context. However, the deposits sealing the complex of buildings were recorded during the excavation of evaluation Trench 6 and were recorded as dump layers of mid orange sand [124], [125], [126].
- 7.13.3 Post-dating the demolition, and possibly associated with the construction of Holland House, was the construction of a brick and flagstone drain, [617], within construction cut [618], and a possible tank, [642], filled by [641] from which iron fittings and an iron chisel were retrieved (SF199; Appendix 7).

### Distillery demolition

- 7.13.4 The disuse and demolition of the distillery buildings in Trench 11 was marked by the infilling of the brick lined tanks, [403], \*[410], \*[411], \*[412] and [455], many of which contained a high content of ash and slag material. In addition the clay lined pits had been backfilled with sandy silt fills, [34], \*[400], \*[404] and \*[407], within which were abundant fragments of earthenware distillery jars and kiln waste associated with the distillery and dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (Appendix 2).
- 7.13.5 The area as a whole had been levelled with mixed demolition deposits, [466], [474], \*[476], [480] and \*[517], encountered between 3.80m OD and 4.20m OD. The demolition layers contained pottery, clay tobacco pipe and building material dated to the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century, iron working debris, including hearth bottoms, hammerscale and coal, and small finds including carbon rods and a slate pencil (SF102, SF100, SF101; Appendices 2, 4, 5 and 7)

Modern land surfaces

- 7.13.6 Concrete [127] and tarmac surfaces [128] associated with the sites usage during the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century comprised the upper deposits within all areas of investigation. These were recorded as part of the evaluation of the site in 2000 but received no further investigation during the 2007 phase of works.



Figure 3  
Discussion Area 1  
Unphased, Phase 4 and Phase 5a:  
16th century to early 18th century  
1:160 at A3



Figure 4  
Discussion Area 1  
Phase 5b: 18th century  
1:160 at A3



Figure 5  
 Discussion Area 1  
 Phase 5c and Phase 6a:  
 18th century to early 19th century  
 1:160 at A3



Figure 6  
Discussion Area 1  
Phase 6b: 19th century  
1:160 at A3





Figure 7  
 Discussion Area 1  
 Phase 6c and Phase 7:  
 Late 19th century to 20th century  
 1:160 at A3

Section 106  
Area Holland House  
East Facing

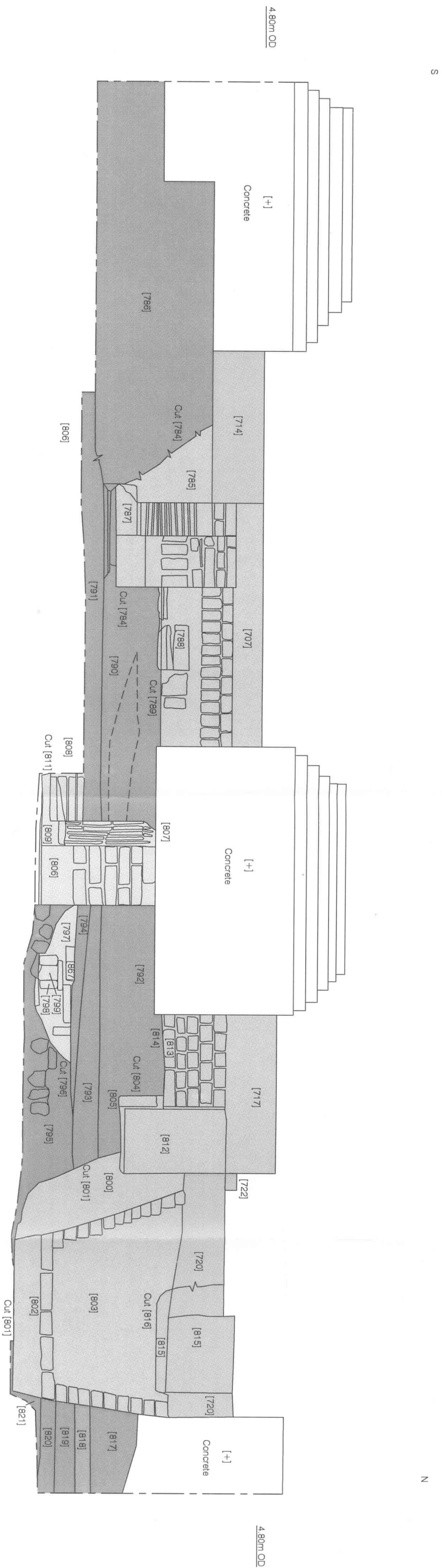
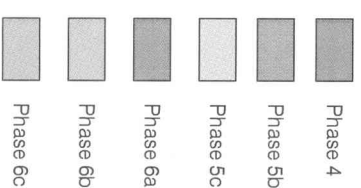


Figure 8  
Section 106  
1:25 at A3

## **7.14 Archaeological Discussion Area 2a: Trench 12 (figs 2, 9, 10 and 11)**

7.14.1 Discussion Area 2a, is comprised of evaluation/mitigation Trench 12.

### **7.15 Phase 1: Natural**

7.15.1 Natural gravel [307] was encountered during the excavation of Trench 12 and was encountered at 1.51m OD.

### **7.16 Phase 2: Mesolithic**

7.16.1 Truncating the natural horizon in Trench 12 was a 1.33m deep tree throw [306] encountered at 1.56m OD. The tree throw was irregular in plan and had formed during the collapse of the tree in an eastern direction towards the river.

7.16.2 The tree throw contained three fills the earliest of which [305] comprised the well-preserved remains of the tree stump itself. The tree stump was sampled for species analysis and carbon 14 dating, the results of which will be included in the publication of the site. Above the tree stump were two firm, dark black brown, organic silt fills, [304] and [301], which contained frequent fragments of wood and represent the degradation of the tree following its collapse combined with the accumulation of peat material. The western side of the feature was filled by a loose, light white bluish grey, silty clayey gravel [303] representative of the disturbance of the natural horizon as the tree collapsed. Contained within the fills of the tree throw were three flakes, one blade and one truncated blade all of Mesolithic date (Appendix 10).

7.16.3 Radiocarbon dating suggests the peat formation began sometime after 6960-6730 cal BP and continued uninterrupted until around 6790-6550 cal BP, e.g. late Mesolithic. Assessment of the pollen within the samples suggests the environment was one of woodland glades and unsurprisingly the insects retrieved from the environmental samples were indicative of a wet environment (Appendix 13).

### **7.17 Phase 3: Roman – medieval**

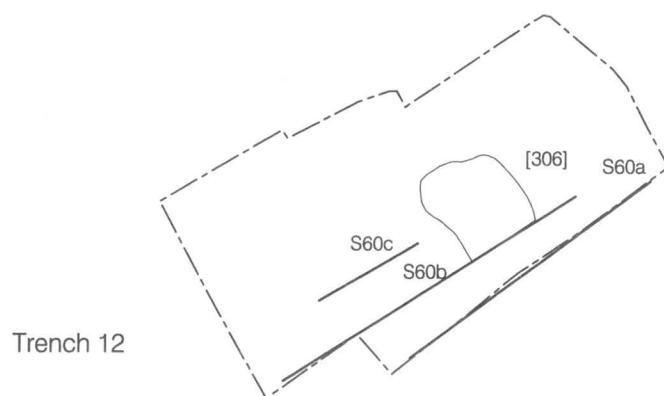
7.17.1 Following the collapse of the tree, and its opportunistic usage, a shallow north-west/south-east orientated channel or depression [319] formed above it. The 0.24m deep channel was encountered at 1.26m OD and measured 1.27m in width with c.4.00m of its length being present within the area of investigation. The channel contained a firm, dark black brown, peat fill [318] indicative of low-level fluvial deposition and insects collected from the environmental sample support this interpretation. Radiocarbon dating yielded a date range of 1940-1810 cal BP indicating the peat horizon initially formed during the Roman period (Appendix 13).

- 7.17.2 At the western end of Trench 12 a second north-west-southeast orientated, naturally formed channel [310] was present. The channel, which was seen only in section measured 1.40m in width by 0.25m in depth and was encountered at 1.38m OD, contained a firm, dark blackish brown, organic silt fill [309] indicative of the same depositional process evident within the channel discussed above.
- 7.17.3 Sealing the two channels was a 0.52m thick, friable, mid orange brown, peat layer [302] encountered at 1.76m OD. A sizable assemblage of residual Mesolithic flints were retrieved from the horizon and comprised one decortication flake, one core modification flake, two flakes, four blades, one blade like flake and a fragment of burnt flint (Appendix 10). The earlier horizon was overlain by a second, slightly more clayey, peat horizon [300], which measured 0.70m in thickness and was encountered at 2.12m OD. A fragment of burnt flint (Appendix 10), a fragment of Roman tile (Appendix 5) and sherd of pottery dated between AD50-400 (Appendix 3) were retrieved from the layer. Radiocarbon dating of the layer yielded a date range of 1060 - 920 cal BP suggesting the peat formation ceased during the medieval period. Pollen analysis indicates a wetland environment comprised of alder woodland with grasses and herbs with evidence for oak woodland and hazel shrub on nearby dry land. Unsurprisingly the taxa and insects most likely to be found in "marginal aquatic and/or shallow water conditions" were found within the environmental samples (Appendix 13).
- 7.17.4 The peat horizon was subsequently sealed by alluvial layer [308] which contained a sherd of 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD pottery (Appendix 3). The alluvial horizon was encountered at 2.72m OD. The contexts was environmentally sampled and pollen analysis of the indicates the continued presence of alder woodland with grasses and herbs, an absence of oak and the presence of cereals such as barley (Appendix 13).

#### **7.18 Unphased: post-Phase 4**

- 7.18.1 There were a small number of features recorded during the investigation of Trench 12 which as a consequence of the absence of datable material within their fills and/or stratigraphic relationships have been largely impossible to assign to a phase. All of the features appear to date to Phase 4 or later and are detailed below.
- 7.18.2 A possible pit [312], containing a firm, mid brown grey, clay fill [311] truncated the upper alluvial horizon. Stratigraphically the feature could be attributed to Phases 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 although the general absence of features dating to Phase 3 suggests that the earliest date is unlikely to apply.

7.18.3 Truncating the archaeological sequence on the northern side of Trench 12 was an east-west orientated channel [314], encountered at 2.72m OD and seen to exceed a depth of 1.00m. The channel contained a homogenous, heavily waterlogged soft, light green yellow, sand fill [313]. The presence of occasional fragments of ceramic building material (Appendix 5), post-medieval pottery (Appendix 2) and clay tobacco pipe stems within the fill indicates a post-medieval date of deposition and stratigraphically the feature could date to any of Phases 4, 5, 6 or 7.



Trench 12

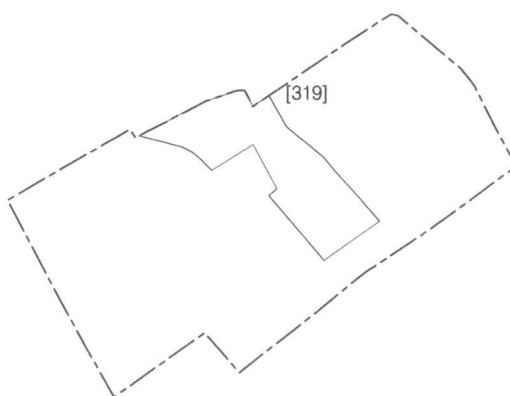


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Figure 9  
Discussion Area 2a  
Phase 2: Mesolithic  
1:160 at A4



Trench 12



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Figure 10  
Discussion Area 2a  
Phase 3: Roman - Medieval  
1:160 at A4

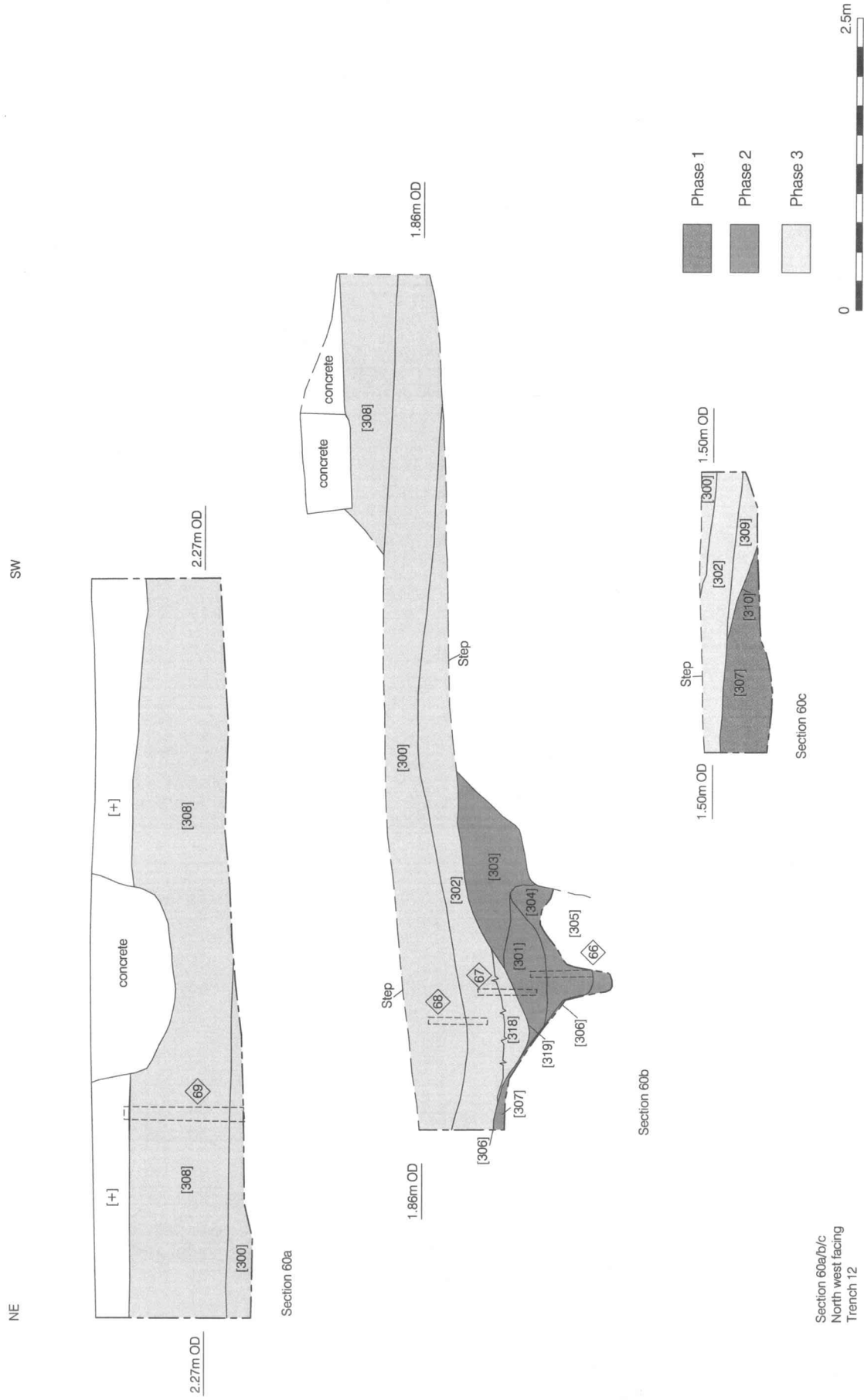


Figure 11  
Discussion Area 2a  
Section 60 Trench 12  
1:50 at A3



## **7.19 Archaeological Discussion Area 2b: Trenches 1, 2, 8, 9, 10 and 13 (fig 2)**

7.19.1 Archaeological Discussion Area 2b, is comprised of primary evaluation Trenches 1, 2, 8 and 9 and secondary evaluation Trenches 10 and 13

### **7.20 Phase 1: Natural**

7.20.1 Natural gravel, [137], [218] (fig 13) and [246], was encountered during the excavation of Trenches 1, 10 and 13.

7.20.2 Spot heights on the natural gravel horizon demonstrated a slope in the natural topography with higher ground located in the west of the site at heights of 2.77m OD, sloping eastwards down towards the River Ravensbourne.

### **7.21 Phase 3: Roman - medieval**

7.21.1 Encountered across the discussion area were a sequence of alluvial clays, silts and sands [116], [134], [135], [136], [204], [209] (fig 13), [210] (fig 13), [213] (fig 13), [214] (fig 13), \*\*[215] (fig 13), [216] (fig 13), \*\*[217] (fig 13), \*\*[230], \*\*[242], \*\*[243], \*\*[244] and \*\*[245] (detailed in Appendix 1). The widespread nature of the alluvial deposits indicates an increase in water levels across the site and the upper height of the alluvial sequence in the west of the site was encountered at 4.20m OD. Contexts marked "\*\*\*" were environmentally sampled and the results indicate that the environment in the west was typified as "floodplain surface sufficiently stable to permit at least the early stages of soil formation" (Appendix 13).

7.21.2 Truncating the upper alluvial sequence in Trench 13, and pre-dating the Phase 4 deposits, was a possible pit or ditch [241]. The feature, which was seen in section and measured 0.43m north-south by 0.36m in depth, contained a loose, dark brownish grey, sandy silt fill [240] and was encountered at 3.18m OD.

### **7.22 Phase 4: 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century onward**

7.22.1 Sealing the earlier horizons in Trenches 2, 8, 9 and 10 were a concentrated sequence of dump layers and possible ploughsoils [90], [91], [99], [100], [113], [114], [115], \*[145], [148], [149], [164], [202], \*[203], [208] (fig 13), [212] (fig 13), [223], [224], [225], [226], [227], [228], [229], [231], [232], [233], [234], [235], [236], [237], [238], [239], [252] and [253] (for descriptions of individual contexts see Appendix 1). Contexts marked "\*" contained a mixture of pottery in use between the late 16<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and clay tobacco pipe bowls dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Appendices 2 and 4).

7.22.2 The presence of a gully [147], filled by [146], within the ploughsoil/dump sequence in Trench 9, may indicate that attempts at draining, in addition to ground raising, were undertaken in the southern and western parts of the site. The fill contained pottery dated between the 16<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Appendix 2).

### **7.23 Unphased: post-Phase 4 (fig 12)**

7.23.1 In Trench 10 a possible pit [220], encountered at 3.86m OD and containing a loose, mid pinkish whitish brown fill \*[219], contained inclusions of pottery dated between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Appendix 2).

7.23.2 The feature was truncated by a second pit [222] which was also encountered at 3.86m OD and contained a loose, mid brown, silty sand fill [221]. The earlier of the pits contained fragments of clay tobacco pipe stems indicating a post-medieval date of deposition and stratigraphically both features could be attributed to Phases 4, 5, 6 or 7 (Appendix 3).

### **7.24 Phase 6b: 19<sup>th</sup> century (figs 12 and 14)**

7.24.1 In Trench 10 a certain amount of archaeological activity was attributed to Phase 6b. This comprised the construction of a north-south orientated brick and ragstone wall/foundation, [200]/[205] (within construction cut [201]/[206]; fig 13), which was encountered at 4.70m OD. It is probable that the Phase 6b contexts recorded in Trench 10 demonstrate the development of the frontage of Brookmill Road during the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

7.24.2 In Trench 1 the Phase 6b was recorded in section and constituted: brick walls, [117]/[118] (within construction cut [121] and backfilled by [120]) and [119], sealed by dump layer [98], which was in turn truncated by a wall/foundation, [97], and a pit, [107] (filled by [108]). In addition a cobble surface [89] was encountered during the excavation of Trench 2.

7.24.3 Two linear cuts, [29] and [31], filled respectively by [28] and \*[30], were present in Trench 2. The pits truncated dump layer \*[32], which contained a halfpenny dating to 1860-1895 (SF2; Appendix 7), and were sealed by dump layer \*[26] possibly indicating that attempts at draining, in addition to ground raising, were undertaken at this time. Contexts marked “\*” contained pottery dated between the 16<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Appendix 2).

### **7.25 Phase 7: Late 19<sup>th</sup>- 20<sup>th</sup> century (fig 12)**

7.25.1 In the west of the site evidence for its development during the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was found in the form of a yellow brick cellar [247]/[250], within construction cut [248]/[254],

and a north-south orientated yellow brick foundation [251], all of which were encountered in Trench 13 at heights ranging between 4.70m OD and 5.05m OD.

7.25.2 Made ground, [207]/[211] (fig 13), concrete and tarmac surfaces associated with the site's usage during the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century comprised the upper deposits within the Discussion Area 2b areas of investigation. The 20<sup>th</sup> century archaeological sequence was comprehensively detailed during the primary evaluation of the site and as a consequence required no further investigation during the 2007 phase of works nor further discussion within this text (See Appendix 1 and Douglas 2000 for archaeological discussion of contexts [24], [25], [27], [33], [87], [88], [92], [93], [94], [95], [96], [111], [112], [122], [133], [150], [151], [152], [153], [154], [155], [156], [157], [158], [159], [160], [161], [162], [163] and [165]).

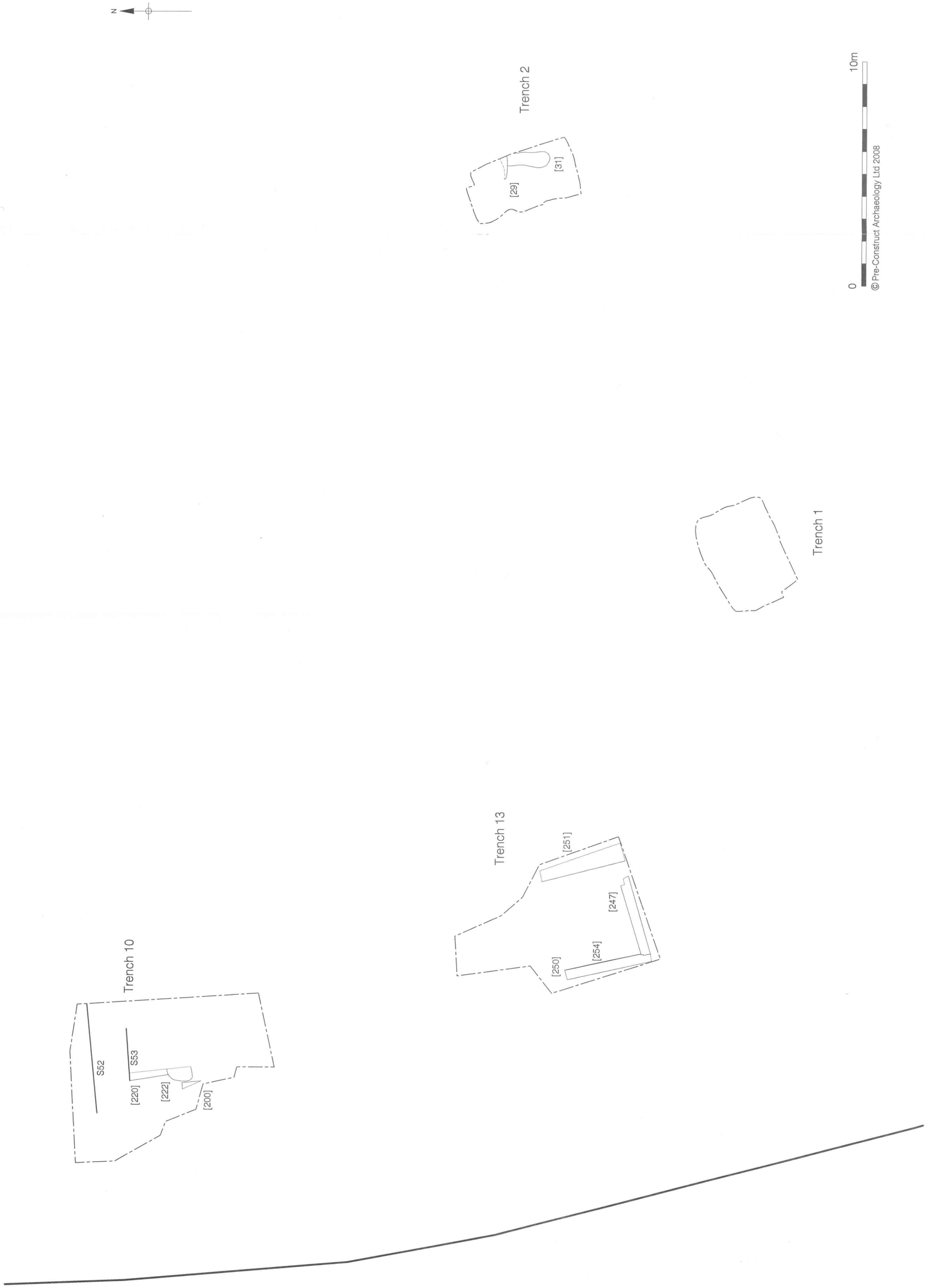


Figure 12  
Discussion Area 2b  
Phases 4 - 7: 16th - 20th century  
1:160 at A4

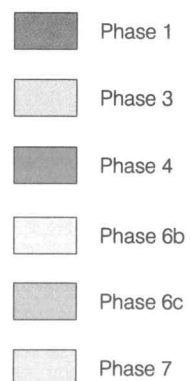
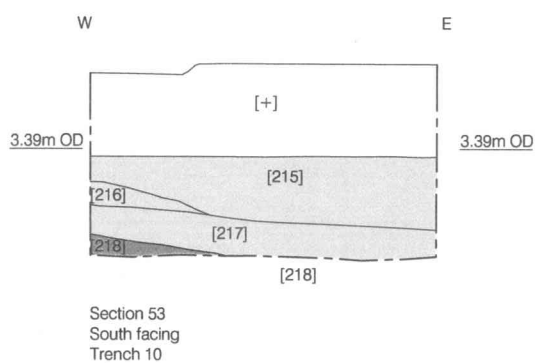
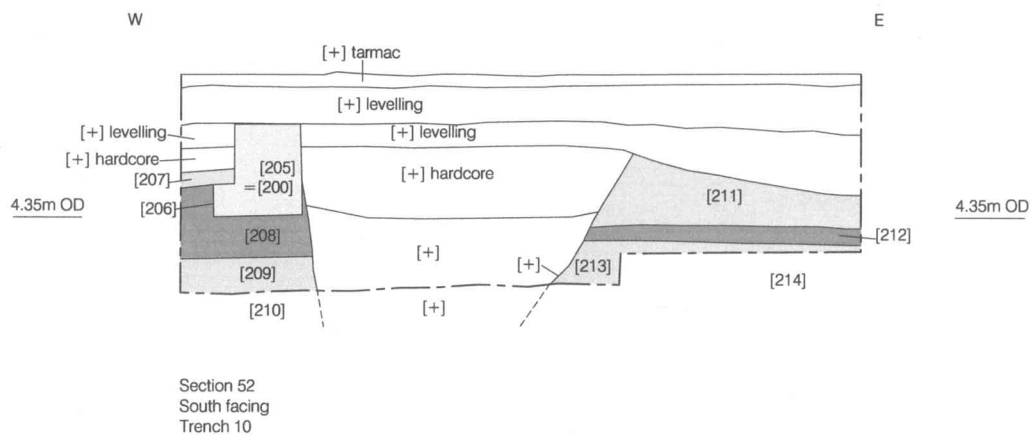


Figure 13  
Discussion Area 2b  
Sections 50, 52 and 52 Trench 10  
1:50 at A4



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Figure 14  
Ordnance Survey map of 1871  
with Phases 6b/6c superimposed  
1:625 at A4









## 8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

### 8.1 Original research objectives

8.1.1 Specific research objectives for the site were laid out in the original Desk Based Assessment and Primary Evaluation Report both of which were compiled in 2000 (Butler 2000; Douglas 2000). These are discussed below:

- *Are there any high gravel islands which may have been exploited in the prehistoric or early historical eras? Or do the gravels shelf gently towards the river?*

Spot heights on the natural gravel indicate that a gradual slope in the topography, from a high of 2.65m OD in the west of the site (Trench 10) to a low of 1.00m OD in the east (Area Holland House), existed. The differences in Ordnance Datum levels across the site reflect a natural fall from west to east, on the western bank of the River Ravensbourne, with no obvious indication of the presence of high gravel islands.

In addition, environmental data suggests that between the post-Mesolithic through to the early post-medieval period the site was largely waterlogged and with the exception of Mesolithic material found within Trench 12, which represents exploitation of the river bank itself, no evidence for prehistoric or early historical activity was found on site.

- *If peat is present what is the archaeological significance, either in terms of its palaeo-environmental information or as an ancient landscape?*

Two peat horizons were present on the eastern side of the site adjacent to the River Ravensbourne, indicating that marsh environments existed on the western bank of the river during the archaeological past. Radiocarbon dating of the stratified peat layers suggested they formed from the Roman through to the medieval period. Abundant environmental evidence was obtained during the sampling and analysis of these horizons, and contemporary flood deposits present within trenches to the west of the site, which through further analysis should offer the opportunity to elucidate on the environmental conditions present during the periods in which they formed.

- *Is it possible to determine at what date the low lying lands were protected from water inundation? Is it possible to establish a dated sequence of river defences?*

Evidence for the reclamation of land was evident across the site from the 16<sup>th</sup> through to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, with further archaeological evidence to suggest that ground raising was undertaken in the eastern parts during the latter part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and 19<sup>th</sup> century. The

continued expenditure of effort in raising the ground level in the east of the site would suggest that post-medieval attempts to protect the banks of the River Ravensbourne were not entirely successful. It is probable that it was not until the River Ravensbourne was culverted in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century that the site was fully protected from water inundation.

Whilst no physical evidence of river defences were found on site the presence of 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century ground reclamation deposits, sealing peat horizons formed between the Roman and medieval periods, suggest that it was probably not until the early post-medieval period that efforts at controlling the river were undertaken.

- *What evidence do we have for the land uses within the interior, i.e. on the landward side of the river defences in the pre-Roman eras?*

Mesolithic material, found within a tree throw on the western bank of the river, represents the only *in situ* evidence of pre-Roman activity on site. Whilst the Trench 12 material is of undoubted significance the complete absence of prehistoric material, either *in situ* or residual, within any of the other areas of excavation suggests that the site was, at most, opportunistically utilised during the prehistoric past.

- *Is it possible to demonstrate Roman activity at the site? Further can it be demonstrated that the river was bridged or forded? Is there any evidence for the road, roadside structures?*

With the exception of occasional sherds of abraded Roman pottery found within the upper peat deposits in the south of the site no evidence of Roman archaeology was found. The heavily abraded nature of the pottery strongly suggests that its inclusion within the peat horizon is a consequence of residual redeposition and it would appear that the site was not utilised during the Roman period.

- *What evidence is there for settlement and land utilisation in the Saxon and early medieval eras?*

No archaeological evidence was found to indicate that the site was utilised during the Saxon or early medieval periods.

- *Is there any evidence for the medieval bridge(s)? If so can one determine structural phases of building and repair?*

No evidence was found to suggest that a medieval bridge, or for that matter medieval occupation, was present on site.

- *What evidence is there for post-medieval industrial practices?*

Abundant evidence relating to the post-medieval industries conducted on site, including the structural remains of a sugar refinery, stonemason's cottage/workshop, distillery and iron works, were recorded during the archaeological investigations. The industries date to the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and when considered in conjunction with the presence of the terraced houses fronting Deptford Bridge, provide the opportunity to fully analyse the domestic, industrial and commercial development of the site during the historical period.

## **8.2 Additional Research Questions**

### **8.2.1 Mesolithic: River-side exploitation**

- *What evidence exists for additional Mesolithic activity along the western bank of the River Ravensbourne?*
- *What conclusions can be made with regards the climatic conditions present during the Mesolithic, as evidenced by the environmental evidence gathered during the investigations?*

### **8.2.2 Prehistoric to early post-medieval: Environmental conditions**

- *Radiocarbon dating of the peat horizons indicates that they formed during the Roman to medieval periods. Given that no evidence was found for Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age activity what conclusions can be formed regarding site conditions during these periods?*
- *Whilst the environmental conditions on site during the Roman to medieval period would not have been conducive to permanent occupation, the environment would have provided obvious economic attractions. Can the absence of archaeological evidence pertaining to these periods be considered a consequence of the archaeological invisibility of land exploitation rather than an absence?*

### **8.2.3 Post-medieval: Land reclamation and domestic, industrial and commercial development**

- *To what extent can the land reclamation witnessed on site during the 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries be considered a sporadic and fragmented endeavour as opposed to continued and wide-scale?*
- *Chalk construction rafts were attributed to a number of archaeological phases. To what extent can these be viewed as abortive/isolated attempts at initiating construction prior to main phases of construction on site?*
- *Can any historical and cartographic evidence be found to elucidate on the Phase 5a masonry, pre-dating the terraced houses, in Area Holland House?*

- *To what extent can archaeological, historical and cartographic evidence, pertaining to the industrial, domestic and commercial development during the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, be integrated to form a coherent understanding of the post-medieval development on site?*
- *What are the social and economic implications of industrial, commercial and domestic spatial divisions, both shifting and static, during the post-medieval period?*
- *To what extent can the archaeological evidence collected at Old Seager Distillery elucidate on industrial trades, e.g. sugar refineries, stonemasonry, distilleries, iron works, during the latter part of the post-medieval period? What evidence exists in the historical records to indicate where the items produced were traded?*
- *The terraced houses represent the rear of properties fronting Deptford Bridge and a large amount of cultural material was retrieved from the layers representing their demolition. To what extent can the material be considered domestic or commercial, e.g. from the shops forming the house frontages, in origin?*

## **9 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE**

### **9.1 Paper Records**

Contexts	662 sheets
Plans	155 sheets
Sections	65 sheets
Environmental	16 sheets
Photographs:	
Colour Slides (medium format)	5 films
Black and White Prints (medium format)	5 films
Black and white prints (35mm)	17 films
Colour slide (35mm)	14 films
Digital	13 folders

### **9.2 The Finds**

Pottery	23 boxes (2 boxes archived)
Building material	2 boxes
Small Finds	2 boxes
Glass	5 boxes (1 box archived)
Bone/Clay Tobacco Pipe/Lithics	2 boxes (1 box archived)
Leather/Wood	1 box
Metal	5 boxes (2 boxes archived)
Slag	2 boxes
Kiln lining	2 boxes

## 10 IMPORTANCE OF RESULTS AND PUBLICATION OUTLINE

### 10.1 Importance Of The Results

- 10.1.1 The archaeological investigations at Old Seager Distillery, Deptford have, both through presence and absence of archaeological material, notably added to an understanding of the archaeological past in the Deptford area.

#### Mesolithic: River-side exploitation

- 10.1.2 The presence of *in situ* Mesolithic material, adjacent to the River Ravensbourne's western bank, is of particular significance as Mesolithic occupation along this part of the River Ravensbourne is otherwise unattested. In addition, the *in situ* nature of much of the assemblage gives added importance, as does the fact that the material was recovered in conjunction with organic deposits which elucidate on the contemporary environment.

#### Later prehistoric to early post-medieval: Environmental conditions

- 10.1.3 Whilst there is a dearth of archaeological evidence relating to the later prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval periods, the absence of archaeological material is of equal importance when considering the site through time. Appendix 13 states "the results of the environmental archaeological assessment are clearly of significance because they demonstrate the potential of the site for providing a detailed reconstruction of the environmental history of this part of the Lower Thames Valley during the Mesolithic, and Roman/Post Roman periods. Indeed the site provides a unique opportunity for comparing the vegetation cover of this part of the Valley during two highly contrasting cultural and environmental periods."
- 10.1.4 Environmental analysis has indicated that from the Roman through to the medieval periods the site was typified as marshland along the banks of the River Ravensbourne with flood land in the west. Prior to the archaeological investigations it was considered possible that archaeological material dating to these periods might have been present on site, however, the investigations have recorded an environment not easily usable for permanent settlement. As a consequence, the results of the excavations will have clear implications when considering the archaeological potential of sites in the vicinity during the later prehistoric to medieval periods.

#### Post-medieval: Domestic, industrial and commercial development

- 10.1.5 The abundant evidence for the reclamation and development of the site, with archaeological evidence pertaining to domestic, commercial and industrial activity during the post-medieval period, is of obvious significance. Further analysis of the site archive, distribution patterns and subsequent correlation with historical and cartographic evidence, will enable a thorough discussion of the development and usage of the site throughout the post-medieval period. This will inevitably contribute significantly to an understanding of industrial, social and

commercial development within Deptford, London and beyond during the post-medieval period.

## **10.2 Further work: General**

10.2.1 The main body of further work to be undertaken as part of the publication of the site will entail the amalgamation and incorporation of 'further work' highlighted in the specialist appendices (see below). In particular, environmental and lithic analysis will require full integration enabling an extended discussion of the Mesolithic period on site. In addition, the environmental evidence pertaining to the absence of site use until the early post-medieval period will require full interpretation and analysis, particularly with regards in conjunction with the topography as evidenced from spot levels obtained during the excavation.

10.2.2 With regards the post-medieval period, it will be necessary to fully incorporate and interpret the historical research already undertaken (Appendix 14) and, if necessary, refine the site phasing accordingly. This is particularly pertinent to the sub-phases assigned to Phases 6 and 7, which may require some alteration/further sub-division prior to publication (see 'Archaeological Discussion'). Incorporation of the historical evidence, in addition to analysis of cartographic evidence, will facilitate an extended discussion of changing land use and ownership, which will require full incorporation in the publication of the site. It is anticipated that analysis of finds distributions should further elucidate on zones of usage, e.g. domestic/commercial, industrial, open land etc, throughout time and space. Whilst a significant amount of research has already been undertaken for the post-medieval period it remains possible that further historical and cartographic research may be required.

## **10.3 Further work: Specialists**

10.3.1 Future work has been identified by the appropriate specialists included in the report (see appendices) and are listed below:

### **10.3.2 Post Roman Pottery**

A pottery report is required for the publication of the site. Up to six illustrations and/or photographs would be required to supplement the text.

### **10.3.3 Roman Pottery**

No further work required.

### **10.3.4 Clay tobacco pipe**

A publication report should be written for the clay tobacco pipes from the site, relating them where possible to activities on the site and if there are correlations. Comparison of this



assemblage should be made with material from other sites to determine how well the local clay tobacco pipe industry is represented. Approximately five bowls need illustrating to supplement the text.

#### 10.3.5 Building Material

It is recommended that further research into the use of German Lavastones during the industrial revolution is undertaken as well as further investigations into the character and development of stonemasons in Victorian London.

#### 10.3.6 Iron slag

If no further work is to be undertaken, the slag may be written up for publication on the basis of the assessment and, if necessary, the assemblage could be discarded after publication takes place.

#### 10.3.7 Small finds

The metal and small finds provide important information about the use and function of the site, and should be discussed in any further publication of the site. Of particular significance is the small group of finds from the 16th – 18th centuries, but also some of the 19th century assemblage merits further attention. For the purpose of publication, a selection of objects will require x-ray or cleaning to aid identification (See Appendix 7). Some coins need further identification. The function of the two carbon rods (SF100 and SF102) also need to be established.

#### 10.3.8 Glass

The glass should be compared with assemblages from other such industrial sites. The tumbler in context [771] should be illustrated.

#### 10.3.9 Leather

No further work required.

#### 10.3.10 Lithics

It is recommended that a short description of the assemblage, preferably including illustrations of the retouched implement and a selection of the more technologically diagnostic pieces, should be included in any published account of the fieldwork. The publication should concentrate on a describing the Mesolithic material with full considerations to its structural and environmental context, and should also include some consideration of raw material sources and previous finds and research in the local area.

#### 10.3.11 Animal bone

It is possible that the described phases will alter following a more thorough review of the stratigraphic and dating evidence. Any further work on the bones should obviously take any such changes into account. The small quantity of bones negates any further detailed analysis, other than that already described in this report.

#### 10.3.12 Timber

In due course a short summary report with full references should be produced. Following the completion of the full assessment report the record illustrations should also be upgraded for summary publication.

#### 10.3.13 Environmental

The following samples and contexts are recommended for environmental archaeological analysis:

- Pollen analysis through the Mesolithic peat (contexts [304] and [301]) at a very high 2cm resolution (35 samples), and every 4cms through the Roman/Post Roman peat/alluvial sediments (contexts [318], [302], [300] and [308]) (29 samples).
- Analysis of the waterlogged wood, monocotyledonous remains and beetles from six samples (contexts [304], [301], [318], [302], [300] and [308]).
- An additional three radiocarbon dates from the Mesolithic peat sequence, specifically targeted at the centre of context [304], and centre and top of context [301], and three further dates from the Roman/Post Roman peat and alluvial sediments, specifically targeted at the base and top of context [302], and top of context [300].

#### 10.3.14 Historical Research

The historical research undertaken prior to the assessment will be fully incorporated and expanded upon. During the compilation of the assessment it has only been possible to minimally incorporate the wealth of historical and cartographic material regarding the site. However, it is anticipated that full consideration of the historical material will refine the current phasing and sub-phases presently assigned to archaeological material dating to the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### 10.4 **Publication outline**

10.4.1 It is anticipated that the results of the archaeological investigations conducted at Old Seager Distillery, Deptford will be published as part of the 'Surrey Archaeological Collections' journal series.

10.4.2 A brief outline of the publication as it may appear is shown on the following page.

**Archaeological Investigations at Old Seager Distillery, Deptford Bridge, Deptford, London Borough of Lewisham**

*Contributors*

*Contents*

*Summary*

*Preface*

Introduction

Circumstances of the Investigations

Geology and Topography

The excavation

Phase 1: Natural

Phase 2: Mesolithic river-side activity

Phase 3: Roman – medieval marshland

Phase 4: 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century ground reclamation

Phases 5, 6 and 7: Post-medieval industrial, domestic and commercial development

(To be refined as part of post-assessment work but to include: The terrace houses; The sugarhouse; The stonemason's cottage/workshops; The distillery; The iron works)

The specialist reports

Post Roman Pottery	(Chris Jarrett)
Clay Tobacco Pipe	(Chris Jarrett)
Building Material	(Kevin Hayward)
Iron Slag and Debris	(Lynne Keys)
Small Finds	(Märit Gaimster)
Glass	(Sarah Carter)
Lithic	(Barry Bishop)
Bone	(Kevin Rielly)
Wood	(Damian Goodburn)
Environmental	(ArchaeoScape)

Discussion

(To be refined as part of post-assessment work but to include: Mesolithic river-side exploitation; Later prehistoric to early post-medieval environmental conditions; Post-medieval land reclamation and domestic, industrial and commercial development.)

*Acknowledgements*

*Bibliography*

## **11 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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## Appendix 1 Context Index

Context no	Trench	Phase	Description	Interpretation	N-Ss	E-W	Depth	High
1	Trench 3	6c	Floor surface	Firm, mid grey brown, sand silt	0.80	1.20	0.07	4.25
2	Trench 3	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark grey brown, sand silt clay	0.80	1.20	0.08	4.19
3	Trench 3	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid orange, crushed CBM	0.30	0.60	0.08	4.18
4	Trench 3	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, light grey, mortar chalk	2.90	1.60	0.04	4.16
5	Trench 3	6b	Cobble surface?	Firm, mid orange, sand gravel cobbles	2.90	1.70	0.04	4.06
6	Trench 3	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mottled red white black, mortar, CBM charcoal	2.90	1.70	0.10	4.08
7	Trench 6	6c	Collapsed wall/floor	Tile brick worked stone	0.43	0.68	n/a	4.72
8	Trench 6	6c	Dump?	Brick, tile stone	1.06	0.43	n/a	4.69
9	Trench 6	6c	Floor	Firm, light grey brown, sand chalk mortar	0.55	0.38	0.06	4.77
10	Trench 6	6c	Collapsed wall/floor	Brick mortar	0.52	0.54	n/a	4.79
11	Trench 6	6b	Fill of [12]	Soft, mid red brown, decayed wood	0.32	0.18	0.09	4.75
12	Trench 6	6b	Base support	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.32	0.18	0.09	4.75
13	Trench 6	6b	Fill of [14]	Firm, mid grey brown, sand silt	0.33	0.15	0.15	4.67
14	Trench 6	6b	Posthole	Round, steep sides, flat base	0.33	0.15	0.15	4.67
15	Trench 6	6b	Fill of [16]	Soft, mid grey brown, sand silt	0.47	0.39	0.27	4.74
16	Trench 6	6b	Posthole	Sub rectangular, vertical sides, sloping base	0.47	0.39	0.27	4.74
17	Trench 3	6b	Foundation within [50]	Red brick and mortar	1.10	0.56	n/a	3.94
18	Trench 3	6b	Fill of [19]	Soft, grey black, clay	n/a	n/a	0.21	3.99
19	Trench 3	6b	Posthole	Round, steep sides, concave base	n/a	n/a	0.50	3.99
20	Trench 3	6b	Fill of [21]	Soft, dark grey brown, silt clay	0.65	0.65	0.70	3.91
21	Trench 3	6b	Posthole	Round, steep sides, flat base	0.65	0.65	0.15	3.91
22	Trench 3	6b	Fill of [23]	Loose, dark grey black, flint nodules, sand silt clay	0.60	0.60	0.20	3.98
23	Trench 3	6b	Posthole?	Sub rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	0.50	0.64	0.20	3.84
24	Trench 2	7	Fill of [25]	Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay	4.50	1.10	0.76	4.08
25	Trench 2	7	Drain	Linear, steep, concave	4.50	1.10	0.76	4.08
26	Trench 2	6b	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid grey brown, silt clay	4.56	1.50	0.48	4.13
27	Trench 2	7	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid grey brown, silt sand	3.95	1.66	0.14	4.49
28	Trench 2	6b	Fill of [29]	Firm, light yellow brown, sand clay gravel	1.66	1.02	0.46	3.86
29	Trench 2	6b	Linear cut	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	1.45	1.08	0.45	3.69
30	Trench 2	6b	Fill of [31]	Soft, dark brown grey, silt	1.25	0.83	0.40	3.71
31	Trench 2	6b	Linear cut	Linear, concave sides, flat base	2.16	0.70	0.40	3.67
32	Trench 2	6b	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid red brown, sand silt	3.45	1.30	0.42	3.75
33	Trench 2	7	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, dark black brown, silt sand	3.95	1.66	0.13	4.40
34	Trench 4	7	Fill of [68]	Loose, mid grey brown, sand gravel mortar	3.00	3.00	1.20	4.06
35	Trench 3	6b	Fill of [37]	Soft, dark grey, silt clay	0.10	0.10	0.15	3.88
36	Trench 3	6b	Fill of [19]	Soft, mid grey green, silt sand chalk	0.40	0.40	0.50	3.99
37	Trench 3	6b	Posthole	Round, steep sides, tapered base	0.10	0.10	0.50	3.88
38	Trench 3	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid red brown, sandy gravel	2.70	1.50	0.20	3.88
39	Trench 6	6b	Fill of [40]	Firm, mid grey brown, sand silt	0.18	0.20	0.28	4.70
40	Trench 6	6b	Posthole	Sub square, steep sides, concave base	0.18	0.20	0.28	4.70
41	Trench 6	6b	Fill of [42]	Firm, mid grey brown, sand silt	0.10	0.14	0.14	4.72
42	Trench 6	6b	Posthole	Sub rectangular, gradual sides, concave base	0.10	0.14	0.14	4.72
43	Trench 6	6b	Fill of [44]	Firm, mid grey brown, sand silt	0.11	0.09	0.17	4.74
44	Trench 6	6b	Posthole	Sub round, vertical sides, concave base	0.11	0.09	0.17	4.74
45	Trench 6	6b	Fill of [46]	Firm, mid grey brown, sand silt	0.19	0.22	0.29	4.73
46	Trench 6	6b	Posthole	Sub round, vertical sides, flat base	0.19	0.22	0.29	4.73
47	Trench 6	6b	Fill of [48]	Firm, mid grey brown, sand silt	0.26	0.21	0.52	4.71
48	Trench 6	6b	Posthole	Sub round, gradual sides, flat base	0.26	0.21	0.52	4.71

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49	Trench 3	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid brown, gravel clay silt	2.70	1.50	0.10	3.69
50	Trench 3	6b	Construction cut for [17]	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	1.30	0.60	0.41	3.94
51	Trench 3	6b	Fill of [50]	Firm, mid grey brown, gravel sand mortar	1.30	0.10	0.15	3.94
52	Trench 6	6b	Fill of [53]	Firm, mid grey brown, sand silt	0.20	0.12	0.18	4.70
53	Trench 6	6b	Posthole	Sub round, steep sides, irregular base	0.20	0.12	0.18	4.70
54	Trench 6	6b	Fill of [55]	Loose, mid grey brown, sand silt	0.25	0.11	0.17	4.76
55	Trench 6	6b	Posthole	Sub round, near vertical sides, concave base	0.25	0.11	0.17	4.76
56	Trench 6	5c	External surface	Firm, light cream grey, mortar	4.54	2.00	0.11	4.76
57	Trench 6	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid orange brown, fe slag sand silt	2.04	1.06	0.14	4.66
58	Trench 6	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid cream orange red, mortar brick rubble	0.99	2.00	0.58	4.55
59			Void					
60	Trench 6	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid brown, sand silt	3.52	0.46	n/a	4.64
61	Trench 6	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark grey, sand silt	0.56	0.36	n/a	4.64
62			Void					
63	Trench 3	6b	Foundation	Flint chalk mortar	1.10	0.70	0.20	3.87
64	Trench 4	6b	Foundation	Red brick mortar	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.54
65	Trench 4	6b	Foundation	Red brick mortar	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.98
66	Trench 4	6c	Dump/levelling layer?	Firm, mid grey brown, sand gravel	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.99
67	Trench 4	6c	Fill of [68]	Firm, mid yellow brown, clay	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.06
68	Trench 4	6c	Barrel	Degraded barrel	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.06
69	Trench 4	6c	Support brace?	Linear, vertical sides, base NP	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.03
70	Trench 3	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid brown, sand clay	1.20	0.66	0.03	3.74
71	Trench 3	6b	Foundation	Chalk, chalk rubble, mortar	1.26	0.66	0.12	3.67
72	Trench 3	4	Construction raft	Firm, white, chalk	2.60	1.60	0.25	3.69
73	Trench 4	6c	Dump/levelling layer?	Firm, mid yellow brown, sand mortar gravel	n/a	n/a	0.14	4.34
74	Trench 3	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid green grey, sand	0.80	1.00	0.05	3.24
75	Trench 3	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, light white pink, chalk	0.80	1.00	0.16	3.19
76	Trench 3	3	Alluvium	Loose, mid brown, sand	0.80	1.00	0.11	3.03
77	Trench 6	6c	Foundation	Red brick, stone, mortar	0.40	0.29	n/a	4.86
78	Trench 6	6b	Foundation	Red and yellow brick, mortar	3.55	0.38	0.13	4.86
79	Trench 6	6b	Foundation	Ragstone and red brick, mortar	2.00	n/a	n/a	4.59
80	Trench 6	5b	Foundation	Orange brick, mortar	0.84	0.34	0.87	4.16
81	Trench 6	5b	Foundation	Orange brick, mortar	0.34	0.60	n/a	4.16
82	Trench 6	4	Fill of [83]	Soft, white, chalk	0.98	0.37	0.11	3.98
83	Trench 6	4	Linear cut?	Sub rectangular, gradual slope, flat base	0.98	0.37	0.11	3.98
84	Trench 6	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, light cream red brow, sand silt mortar rubble	2.04	0.80	0.10	4.11
85	Trench 6	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark yellow brown, silt sand	1.38	1.13	0.30	3.92
86	Trench 6	6b	Fill of [101]	Firm, dark grey brown, tile sand silt	0.56	0.46	0.16	4.00
87	Trench 2	7	External surface	Firm, mid yellow brown, clay sand gravel	5.00	2.80	0.08	4.43
88	Trench 2	7	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid grey brown, silt sand	4.60	0.46	0.18	4.49
89	Trench 2	6b	Cobble surface	Firm, mid grey, cobbles	2.95	0.46	0.13	4.42
90	Trench 2	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid yellow, sand	2.34	0.35	0.02	4.28
91	Trench 2	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid grey brown, silt	4.93	1.63	0.11	4.25
92	Trench 1	7	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid yellow brown, clay silt	2.00	2.50	0.23	4.39
93	Trench 1	7	Dump/levelling layer	Friable, mid brown, gravel clay silt	2.00	2.50	0.14	4.21
94	Trench 1	7	Concrete surface	Concrete	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.42
95	Trench 1	7	Dump/levelling layer	Friable, dark brown, clay silt	1.40	2.50	0.24	4.56
96	Trench 1	7	Dump/levelling layer	Friable, dark brown, clay silt	1.40	2.50	0.11	4.32
97	Trench 1	6b	Foundation	Red brick mortar	0.23	2.00	0.35	4.39
98	Trench 1	6b	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid brown, clay silt gravel	3.40	2.20	0.40	4.01
99	Trench 2	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid green grey, silt gravel	2.30	1.10	n/a	3.32

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100	Trench 2	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark red brown, silt clay	0.80	0.94	n/a	3.16
101	Trench 6	6b	Construction cut for [79]	Linear, steep sides, flat base	2.04	0.60	0.18	3.82
102	Trench 6	5c	External surface	Firm, light cream white, chalk mortar	0.94	0.48	0.05	3.86
103	Trench 6	5b	External surface	Red brick surface	0.75	0.45	0.04	3.88
104	Trench 6	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, light grey, chalk CBM mortar	2.10	0.50	0.42	3.72
105	Trench 6	5b	Foundation	Red brick mortar	0.48	0.30	0.45	3.85
106	Trench 6	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark brown, silt clay	0.70	0.30	n/a	3.31
107	Trench 1	6b	Pit	Sub linear?, steep sides, base NP	n/a	n/a	0.58	4.04
108	Trench 1	6b	Fill of [107]	Loose, dark black, slag gravel	n/a	n/a	0.58	4.04
109	Trench 6	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, light white pink, brick rubble mortar	4.50	n/a	0.28	4.87
110	Trench 6	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark grey brown, sand silt	4.50	2.48	0.08	4.92
111	Trench 2	7	Drain repair?	Shape unknown, vertical sides, irregular base	0.39	n/a	0.48	4.42
112	Trench 2	7	Fill of [111]	Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay	0.39	n/a	0.48	4.42
113	Trench 1	4	Dump/levelling layer	Soft, light brown, clay silt gravel	3.20	2.00	0.23	3.63
114	Trench 1	4	Dump/levelling layer	Soft, mid brown, clay silt gravel	n/a	0.90	0.36	3.45
115	Trench 1	4	Ploughsoil?	Soft, dark brown, clay silt gravel	0.90	0.75	0.38	3.06
116	Trench 1	3	Peat horizon	Soft, light brown, clayey peat	0.83	0.65	0.10	2.63
117	Trench 1	6b	Foundation	Red and yellow brick, mortar	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.52
118	Trench 1	6b	Foundation	Red brick mortar	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.45
119	Trench 1	6b	Foundation	Red brick mortar	n/a	n/a	0.27	4.48
120	Trench 1	6b	Fill of [121]	Firm, mid yellow brown, mortar gravel	n/a	n/a	0.52	3.67
121	Trench 1	6b	Construction cut for [119]	Linear, sides NP, base NP	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.62
122	Trench 1	7	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark brown, clay silt	0.52	2.06	0.33	4.55
123	Trench 6	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, dark black, coal and ash	4.50	2.70	0.05	4.95
124	Trench 6	7	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid orange, sand	4.50	1.53	0.10	4.99
125	Trench 6	7	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid orange, sand	n/a	n/a	0.60	5.51
126	Trench 6	7	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid orange, sand	n/a	n/a	0.07	5.48
127	Trench 6	7	Concrete slab	Concrete	n/a	n/a	0.40	n/a
128	Trench 6	7	Tarmac surface	Tarmac	n/a	n/a	0.04	n/a
129	Trench 3	6b	Cobble surface	Firm, mid grey, flint cobbles	2.70	0.34	0.10	4.13
130	Trench 3	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark grey, silt sand	2.70	n/a	0.10	3.99
131	Trench 3	6b	Foundation	Orange brick mortar	0.22	1.00	0.20	3.86
132	Trench 3	6b	Foundation	Orange brick mortar	n/a	0.80	0.15	3.98
133	Trench 1	7	Dump/levelling layer	Soft, mid brown, sand silt	0.70	n/a	0.10	3.68
134	Trench 1	3	Alluvium?	Soft, mid brown, silt clay	n/a	n/a	0.35	2.10
135	Trench 1	3	Peat horizon	Firm, mid brown, sandy peat	n/a	n/a	0.80	1.75
136	Trench 1	3	Alluvium	Firm, light grey green, silt sand clay	n/a	n/a	0.30	0.95
137	Trench 1	1	Natural gravel	Loose, mid yellow, sandy gravel	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.65
138	Trench 4	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid orange, gravel	n/a	n/a	0.30	3.32
139	Trench 4	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark grey brown, silt sand	n/a	n/a	0.30	3.02
140	Trench 4	3	Alluvium?	Firm, mid green, sand	n/a	n/a	0.20	2.72
141	Trench 4	3	Alluvium	Soft, mid blue grey, sand clay	n/a	n/a	0.30	2.52
142	Trench 4	3	Peat horizon	Firm, mid brown, sandy peat	n/a	n/a	0.70	2.22
143	Trench 4	3	Alluvium	Soft, mid brown, silt sand clay	n/a	n/a	0.50	1.52
144	Trench 4	1	Natural gravel	Firm, mid brown grey, sand gravel	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.02
145	Trench 9	4	Ploughsoil?	Firm, light brown, silt sand clay	2.08	2.10	0.30	3.93
146	Trench 9	4	Fill of [147]	Loose, mid yellow grey, silt sand	0.60	2.10	0.15	3.69
147	Trench 9	4	Gully	Linear, concave sides, concave base	0.60	2.10	0.28	3.82
148	Trench 9	4	Ploughsoil?	Firm, light brown, silt sand clay	2.08	2.10	n/a	3.82
149	Trench 9	4	Ploughsoil?	Firm, mid brown, silt sand clay	2.08	2.10	0.50	4.39
150	Trench 9	7	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, light white, crushed mortar	1.20	1.75	0.21	4.56



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151	Trench 9	7	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid grey brown, sand silt	5.00	3.60	0.40	4.91
152	Trench 8 & 9	7	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid grey, gravel sand	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.24
153	Trench 8 & 9	7	Tarmac surface	Tarmac	n/a	n/a	0.05	5.28
154	Trench 8	7	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid brown, sand silt	n/a	3.00	0.45	5.25
155	Trench 8	7	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, light white, mortar	n/a	2.20	0.77	4.81
156	Trench 8	7	Cellar	Yellow brick mortar	5.00	1.38	1.15	5.01
157	Trench 8	7	Foundation	Yellow brick mortar	5.00	1.14	1.06	4.89
158	Trench 8	7	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark brown, sand silt	n/a	1.35	0.12	4.01
159	Trench 8	7	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, light yellow grey, sand	n/a	1.35	0.06	3.91
160	Trench 8	7	Fill of [161]	Loose, mid yellow grey, sand	n/a	0.25	0.27	3.86
161	Trench 8	7	Construction cut for [156]	Linear?, vertical sides, concave base	n/a	0.25	0.27	3.86
162	Trench 8	7	Fill of [163]	Loose, light yellow grey, sand	n/a	0.28	0.50	3.86
163	Trench 8	7	Construction cut for [157]	Linear?, vertical sides, concave base	n/a	0.28	0.50	3.86
164	Trench 8	4	Ploughsoil?	Firm, dark brown, sand silt clay	2.20	1.30	0.60	3.86
165	Trench 9	7	Concrete drain	Concrete	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
200	Trench 10	6b	Foundation	Red brick and ragstone, orientated n/s	1.50	0.62	0.50	4.70
201	Trench 10	6b	Construction cut for [200]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	1.50	0.62	0.46	4.70
202	Trench 10	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid yellow brown, sandy gravel	1.45	0.80	0.30	4.25
203	Trench 10	4	Dump/levelling layer	Soft, dark black brown, silt	0.55	n/a	0.04	3.99
204	Trench 10	3	Alluvium	Soft, mid green grey, silt sand	4.10	2.30	0.13	3.95
205	Trench 10	6b	Foundation	Red brick and ragstone, orientated n/s	n/a	0.58	0.63	4.98
206	Trench 10	6b	Construction cut for [205]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	n/a	0.60	0.20	4.55
207	Trench 10	7	Dump/levelling layer	Soft, mid white grey, sand mortar	n/a	0.35	0.10	4.65
208	Trench 10	4	Dump/levelling layer	Soft, mid brown black, silt sand	n/a	0.90	0.45	4.55
209	Trench 10	3	Alluvium	Soft, mid green yellow, gravel sand	n/a	0.90	0.25	4.14
210	Trench 10	3	Alluvium	Soft, dark brown grey, sand silt	1.70	0.90	n/a	3.85
211	Trench 10	7	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark brown black, silt sand	n/a	1.80	0.50	4.80
212	Trench 10	4	Dump/levelling layer	Red brick and mortar	n/a	1.80	0.10	4.30
213	Trench 10	3	Alluvium	Soft, mid green yellow, sand gravel	0.90	2.00	0.30	4.20
214	Trench 10	3	Alluvium	Soft, dark brown grey, sandy silt	0.90	1.35	n/a	4.10
215	Trench 10	3	Alluvium	Firm, mid orange grey brown, sand silt clay	3.00	2.20	0.50	3.49
216	Trench 10	3	Alluvium	Firm, mid green yellow brown, sandy clay	n/a	0.75	0.18	3.19
217	Trench 10	3	Alluvium	Firm, mid green brown, sand clay	3.00	2.20	0.35	3.05
218	Trench 10	1	Natural gravel	Firm, mid green yellow brown, gravel silt clay	3.00	2.20	n/a	2.69
219	Trench 10	Up	Fill of [220]	Loose, mid pink white brown, CBM mortar	1.90	0.40	0.20	3.86
220	Trench 10	Up	Pit?	Linear ?, sides unknown, flat base	1.90	0.40	0.20	3.86
221	Trench 10	Up	Fill of [222]	Loose, mid brown, silt sand	1.10	0.70	n/a	3.86
222	Trench 10	Up	Pit	Round, sides and base NP	1.10	0.70	n/a	3.86
223	Trench 10	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, dark brown grey, clay silt	0.90	n/a	0.16	4.22
224	Trench 10	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid brown grey, clay silt	4.00	n/a	0.16	4.53
225	Trench 10	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, light grey white, chalk	2.10	n/a	0.10	4.38
226	Trench 10	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, dark black grey, clay silt	3.44	n/a	0.23	4.35
227	Trench 10	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, dark grey black	3.90	n/a	0.15	4.17
228	Trench 10	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, dark brown grey, clay silt	2.99	n/a	0.20	4.01
229	Trench 10	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid orange brown, silt sand	2.95	n/a	0.22	3.81
230	Trench 10	3	Alluvium	Loose, dark grey black, sand clay silt	3.10	n/a	0.28	3.73
231	Trench 13	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, dark blue grey, clay silt	3.50	n/a	0.59	4.49
232	Trench 13	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, light brown grey, sand	1.04	n/a	0.03	3.94
233	Trench 13	4	Dump/levelling layer	Soft, light orange brown, clay	1.02	n/a	0.07	3.94
234	Trench 13	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid brown grey, clay sand silt	3.05	n/a	0.17	3.91
235	Trench 13	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, dark blue grey, clay silt	3.50	n/a	0.38	3.92

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236	Trench 13	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, dark blue grey, clay silt chalk	1.15	n/a	0.08	3.65
237	Trench 13	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, dark grey black, clay silt	2.63	n/a	0.19	3.64
238	Trench 13	4	Dump/levelling layer	Soft, dark blue grey, clay silt	2.40	n/a	0.23	3.51
239	Trench 13	4	Dump/levelling layer	Soft, mid brown grey, sand silt chalk	0.76	n/a	0.23	3.28
240	Trench 13	3	Fill of [241]	Loose, dark brown grey, sand silt	0.43	n/a	0.36	3.18
241	Trench 13	3	Linear cut (?)	Seen in section, straight sides, sloping base	0.43	n/a	0.36	3.18
242	Trench 13	3	Alluvium	Loose, mid grey brown, sandy silt	2.40	n/a	0.40	3.23
243	Trench 13	3	Alluvium	Loose, mid grey brown, sand silt	2.40	n/a	0.31	2.84
244	Trench 13	3	Alluvium	Loose, mid red brown, sand silt	1.65	n/a	0.13	2.56
245	Trench 13	3	Alluvium	Soft, dark purple brown, clay silt	1.38	n/a	0.24	2.42
246	Trench 13	1	Natural gravel	Firm, mid grey brown, silt gravel	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.17
247	Trench 13	7	Foundation	Yellow brick, e/w orientated	0.40	3.60	0.90	4.67
248	Trench 13	7	Construction cut for [247]	Linear, sides NP, flat base	0.40	3.60	0.90	4.67
249			Void					
250	Trench 13	7	Foundation	Yellow brick, n/s orientated	4.00	0.40	1.15	4.51
251	Trench 13	7	Foundation	Yellow brick, n/s orientated foundation	4.30	0.82	0.57	5.05
252	Trench 10	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, dark brown grey, clay silt	1.43	n/a	0.21	3.96
253	Trench 10	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid orange brown, silt sand	1.49	n/a	0.23	3.81
254	Trench 13	7	Construction cut for [250]	Linear, sides and base NP	4.00	0.40	1.15	4.51
300	Trench 12	3	Peat horizon	Friable, mid orange brown, organic silt	7.00	9.50	0.70	2.12
301	Trench 12	2	Fill of [306]	Firm, dark grey black brown, organic silt and gravel	0.86	1.30	0.38	1.16
302	Trench 12	3	Peat horizon	Firm, dark grey brown, clayey organic silt	1.90	6.20	0.52	1.76
303	Trench 12	2	Fill of [306]	Loose, light white blue grey, silt clay gravel	0.86	1.70	0.54	1.56
304	Trench 12	2	Fill of [306]	Firm, dark black brown, organic silt	0.86	1.20	0.35	1.11
305	Trench 12	2	Fill of [306]	Firm, mid orange brown, tree stump	0.86	0.85	n/a	0.86
306	Trench 12	2	Tree throw	Irregular, irregular sides, irregular base	2.00	2.10	1.33	1.56
307	Trench 12	1	Natural gravel	Loose, light blue white grey, sand gravel	3.00	7.60	n/a	1.51
308	Trench 12	3	Alluvium	Firm, light blue grey, clay	7.00	9.50	0.60	2.72
309	Trench 12	3	Fill of [310]	Firm, dark black brown, organic silt gravel	1.90	1.40	0.25	1.38
310	Trench 12	3	Channel	Linear, concave sides, base NP - orientated n/s	1.90	1.40	0.25	1.38
311	Trench 12	Up	Fill of [312]	Firm, mid brown grey, clay	1.00	n/a	0.30	2.72
312	Trench 12	Up	Pit/ditch	Seen in section, near vertical sides, flat base	1.00	n/a	0.30	2.72
313	Trench 12	Up	Fill of [314]	Soft, light green yellow, sand	1.80	9.50	1.00	2.72
314	Trench 12	Up	Channel	Linear, gradual-steep sides, base NP - orientated e/w	1.80	9.50	1.00	2.72
315			Void					
316			Void					
317			Void					
318	Trench 12	3	Fill of [319]	Firm, dark black brown, peat	4.00	1.27	0.24	1.26
319	Trench 12	3	Channel	Linear, gradual sides, concave base - orientated n/s	4.00	1.27	0.24	1.26
400	Trench 11	7	Fill of [402]	Friable, mid grey brown, sand silt	0.76	0.77	0.32	3.76
401	Trench 11	6c	Fill of [402] - clay lining	Firm, light yellow brown, clay	0.76	0.72	0.32	3.76
402	Trench 11	6c	Pit	Sub square, steep sides, flat base	0.76	0.77	0.32	3.76
403	Trench 11	7	Fill of [472] - tank 1	Friable, dark red brown, sand silt	0.62	0.44	0.23	3.95
404	Trench 11	7	Fill of [406]	Firm, mid grey brown, sand silt	1.67	1.28	0.44	3.78
405	Trench 11	6c	Fill of [406] - clay lining	Firm, light yellow brown, clay	2.12	1.53	0.44	3.78
406	Trench 11	6c	Pit	Round, steep sides, base NP	2.12	1.53	0.44	3.78
407	Trench 11	7	Fill of [409]	Firm, sand silt	1.54	1.98	0.26	3.72
408	Trench 11	6c	Fill of [409] - clay lining	Firm, light yellow brown, clay	1.54	1.98	0.26	3.72
409	Trench 11	6c	Pit	Round, steep sides, base NP	1.54	1.98	0.26	3.72
410	Trench 11	7	Fill of [472] - tank 3	Friable, dark red brown, sand silt	0.75	0.66	0.52	4.03
411	Trench 11	7	Fill of [472] - tank 3	Friable, dark red brown, sand silt	0.76	0.66	0.40	3.50

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412	Trench 11	7	Fill of [451]	Loose, dark brown black, sand silt	1.90	0.80	0.80	3.90
413	Trench 11	6c	Fill of [448]	Firm, light brown, clay	0.16	2.00	0.10	3.70
414	Trench 11	6c	Fill of [478]	Firm, light white grey, chalk sand	2.20	1.84	n/a	3.77
415	Trench 11	6b	Foundation	Red brick, tile and mortar - orientated n/s	2.20	0.52	n/a	3.78
416	Trench 11	6b	Foundation	Red brick and mortar - orientated e/w	0.07	0.80	0.10	3.88
417	Trench 11	6b	Rebuild of [415]?	Stone and mortar - orientated e/w	0.11	0.55	0.04	3.88
418	Trench 11	6c	Drain	Limestone (?) - orientated n/s	0.57	0.27	0.06	3.88
419	Trench 11	6b	Cobble surface	Flint cobbles and silt	1.70	6.40	0.10	3.92
420			Void					
421	Trench 11	5b	Foundation	Red brick, flint nodules and mortar - orientated e/w	0.42	3.28	0.22	3.93
422	Trench 11	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark grey brown, sand silt	2.28	3.82	n/a	3.64
423	Trench 11	6b	Cobble alleyway	Flint cobbles and silt lined with Flemish floor brick	3.60	1.10	0.07	3.82
424	Trench 11	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid grey brown, sand silt	1.28	0.60	n/a	3.69
425			Void					
426	Trench 11	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, dark yellow brown, gravel sand silt	0.76	1.82	n/a	3.71
427	Trench 11	6c	Foundation	Ragstone and mortar - orientated e/w	0.64	6.06	n/a	4.23
428	Trench 11	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, light yellow white, mortar CBM frags	0.42	2.56	n/a	4.18
429	Trench 11	6c	Tile floor	Tile - floor fragment	0.24	0.38	0.05	4.21
430	Trench 11	5b	Construction raft	Firm, light grey white, chalk	4.62	2.98	n/a	3.89
431	Trench 11	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, light green yellow, chalk sand mortar	2.10	1.02	n/a	3.79
432	Trench 11	6c	Cobble surface	Flint cobbles and silt	5.36	6.72	0.18	3.77
433	Trench 11	5b	Foundation	Flint nodules and mortar - orientated e/w	0.46	4.08	n/a	3.82
434	Trench 11	5b	Cobble surface	Flint cobbles and silt	0.41	1.70	n/a	3.67
435	Trench 11	6b	Fill of [487]	Firm, dark red grey, silt sand	1.16	1.12	0.80	3.67
436	Trench 11	5b	Foundation	Chalk, flint nodules and mortar - orientated e/w	0.52	1.92	0.15	3.73
437	Trench 11	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid red brown, silt sand	2.20	2.70	n/a	3.45
438	Trench 11	5b	Foundation	Flint nodules, red brick and mortar - orientated e/w	0.46	1.69	0.15	3.69
439	Trench 11	5b	Threshold	Tile and mortar	0.28	0.56	0.02	3.69
440	Trench 11	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid grey brown, silt sand	0.40	2.30	n/a	3.59
441	Trench 11	6b	Cobble surface	Flint cobbles and silt	4.36	2.22	0.10	3.71
442	Trench 11	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid red brown, silt sand	2.10	1.80	n/a	3.53
443			Void					
444	Trench 11	6c	Partition wall	Red brick, no mortar - orientated e/w	0.32	1.60	0.12	3.81
445	Trench 11	6b	Cobble surface	Flint cobbles and silt	1.22	1.56	n/a	3.73
446	Trench 11	6b	Foundation	Red brick - orientated e/w	0.42	1.90	n/a	3.90
447	Trench 11	6c	Tank	Yellow and red brick and mortar	1.20	1.32	n/a	3.89
448	Trench 11	6c	Fe drain	Fe - orientated n/s	1.82	0.18	0.11	3.60
449	Trench 11	6c	Pier	Red brick and mortar	0.46	0.26	n/a	3.80
450	Trench 11	6c	Foundation	Red brick and mortar - orientated ?	0.50	0.66	n/a	3.94
451	Trench 11	6c	Tank	Red brick and mortar, English bond revival	1.28	1.98	0.63	3.89
452	Trench 11	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid yellow brown, sand gravel clinker	4.20	3.10	n/a	3.72
453	Trench 11	6b	Foundation	Red brick and mortar - orientated n/s	3.15	0.32	n/a	3.81
454	Trench 11	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid yellow brown, sand gravel clinker	4.10	6.90	n/a	3.59
455	Trench 11	7	Fill of [447]	Firm, mid brown, silt sand	0.74	1.10	n/a	3.71
456	Trench 11	6c	Buttress	Red brick and mortar	0.28	0.42	n/a	3.87
457	Trench 11	6b	Foundation	Red brick, tile and mortar - orientated n/s and e/w	1.00	7.90	n/a	4.03
458	Trench 11	6b	Cobble surface	Flint cobbles and silt - with integral gully	1.30	1.92	n/a	3.79
459	Trench 11	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark grey brown, silt sand	1.80	1.10	n/a	3.64
460	Trench 11	6c	Buttress	Red brick and mortar	0.48	0.50	n/a	3.77
461	Trench 11	6c	Buttress	Red brick and mortar	0.36	0.20	n/a	3.85
462	Trench 11	5b	Construction raft	Firm, light grey white, chalk	2.10	7.40	n/a	3.78

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463	Trench 11	6b	Foundation	Ragstone and mortar - orientated e/w	0.50	5.75	n/a	4.13
464	Trench 11	5b	Construction raft	Firm, light grey white, chalk	2.34	4.10	n/a	4.07
465	Trench 11	6c	Mill	Red brick and mortar	2.34	3.02	n/a	4.15
466	Trench 11	7	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid grey brown, sand mortar silt	1.80	1.00	n/a	4.05
467	Trench 11	6b	Foundation	Orange brick and mortar - orientated n/s	3.22	0.36	n/a	4.09
468	Trench 11	6c	Pier	Red brick and mortar	0.22	0.22	n/a	4.14
469	Trench 11	6b	Cobble surface	Flint cobbles and silt	2.70	1.70	n/a	4.07
470	Trench 11	6b	Construction cut for [463]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.44	0.74	0.14	4.06
471	Trench 11	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, dark black, silt coal dust	0.20	0.70	n/a	4.07
472	Trench 11	6c	Tanks	Red brick and mortar - three integral tanks	3.50	2.36	n/a	4.09
473	Trench 11	6c	Fe fitting	Fe fitting associated with [472]?	1.10	0.10	0.10	4.02
474	Trench 11	7	Dump/levelling layer	Red brick and mortar - three integral tanks	0.46	1.40	n/a	3.96
475	Trench 11	6c	Foundation	Red brick and mortar - orientated n/s	2.86	0.72	n/a	4.14
476	Trench 11	7	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid white grey brown, mortar silt sand	1.16	0.55	0.08	3.89
477	Trench 11	6c	Soakaway	Red brick and mortar	0.80	0.44	n/a	4.00
478	Trench 11	6b	Construction cut for [415]	Square?, vertical sides, base NP	2.22	2.32	n/a	3.78
479	Trench 11	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, dark yellow brown, gravel sand silt	1.46	1.55	n/a	3.71
480	Trench 11	7	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay gravel	0.40	1.70	n/a	4.17
481	Trench 11	6c	Dump/levelling layer?	Hard, light orange red, CBM mortar	0.58	1.18	n/a	3.74
482	Trench 11	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark grey brown, sand silt	1.46	1.55	n/a	3.59
483	Trench 11	6c	Tank	Red brick and mortar - three integral tanks	0.32	0.40	n/a	4.06
484	Trench 11	6b	Foundation	Red brick and mortar - orientated e/w	0.36	0.72	0.06	3.88
485	Trench 11	4	Dump/levelling layer	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.75	1.55	n/a	3.19
486	Trench 11	5b	Construction raft	Friable, light white grey, chalk mortar	n/a	1.16	0.30	3.88
487	Trench 11	6b	Pit	Sub round, vertical sides, flat base	1.31	0.88	0.80	3.73
488	Trench 11	6c	Ditch?	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.26	1.45	0.12	3.56
489	Trench 11	6c	Fill of [488]	Friable, dark yellow brown, silt clay	0.26	1.45	0.12	3.56
490	Trench 11	6a	Fill of [491]	Firm, mid grey pink, sand silt CBM	n/a	1.05	0.25	3.93
491	Trench 11	6a	Ground consolidation	Seen in section, concave sides, flat base	n/a	1.05	0.25	3.93
492	Trench 11	5b	Construction raft	Firm, light grey white, chalk	n/a	3.35	0.24	3.91
493	Trench 11	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark grey brown, sand silt	n/a	3.35	0.35	3.71
494	Trench 11	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark grey brown, silt sand	n/a	1.62	0.20	3.39
495	Trench 11	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark grey brown, sand silt	n/a	1.63	0.60	3.17
496	Trench 11	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, dark red grey, silt sand gravel	n/a	1.62	0.15	3.66
497	Trench 11	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark grey, silt sand	n/a	1.65	0.27	3.62
498	Trench 11	Up	Fill of [499]	Loose, light yellow grey, silt sand clay	0.62	1.29	0.19	3.34
499	Trench 11	Up	Robber cut?	Irregular, sides and base NP	0.62	1.29	0.19	3.34
500	Trench 11	Up	Fill of [503]	Loose, dark grey, silt sand	0.44	0.36	0.17	3.38
501	Trench 11	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark grey brown, clay sand silt	0.80	1.68	n/a	3.11
502	Trench 11	6c	Mill base	Reused millstones and mortar - primary base of [465]	1.24	1.18	n/a	3.96
503	Trench 11	Up	Pit	Shape unknown, base and sides NP	0.44	0.30	0.17	3.28
504	Trench 11	6c	Rebuild of [465]	Red brick and mortar - refacing of internal part of mill	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.14
505	Trench 11	6c	Mill base	Red brick, Flemish brick, mill stones, flagstones and mortar	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.03
506	Trench 11	4	Dump/levelling layer	Friable, dark brown grey, silt clay	1.30	1.38	0.27	3.25
507	Trench 11	4	Dump/levelling layer	Friable, dark brown grey, silt clay	1.30	1.38	0.39	3.19
508	Trench 11	4	Alluvium	Friable, light grey brown, sand clay	1.30	1.38	n/a	2.79
509	Trench 11	6b	Cobble surface	Flint cobbles and silt	1.14	0.36	0.09	3.86
510	Trench 11	4	Construction raft	Friable, light white grey, chalk	n/a	2.20	0.38	3.75
511	Trench 11	4	Dump/levelling layer	Friable, mid brown grey, silt clay	n/a	2.20	0.25	3.85
512	Trench 11	4	Dump/levelling layer	Friable, dark brown grey, silt clay	n/a	1.26	0.60	3.30
513	Trench 11	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, dark grey brown, silt sand	1.30	2.35	0.05	3.71

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514	Trench 11	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid yellow brown, silt sand CBM	1.30	2.35	0.08	3.69
515	Trench 11	6a	Fill of [525]	Soft, dark grey brown, silt sand	0.91	1.57	0.66	3.60
516			Void					
517	Trench 11	7	Dump/levelling layer	Friable, light grey brown, silt sand	1.70	1.58	0.43	4.20
518	Trench 11	6c	Construction raft	Hard, light white yellow grey, chalk	1.70	1.70	0.22	3.98
519	Trench 11	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid red brown, silt sand	1.25	n/a	0.20	3.86
520			Void					
521	Trench 11	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid orange grey brown, silt sand gravel	0.30	n/a	0.25	3.50
522	Trench 11	4	Occupation horizon?	Hard, dark black grey, silt sand	0.30	n/a	0.15	3.30
523	Trench 11	4	Dump/levelling layer	Hard, mid grey yellow brown, silt sand gravel	0.33	n/a	0.10	3.17
524	Trench 11	4	Dump/levelling layer	Soft, dark grey, silt sand	0.33	n/a	0.19	3.14
525	Trench 11	6a	Pit	Seen in section, near vertical sides, base NP	0.91	n/a	0.66	3.60
526	Trench 11	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid grey brown, silt sand	n/a	2.35	n/a	3.56
527	Trench 11	6a	Occupation horizon?	Friable, dark black brown, silt sand	1.22	1.70	0.27	3.98
528	Trench 11	6b	Cobble surface	Flint cobbles and silt	1.82	0.84	n/a	3.89
529	Trench 11	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid cream grey, silt chalk mortar	n/a	1.40	0.34	3.67
530	Trench 11	4	Fill of [531]	Firm, mid grey brown, silt sand chalk	n/a	0.70	0.48	3.67
531	Trench 11	4	Pit?	Seen in section, concave sides, concave base	n/a	0.70	0.48	3.67
532	Trench 11	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark grey brown, silt sand	n/a	1.40	0.76	3.35
600	Ne corner	6b	Foundation	Red brick and mortar - orientated e/w	0.35	1.45	0.32	4.48
601	Ne corner	6b	Foundation	Ragstone and mortar - orientated e/w	0.34	1.18	0.04	4.55
602	Ne corner	6b	Foundation	Ragstone and mortar - orientated e/w	0.57	5.65	0.05	4.56
603	Ne corner	6c	Foundation	Red brick, ragstone and mortar - orientated n/s	4.50	0.49	0.63	4.74
604	Ne corner	6c	Foundation	Red brick, ragstone and mortar, inc fireplace	4.04	0.46	0.49	4.47
605	Ne corner	6c	Foundation	Red brick, ragstone and mortar	0.58	0.60	0.41	4.54
606	Ne corner	6b	Foundation	Red brick, ragstone, flint nodules and mortar	6.80	0.62	1.15	4.84
607	Ne corner	6c	Foundation	Red brick and mortar - orientated e/w	0.10	2.68	0.15	4.76
608	Ne corner	6c	Flagstone surface	Flagstone slabs	0.55	1.22	0.06	4.67
609	Ne corner	6c	Hearth	Flagstone? And mortar	0.76	0.60	n/a	4.54
610	Ne corner	6c	Wall	Red brick and mortar - n/s orientated	0.92	0.26	0.10	4.57
611	Ne corner	6c	Partition wall	Red brick and mortar - n/s orientated	3.00	0.23	0.24	4.73
612	Ne corner	6c	Partition wall	Red brick and mortar - n/s orientated	4.63	0.23	n/a	4.58
613	Ne corner	6c	Foundation	Red brick, ragstone and mortar - n/s orientated	3.59	0.46	0.34	4.37
614	Ne corner	5b	Foundation	Red brick and mortar	5.13	0.49	0.18	4.17
615	Ne corner	6c	Partition wall	Red brick and mortar - n/s orientated	4.50	0.23	0.75	4.29
616	Ne corner	6b	Foundation	Red brick and mortar - e/w orientated	0.46	9.65	0.74	4.57
617	Ne corner	7	Drain	Ragstone, tile and mortar - n/s orientated	3.40	0.34	0.25	4.33
618	Ne corner	7	Construction cut for [617]	Irregular linear, near vertical sides, base NP	3.40	0.34	0.25	4.33
619	Ne corner	6b	Cobble surface	Flint cobbles, ragstone and silt	1.40	1.65	0.12	4.29
620	Ne corner	6b	Foundation	Red brick and mortar - n/s orientated	1.80	0.48	0.06	4.57
621	Ne corner	6b	Brick alleyway	Flemish brick with cobble edging - orientated n/s	1.20	1.65	n/a	4.56
622	Ne corner	6b	Cobble surface	Flint cobbles and silt	0.80	0.40	n/a	4.46
623	Ne corner	6b	Foundation	Red brick and mortar	1.66	4.00	0.04	4.45
624	Ne corner	6b	Curved foundation ?	Red brick and mortar	0.50	1.00	n/a	3.96
625	Ne corner	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid pink grey brown, silt sand	4.20	3.80	n/a	4.55
626	Ne corner	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid pink grey brown, silt sand	4.20	3.70	n/a	4.47
627	Ne corner	6c	Partition?	Soft, mid brown, degraded timber	0.05	3.70	n/a	4.47
628	Ne corner	6c	Partition?	Soft, mid brown, degraded timber	0.05	3.70	n/a	4.47
629	Ne corner	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid grey pink brown, silt sand mortar	2.30	3.20	n/a	4.24
630	Ne corner	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid yellow brown, silt sand	3.30	0.90	n/a	4.64
631	Ne corner	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid grey brown, clay sand silt	4.30	1.45	n/a	3.87

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632	Ne corner	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid grey brown, clay sand silt	4.30	0.80	n/a	4.09
633	Ne corner	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid grey black brown, silt sand	1.80	2.40	n/a	4.24
634	Ne corner	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid grey black brown, silt sand	3.80	8.00	n/a	4.16
635	Ne corner	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid grey black brown, silt sand	1.30	1.70	n/a	4.52
636	Ne corner	6b	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid grey black brown, silt sand	1.70	2.40	n/a	4.24
637	Ne corner	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid grey black brown, silt sand	1.40	1.20	n/a	4.26
638	Ne corner	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, light grey brown, sand silt	2.35	n/a	0.40	4.57
639	Ne corner	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid grey brown, sand silt	2.50	n/a	0.28	4.17
640	Ne corner	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, light brown, sand silt	2.35	n/a	0.30	3.85
641	Ne corner	7	Fill of [642]	Firm, dark orange brown, clay silt	2.20	0.90	0.22	3.78
642	Ne corner	7	Tank?	Sub rectangular, concave sides, irregular base	2.20	0.90	0.30	3.78
643	Ne corner	6b	Fill of [644]	Loose, mid orange brown, clay silt	0.63	0.46	0.26	3.68
644	Ne corner	6b	Pit	Irregular, vertical sides, flat base	0.63	0.46	0.25	3.68
645	Ne corner	6c	Fill of [646]	Friable, mid yellow green brown, sand silt	3.70	0.20	n/a	3.66
646	Ne corner	6c	Construction cut for [603]	Linear, sides and base NP	3.70	0.20	n/a	3.66
647	Ne corner	5b	Construction raft?	Firm, light white pink, mortar and CBM	0.80	3.50	n/a	3.78
648	Ne corner	5b	Construction cut for [647]	Linear, sides and base NP	0.80	3.50	n/a	3.78
649	Ne corner	5b	Foundation	Red brick and mortar	0.30	0.72	n/a	3.58
650	Ne corner	5b	Construction cut for [649]	Linear, sides and base NP	0.30	0.70	n/a	3.58
651	Ne corner	4	Dump/levelling layer	Soft, mid grey brown, silt sand clay	2.60	3.60	n/a	3.68
652	Ne corner	4	Dump/levelling layer	Soft, mid grey brown, silt sand clay	1.05	3.60	n/a	3.66
653	Ne corner	6c	Construction cut for [604]	Linear, sides and base NP	4.00	0.60	n/a	3.68
654	Ne corner	6b	Fill of [655]	Soft, mid grey brown, sand silt	0.58	0.96	n/a	3.65
655	Ne corner	6b	Pit	Square, gradual sides, base NP	0.58	0.96	n/a	3.65
656	Ne corner	5b	Brick floor	Red brick and sand	2.66	3.20	n/a	3.72
657	Ne corner	6b	Fill of [658]	Soft, light grey, silt sand	1.20	0.30	n/a	3.74
658	Ne corner	6b	Posthole?	Irregular, irregular sides, flat base	1.20	0.30	0.60	3.74
659	Ne corner	5c	Mortar surface	Firm, light grey white, chalk mortar	5.00	7.50	n/a	3.74
660	Ne corner	5b	Cobble surface	Flint cobbles and silt	1.35	0.52	n/a	3.71
661	Ne corner	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid grey brown, silt sand	0.75	0.75	0.17	4.10
662	Ne corner	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Friable, mid yellow brown, silt sand	0.75	0.75	0.09	3.93
663	Ne corner	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Friable, dark grey brown, clinker and pot	0.75	0.75	0.15	3.85
664	Ne corner	5b	Foundation	Red brick and mortar - orientated e/w	0.22	0.56	0.30	3.69
665	Ne corner	5b	Foundation	Red brick and mortar	4.26	5.32	0.30	3.84
666	Ne corner	5b	Threshold	Ragstone - between [664] and [665]	1.10	0.78	n/a	3.70
667	Ne corner	5b	Cobble surface	Flint cobbles and silt	0.42	1.24	n/a	3.69
668	Ne corner	5b	Cobble surface	Flint cobbles and silt	0.20	1.00	n/a	3.71
669	Ne corner	5b	Brick stoke hole?	Red brick and mortar	1.00	0.54	0.12	3.74
670	Ne corner	5b	Construction raft	Firm, light white, chalk and mortar	2.50	n/a	0.50	4.02
671	Ne corner	4	Dump/levelling layer	Soft, mid green grey, sand	2.50	n/a	0.40	3.52
672	Ne corner	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid brown grey, silt clay	2.50	n/a	0.43	3.12
673	Ne corner	3	Alluvium	Firm, mid blue grey, silt clay	2.50	n/a	0.72	2.69
674	Ne corner	3	Peat horizon	Firm, mid grey brown, organic silt	2.50	n/a	0.70	1.77
675	Ne corner	1	Natural gravel	Loose, light grey, sandy gravel	2.50	n/a	n/a	1.12
676	Ne corner	5c	Drain	Red brick and tile	0.25	2.50	0.17	3.50
677	Ne corner	5c	Construction cut for [676]	Linear, vertical sides, flat	0.25	2.50	0.17	3.50
678	Ne corner	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid grey brown, sand silt	1.00	5.00	n/a	3.53
679	Ne corner	5b	Ragstone surface?	Ragstone lumps	1.40	1.50	0.20	3.60
680	Ne corner	6b	Piles	Group of timber piles, set vertically beneath [616]	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.10
700	Holland house	7	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid pink white grey, mortar silt CBM	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.00
701	Holland house	7	Fill of [741] - oven chamber	Loose, mid grey brown, sand silt CBM	0.51	0.45	0.62	4.17

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702			Void					
703	Holland house	7	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, light grey white, chalk CBM mortar	n/a	5.00	0.30	5.10
704	Holland house	7	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, dark grey brown, sand silt	n/a	5.00	0.25	4.85
705	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid grey white brown, ash charcoal slate glass	n/a	5.00	0.45	4.62
706	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid yellow brown, silt sand	n/a	5.00	0.25	4.63
707	Holland house	6b	Foundation	Red brick and mortar, English garden	5.00	4.86	n/a	4.89
708	Holland house	6b	Brick facing	Flemish brick and mortar	0.14	2.56	0.18	4.75
709	Holland house	6b	Flagstone surface	Flagstone slabs	0.75	1.41	n/a	4.73
710			Void					
711	Holland house	6b	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, light grey, sand silt	5.00	0.60	0.58	4.73
712	Holland house	6c	Partition wall	Red brick and mortar - orientated e/w	3.10	2.80	n/a	4.65
713	Holland house	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid yellow brown, silt sand mortar	1.00	3.16	n/a	4.57
714	Holland house	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid grey brown, ash CBM	1.10	1.52	n/a	4.74
715	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid yellow brown, silt sand mortar	1.40	2.66	n/a	4.18
716	Holland house	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid yellow brown, silt sand mortar	2.07	3.77	n/a	4.19
717	Holland house	6b	Foundation	Red brick and mortar - orientated e/w with n/s returns	0.66	9.12	0.32	4.90
718	Holland house	6b	Stone floor	Various stone slabs	0.92	1.40	n/a	4.76
719	Holland house	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid yellow brown, silt sand mortar	0.66	3.14	n/a	4.59
720	Holland house	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, dark brown, sand silt	5.15	9.50	n/a	4.79
721	Holland house	6b	Foundation	Red brick and mortar - orientated n/s	1.31	0.18	n/a	4.53
722	Holland house	6c	Foundation	Red brick and mortar - orientated e/w	0.14	1.70	n/a	4.57
723	Holland house	6c	Brick alleyway	Yellow brick	3.30	1.16	n/a	4.72
724	Holland house	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, dark brown, sand silt	2.98	6.58	n/a	4.74
725	Holland house	6c	Cobble surface	Flint cobbles and silt	0.92	1.00	n/a	4.74
726	Holland house	6c	Cobble surface	Flint cobbles and silt	0.30	0.20	n/a	4.74
727	Holland house	6c	Threshold	Flagstone and reused millstone	0.72	0.98	n/a	4.80
728	Holland house	6c	Threshold	Ragstone	0.34	0.92	n/a	4.78
729	Holland house	5b	Foundation	Red brick and mortar	4.22	5.51	0.51	5.10
730	Holland house	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid green yellow, sand	6.12	4.10	n/a	4.53
731	Holland house	6c	Cobble surface	Flint cobbles and silt	0.28	0.72	n/a	4.79
732	Holland house	5b	Wall	Red brick and mortar - inc integral ovens	6.50	2.90	n/a	5.43
733	Holland house	6c	Oven rebuild	Red brick and mortar	1.69	0.74	0.15	4.67
734	Holland house	6c	Oven base	Flagstones and mortar	0.98	0.80	n/a	4.48
735	Holland house	6c	Pier	Red brick and mortar	0.22	0.10	n/a	4.58
736	Holland house	6c	Pier	Red brick and mortar	0.22	0.22	n/a	4.61
737	Holland house	6c	Pier	Red brick and mortar	0.22	0.22	n/a	4.62
738	Holland house	6c	Pier	Red brick and mortar	0.22	0.10	n/a	4.60
739	Holland house	6c	Rebuild of [732] - oven	Red brick and mortar	1.18	0.50	n/a	4.64
740	Holland house	6b	Oven floor	Stone and tile	1.28	0.60	n/a	4.57
741	Holland house	6c	Rebuild of [732] - oven	Red brick and mortar	0.62	0.56	0.62	4.17
742	Holland house	6c	Drain	Red and yellow brick	0.36	0.32	n/a	4.59
743	Holland house	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid pink grey, CBM mortar	0.42	3.72	n/a	4.80
744	Holland house	5b	Foundation	Red brick and mortar, flemish bond - orientated e/w	0.35	5.79	n/a	5.20
745	Holland house	5b	Foundation	Red brick and mortar, inc integral ovens	5.98	1.61	n/a	5.11
746	Holland house	6c	Rebuild of [745] - oven	Red brick and mortar	0.24	0.59	0.53	5.10
747	Holland house	6c	Rebuild of [745] - oven	Red brick and mortar	0.39	0.58	0.26	5.03
748	Holland house	6c	Rebuild of [745] - oven	Red brick and mortar	0.22	0.59	0.18	4.92
749	Holland house	6c	Brick floor?	Red brick and mortar	1.27	0.77	n/a	5.11
750	Holland house	6c	Foundation	Red brick and mortar, English bond? - orientated n/s	1.00	0.24	0.38	5.14
751	Holland house	6c	Robber cut?	Sub round, vertical sides, flat base	0.88	0.58	0.30	5.11
752	Holland house	6c	Buttress?	Red brick, yellow brick and mortar	0.24	0.25	0.10	4.67

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753	Holland house	6c	Wall fragment?	Red brick and mortar	0.24	0.42	n/a	4.69
754	Holland house	6c	Pier	Red brick and mortar	0.22	0.22	0.04	4.72
755	Holland house	6c	Pier	Red brick and mortar	0.28	0.22	0.12	4.70
756	Holland house	6c	Pier	Red brick and mortar	0.28	0.22	0.12	4.65
757	Holland house	6c	Rebuild of [745]?	Red brick and mortar	0.09	0.53	0.13	4.76
758	Holland house	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid grey brown, sand silt CBM	3.86	3.30	0.27	4.57
759	Holland house	6c	Fill of [751]	Loose, dark grey brown, sand silt	0.88	0.58	n/a	4.71
760			Void					
761	Holland house	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid grey brown, sand silt CBM	5.80	1.00	n/a	4.79
762	Holland house	6c	Oven floor	Yellow brick	0.62	0.44	n/a	4.60
763	Holland house	5c	Foundation	Orange brick, tile and mortar, English bond	2.00	1.30	n/a	3.80
764	Holland house	1	Natural gravel	Loose, mid yellow grey, sandy gravel	n/a	1.50	n/a	1.00
765	Holland house	3	Peat horizon	Firm, dark grey brown, organic silt	n/a	1.50	1.15	2.15
766	Holland house	3	Peat horizon/alluvium	Firm, dark brown grey, organic silt	n/a	1.50	0.45	2.60
767	Holland house	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark black brown, gravel silt	n/a	1.50	0.25	2.85
768	Holland house	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid yellow brown, sand gravel	n/a	1.50	0.35	3.20
769	Holland house	6b	Construction cut for [770]	Linear, concave sides, flat base	0.66	2.64	0.40	4.38
770	Holland house	6b	Culvert	Red brick and mortar	0.57	2.64	0.40	4.38
771	Holland house	6b	Fill of [769]	Loose, mid red brown, sand silt	0.66	2.64	0.40	4.38
772	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, light grey white, mortar sand silt	1.85	3.05	n/a	4.21
773	Holland house	5a	Foundation	Red brick and mortar - orientated e/w	0.28	3.10	n/a	3.69
774	Holland house	6c	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid grey green, sand silt	1.00	n/a	0.28	4.50
775	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid grey yellow, CBM mortar	1.00	n/a	0.19	4.32
776	Holland house	6a	Occupation horizon?	Loose, dark red black, CBM charcoal	1.00	n/a	0.13	4.15
777	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid grey brown, sandy silt ash	1.00	n/a	0.19	4.07
778	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, dark red black, CBM charcoal	1.00	n/a	0.23	3.89
779	Holland house	5a	Foundation	Red brick, tile and mortar - orientated n/s	0.77	0.39	0.19	3.69
780	Holland house	5c	Fill of [822]	Loose, light grey white, chalk mortar	0.70	n/a	0.06	3.68
781	Holland house	5c	Fill of [822]	Loose, mid grey brown, silt CBM ash	0.32	n/a	0.27	3.65
782	Holland house	5a	Construction raft	Compact, light grey white, chalk	0.74	n/a	0.12	3.57
783	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, dark brown black, burnt sand silt	1.85	3.05	n/a	4.03
784	Holland house	6b	Construction cut for [787]	Seen in section, vertical sides, flat base	0.60	n/a	0.34	4.50
785	Holland house	6b	Fill of [784]	Loose, mid green brown, silt sand CBM mortar	0.46	n/a	0.51	4.50
786	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid green brown, silt sand	2.39	n/a	0.70	4.50
787	Holland house	6b	Foundation	Red brick, tile and mortar - orientated e/w	0.62	0.40	0.82	4.50
788	Holland house	6b	Foundation	Red brick, tile and mortar - orientated n/s	0.95	n/a	0.42	4.62
789	Holland house	6b	Construction cut for [788]	Linear, sides NP, base NP	0.08	n/a	0.42	4.20
790	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid green brown, silt sand	1.40	n/a	0.35	4.20
791	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, light grey white, chalk mortar CBM	0.85	n/a	0.08	3.80
792	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid grey brown, sand silt	1.50	n/a	0.38	4.24
793	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid grey yellow, mortar chalk	1.58	n/a	0.15	3.85
794	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, dark black brown, sand silt charcoal	1.22	n/a	0.08	3.80
795	Holland house	5b	Ragstone surface?	Loose, mid grey brown, ragstone sand silt gravel	2.10	n/a	0.32	3.60
796	Holland house	5c	Construction cut for [798]	Seen in section, concave sides, flat base	0.94	n/a	0.26	3.71
797	Holland house	5c	Fill of [796]	Loose, mid grey brown, sandy silt	0.94	n/a	0.23	3.71
798	Holland house	5c	Drain	Red brick, tile and mortar - orientated e/w	0.20	n/a	0.17	3.63
799	Holland house	5c	Fill of [798]	Loose, dark grey brown, silt clay	0.08	n/a	0.13	3.60
800	Holland house	6b	Fill of [801]	Loose, mid grey brown, sand silt gravel	0.87	n/a	0.98	4.36
801	Holland house	6b	Construction cut for [802]	Seen in section, near vertical sides, base NP	1.00	n/a	0.99	4.36
802	Holland house	6b	Well/soakaway	Red brick	1.00	n/a	0.99	4.36
803	Holland house	6b	Fill of [802]	Loose, mid grey brown, silt sand gravel	0.90	n/a	0.70	4.36



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804	Holland house	6b	Construction cut for [812]	Seen in section, vertical sides, flat base	0.47	n/a	0.27	4.24
805	Holland house	6b	Fill of [804]	Loose, mid grey brown, sand silt	0.47	n/a	0.27	4.19
806	Holland house	5c	Foundation	Orange brick and mortar - orientated e/w	0.35	n/a	0.68	4.17
807	Holland house	5c	Damp proofing of [806]	Tile and mortar	0.15	n/a	0.53	4.17
808	Holland house	5c	Tile floor	Red tile and mortar	2.55	1.14	0.20	3.84
809	Holland house	5c	Mortar surface	Firm, light yellow grey white, sand	0.43	n/a	0.10	3.60
810			Void					
811	Holland house	5c	Construction cut for [806]	Seen in section, vertical sides, flat base	0.35	n/a	0.67	4.16
812	Holland house	6b	Foundation	Red brick and mortar - orientated e/w	0.39	n/a	0.60	4.60
813	Holland house	6b	Foundation	Red brick and mortar, English bond? - orientated n/s	0.55	n/a	0.36	4.60
814	Holland house	6b	Construction cut for [813]	Seen in section, sides NP, flat base	0.55	n/a	0.36	4.60
815	Holland house	6b	Drain	Red brick, ceramic pipe and mortar	0.45	n/a	0.42	4.66
816	Holland house	6b	Construction cut for [815]	Seen in section, steep sides, flat base	0.60	n/a	0.06	4.66
817	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark grey brown, sand silt charcoal	0.51	n/a	0.27	4.06
818	Holland house	5b	Construction raft?	Firm, light grey white, mortar	0.52	n/a	0.09	3.82
819	Holland house	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid grey, sand clay	0.55	n/a	0.12	3.72
820	Holland house	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, dark black brown, sand silt gravel	0.56	n/a	0.10	3.60
821	Holland house	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid yellow brown, sand silt gravel	0.48	n/a	0.17	3.50
822	Holland house	5c	Robber cut?	Curvi-linear, steep sides, flat base	1.44	0.38	0.15	3.63
823	Holland house	5b	Mortar surface	Firm, mid pink white, mortar	0.65	0.54	0.15	3.63
824	Holland house	5a	Foundation	Red brick, tile and mortar - orientated n/s	0.10	0.25	0.19	3.63
825	Holland house	5a	Construction cut for [824]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.10	0.25	0.19	3.63
826	Holland house	5a	Construction cut for [779]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.39	0.77	0.19	3.69
827	Holland house	4	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid yellow brown, sand gravel	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.42
828			Void					
829			Void					
830	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, light brown yellow, sand	1.00	n/a	0.24	4.51
831	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, light pink grey, mortar and CBM	1.00	n/a	0.11	4.27
832	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid pink red, crushed CBM	1.00	n/a	0.04	4.17
833	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid brown, sand silt	1.00	n/a	0.11	4.15
834	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid pink red, crushed CBM	1.00	n/a	0.02	4.05
835	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark brown, sand silt	1.00	n/a	0.12	4.03
836	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid pink red, crushed CBM	1.00	n/a	0.05	3.93
837	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, light brown grey, sand silt	1.00	n/a	0.25	3.90
838	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, light grey, sand silt	1.00	n/a	0.26	3.85
839	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, light brown yellow, clay	1.00	n/a	0.18	3.58
840	Holland house	5b	Construction raft	Firm, light yellow white, chalk	1.00	n/a	0.07	3.51
841	Holland house	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, light yellow brown, sand gravel	1.00	n/a	0.14	3.47
842	Holland house	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay	1.00	n/a	0.43	3.44
843	Holland house	4	Construction raft	Firm, light yellow white, chalk	1.00	n/a	n/a	3.47
844	Holland house	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid grey, sand silt	1.00	n/a	n/a	3.41
845	Holland house	6a	Fill of [846]	Loose, mid grey brown, sand clay	0.34	0.30	0.16	3.78
846	Holland house	6a	Pit	Sub round, steep sides, flat base	0.34	0.30	0.16	3.78
847	Holland house	6a	Fill of [848]	Loose, dark grey brown, sand clay	0.60	0.60	0.26	3.81
848	Holland house	6a	Pit	Sub round, steep sides, flat base	0.60	0.60	0.26	3.81
849	Holland house	6a	Fill of [850]	Friable, mid grey brown, silt sand	1.00	n/a	0.42	4.65
850	Holland house	6a	Pit	Seen in section, steep sides, concave base	1.00	n/a	0.42	4.65
851	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, light grey white, chalk	1.00	1.00	0.20	4.61
852	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid yellow brown, silt sand	1.00	1.00	0.08	4.41
853	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid brown white, chalk silt mortar	1.00	1.00	0.08	4.33
854	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Soft, mid grey brown, silt sand	1.00	1.00	0.09	4.26

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855	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid brown white, chalk silt mortar	1.00	1.00	0.15	4.18
856	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Soft, mid grey brown, silt sand	1.00	1.00	0.15	4.08
857	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid yellow brown, chalk clay sand silt	1.00	1.00	0.12	3.93
858	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid yellow brown, sand gravel	1.00	1.00	0.06	3.93
859	Holland house	5b	Gravel surface	Firm, mid yellow brown, sand gravel	1.00	1.00	n/a	3.74
860	Holland house	5a	Foundation?	Red brick and mortar - curved wall orientated e/w	0.40	0.98	n/a	3.69
861	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Friable, light yellow brown, mortar sand clay	1.40	3.00	0.15	3.91
862	Holland house	5a	Foundation	Red brick and mortar - orientated n/s	0.78	0.40	n/a	3.92
863	Holland house	5b	Gravel surface	Firm, dark grey brown, gravel silt clay	2.20	3.00	0.11	3.68
864			Void					
865			Void					
866	Holland house	5c	Mortar surface	Firm, light yellow white, chalk	2.54	2.76	0.05	3.82
867	Holland house	5c	Cover of [798]	Red brick and tile	0.58	n/a	0.13	3.70
868			Void					
869	Holland house	6a	Fill of [901]	Loose, mid green grey, gravel sand	0.35	n/a	0.42	4.38
870	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid yellow, sand gravel	0.50	n/a	0.16	4.33
871	Holland house	6a	Fill of [901]	Firm, mid green grey, clay	0.33	n/a	0.14	3.20
872	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, mid yellow green, sand gravel	0.80	n/a	0.32	4.18
873	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark brown black, clay silt	0.30	n/a	0.04	4.17
874	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Friable, light green white, clay silt	0.30	n/a	0.10	4.13
875	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark brown black, clay silt	0.80	n/a	0.03	3.87
876	Holland house	5b	Construction raft?	Firm, light yellow white, chalk?	0.80	n/a	0.37	3.83
877	Holland house	5b	Gravel surface?	Compact, mid yellow brown, gravel sand	2.20	3.00	n/a	3.64
878	Holland house	5a	Construction raft	Firm, light grey white, chalk mortar	1.55	1.95	n/a	3.65
879	Holland house	5b	Foundation	Red brick and mortar - orientated e/w	0.35	4.02	n/a	4.10
880	Holland house	6b	Foundation	Ragstone and mortar - orientated n/s	1.92	0.20	n/a	4.02
881	Holland house	6b	Foundation	Red brick and mortar - orientated n/s	1.70	0.20	n/a	4.01
882	Holland house	4	Dump/levelling layer	Friable, dark brown, clay sand	0.80	n/a	0.14	3.47
883	Holland house	6b	Foundation	Red brick and mortar - orientated e/w	0.34	1.92	n/a	4.90
884	Holland house	6c	Foundation	Red brick and mortar - orientated n/s	0.76	0.36	n/a	4.84
885	Holland house	5b	Chalk surface	Firm, light brown white, chalk	4.00	3.00	0.25	3.80
886	Holland house	5c	Drain	Red brick, tile and mortar - orientated n/s	3.80	0.30	n/a	3.52
887	Holland house	5b	Brick floor	Red brick and mortar	1.10	0.90	n/a	3.77
888	Holland house	5b	Foundation	Red brick and mortar - orientated e/w	0.52	1.16	n/a	3.87
889	Holland house	5c	Construction cut for [886]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	4.00	0.60	0.13	3.41
890	Holland house	4	Shutter	Wood shutter with fe hinge	1.40	1.52	0.13	3.02
891	Holland house	5b	Foundation	Flint nodules and mortar - orientated n/s	2.46	0.35	0.39	3.76
892	Holland house	5a	Tile floor	Red tile	1.80	n/a	0.10	3.06
893	Holland house	5a	Brick wall	Red brick and mortar - orientated n/s	2.20	0.80	0.40	3.38
894	Holland house	5a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark brown, sand silt gravel	2.50	n/a	0.26	3.44
895	Holland house	6b	Foundation	Red brick and mortar - orientated n/s	4.48	0.40	n/a	4.01
896	Holland house	6a	Fill of [899]	Firm, mid grey brown, silt sand	1.50	n/a	0.35	4.48
897	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Loose, dark brown black, silt sand	0.75	n/a	0.11	4.13
898	Holland house	6a	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, mid grey brown, sand silt	0.55	n/a	0.10	4.11
899	Holland house	6a	Pit?	Seen in section, steep sides, flat base	0.30	n/a	0.41	4.15
900	Holland house	6a	Fill of [899]	Firm, mid brown grey, silt sand	0.30	n/a	0.41	4.15
901	Holland house	6a	Pit?	Seen in section, concave sides, flat base	0.66	n/a	0.64	4.38
902	Holland house	5b	Foundation	Red brick and mortar - orientated e/w	0.30	2.00	n/a	4.18
903	Holland house	3	Alluvium	Firm, mid blue grey, silt clay	6.70	3.85	0.40	2.88
904	Holland house	3	Alluvium	Firm, mid blue grey, silt clay	1.00	1.00	n/a	2.48
905	Holland house	4	Construction raft	Firm, light yellow white, chalk	1.98	0.50	0.07	3.02

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906	Holland house	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark yellow brown, sand gravel	2.50	n/a	0.50	2.96
907	Holland house	4	Dump/levelling layer	Firm, dark brown, sand silt gravel	2.50	n/a	0.30	3.08

## **Appendix 2: Post-Roman Pottery Assessment**

**Chris Jarrett**

### **Introduction**

A medium sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (24 boxes). The pottery all dates to the post-medieval period, particularly the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Very few sherds show evidence for abrasion and were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. The fragmentation of the pottery ranges from sherd material to identifiable forms and a number of vessels have complete profile or are intact. Pottery was recovered from 80 contexts and individual deposits produced small to very large sized groups of pottery (under 30 sherds or up to multiple boxes).

All the pottery (1104 sherds and 89 are unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an ACCESS database, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count and estimated number of vessels. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeological Service. The pottery is discussed by type and its distribution.

### **The Pottery Types**

#### **Red earthenwares**

Post-medieval Essex black-glazed redware (PMBL), 1580-1700, two sherds. Form: unidentified.

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, 245 sherds. Form: bowl; rounded, flared. Chamber pot (type 2), dish: flared, flower pot, industrial beaker, jar; syrup collecting jar, rounded, sugar mould.

London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze (PMSRG), 1480-1650, two sherds. Forms: bowl or dish, jug.

Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR), 1550-1900, eight sherds. Form: chamber pot, dish: condiment, jar.

Refined red earthenware (REFR), 1740-1800, one sherd. Form: unidentified.

Sunderland-type coarseware (SUND), 1800, 1900, three sherds. Forms: bowl; flared, rounded.

Sunderland-type coarseware, mottled glaze (SUND MOT) 1775-1900, one sherd. Form: bowl.

#### **White earthenwares**

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze (BORDG), 1550-1700, nine sherds. Form: bowl, dish.

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with olive glaze (BORDO), 1550-1700, two sherds. Form: unidentified.

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with yellow glaze (BORDY), 1550-1700, two sherds. Form: dish; flared.

Combed slipware (STSL), 1660-1870, four sherds. Form: dish.

### **Delftware**

English tin-glazed ware (TGW), 1570-1846, eleven sherds. Form: albarello, bowl, plate: type I.

Tin-glazed ware with external lead glaze (Orton style A) (TGW A), 1612-1650, two sherds. Form: charger.

Tin-glazed ware with manganese-mottled glaze (Orton style B) (TGW B), 1630-1680, one sherd. Form: charger.

Tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C) (TGW C), 1630, four sherds. Form: chamber pot.

Tin-glazed ware with plain pale-blue glaze (TGW BLUE), 1630-1846, twelve sherds. Form: chamber pot.

Tin-glazed ware with external lead glaze/polychrome painted (Orton style D) (TGW D), 1630-1680, five sherds. Form: albarello.

Tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton style H) (TGW H), 1680-1800, eight sherds. Form: plate: type I

Late tin-glazed ware (TGW LATE), 1745-1846, one sherd. Form: ointment pot.

### **Crucible fabric**

Post-medieval crucible (PMCR), 1480-1900, one sherd. Unstratified.

### **Twice fired (industrial) earthenwares**

Creamware (CREA), 1740-1830, one sherd. Form: lid: dish-shaped.

Creamware with developed pale glaze (CREA DEV), 1760-1830, seventeen sherds. Form: bowl; rounded, plate, toilet.

Creamware with slip trailed banded decoration (CREA BAND), 1797-1830, one sherd. Form: unidentified.

Early Creamware (CREA EAR), 1750-1770, one sherd. Form: unidentified.

Creamware with slip decoration (CREA SLIP), 1775-1830, two sherds. Form: bowl.

Majolica (MAJO), 1850-1900, two sherds. Forms: mug; cylindrical, vase.

Pearl ware (PEAR), 1770-1840, eight sherds. Form: jar; cylindrical.

Pearl ware with under-glaze blue painted decoration (PEAR BW), 1770-1820, two sherds. Form: bowl, teapot.

Pearl ware with under-glaze painted decoration (PEAR PNTD), 1770-1840, five sherds. Form: vase.

Pearl ware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (PEAR TR), 1770-1840, three sherds. Form: plate.

Plain refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805-1900, 28 sherds. Forms: jar: cylindrical, jug; conical, mug, rounded, plate.

Refined white earthenware with cut-out sponged decoration (REFW SPON1), 1830-1900, one sherd. Form: saucer.

Refined white earthenware with sponged or spattered decoration (REFW SPON), 1805-1900, six sherds. Forms: bowl; small rounded, chamber pot, eggcup.

Refined white earthenware with under-glaze painted decoration ('chrome colours') (REFW CHROM), 1830-1900, six sherds. Forms: cup, jug, pear-shaped.

Refined whiteware with under-glaze painted decoration (REFW PNTD), 1805 -1900, two sherds. Forms: plate.

Rockingham mottled brown-glazed ware (ROCK), 1800-1900, thirteen sherds. Form: spittoon.

Transfer-printed refined whiteware (TPW), 1780-1900, 91 sherds. Forms: bowl; rounded, tea cup (London shape), dish; oval, lid; tureen, plate; dessert, dinner, meat, rectangular, soup toilet, tureen.

Blue transfer-printed refined whiteware with Chinese-style line engraving (type 1) (TPW1) 1780-1900, one sherd. Form: unidentified.

Brown or black transfer-printed refined whiteware (type 3), (TPW3) 1810 -1900, five sherds. Form: jar; cylindrical, jug; octagonal, mug; cylindrical.

Transfer-printed refined whiteware (TPW4), 1780, -1900, seven sherds. Forms: bowl, plate saucer.

Transfer-printed refined whiteware with 'flow blue' decoration (TPW FLOW), 1830-1900, four sherds. Form: cup; cylindrical, saucer.

Transfer-printed refined whiteware with under-glaze printed and over-glaze painted decoration (type 6) (TPW6), 1840-1900, one sherd. Form: bowl.

Plain yellow ware (YELL), 1820 -1900, 27 sherds. Forms: bowl; rounded, jug; pear-shaped, toilet.

Yellow ware with slip coated decoration (YELL SLIP), 1820-1900, ten sherds. Forms: bowl, chamber pot.

## **Porcelain**

English porcelain (ENPO), 1745-1900, one sherd. Form: lid; toy.

English hard paste porcelain, (ENPO HP), 1780 -1900, thirteen sherds. Forms: cup; cylindrical, tea cup, plate.

English porcelain with over or under-glaze polychrome painted decoration (ENPO PNTD), 1745 -1900, five sherds. Form: coffee cup, lid; dish shaped, saucer.

## **Stonewares**

London stoneware (LONS), 1670-1926, seventeen sherds. Forms: bottle: shouldered, ink (dwarf), jar.

Nottingham stoneware (NOTS), 1700-1800, one sherd. Form: uncertain.

English stoneware (ENGs), 1700-1900, six sherds. Forms: bottle: blacking, cylindrical, ink (dwarf), toilet.

Dipped white salt-glazed stoneware (SWSL), 1710-1760, one sherd. Form: teapot.

White salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG), 1720-1780, sixteen sherds. Form: bowl; rounded, plate, tankard.

English stoneware with Bristol glaze (ENGs BRST), 1830-1900, 437 sherds. Forms: bottle: cylindrical, upright, jar: cylindrical, water filter.

## Imported wares

Chinese porcelain (CHPO), 1580-1900, one sherd, saucer.

Chinese blue and white porcelain (CHPO BW), 1590-1900, sixteen sherds. Forms: dish, plate; octagonal, saucer, tea bowl.

Chinese Imari porcelain (CHPO IMARI), 1680 –1900. one sherd. Form: bowl.

Chinese porcelain with *Famille rose* decoration (CHPO ROSE), 1720 -1800, one sherd. Form: bowl.

Continental porcelain (CONP), 1710-1900, three sherds. Form: tea cup, doll.

Frechen stoneware (FREC), 1550-1700, three sherds. Form: jug.

Merida-type micaceous ware (SPAM), 1480-1650, one sherd. Form: sugar mould.

Westerwald stoneware (WEST), 1590-1900, one sherd.

Westerwald stoneware biconical panel jug (WEST BIC), 1600-1650, six sherds.

## Distribution

Table 1 shows the contexts containing pottery, the number of sherds, the pottery types in the deposit and a spot date for the group. Post-medieval pottery occurs in Phases 4-7 and significant groups of pottery are discussed by phase and trench.

Context	Trench	Phase	Sherd count	Fabrics	Spot date
1	Trench 3	6c	2	SWSG	1720-1780
2	Trench 3	6c	8	CHPO BW, PMR, RBOR, SWSG	1720-1780
3	Trench 3	6c	5	PMR	1580-1900
4	Trench 3	6c	7	SWSG, TGW BLUE, TGW H	1720-1780
13	Trench 6	6b	1	TGW	1680-1800
15	Trench 6	6b	2	TGW BLUE, , TPW4	1825-1900
18	Trench 3	6b	1	TGW D	1630-1680
24	Trench 2	7	5	ENGs BRST, TPW6	1840-1900
26	Trench 2	4	2	BORDG, RBOR	1550-1700
30	Trench 2	6b	1	LONS	1670-1926
32	Trench 2	6b	1	PMR	1580-1900
34	Trench 4	7	29	ENGs BRST, ENPO HP, MAJO, REFW	1850-1900
47	Trench 6	6b	1	TGW D	1630-1680
56	Trench 6	6b	15	REFW, TPW4	1805-1900
58	Trench 6	4	4	PMR, SPAM, SWSG	1720-1780
86	Trench 6	6b	1	PMR	1580-1900
92	Trench 1	6c	1	CHPO BW	1590-1900
93	Trench 1	6c	7	PMR, TPW, TPW FLOW	1840-1900
95	Trench 1	6c	1	PMR	1580-1900
96	Trench 1	6c	1	PMR	1580-1900
98	Trench 1	6b	18	BORDG, ENPO HP, FREC, PMR, TGW, TPW, TPW3	1810-1900
113	Trench 1	4	6	CREA DEV, PMR	1760-1830
114	Trench 1	4	2	BORDG, CHPO BW	1590-1700
115	Trench 1	4	4	PMR, TGW D	1630-1680
145	Trench 9	4	12	CHPO BW, PMR, SWSG, TGW H	1720-1780
146	Trench 9	4	2	RBOR	1550-1900
219	Trench 10	UP	1	PMR	1580-1900
313	Trench 12	UP	1	PMR	1580-1900
400	Trench 11	7	42	ENGs BRST, REFW	1830-1900
404	Trench 11	7	31	ENGs BRST	1830-1900
407	Trench 11	7	324	ENGs, ENGs BRST, MAJO, REFW	1850-1900
410	Trench 11	7	43	PMBL, PMR	1580-1900
411	Trench 11	7	3	PMR	1580-1900
412	Trench 11	7	5	PMR	1580-1900
414	Trench 11	6c	2	TGW, TGW C	1630-1846

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Context	Trench	Phase	Sherd count	Fabrics	Spot date
422	Trench 11	4	2	TGW	1630-1846
431	Trench 11	6a	26	PMR, STSL	1660-1870
476	Trench 11	7	1	PMR	1580-1900
482	Trench 11	4	6	BORDG, FREC, PMR	1580-1700
496	Trench 11	6a	14	PMR, WEST	1590-1900
506	Trench 11	4	2	FREC, PMSRG	1550-1700
507	Trench 11	4	1	BORDO	1550-1700
512	Trench 11	4	11	PMR, TGW	1580-1846
513	Trench 11	4	3	PMR, TGW	1580-1846
521	Trench 11	6a	8	PMR	1580-1900
625	NE corner	6c	12	CHPO BW, PMR, SWSG, TGW H	1720-1780
630	NE corner	6c	9	BORDY, PMR, TGW, TGW C	1630-1900
631	NE corner	6c	8	PMR, SWSG, SWSL, TGW BLUE, TGW H	1720-1760
634	NE corner	6a	8	PMR	1580-1900
647	NE corner	5b	2	PMSRG	1780-1900
654	NE corner	6b	1	TPW	1580-1900
657	NE corner	6b	1	PMR	1580-1900
659	NE corner	5c	1	PMR	1580-1900
661	NE corner	6a	6	CREA DEV, PMR, REFW, SWSG	1805-1830
662	NE corner	6a	2	PMR	1580-1900
663	NE corner	6a	14	CREA EAR, PMR, TGW BLUE	1750-1770
700	Holland House	7	139	CHPO BW, CHPO ROSE, CONP, CREA DEV, ENGS, ENGS BRST, ENPO, ENPO PNTD, LONS, PEAR BW, PEAR PNTD, PMR, RBOR, REFR, REFW, REFW CHROM, REFW PNTD, REFW SPON, REFW SPON1, ROCK, SUND, TGW LATE, TPW, TPW FLOW, TPW1, TPW3, TPW4, YELL, YELL SLIP	1830-1900
701	Holland House	7	8	CHPO BW, CREA DEV, PEAR TR, PMR, YELL SLIP	1820-1840
703	Holland House	7	5	BORDG, ENGS BRST, LONS, PMR, REFW	1830-1900
705	Holland House	6a	1	TPW	1780-1900
713	Holland House	6c	2	SWSG, TGW BLUE	1720-1780
720	Holland House	6c	9	ENGS, ENPO HP, REFW, REFW SPON, TPW, YELL SLIP	1820-1900
724	Holland House	6c	68	CHPO, CONP, CREA BAND, CREA DEV, CREA SLIP, ENGS, ENPO HP, ENPO PNTD, LONS, PEAR, PEAR TR, PMR, REFW, REFW CHROM, TGW BLUE, TPW, TPW FLOW, YELL, YELL SLIP	1830-1900
725	Holland House	6c	1	ENPO HP	1780-1900
758	Holland House	6c	1	TPW3	1810-1900
771	Holland House	6b	10	CREA DEV, CREA SLIP, ENPO HP, PEAR, PMR, REFW, SUND, TPW, YELL SLIP	1820-1900
772	Holland House	6a	2	BORDY, LONS	1670-1700
774	Holland House	6c	1	LONS	1670-1926
775	Holland House	6a	3	PMR, TGW D	1630-1680
776	Holland House	6a	2	NOTS, TGW B	1700-1800
777	Holland House	6a	7	PMR, TGW, TGW H	1680-1800
785	Holland House	6b	10	CHPO BW, CHPO IMARI, PMR, STSL, TGW C	1680-1800
797	Holland House	5c	1	PMR	1580-1900
803	Holland House	6b	1	YELL SLIP	1820-1900
833	Holland House	6a	1	TGW BLUE	1630-1846
838	Holland House	6a	4	CHPO BW, PMBL, PMR, RBOR,	?18th C.
861	Holland House	6a	9	PMR, TGW A, WEST BIC	1612-1650

*Table 1. DEG00: Distribution of pottery types showing individual contexts containing pottery, what phase and trench the context occurs in, the number of sherds, the pottery types present and a suggested deposition date.*

#### Phase 4

Pottery was recovered from Trenches 1, 2, 6, 9 and 11. The main pottery type is local post-medieval redware (PMR).

#### Phase 5c: 18<sup>th</sup> century



Only single sherds of PMR were found in contexts [659] and [797], from Area Northeast and Area Holland House.

#### **Phase 6a: Late 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> century.**

Post-medieval redware is the main pottery type in this phase as 47 sherds, and the most notable forms are sugar refining vessels found in deposits [496] and [521] in Trench 11 and [663] in Area Northeast. Trench 11 was located within the property boundary of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century sugarhouse. Post-medieval redware also tends to be the main pottery type found in Trench 11, where as the finewares, such as the delftware, early industrial finewares, imports (Chinese porcelain and Westerwald stoneware), besides native stonewares (SWSG, NOTS and LONS) tend to be found in Area Holland House (the location of five terraced houses at this time) and Area Northeast. Tin-glazed wares are also important in this phase but do include 17<sup>th</sup> century wares besides contemporary 18<sup>th</sup> century styles.

#### **Phase 6b: 19<sup>th</sup> century**

Industrial finewares (mostly as Creamwares, refined whiteware and transfer-printed wares) are the main types of pottery in this period and occur as industrial forms. Post-medieval redware is present and of note is a sherd of a sugar cone mould, which also occurs in Iberian micaceous ware (SPAM). These two sherds were found in Trench 6, from a dump or levelling layer [56], located near to the area of the sugar refinery, present on the site between c.1761-1805. However, redware sugar refining wares were made in Deptford from c. 1660. Surrey-Hampshire border red and whitewares and tin-glazed wares are the main other pottery types during this period and the only imported pottery is Chinese porcelain and Frechen stoneware. Post-medieval redware is also nominally found as flowerpots. The distribution of the pottery on the site is mostly in Trench 6 and Area Holland House, besides Trench 1 in the area of either the Brewhouse or the garden of the two semi-detached houses. Only residual imported pottery (FREC) occurs in this phase.

#### **Phase 6c: Late 19<sup>th</sup> century**

Post-medieval redwares reappear as the main type of pottery in this phase, but not just as flower pots, but also as an 'industrial beaker' (usually an 18<sup>th</sup> century form and its precise function is not known, although it was made locally), but also as bowls, dishes and a jar, whilst small amounts of sugar refining vessels, perhaps residual, are found in Trenches 3, context [3] and Area Northeast, context [630]. Other locations of PMR on the site are in Trenches 1, 11 and Area Holland House. Much of the rest of the pottery in this phase is as industrial finewares, particular TPW and occur in trenches associated with 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic activity on the site.

#### **Phase 7: late 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century**

English stoneware, particularly with a Bristol-glaze (ENGs BRST) is the main pottery type in this phase as 424 sherds. It occurs mostly as a large cache of upright bottles (often used for alcohol storage) in a dumping or levelling layer [407] recorded in Trench 11. These stoneware bottles either

have a legend stamped 'W. HOLLAND DISTILLERS DEPTFORD S.E.' or with a black transfer-print 'HOLLAND & CO DEPTFORD DISTILLERY LONDON SE'. This material is located within the area of the gin distillery operating on the site of the sugar refinery and operated between c. 1805 and the 1950s, and the trade name 'Holland & Co' was adopted from 1878. The stoneware makers stamps on the bottles consist of T. Smith & Co, Canal Potteries, Old Kent Road, London', working c.1836-96 and that company's successor Hosea Tugby who carried on working until c.1904. Other bottles are stamped 'DOULTON LAMBETH LONDON', probably for Henry Doulton, c.1854-1956 and 'LONDON J STI[FF], for James Stiff working also in Lambeth, c.1840-1913. Bristol-glazed stoneware bottles from further afield and not necessarily connected with the distillery's products are stamped 'PRICE 7 BRISTOL', a long lived company working between c.1735/40 until 1940, whilst another bottle has the a stamp for an uncertain non-local landlord '? [WINE] & SPIRIT MERCHANT ABERDEEN'. Smaller quantities of ENGS BRST upright bottles with the name Holland on them also occur in layer [404], Trench 11 and fill [34] of the timber barrel [68] in Trench 4, immediately south of Trench 11.

A large group of domestic late 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered from context [700] in Area Holland House.

### **Significance of the Collection**

The pottery has some significance at a local level as it reflects industrial and domestic activity on the site. The ceramics indicate more intensive activity on the site in the 19<sup>th</sup> century period. The source of the pottery is most likely to be derived from on site activities, rather than being dumped there from another location. The ceramic profile of the site is mostly in keeping with the London area, but there is an unusually high proportion of English stoneware with a Bristol-glaze, but this reflects the presence of the distillery on the site.

Of potential significance is the presence of vessels associated with at least two periods of industrial activity: 18<sup>th</sup> century sugar refining and the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20th century distillery. There are also a small number of post-medieval redware (PMR) pottery wasters, but these may reflect the dumping of reject pottery from the local Deptford and Greenwich redware kilns. Excavations at The Stowage site, Deptford showed that pottery wasters were used in the makeup behind revetments of the Thames and Ravensbourne (Jarrett 2004). No new forms are present amongst the redware wasters to add to the typology for pottery production in Deptford.

### **Potential**

The pottery has the potential to date the features in which it was found and to provide a sequence for them and a number of vessels would merit illustration or photographing. Other local comparable assemblages of post-medieval pottery have been excavated at the Stowage, site code SOA96 and Greenwich Magistrates Court, 9-10 Blackheath Road, Greenwich, site code: GHG00 and at Paynes Wharf, Borthwick Street, site code: BPZ06 (Jarrett 1999 and Divers 2004, Jarrett 2008).

The site has different zones of activity, either domestic or industrial and preliminary study of the distribution of the different pottery types seems to reflect the distinct areas of activity. The sugar refinery has been located on the site and ceramics associated with this industry are recorded. An indication of the quality of the product the sugarhouse was manufacturing can be indicated by the size of the sugar cone moulds, as the smaller types were used for the best quality sugar (Brooks 1983). Study of the 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery groups associated with the distillery and the houses surrounding it would fit in with the Museum of London research agenda of 'London Biographies' (Hicks and Jeffries 2004).

### **Research aims**

A number of research aims can be used as avenues of further research:

- What is the spatial distribution of different pottery types on the site and how does this reflect upon the different property boundaries and their land use?
- Can the sizes of the sugar cone moulds give an indication of the quality of the product from the 18<sup>th</sup> century sugarhouse?
- What are the differences between the different 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery groups associated with Trench 11 (the distillery), Area Holland House and Area Northeast and other trenches (domestic)?

### **Recommendations for further work**

A pottery report is required for the publication of the site. Up to six illustrations and/or photographs would be required to supplement the text.

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### **Appendix 3: Roman Pottery Assessment**

**James Gerrard**

Three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from Trench 12:

- **[308]** Basal sherd from a Dr 18/31 dish stamped AVENTINI.M. Aventinus worked at Lezoux (Central Gaul) c.AD150-175.
- **[300]**. Two abraded and non-joining sherds from the same vessel in SAND fabric. AD50-400

The assemblage has no significance beyond its use as dating evidence and no further work is required.

## **Appendix 4: Clay Tobacco Pipe Assessment**

**Chris Jarrett**

### **Introduction**

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (2 boxes). Most fragments are in a fairly good condition, indicating that they had not been subject to much redeposition or were deposited soon after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur mostly as small groups in contexts, but two contexts; [203] and [700], produced a medium sized group of pipes.

All the clay tobacco pipes (220 fragments, of which nine are unstratified) were recorded in an ACCESS database and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) and where possible the 18th century examples are according to Oswald's (1975) typology (OS). The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. There is also a fragment of a figurine in pipe clay. The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution.

### **The clay tobacco pipe types**

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of 40 bowls, eighteen nibs and 161 stems. The clay tobacco pipe bowls range in date between 1610 and c. 1910.

#### **1610-1640**

The earliest clay tobacco pipe recovered from the site was a single heeled AO4 bowl with three quarters milling of the rim and a good quality finish. Another fragment of a bowl surviving mostly as a heel also dates probably to this period.

#### **1640-1660**

A single spurred AO9 bowl is present, but it is a larger variant and may be intermediate with the AO15 type bowl, which succeeds the AO9 type. The bowl has a damaged rim but has half milling and is of a fair finish.

#### **1660-1680**

A single AO18 bowl is present with a slightly chipped rim. It has half milling of the rim, but has a poor quality of finish. A fragment of another bowl rim is also present but could belong to either the AO18 or AO22 type.

#### **1680-1710**

There is a single heel of an AO22 type bowl.

#### **1700-1770**

Two fragmentary bowls have been assigned to the heeled AO25 bowl category.

### **1700-1740**

There are a total of ten heeled OS10 type bowls, some of which are damaged. Four of the bowls are maker marked on the heel. One bowl is marked T D, but there are no local pipe makers recorded at this time with these initials. A second bowl survives mostly as a heel and is marked E O with crowns above the letters, but cannot be matched to a London maker known at this time. Two bowls are marked E S, possibly for Edward Sheereman, 1696 or Edward Smith, 1696-99. The heel of an E S marked bowl of this date was also found on the Deptford Stowage site and six examples come from an excavation at Paynes Wharf, Borthwick Street, site code: BPZ06. The E S maker therefore would appear to be local by the high incidence in the area. A difficulty persists in identifying early 18th century pipe makers in the area because the Parish registers for 1713-64 are missing (Bowsher and Woollard 2001, 10).

### **1730-1780**

There are five heeled OS12 bowls and all are maker marked with the same family initial. Two bowls are marked I B, and while this a popular set of initials for pipe makers in London during the mid 18th century, these bowls are more likely to have been made by John Bean who is recorded in Greenwich in 1764 and died in 1786 (Bowsher and Woollard 2001, 10). However, James Burstow was making pipes near Deptford Bridge in 1781 (Bowsher and Woollard 2001, 10). I B marked bowls are also known from The Stowage site and BPZ06. A larger bowl marked T B could be classified as an OS11, but it has the characteristic OS12 thin stem. The maker of this bowl is possibly Thomas Bushey or Busley, 1737 or Thomas Bell, 1752, but they are not necessarily local pipe makers. The final bowl is marked P B and is an armorial type with the Hanoverian coat of Arms but with leaf decoration on the front. It was made from a worn mould and the possible maker for this bowl is not known.

Two possible spurred OS22 bowls are recorded and both are armorials with the Hanoverian coat of Arms. The first has additionally feathers on the front of the bowl and is initialled I H, but the family letter is smudged. A Greenwich pipe maker with the name Hughey is recorded in 1785 and 1795 (Bowsher and Woollard 2001, 10). The second bowl additionally has a tulip on the front of the bowl.

### **1780-1830**

A single AO27 bowl is present and survives only as a heel and is marked R S and the possible local maker is Richard Simmons, recorded in 1764 and 1799-1808.

### **1820-1840/60**

There is increasing evidence from the working dates of pipe makers that the spurred AO28 bowl type can be mostly re-dated to between 1820 to c.1860, but a small number also date to as late as the 1880s. Five bowls are recorded of this type. Two plain bowls are present, one with the initials V or W B, the first letter being unclear and the second bowl is maker marked E S. No contemporary local makers with the initials E S are known at this time, but Elizabeth Sparkes, 1836, Waterloo is known (Oswald 1975, 145). Another unmarked bowl is decorated with oak leaf and grass borders but also

leaves and dots on the stem. The fourth AO28 bowl has oak leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl and is marked W W, but the initials are worn, and this is the case with the fifth bowl which has only an oak leaf border on the back of the bowl and the first name is probably W, but the family name is damaged. W W may relate to a number of pipe makers at this time, but none are particularly local (see Oswald 1975, 149).

### **1840-80**

There are six AO29 bowls, characterised by a heel and a sloping rim. A single bowl is marked J ?A and has a rose in relief on the left side of the bowl and a thistle on the right with an oak leaf border on the front of the bowl and a less defined leaf border on the back. This type of bowl was popular in the Greenwich and Deptford area and was made by Joseph Andrews who was working in Deptford between 1819-44 (Woollard 2000). A single bowl is marked R D with an oak and acorn border on the front of the bowl but the back is missing. R D may relate to Robert Dods, 1856, Old Street (Oswald 1975, 135). Four bowls are marked W D and have an oak leaf and acorn border on the front of the bowl but only an oak leaf border on the back. There is a fifth bowl of this type but the heel with the initials is missing. W D probably refers to William Doubtfire who was working between 1862-75 at Grove Street, Deptford (Bowsher and Woollard 2001, 13).

### **1850 onwards**

A single Irish-type bowl (AO33) has an incuse semi-circular stamp on the back of the bowl with 'POSNER'S PIPE LONDON'. Contemporary pipe makers with this family name are Adolph Posner & Co. 1878-99, Mansell Street and David Posner & Co, 1866-94, also at Mansell Street. Part of a 'fancy type' bowl (S.F. <176>) is also present and depicts part of a moulded bearded male face and closely matches that of Mephistopheles, a bowl design registered on 6th July 1888 under the number 103171 by W J Brown & Son, 1 Bohn Street, Stepney London (Hammond 1988, 46).

### **Unidentified**

A fragment of a bowl with an oak leaf border on the back of the bowl dates to the 19th century. A single early to mid 19th century dated stem has relief moulding '... U... N... DRE...', '[DE]PTFORD'.

### **Figurine**

Part of a pipe clay figurine survives as the head of a bird, possibly a pigeon. It requires further research, but may be Roman in date, but comes from a 19th century dated context.

### **Distribution**

The clay tobacco pipes were present in Phases 4 to 7. Table 1 shows the distribution of the tobacco pipes in each context, the number of fragments in the group, the type of pipes present, their maker and a spot date for the context.

Context	Trench	Phase	Fragment count	Bowl types (and makers)	Spot date
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*An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation at Old Seager Distillery, Deptford, London Borough of Lewisham*

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[2]	Trench 3	6c	2	Stems	1580-1910
[3]	Trench 3	6c	3	AO9	1640-1660
[4]	Trench 3	6c	2	Stems	1580-1910
[57]	Trench 6	4	3	Stems	1580-1910
[86]	Trench 6	6b	1	Stem	1580-1910
[93]	Trench 1	6c	2	Stems	1580-1910
[98]	Trench 1	6b	4	AO29 (J A?)	1840-1880
[113]	Trench 1	4	1	Stem	1580-1910
[114]	Trench 1	4	1	Stem	1700-1770
[115]	Trench 1	4	2	AO18	1660-1680
[119]	Trench 1	6b	1	Stem	1580-1910
[203]	Trench 10	4	58	OS10, OS12 (I B, P B),? OS22 (I H)	1730-1780
[410]	Trench 11	7	7	AO28 (V/W B)	1820-1860
[411]	Trench 11	7	4	AO25	1700-1770
[421]	Trench 11	5b	1	Stem	1580-1910
[431]	Trench 11	6a	1	Stem	1580-1910
[435]	Trench 11	6a	6	Stems	1580-1910
[482]	Trench 11	4	1	A04	1610/1640
[506]	Trench 11	4	2	AO22	1680-1710
[512]	Trench 11	4	2	OS10	1700-1740
[625]	NE corner	6c	1	Stem	1580-1910
[630]	NE corner	6c	7	Stems	1580-1910
[657]	NE corner	6c	2	Stems	1580-1910
[659]	NE corner	5c	1	Stem	1580-1910
[700]	Holland House	7	34	AO28 (E S, W ?W, ?W ?), AO29 (R D, W D), FANCY	1888+
[701]	Holland House	7	6	BIRD	1580-1910
[703]	Holland House	7	2	OS10 (E S)	1700-1740
[713]	Holland House	6c	1	Stem	1580-1910
[714]	Holland House	6c	1	OS12 (T B)	1730-1780
[720]	Holland House	6c	3	Stems	1580-1910
[724]	Holland House	6c	9	AO28	1820-1860
[725]	Holland House	6c	1	Stem	1580-1910
[758]	Holland House	6c	5	Stems	1580-1910
[771]	Holland House	6b	6	Stems	19th C?
[772]	Holland House	6a	3	Stems	1580-1910
[775]	Holland House	6a	2	OS 10 (E S)	1700-1740
[776]	Holland House	6a	10	Stems	1580-1910
[777]	Holland House	6a	3	AO18/AO22	1660-1710
[833]	Holland House	6a	2	Stems	1580-1910
[837]	Holland House	6a	3	Stems	1580-1910
[838]	Holland House	6a	4	OS10 (E O)	1700-1740
[863]	Holland House	5b	1	OS10 (T D)	1700-1740

*Table 1. DEGOO: clay tobacco pipe spot dating index, showing what context clay tobacco pipes occur in, the trench location, phase, number of fragments, bowl types and makers and a spot date for the deposit.*



#### **Phase 4: 16th-18th century ground reclamation**

The earliest stratigraphically deposited clay tobacco pipes occur in dump or levelling deposits in Trench 11, context [482] where the AO4, 1610-1640 dated bowl was located and [506] where an AO22, 1680-1710 bowl is recorded. Trench 11 also produced two OS10, 1700-40 dated bowls. Trench 1 produced a 1660-80 dated AO18 bowl in the probable plough soil [115] and above that was the heel of an AO25 bowl, dated 1700-70 in the dump/levelling layer [114]. Trench 10 was located in the area of the brewery and the dump/levelling layer [203] produced OS10 bowls of early to late 18th century date, the latest decorated with Hanoverian coats of arms: an OS 10, P B marked bowl and two spurred OS22 bowls, one marked I H and these dated to between 1730-80.

#### **Phase 5b: 18th century**

A single OS10 bowl marked T D was recovered from a gravel surface [863] in Area Holland House.

#### **Phase 6a: late 18th- early 19th century**

All the clay tobacco pipe fragments in this phase come from Area Holland House. Of note are OS10 bowls found in dump/levelling layers: one marked E S was recorded in context [775] and an E S with a crown above each letter was found in deposit [838].

#### **Phase 6b: 19th century**

In Area Holland house two deposits produced clay tobacco pipe fragments of note. A backfill [771] for the construction cut [769] for culvert [770] produced a stem with relief writing '... U... N... DRE...', '[DE]PTFORD' and dates to the early to mid 19th century. In Trench 1 the dump/levelling layer [98] produced the relief moulded rose and thistle AO29 bowl made by Joseph Andrews who was working between 1814-49 in Deptford.

#### **Phase 6c: Late 19th century**

The clay tobacco pipes of note in this phase come from dump/levelling layers. They are a residual AO9 bowl found in deposit [3], Trench 3, and in the Holland House excavation a T B marked OS10 bowl in layer [714], besides an AO28 bowl with oak leaf and grass borders recorded from context [724].

#### **Phase 7: late 19th-20th century**

In Area Holland House of the excavation, the dump/levelling layer [700] produced most of the 19th century bowls on the site. The bowl types from this layer are three AO28 examples, marked E S, W ?W, and ?W ?, five AO29 bowls, marked RD and WD, the AO33 bowl marked with a Posner stamp and the fragment of the Mephistopheles fancy type, dated to after c.1888. Fill [701] of the oven chamber [741] produced the pipe clay bird head figurine.

In Trench 11, the only contemporary bowl is an AO28 type initialled V or W B and this was recovered from fill [410] of tank 3.

### **Significance of the collection**

The clay tobacco pipes are of significance at a local level and it is assumed that the assemblage is derived from sources on the site. The bowl types present on the site fit within the typology for London and local Deptford and Greenwich clay tobacco pipe makers are represented in the assemblage. There is no evidence for clay tobacco pipe production on the site.

### **Potential**

The main potential for the tobacco pipes is as an aid to dating the contexts in which they were found and to provide a sequence and a small number of pipes bowls merit illustration. Other local pipe assemblages have been recovered from The Stowage, site code SOA96 and Greenwich Magistrates Court, 9-10 Blackheath Road, Greenwich, site code: GHG00 and at the Paynes Wharf, Borthwick Street, site code: BPZ06 (Jarrett 1999 and Divers 2004, Jarrett 2008) and allow for comparisons to be made with the tobacco pipes at DEG00.

Both domestic and industrial premises (the sugar house, distillery and brewery) existed on the site and it may be of interest to compare what types of pipes come from different areas of land use.

### **Research aims**

- How do the clay tobacco pipes relate to the documentary evidence for the land use of properties on the site?
- How does the clay tobacco pipe assemblage from DEG00 compare to other local sites and what does that inform temporally on the local clay pipe industry?

### **Recommendations for further work**

A publication report should be written for the clay tobacco pipes from the site, relating them where possible to activities on the site and if there are correlations. Comparison of this assemblage should be made with material from other sites to determine how well the local clay tobacco pipe industry is represented. Approximately five bowls need illustrating to supplement the text.

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## **Appendix 5: Building Material Assessment**

**Kevin Hayward**

### **Introduction**

A sizeable brick, tile and stone assemblage (102 examples, 212.4kg<sup>1</sup>) was collected during archaeological at Old Seager Distillery, Deptford Bridge, Lewisham. The data from the collected assemblage, combined with the results of on-site building material analysis, is detailed in this report.

### **Aims**

This assessment serves a number of purposes:

- The identification (under binocular microscope) of the fabrics and forms of the brick and tile assemblage
- The identification of the geological character and (where possible) the geological source of a number of large millstone fragments, paving slabs, possible machine bases and masonry off-cuts, some of which may relate to a stone masons premises and marble shop
- Identification of any interesting or unusual pieces that warrant retention
- A phased summary relating the fabrics and forms of the brick and stone types, recorded and retained to the different activity phases on the site
- Compilation of a building materials catalogue (Seager.cat)
- Recommendations for rationalisation and further study of the building material assemblage

### **Methodology**

The building materials were examined using the London system of classification with a fabric number allocated to each object. The application of a 1kg mason's hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10). Where possible, comparison was then made with the 'Pre-Construct Archaeology Building Material Reference Collection' in order to provide a match. After analysis the common fabric types were discarded. Any unusual or interesting fabrics were retained.

### **Ceramic Building Material Form and Fabric**

An overview of the ceramic building material assemblage at The Old Seager Distillery by fabric and form serves to quantify the common fabrics and highlight the presence of any unusual or interesting fabric types that may provide valuable dating evidence in the phase summary.

### **Roman Ceramic Building Material**

*1 example; 88g; Roman Silty Fabric Group 2453*

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<sup>1</sup> Two shoe boxes, 1 large box and 1 crate, 6 large plastic bags.

A solitary abraded tile fragment was retained from the Phase 3 Peat Horizon, Trench 12. The size and condition of the assemblage reflects the scarcity of Roman occupation from this part of London.

The example is of a mid to late Roman silty pink fine calcareous fabric 2453 (AD140-300) rather than the more early common sandy (2815) and iron oxide fabrics you would expect from Roman London.

### **Medieval Ceramic Building Material**

*6 examples; 598g; Fabric 2587*

The scarcity of medieval ceramic building material (both recorded and retained) compliments the lack of evidence from documentary sources for any medieval structures at this site. Medieval fabrics are represented by just a few peg tile fragments made from the iron oxide fabric 2587 in use between 1240 and 1450. These had been reused in Phase 5c damp proofing in Area Holland House.

### **Post-medieval Ceramic Building Material**

#### **Post-medieval Roof Tile**

The entire retained tile is in a fragmentary condition and spread throughout the site mainly within dump deposits. Their deposition in Phase 4 dump deposits within Trench 11 may suggest they belonged to earlier unidentified structures from the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Complete roof-tiles were used in a Phase 6b threshold within Trench 11 and are common as reused bonding courses in Phase 6c wall foundations in Area Northeast.

#### **Peg Tile**

*2271, 2276, 2586; 32 fragments no complete tiles; 2.2kg*

Given that all the retained peg-tile fragments have fine moulding sand and are made of the common sandy and iron-oxide fabrics 2271, 2276 and 2586 with date ranges that extend into the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century, they would have been originally used no earlier than the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **Pan Tile**

*2279, 3090; 6 fragments no complete tiles; 1kg*

The reuse of pan tiles, in use between 1630 and 1850, fits in with the 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century (Phases 5-6) development of the site.

### **Post-medieval Floor and Wall Tile**

#### **Flemish Tile**

*2318nr3060; 1 example 109g*

A solitary example of a silty Flemish tile fragment fabric 2318 [1600-1800] was present from a Phase 6a dump in Area Holland House.

### **Tin Glazed Ware (Delftware Tiles)**

*18 examples all fragmentary; 498 g*

A small but diverse assemblage of delftware tiles (all fragmentary) were retained from the excavation. Most of these were deposited in Phase 7 dumps and fills in Area Holland House perhaps suggesting that they had been used as decoration in this part of the site. Although none could be matched exactly with published examples (Archer 1997), the corner motif, general scene and double circular border are all comparable with biblical scenes of a form that were popular between 1718 and 1725. A manganese ware tile is typical of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Other examples collected from Area Northeast and during general machine clearance show typical mid 18<sup>th</sup> century form. One example of plain 18<sup>th</sup> century tin-glazed ware is present from a Phase 4 dump layer in Trench 11.

### **Post-medieval Brick**

*Retained Brick 23 fragments and complete bricks 39.3kg; Recorded Brick 59 Contexts*

A small representative sample of brick (20 contexts) from most of the major post-medieval building structures was retained for analysis. This, and observations of brick form and fabric (59 contexts) from on-site recording, form the basis to this section.

### **Common fabrics and forms**

*3032; 3032nr3033; 3033; 3034nr3035; 3035; 3036; 3039; 3046; 3047*

The number of post-medieval brick fabrics (9) from the site is surprisingly high which probably reflects the widespread reuse of older fabrics alongside 19<sup>th</sup> century varieties (e.g. The London Brick 3035) in the construction of later structures. Three fabrics, the post-Great Fire fabrics 3032, 3034 and the earlier red 3033, are particularly common and in use together.

*a) 3033 (1450-1700+):* Unfrogged red bricks, fabric 3033, and their intermediate forms 3039, 3046 and 3047 are the most common fabric. All the brick retained from Phase 5a, Area Holland House is made of this type, and they also dominate the later 18<sup>th</sup> century Phase 5b/5c brick wall assemblages within Area Holland House, Area Northeast and Trench 11. It is only during Phases 6a-6c that these, often broken up and reused, bricks begin to be of secondary importance to fabrics 3032 and 3034

*(i) Fine 3033:* Thin (58-60mm), very fine, stock moulded red bricks present in the flooring and walls of Phases 5a-5c Area Holland House and a Phase 4 dump in Trench 11.

*(ii) Fine Sandy 3047:* Thin (45-50mm), fabrics used as stock moulded paving slabs and drain covers from Phases 5c onwards in Area Holland House and Area Northeast.

*(iii) Silty Red 3039:* Another variant. Two stock moulded examples found in a Phase 4 Trench 11 dump and Phase 5c masonry drain within Area Holland House. These small red bricks, with a busy white silty fabric, are only 48-50mm thick and had been reused from a probable early post-medieval structure.

(iv) *Inclusion Rich 3046*: Found in quantity from Phase 5b contexts in Area Holland House and Area Northeast. These thin, small, poorly made unfrogged stock moulded bricks have large flint inclusions up to 3cm across. They are also used in great number, often reused, in the 19<sup>th</sup> century construction phases [Phases 6a-6c].

*b) 3032 and 3034 (1660-1900)*

(i) Thin (60-65mm), stock moulded, unfrogged brick are used in the Phase 5b and 6b masonry foundations and partition walls within Area Holland House, Area Northeast and Trench 11. The earliest examples, which have been reused, are thinner and have an uneven base and date to the early-mid 18<sup>th</sup> century.

(ii) Hand-made frogged versions of these fabrics, which date from between 1750 to 1850, are common in all foundation and partition walls during Phases 6b and 6c, with a solitary example from a Phase 4 dump layer.

(iii) Machine deep-frogged versions of these bricks (which are only manufactured after 1850) are found in walling from Phases 6c and 7 and especially within the oven rebuilds in Area Holland House.

*c) 3032nr3033* : The maroon, intermediate fabric (1664-1725) is quite common on site. They are all unfrogged, thin (58mm), poorly made and reused alongside 3033 during occupation Phases 5a-5c in Area Northeast and Area Holland House and are also found within a Phase 4 dump in Trench 11. The widespread reuse of late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century brick attests to the presence of an early post-medieval structure nearby.

*d) 3035 and intermediate 3034nr3035.*

The yellow London brick fabric (1780-1940) is only present in small quantity from Phase 6c foundation walls and partitions from Trench 11 and piers, brick alleyways and oven rebuilds from Area Holland House

*e) 3036*

Reused Flemish paving bricks (1600-1800) are present in the Phase 6c mill base and associated dumps in Trench 11. Their original use is likely to have been as edging on cobbles in a brick alleyway such as the example attributed to Phase 6b in Area Northeast.

**Mortar**

*5 examples; 100g*

A small selection of mortar samples were obtained from the retained brick assemblage in order to identify the type of cement and help date the brick assemblage.

Phase 4: Roman Cement, 1796 patented.

Phase 5b: Area Holland House foundations identified as Roman Cement 1796 patented.

Phase 6c: Trench 11 millbase attached to Flemish Paving Brick Clinker/Gravel Cement, 1865-1930

### **Stone: Geological Description and Source**

A varied assemblage of worked stone and rubble was identified. In all 12 stone types were identified from the retained (5) and recorded (8) assemblage.

#### **Retained Fabrics and Forms**

*15 examples; 169 kg*

Basaltic Lavastone - Tertiary Rhineland (Niedermendig Area); 7 examples; 3123; 102 kg

York Stone Upper Carboniferous –Yorkshire; 3120; 2 examples; 3120; 47kg

Portland Stone (Whit Bed) Upper Jurassic – Isle of Portland, Dorset; 2 examples; 3110; 4.8kg

Cornish Maroon Slate Devonian, North Cornwall; 3 examples; 3120; 142g

Honister Slate, Silurian, Lake District; 1 example; 3120; 44g

#### **Recorded Fabrics and Forms**

Forest Marble – Bathonian (Oxfordshire-Gloucestershire)

Kentish Rag/Hassock Greensand-Lower Greensand (Lower Cretaceous) Maidstone; 3105/3106

Flint – Upper Chalk (Upper Cretaceous) Local London Basin outcrop; 3117

York Stone – Upper Carboniferous Yorkshire; 3120

Petworth Marble – Lower Cretaceous (Wealden) Petworth, West Sussex; 3120

Taynton Stone - Middle Jurassic (Bathonian) Oxfordshire; 3120

Calcite Crystal – Probable source Middle Jurassic (Bathonian) Oxfordshire; 3120

Basaltic Lavastone – Tertiary Rhineland (Niedermendig Area); 3123

Reigate stone – Upper Greensand (Upper Cretaceous) – Mertsam-Reigate Surrey; 3107

#### **Rubble and Reused Ashlar**

The Phase 5b masonry foundations of Area Holland House, Area Northeast and Trench 11 consist of Kentish Ragstone/Hassock Stone rubble from the Lower Cretaceous of the Maidstone area of Kent, as well as some local flint 3117 from the London Basin. As chalk is associated with flint at outcrop, it seems likely that the quarry source used for the extensive underlying chalk raft (Phase 5a) also supplied the flint. It would have also made economic sense to reuse the flint/Kentish Ragstone and Hassock Stone from these early structures and include them in later construction Phases 6b and 6c, such as the walls of Area Northeast.

Flint and Greensand cobble has also been identified along with Flemish Paved brick from the Phase 6b brick alleyway. However, what is particularly revealing from this part of the site is the large calcite crystal and some reused Petworth Marble (Lower Cretaceous – Sussex) and Taynton Stone (Middle Jurassic – Oxfordshire) ashlar fragments from the nearby Phase 6b masonry. One reason for the availability of these more “exotic” materials may be the documented early 19<sup>th</sup> century stonemason’s



workshop and marble shop, located in Area Northeast and possibly rejects from the workshop. Another possibility to consider is the proximity of an earlier medieval structure for Taynton stone and Petworth Marble are common ecclesiastical stone materials from medieval and post-medieval London and spoil from Deptford Church, for example, may be one source.

Another cluster of “exotic” stone is from the Phase 6c masonry threshold in Area Holland House where Forest Marble Paving and Portland Whit Bed rubble, in addition to Phase 6a Cornish and Westmorland (Honister) slate off-cuts, have been identified. The latter have a pressed makers mark MH & CO. G with a border, also present in the Cornish example which may represent masons samples. The scale of production in Cornish or Atlantic Slates increases from the 1800s (Stanier 2000, 124) with Honister Slates common after 1800 (Stanier 2000, 132). Finally, there are the two machined carved Portland Stone (Whit Bed) fragments from a Phase 6b, Trench 11 foundation wall which again may originate from the stonemason’s shop.

### **Paving**

Olive green York stone (Upper Carboniferous – Yorkshire) has been identified in 19<sup>th</sup> century paving stones in Area Holland House. Like Portland stone it is a common Victorian stone material.

### **Quernstones**

The large quantity of large millstone fragments from the site, retrieved from Trench 11 and Area Northeast, made from Andernach (or Niedermendig) Lavastone is of particular interest not only because of the functional implications but the date at which this material is being used.

The main point of interest lies in the use of this material in a late post-medieval/early modern millstone. Normally, Millstone Grit (Carboniferous – Derbyshire/South Yorkshire) is the common material choice for this period. German Lavastones, on the other hand are nearly always associated with Roman - medieval rotary querns in London. However, It seems unlikely, that a local ready “quarry” of complete large millstones in the Deptford Area would have been available for use for earlier lava millstones would have degraded or not contained a fresh, worked surface. There seems no reason to dismiss the possibility of a fresh consignment of lavastone querns coming over by boat from the Rhineland for use at this site, specifically for the distillery industry.

Three separate millstones based on thickness, reuse, mortar type and groove size, can be identified from the different rebuilds of the Phase 6c grinding mill in Trench 11. Based on the curvature of the quern edge each millstone is at least 1m in diameter weighing an estimated 100kg. Fragments of two other examples reused in a contemporary oven base and threshold are present in Area Holland House. The millstones could have been used in the processing of malted barley and ryemeal into a mash, as with Holland’s Gin or “Flemish Courage”<sup>2</sup>, however, it is more probable that they belonged to

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<sup>2</sup> The Flemish manufacturing tradition of working gin would have required the import of suitable coarse grained millstone materials, as the underlying geology in Holland is so poor. The nearest suitable outcrop being the German Lavastone of the Niedermendig area which lies close to the Rhine and directly accessible to Holland.

A thinner (60mm) millstone from Area Holland House, with narrower grooves (10mm), is probably the smallest and is also most recent as it has no mortar attached. Two larger adjoining pieces from separate contexts in Trench 11 represent a larger millstone with thicker 66mm edges and wider grooves. These have a dark grey Portland type cement adhered indicating possible reuse as building material from 1820 onwards. Finally, four examples, also from trench 11, are the thickest (69mm) and probably the largest. These have also been reused with large quantities of late 19<sup>th</sup> century tile, gravel and clinker cement adhered to the edges and covered by thin wooden planks respecting the old quern edge, probably representing reuse as building material. The 3 lavastone querns probably represent three generations of millstone use which were then discarded during the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Phase Summary**

The phasing summary will briefly assess the overall character of the building material assemblage from each phase and (where possible) relate their fabric and form (including evidence for reuse) to the proposed date and function for each occupation phase. Specific comment will be made on the building material from Trench 11 (The Sugar Refinery and Gin Distillery), Area Northeast (The Stone-Mason's Workshop and Iron Foundry) and Area Holland House (5 houses fronting Deptford Bridge).

### **Phases 1-3: Natural, Mesolithic, Roman-medieval**

Only 1 example, an abraded Roman Tile (*fabric* 2453 AD140-300) from a peat horizon in Trench 12 [300]. This context also contained heavily abraded Roman pottery, attesting to either low-scale local Roman activity or, more probably, washed in from elsewhere by the River Ravensbourne.

### **Phase 4: 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century dumping**

Phase 4 reclamation and consolidation dumps from the site of the later Sugar Refinery and Gin Distillery [479], [482] and [506] yielded a mixture of reused broken 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century peg and pan tiles, an 18<sup>th</sup> century plain tin-glazed floor tile and an array of stock moulded brick fabrics. Most of the brick was of a reused, thin, poorly made, early transitional fabric 3032*nr*3033 (1664-1725) and also includes a very thin, reused, 48mm red mottled fabric 3039.

### **Phase 5a: Late 17<sup>th</sup> – early 18<sup>th</sup> century**

The earliest in-situ building phase (only present in Area Holland House) is represented by a red floor tile surface [892] and red brick walls [773], [860], [862] and [893]. The fine, fresh, thin (58mm) red brick 3033 from the tile surface is of a type that would date the structure to around 1700. It is interesting to note that the delftware tiles found broken up in unstratified and Period 7 deposits from Holland House [700] and [701] have motifs and biblical scenes that date to this period (1718-1725).

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### **Phase 5b: 18<sup>th</sup> century**

An increase in the use of post Great Fire Bricks 3032/3034 over Red Bricks 3033, in the masonry foundations/walls [744] and [438]. Some of these stock moulded bricks are deep frogged which dates them to between 1800 and 1850 (before the advent of machine frogged bricks). The structures have Flemish Bond popular between 1650 and 1850.

### **Phase 5c: 18<sup>th</sup> century**

A mixture of reused ceramic building material and new specialist paving bricks represent minor alterations to the masonry with Area Holland House and adjoining Area Northeast. Southerly extensions to the structures in Area Holland House, [763] and [806], reuse old, thin early 3032nr3033 and 3033 bricks indicating that the scale of rebuild was small. The constructed of [606] and [798] used small 3039 or thin paving 3047 bricks.

### **Phase 6a: 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> Century**

Two small tile fragments (Honister Slate and Cornish Slate), one stamped *MH & CO. G*, were found within dump [705] in Area Holland House. As both of these rock types are rare for London it seems likely that they represent masons samples given out to customers from the nearby “marble workshop. This would indicate that dumping occurred after the formation of the adjoining stonemason’s premises in 1805. A reused Flemish floor tile fragment [1600-1800] was also recovered from this phase.

### **Phase 6b: 19<sup>th</sup> century**

A sizeable quantity of Phase 6b brick and worked stone was recorded and retained throughout the site (Area Northeast, Area Holland House and Trench 11). There are some important additions to the building material assemblage at this time including:

- The foundations of Trench 11 were typically constructed of a mixture of stone masonry foundations (Kentish Ragstone; Hassock Greensand; Flint/Chalk), broken up peg and pan tile, capped by a mixture of stock moulded post-great fire (clinker), transitional and red bricks. The masonry in Trench 11 [453], [457] and [467] consist of unfrogged new and reused bricks of 3032; 3033; 3034.
- The use of Flemish Paving Bricks and stone (Flint; Calcite Crystals; York Stone) as cobbles and flagstones in brick alleyways [621] and yards [708] and [709].
- The incorporation of freestone into these foundations and partition walls, including new Portland Stone ashlar blocks in cellar rebuild [417] as well as reused Taynton Stone and Sussex Marble in a curvilinear foundation [624]. Whether the availability of these materials was brought about by the new stone-mason’s premises or from spoil from medieval constructions elsewhere (Deptford Church) is not clear. Another possibility is that they derive from on site e.g. from large 18<sup>th</sup> century stables and coal warehouses documented as being built of stone

### **Phase 6c: 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> century**

In terms of number of retained and recorded bricks and stone, the Phase 6c assemblage is by far the largest. It coincides with modifications to the distillery undertaken after 1864 and new workshops e.g. T Cooper Millwright and Engineers.

The structural additions to the yard area [444], [447], [449], [450], [451], [472] and [475] in Trench 11 contain a mixture of reused red and post-Great Fire bricks with the addition of stock moulded yellow London Bricks which become common during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The modifications to the chimneys [733], [734], [739], [741], [746] and [747] within Area Holland House contain large quantities of machine frogged 3032 bricks which indicate that these modifications occurred between 1850 and 1900. The masonry piers [735], [736], [737], [738], [754] and [755] are also made from these machine frogged bricks. The thresholds e.g. [734] contain reused lavastone probably dated to after 1864.

In Area Northeast the base of the new foundation walls e.g. [603], [611], [612] and [615] contain reused Kentish Ragstone wall fragments from earlier structures and broken up 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century 3033 and 3032 bricks. Capping these are machined frogged 3032 and yellow 3035, which date them to after 1850.

### **Phase 7: 20<sup>th</sup> Century.**

The demolition of the earlier buildings is represented by an array of building material in dumps [517], [641], [700] and [701], including a machine made modular brick made after 1850 together with early 18<sup>th</sup> century Delftware Tiles, a York stone sharpening block and roofing tile.

### **Rationalisation and Recommendations**

102 fragments; 212.4kg

Discard: 49 fragments (50.5%)

78kg (75.3%)

Released boxes: 41 (38 shoe and 3 skeleton boxes)

Retention: 53 fragments (49.5%) 134.4 kg Total 212.4kg

It is recommended that further research into the use of German Lavastones during the industrial revolution is undertaken as well as further investigations into the character and development of stonemason's in Victorian London.

### **Distribution**

Context	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material	
300	1	140	300	140	300
313	2	1180	1800	1180	1800

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Context	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material	
414	1	1450	1700	1450	1700
417	2	1666	1900	1666	1900
431	1	1600	1800	1600	1800
435	8	1180	1900	1480	1900
437	2	1630	1940	1780	1940
REC438	2	1450	1900	1666	1900
REC439	1	1480	1900	1480	1900
REC444	3	1450	1900	1666	1900
REC447	2	1450	1940	1780	1940
REC449	2	1450	1940	1780	1940
REC450	2	1450	1940	1780	1940
REC 451	3	1450	1940	1780	1940
REC453	2	1450	1900	1666	1900
REC456	3	1450	1900	1666	1900
REC457	4	1450	1900	1666	1900
REC*465	5	50	1900	1680	1900
REC467	2	1450	1900	1666	1900
REC472	2	1450	1900	1666	1900
REC475	4	1450	1900	1666	1900
479	1	1664	1725	1664	1725
482	15	1180	1900	1680	1900
*502	4	50	1900	50	1900
*504	1	50	1900	50	1900
505	2	1600	1900	1680	1900
506	2	1630	1850	1630	1850
517	1	1480	1900	1480	1900
REC600	2	1450	1900	1666	1900
REC603	6	50	1900	1666	1900
REC604	6	50	1900	1666	1900
REC606	7	50	1950	50	1950
REC607	3	1450	1900	1666	1900
REC611	1	1666	1900	1666	1900
REC612	2	1664	1900	1666	1900
REC613	6	50	1900	1666	1900
REC614	5	50	1900	1666	1900
REC615	1	1666	1900	1666	1900
REC616	3	1450	1900	1666	1900
REC621	4	50	1950	50	1950
REC623	2	1450	1900	1666	1900
REC624	4	50	1950	50	1950
631	2	1630	1850	1630	1850
641	1	50	1950	50	1950
654	1	1240	1450	1240	1450
REC656	3	1450	1900	1666	1900
659	1	1630	1850	1630	1850
665	1	1450	1700	1450	1700
669	1	1450	1700	1450	1700
676	1	1680	1900	1680	1900
700	5	1700	1950	1850	1950
701	2	1700	1800	1700	1800
705	4	50	1950	50	1950
REC707	2	1450	1900	1666	1900
REC708	1	1600	1800	1600	1800
REC709	1	50	1950	50	1950
REC712	3	1450	1900	1666	1900
REC717	4	50	1900	1666	1900
REC718	5	50	1900	1666	1900
REC721	2	1450	1900	1666	1900

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Context	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material	
REC723	5	50	1940	1780	1940
*REC727	5	50	1900	1666	1900
727	1	50	1950	50	1950
REC728	1	50	1666	50	1666
REC729	2	1450	1900	1666	1900
REC732	2	1450	1900	1450	1900
REC733	2	1666	1900	1666	1900
REC734	1	50	1950	50	1950
*734	1	50	1900	50	1900
REC735	3	1450	1700	1666	1900
REC736	3	1450	1900	1666	1900
REC737	3	1450	1900	1666	1900
REC738	3	1450	1900	1666	1900
REC739	2	1666	1900	1666	1900
REC741	3	1450	1900	1666	1900
REC742	3	1666	1940	1780	1940
REC744	3	1450	1900	1666	1900
REC745	3	1450	1900	1666	1900
REC746	2	1450	1900	1666	1900
REC747	1	1666	1900	1666	1900
REC748	1	1666	1900	1666	1900
REC749	2	1450	1900	1666	1900
REC750	3	1450	1900	1666	1900
REC752	1	1666	1900	1666	1900
REC753	2	1666	1940	1780	1940
REC754	1	1450	1700	1450	1700
REC755	1	1666	1900	1666	1900
REC756	1	1666	1900	1666	1900
763	1	1664	1725	1664	1725
769	2	1666	1900	1666	1900
773	2	1450	1700	1450	1700
795	1	1480	1900	1480	1900
798	1	1450	1700	1450	1700
806	1	1450	1700	1450	1700
807	5	1240	1450	1240	1450
808	1	1680	1900	1680	1900
819	2	1480	1900	1480	1900
860	2	1450	1700	1450	1700
861	1	1450	1800	1450	1800
862	2	1664	1725	1664	1725
892	1	1450	1700	1450	1700

*Table 1: Dating table (Contexts prefixed by REC mean Recorded on site only)*

\* Please note for the Lavastone fragments fabric 3123 a broader date range is given (50-1900) than on the fabric date catalogue (50-1100) as large fresh millstones are being used during the 19<sup>th</sup> century on site

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## **Appendix 6: Iron Slag and Related Debris Assessment**

### **Lynne Keys**

## Introduction and methodology

For this report a small assemblage weighing just over 4.5kg was examined by eye and categorised on the basis of morphology. Each slag type in each context was weighed but smithing hearth bottoms were individually weighed and measured for statistical purposes. Quantification details are given in Table 1:

cxt	slag identification	wt	len	br	dep	comment
410	burnt coal	48				
410	cinder	128				
410	coal	29				black cuboid
410	coal	62				laminated type
410	ferruginous concretion	60				
410	hammerscale	0				some very tiny spheres & two flakes
410	smithing hearth bottom	286	110	90	50	charcoal inclusions
410	smithing hearth bottom	432	120	95	60	
410	undiagnostic	466				
410	undiagnostic	1320				possibly smithing slag
411	coal	54				
411	fuel ash slag	13				
411	undiagnostic	40				magnetic
412	hammerscale	0				several spheres
412	undiagnostic	140				
776	fuel ash slag	145				
776	smithing hearth bottom	581	160	110	70	
777	undiagnostic	359				very cindery
777	undiagnostic	393				with shale adhering
	total = 4556g					

*Table 1: Iron Slag and Related Debris Quantification*

## Discussion of the assemblage

The slag was characterised by its sharp, hard, and very brittle nature and its numerous coal inclusions. At the time of examination – and before any dating evidence was available – the characteristics of the assemblage indicated it was almost certainly late post-medieval in date. The coal was of two types: either a laminated type or a glossy cuboid type. Occasional tiny hammerscale spheres were present in the surface of a number of pieces of slag, indicating the slag was produced by high temperature welding to join two pieces of iron. Some hammerscale spheres (and very occasional flakes) were found in the soil adhering to the slags.

The slag was found in two areas: Trench 11 and Area Holland House. The Trench 11 slag has been dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century and came from the fill of at least two tanks. At this stage it is not known what these tanks were being used for and whether they represent features used for industrial activity. The Area Holland House slag is earlier in date (18/19<sup>th</sup> century) and was found in two layers,

one of these a dump or levelling layer. Of the two the Trench 11 material is of most interest since it contains more evidence for iron-working activity.

### **Recommendations for further work**

If no further work is to be undertaken the slag may be written up for publication on the basis of this report and, if necessary, the assemblage could be discarded after publication takes place.



## Appendix 7: Metal and Small Finds Assessment

### Märit Gaimster

Around 60 metal and small finds were retrieved from the excavations, almost exclusively from the north-east of the site. The finds are listed in Table 1. The majority came from dump layers associated with building and land-raising in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Phases 6–7), a date that also corresponds well with the bulk of the objects. Three objects were retrieved from earlier deposits. Phase 4 yielded a complete wooden shutter with an iron strap hinge still *in situ* (SF197) and an iron chisel or wedge (SF198), while an assemblage of iron bars came from Phase 5a. However, residual coins reflect activities and occupation in this part of Deptford from the 17th century onwards, ranging from a rose farthing of Charles I (SF188) and two coins of William III (SF152 and SF179) in the 17th century, to 18th and 19th century issues. A short ivory handle (SF180) was retrieved from the same context as the Charles I farthing, and may date from the 17th or 18th centuries; at this time straight or tapering cutlery handles, held in place with a metal ferrule, were made in a wide range of materials (cf. Brown 2001, 88-118).

The largely 19th century assemblage comprises numerous iron structural and industrial fittings, an iron chisel or wedge and a range of personal and household objects. Personal belongings are represented by the remnants of a wristwatch with a paper clockface (SF165), the lock of a probable copper-alloy pocket watch chain (SF160), bone and composite buttons, a bone toothbrush (SF172) and the blade of a decorated bone fan (SF177). In the 19th and early 20th centuries, before the development and more widespread use of plastics, the variety of bone objects is reflected also in two domino pieces (SF171 and 189), two probable lace bobbins (SF173 and SF174), one stamped with 'N. WALKER PATENT', and two crudely carved spoons with pear-shaped bowls and fiddle handles (SF186 and SF187; cf. MacGregor 1985, fig. 98:s). There is also a copper-alloy teaspoon with a fiddle handle (SF164). A small group of household fittings include an incomplete iron key, an iron meat hook and the decorated copper-alloy fitting from an oil or kerosene lamp (SF167).

TRENCH 1					
Context	SF	Description	Phase	Pot date	Action
98	3	Leather harness strap with copper-alloy studs	6b	1810-1900 (1840-80)	
TRENCH 2					
Context	SF	Description	Phase	Pot date	Action
32	2	Copper-alloy halfpenny of Victoria; 'bun head' issue, 1860-95	4	?1580-1900	
TRENCH 3					
Context	SF	Description	Phase	Pot date	Action
6	1	Complete copper-alloy nail; L 45mm; large circular head diam.25mm	6b		
TRENCH 11					
Context	SF	Description	Phase	Pot date	Action
0		Iron? vessel foot; industrial; round-section tapering foot with rectangular-section bar at angle; ht 85mm			
400	102	?Carbon rod; near-complete; bluntly pointed; L 160mm diam. 25mm; ?electrode	7	1830-1900	Further ident.
404	100	?Carbon rod; complete; bluntly pointed at both ends; four vertical channels along body; L	7	1830-1900	Further ident.

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		145mm diam. 20mm; ?electrode			
407	101	Slate pencil; incomplete; L 43mm	7	1850-1900	
507	198	Iron chisel/wedge	4	1550-1700	x-ray
Area Northeast					
Context	SF	Description	Phase	Pot date	Action
0	150	Complete copper-alloy halfpenny; George III, 1770-75			
0	151	Composite button of ?ivory and copper alloy; incomplete; diam. 23mm			
0	152	Complete silver sixpence of William III (1694-1702)			Further ident.
0	191	?Pewter mug; incomplete; base diam. 120mm; top diam. 85mm; opening reinforced with iron ring; flat, tapering handle; ht. c.120mm +			
0		Iron horseshoe; complete but bent; heavily worn			
630		Iron bar/fitting	6c	1630-1900	x-ray
630		Iron fitting	6c	1630-1900	x-ray
641		Solid cast-iron structural fitting; flat rectangular section; compressed at both ends; 80 x 250mm	7	n/a	
641		Circular iron fitting; four equally spaced holes for nails/rivets; diam. 90mm W25mm	7	n/a	
641	199	Complete iron chisel/wedge widening towards edge; rectangular burred head; L 200mm W (edge) 30mm	7	n/a	
657		Iron nail; L 80mm	6c	1580-1900	
657		Iron bar/fitting; L 200mm	6c	1580-1900	x-ray
659		Eight iron ?bars/nails; L 90 to 170mm	5c	1580-1900	x-ray
Area Holland House					
Context	SF	Description	Phase	Pot date	Action
700	160	Copper-alloy chain lock; probably from watch chain	7	1830-1900	
700	161	Casing of rolled copper-alloy sheet; pointed end; L 50mm diam. 5mm	7	1830-1900	
700	162	Slate pencil; incomplete; L 65mm; Phase 7	7	1830-1900	
700	163	Copper-alloy halfpenny; illegible; Phase 7	7	1830-1900	
700	164	Copper-alloy teaspoon with fiddle handle; complete; L 140mm	7	1830-1900	
700	165	Glass, copper-alloy casing and paper clockface of wristwatch; diam. 26mm	7	1830-1900	
700	166	Complete copper-alloy farthing, c.1830-60; illegible	7	1830-1900	Clean for ident.
700	167	Copper-alloy oil/kerosene lamp fitting; circular with moulded decoration; diam. (external ring) 58mm	7	1830-1900	
700	168	Slate pencil; incomplete; L 67mm	7	1830-1900	
700	169	Dished bone button; complete; raised edge and four central perforations; diam. 17mm	7	1830-1900	
700	170	Dished bone button; complete; raised edge and four central perforations; stained dark; diam. 18mm	7	1830-1900	
700	171	Bone domino piece; complete; crudely carved with five/five; 27 x 14 mm	7	1830-1900	
700	172	Bone toothbrush; incomplete; three rows of bristles; stamped 'SUPERFINE'	7	1830-1900	
700	173	Bone ?lace bobbin; hollow and slightly spool-shaped; L 74mm	7	1830-1900	
700	174	Bone ?lace bobbin; spool-shaped with carved finial at one end and ?hollow at other end; inscribed 'N. WALKER'S PATENT'; L 76mm	7	1830-1900	
700	175	Two bone pins; incomplete; crudely carved and pointed; L 38 and 45mm	7	1830-1900	
700	185	Complete copper-alloy penny; Victoria, 1873	7	1830-1900	
700	186	Complete bone spoon; crudely carved with pear-shaped bowl and fiddle handle; L 90mm	7	1830-1900	
700	190	Tubular bone fitting; threaded at both ends; L 35mm diam. (outer) 26mm	7	1830-1900	
700		Iron meat hook; complete	7	1830-1900	
701	182	Copper-alloy sewing pin; Caple Type C; complete; L 25mm	7	1820-1840	
701	183	Slate pencil; short stump; roughly pointed at both ends; L 25mm	7	1820-1840	

701	184	Complete copper-alloy farthing; George IV, 1823	7	1820-1840	
701		Copper-alloy fragment of ?mount/casing; slightly convex; L 33mm	7	1820-1840	
701		Iron key; incomplete	7	1820-1840	x-ray
701		Six iron nails; L 40 to 95mm	7	1820-1840	
701		Six flat iron straps and fittings	7	1820-1840	x-ray
720		Slate pencil; incomplete; L 35mm	6c	1820-1900	
724	187	Complete bone spoon; crudely carved with pear-shaped bowl and fiddle handle; L 85mm	6c	1830-1900	
724	189	Bone domino piece; complete; crudely carved with four/three; 27 x 14 mm	6c	1830-1900	
730	181	Complete copper-alloy halfpenny; George II, ?1751	6c	n/a	Clean for date
771	177	Bone ?fan blade; incomplete and in three pieces; decorated with finely cut out pattern; L 150mm	6b	1820-1900	
771	178	Copper-alloy hollow ?button; incomplete; diam. c.27mm	6b	1820-1900	x-ray for ident.
771		Iron ?bar/knife	6b	1820-1900	x-ray
772	188	Complete copper-alloy rose farthing; Charles I (1625-49)	6a	1670-1700	Further ident.
772		Iron nail; incomplete	6a	1670-1700	
774		Copper-alloy pipe; part of; L 110mm diam. 20mm; textile patches on outside for ?insulation	6c	1670-1926	
774		Iron pins; copper-coated	6c	1670-1926	x-ray
776		Flat rectangular-section iron nail; L 125mm	6a	1700-1800	
838	179	Complete copper-alloy halfpenny; William III, ?1699	6a	CTP 1700-1740	Clean for date
838	180	Cutlery or implement; short, hollow, ivory handle with a metal ferrule; L (with ferrule) 57mm	6a	CTP 1700-1740	x-ray for ident.
890	197	Complete iron strap hinge, plain with expanded end; L 355mm; retrieved from large wooden ?shutters	4	n/a	

Table 1: metal and small finds

## Recommendations

The metal and small finds from the Old Seager Distillery provide important information about the use and function of the site, and should be discussed in any further publication of the site. Of particular significance is the small group of finds from the 16th – 18th centuries, but also some of the 19th century assemblage merits further attention. The latter may relate to shops and households fronting onto Deptford Bridge and include an interesting range of bone objects, for example the pairs of spoons, gaming pieces and lace bobbins, that may well represent merchandise. A selection of these should be drawn and discussed from this perspective. Any further objects, besides the two chisels/wedges (SF198 and SF199), relating to industrial activities on site need to be identified.

For the purpose of publication, a selection of objects will require x-ray or cleaning to aid identification; these are listed in Table 1. Some coins need further identification. The function of the two carbon rods (SF100 and SF102) also need to be established.

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## **Appendix 8: Glass Assessment**

**Sarah Carter**

### **Methodology**

A total of 379 fragments of glass were retrieved from 29 contexts recorded during the investigations. The material was quantified for each context by colour, form and date and the glass assemblage has been recorded in an Access database.

### **Introduction**

The collected glass assemblage was mostly fragmentary and of the 379 glass fragments recovered only three complete vessels were found, indicating that the deposition of the material was mostly secondary or even tertiary. 221 fragments (58%) are vessel glass of identifiable form, 21 fragments (6%) are from identifiable tablewares, 119 (31%) are wine bottle fragments with the remainder being of other utilitarian wares such as other bottles, phials, stoppers and jars. 29 fragments (8%) are unidentifiable, and include 9 fragments of cullet or melted glass, and the remaining 129 fragments (34%) are window glass. The material ranges in date from the 17<sup>th</sup> century to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Most of the glass was recovered from the Area Holland House, Trench 11 and the Area Northeast. These assemblages are discussed below.

### **Area Holland House**

The majority of the 262 fragments excavated from this part of the site were found in dumping and levelling layers. These are all fragmentary and probably represent secondary or tertiary deposits. The glass from Area Holland House dates from the 18<sup>th</sup> century through to the 20<sup>th</sup> century with the exception of one wine bottle fragment (context [724]), which is 17<sup>th</sup> century in date. This fragment could either be residual or, as wine bottles were commonly reused, it could have had a long life. As is usual in assemblages from this date the glass is mostly from wine bottles and windows. Other bottle glass is represented, e.g. later soda bottles and medicinal bottles. 17 fragments of glass are from wine or other drinking glasses, all unremarkable with the exception of the fragments found in context [771].

Three contexts contain groups that may represent primary deposits:

- Context [776], thought to be an occupation horizon, contained 2 fragments from 18<sup>th</sup> century wine bottles.
- Context [771], the fill of a 19<sup>th</sup> century culvert, contained 33 fragments of glass. These included window glass, wine bottle, natural green bottle fragments and also 11 fragments of wine glass or other drinking vessels. 7 of these fragments are adjoining and are from a tumbler with hand cut and polished facets dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- Context [701] is the fill of an oven and contained 52 fragments of glass. The majority, 48 fragments, are window glass, the other 4 fragments are from colourless glass bottles, probably phials.

CONTEXT	Sum Of NO FRAGS	COLOUR	FORM	DATE
700	3	colourless	bottle	L19th - 20th C
700	5	colourless	vessel	
700	1	colourless	wine glass	
700	6	colourless	wine glass	19th C
700	1	dark blue	bottle	19th C
700	1	green	bottle	1800-1820
700	4	green	bottle	18th - 19th C
700	2	green	bottle	18th -20th C
700	13	green	bottle	19th - 20th C
700	2	green	bottle	20th C
700	1	green	bottle	E-Mid 19th C
700	2	green	bottle	L18th - 19th C
700	2	green	bottle	L18th - E19th C
700	1	green	bottle	L19th C
700	1	green	bottle	Mid - L 19th C
700	2	green	bottle	Mid 18th - E19th C
700	5	mixed	cullet	
700	3	natural pale blue	bottle	19th - 20th C
700	1	natural pale green	bottle	
700	2	natural pale green	bottle	18th - 19th C
700	10	natural pale green	bottle	19th - 20th C
700	2	natural pale green	bottle	19th C
700	4	natural pale green	bottle	L19th - 20th C
700	30	natural pale green	window	18th - 19th C
700	1	white	vessel	L19th - 20th C
701	1	colourless	bottle	18th - 19th C
701	3	colourless	vessel	18th - 19th C
701	48	natural pale green	window	18th - 19th C
703	3	colourless	window	19th - 20th C
703	7	green	bottle	18th - 20th C
703	1	green	bottle	18th-19th C
703	3	green	bottle	19th - 20th C
703	1	green	bottle	Mid - L 19th C
703	6	natural pale green	bottle	19th - 20th C?
705	1	green	bottle	17th-18th C
705	1	green	bottle	18th - 19th C
705	1	green	bottle	18th C
705	1	natural pale blue	bottle	19th - 20th C
705	3	natural pale green	bottle	Mid 19th - E20th C
720	7	colourless	window	18th - 19th C
720	7	green	bottle	18th - 19th C
720	1	green	bottle	L18th - E19th C
724	2	colourless	window	18th - 19th C
724	8	colourless	window	L19h - 20th C
724	2	colourless	window	L19th - 20th C

CONTEXT	Sum Of NO FRAGS	COLOUR	FORM	DATE
724	1	green	bottle	17th - 18th C
724	13	green	bottle	18th - 19th C
724	1	green	bottle	L 18th C
724	1	green	bottle	L 18th - E 19th C
724	1	green	bottle	L 18th C
724	1	pale green	bottle	18th - 19th C
758	1	colourless	bottle	19th C
758	1	colourless	vessel	19th - 20th C
771	7	colourless	drinking vessel	19th C
771	1	colourless	vessel	
771	3	colourless	vessel	18th - 19th C
771	13	colourless	window	18th - 19th
771	3	colourless	wine glass	
771	1	colourless	wine glass	18th - 19th C
771	1	green	bottle	17th - 18th C
771	3	natural pale blue	vessel	
771	1	natural pale green	vessel	
775	1	green	bottle	18th C
776	2	green	bottle	18th C
776	1	green	bottle	L 17th - Mid 18th C
837	1	natural pale blue	bottle	19th C

Table 1: Distribution of glass forms within Area Holland House contexts

## Trench 11

Of the 62 fragments found in this trench, only 2 fragments are from pre-20<sup>th</sup> century contexts. 1 wine bottle fragment dating from mid 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century was recovered from a 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century dumping or levelling deposit and another wine bottle fragment of 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date was found on a 19<sup>th</sup> century cobbled surface. The remainder of the glass was recovered from 20<sup>th</sup> century pit or tank fills. 39 fragments are of bottle glass. The fragments are evenly distributed between wine bottle glass, natural green-blue bottle glass and colourless bottle glass. This is in contrast to the glass recovered from the adjacent part of the site, Area Holland House, and indicates a higher than usual proportion of spirit or soda bottles. Only 1 wine glass fragment was recovered

CONTEXT	Sum Of NO FRAGS	COLOUR	FORM	DATE
400	1	colourless	bottle	
400	2	colourless	bottle	L 19th - 20th C
400	1	colourless	drinking vessel	19th - 20th C
400	1	colourless	jar	19th - 20th C
400	2	colourless	jar/bottle	L 19th - 20th C
400	2	colourless	stopper	L 19th - 20th C
400	1	colourless	vessel	
400	3	colourless	vessel	L 19th - 20th C
400	1	colourless with a green tint	bottle	L 19th - 20th C

CONTEXT	Sum Of NO FRAGS	COLOUR	FORM	DATE
400	2	colourless with a green tint	window	20th C
400	1	green	bottle	19th - 20th C
400	4	green	bottle	L19th - 20th C
400	4	green	cullet	
400	6	natural green	bottle	L19th - 20th C
404	1	colourless	bottle	19th C
404	6	colourless	bottle	L19th - 20th C
404	1	green	bottle	19th - 20th
404	1	natural green	bottle	L19th - 20th C
407	1	brown	bottle	L19th - 20th C
407	1	colourless	bottle	L19th - 20th C
407	2	colourless	bottles	
407	1	colourless	stopper	L19th - 20th C
407	1	green	bottle	19th - 20th C
407	1	green	bottle	L19th - 20th C
407	1	natural green	bottle	
407	2	natural green	bottle	L19th - 20th C
407	1	natural green	stopper	19th - 20th C
410	1	natural green	vessel	L19th - 20th C
410	2	natural pale green	window	17th - 18th C
410	3	natural pale green	window	17th - 19th C
422	1	green	bottle	Mid 17th - Mid 18th C
423	1	green	bottle	17th -18th C
435	2	green	bottle	17th -18th C
435	1	green	bottle	Mid 18th - E19th C

Table 2: Distribution of glass forms within Trench 11

#### Trench 6 (adjacent to Area Northeast)

19 glass fragments were recovered from Trench 6, situated adjacent to Area Northeast. The majority are from wine bottles (12 fragments), the rest is window glass with the exception of one fragment that is from an indeterminate vessel but could be tableware. All the glass is fragmentary with no complete vessels and no adjoining fragments, indicating secondary or tertiary deposition.

CONTEXT	Sum Of NO FRAGS	COLOUR	FORM	DATE
47	1	green	bottle	19th - 20th C
52	1	colourless	window	19th - 20th C
56	5	colourless	window	18th - 19th C
56	1	white opaque	vessel	19th - 20th C
86	3	green	bottle	17th - 18th C
102	5	green	bottle	17th - 18th C
102	1	green	bottle	18h - 19th C
102	1	green	bottle	18th - 19th C
102	1	green	bottle	18th - E19th C

Table 3: Distribution of glass forms within Trench 6.



## **Conclusions**

In spite of the fact that the majority of the glass was excavated from dumping or levelling deposits, the three assemblages detailed above reflect the various activities known to have been taking place at the site.

The Holland House area, which was a terrace of 5 houses, has a higher proportion of tablewares and medicinal bottle glass, along with the usual wine bottles, than the other two assemblages, indicative of an occupation site.

In Trench 11, the location of the sugar refinery and later the gin distillery, although the glass was mostly recovered from 20<sup>th</sup> century deposits, similar quantities of natural green, colourless glass and wine bottle glass were recovered indicating a higher than usual proportion of bottle glass other than wine bottle glass. This glass is too fragmentary to identify the shapes of the bottles but it is probable that it was for gin. The total quantity of glass is small and there can be little doubt that the majority used in the manufacture of the gin was recycled, as this would be an obvious part of the industrial process. Furthermore, there is no evidence of any glass fragments from the distillation equipment. This may well be because this equipment was either reused once the distillery closed or again, the glass was recycled.

In Trench 6, adjacent to Area Northeast and the site of a stonemason's cottage/workshop later replaced by an iron works, revealed very little glass all of which was very fragmentary. Very little can be said about this assemblage except that it has the usual proportion of wine bottle glass to window glass and an absence of any glass indicating habitation.

## **Potential and Recommendations**

The glass from this site should be compared with assemblages from other such industrial sites. The tumbler in context [771] should be illustrated.

## **References**

Dumbrell, R., 1992. Understanding Antique Wine Bottles

## **Appendix 9: Leather Assessment**

### **Quita Mould**

#### **Methodology**

The assessment has been made following an initial scan of the leather on 26/06/2008. The leather was identified and diagnostic pieces dated. A basic record (as defined in the RFG & FRG Guidelines 1993) of the entire assemblage was made, including measurement of relevant dimensions and species identification where possible. The basic record in the form of an object catalogue is provided in an appendix. The information gathered has been correlated with the available contextual information and summarized below.

All measurements are in millimetres (mm). No allowance has been made for shrinkage. Any shoe sizing has been calculated according to the modern English Shoe-Size scale, continental sizing is given in brackets.

Leather species were identified by hair follicle pattern using low-powered magnification. Where the grain surface of the leather was heavily worn identification was not always possible. The grain pattern of sheep and goat skins are difficult to distinguish and have been grouped together as sheep/goat when the distinction could not be made. Shoe bottom components are assumed to be of cattle hide unless stated otherwise

#### **Condition**

The leather was wet and washed when examined. The leather is currently stored in double polythene bags closed by iron staples. Whilst in storage it should be kept cool and light excluded.

#### **Summary**

The remains of three items of leather footwear were recovered from a general demolition layer [700] dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century. The bottom from a shoe or boot to fit a small child, part of a man's working boot and a man's dress shoe were recovered. The child's shoe bottom and man's dress shoe are of brass riveted construction used in the later 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The working boot is of welted construction in use from the 16<sup>th</sup> century to the present day. The boot, of suede leather, laces through a series of lace holes and lace hooks; lace hooks were patented in 1865 (Swann 1982, 41), and the boot is likely to be of similar date to the other footwear. The range of shoe types and sizes suggests that the leather is discarded domestic rubbish.

No further work required

#### **Reference**

Swann, J. (1982) Shoes. London: Batsford

## **Catalogue of leather**

### 1 Leather child's shoe bottom of riveted construction

Lower tread, waist and seat of shoe bottom, with the tread and toe area missing. Made relatively straight but wear on the heel suggests it had been worn on the left foot. Half sole (now missing), sole with 'rounded' edges and line of brass rivets along each side, middle and insole. Low, D-shaped stacked leather heel of two lifts and a top piece with iron nails around the edge. Heel worn down on the left side. Heel height 10mm (less than ½ inch). Surviving length 119+mm incomplete. Width waist 32mm, seat 42mm. Child's size. Late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Condition wet, washed.

### 2 Leather front-lacing boot of welted construction, left foot, adult size

Waist and seat area of shoe bottom, tread and toe area missing. Sole with grain/flesh seam within a faint stitching channel. Thick middle packing running down the centre, shaped to fit. Insole with raised rib seam. Fragment of welt 8mm wide. Low, D-shaped stacked leather heel of five lifts and a top piece with iron nails around the edge. Heel height c. 22mm (c. ¾ mm).

Left side of heel stiffener and left quarters with double-stitched lapped seam and top edge to join to book leg. Other highly fragmentary pieces of torn upper including the two front openings with six paired lace holes with brass eyelets with two lace hooks above. Remains of pale coloured material, apparently textile, preserved around the eyelets and hooks. Leather quarters suede calfskin 1.41mm thick, stiffener cattlehide. Surviving length c. 178+mm

### 3 Leather front-lacing shoe of riveted construction, left foot, adult male size

Bottom of brass riveted construction with square toe, medium waist and seat. Sole, middle packing and D-shaped, stacked leather heel of three lifts and a top piece with iron nailing around the edge. Heel height 17mm (c. ¾ in). Vamp with double-stitched lapped seams and toe cap. Remains of both sides of the front opening with four pairs of lace holes with brass eyelets and large linings. Upper leather sheep/goatskin 'kidskin' 1.19mm thick. Estimated length 283mm Adult 9(43)

## Appendix 10: Lithic Assessment

### Barry Bishop

#### Introduction

Excavations at the above site recovered 43 pieces of struck flint and just over 200g of burnt flint fragments. The material was recovered from two Trenches, 11 and 12, and the assemblages from these two were sufficiently distinctive to warrant describing them separately (see below). The material from Trench 11 came predominantly from a post-medieval dump or ground consolidation layer, whilst that from Trench 12 was mainly recovered from a tree-throw feature of prehistoric date.

#### Quantification

Context	Decorative Flake	Core Modification Flake	Flake	Flake Fragment	Blade	Blade-like flake	Truncated blade	Conchoidal Chunk	Burnt Flint (No.)	Burnt Flint (wt.)
Tr11 +	1	1	2							
Tr11 482	8	3	3	2				2		
Tr12 +			1		2					
Tr12 300									1	185
Tr12 301			2		5					
Tr12 302	1	1	2		4	1			1	18
Tr12 304			1				1			

Table 1: Quantification of Lithic Material by Context

#### Lithic Material: Trench 12

##### Burnt Flint

Two fragments of burnt flint were recovered in the peat horizon sealing the tree-throw feature in Trench 12. They had been heavily burnt, resulting in discolouration to the flint and it becoming 'fire crazed', consistent with having been in a hearth. The quantities of burnt flint present were not indicative of any intensive settlement in the vicinity but they do indicate the use of hearths, perhaps suggesting that the tree throw feature had been used as a shelter.

##### Struck Flint

###### Condition

The condition of the struck material from Trench 12 was variable. Most pieces were in good condition and had presumably been recovered from close to where they were originally discarded, however, they often displayed some minor micro-chipping and edge rounding. These patterns of damage could be caused by light trampling and settling of the material within its burial matrix, although in several cases it most closely resembled that caused by utilizing flint for cutting and it is very likely that some pieces, at least, had been used as such. A few pieces were more heavily chipped, such as one of the blades from the peat horizon [300] which sealed the tree throw, indicating these may have

experienced longer periods of post-depositional attrition, such as being 'kicked around' for some time prior to final burial.

There were no indications that recortication had occurred although all of the pieces from Trench 12 had been stained a grey black colour, caused by burial within the peat.

### **Raw Materials**

As most of the pieces had been heavily stained from the burial environment it was difficult to assess the colour of all of the pieces. It appears that most pieces were manufactured from a (originally) translucent black or brown flint and some from an opaque light orange brown or light grey flint. Cortex, which was present on many pieces, was rough but hard and weathered. Such raw materials may have been obtained from the local terrace gravel deposits although it is also possible that some or all were procured from further upstream of the River Ravensbourne, closer to the derived but relatively unweathered flint deposits exposed along the valley margins or at the head of the valley.

### **Description**

Twenty-one pieces of struck flint were recovered from Trench 12, all but three pieces, which were unstratified, from the tree-throw feature and the peat horizon sealing it. The assemblage consisted mostly of potentially useable pieces with only two pieces, the decortication and the core modification flake, representing knapping waste and even these may have been used as simple cutting-type tools. The assemblage was dominated by blades, which accounted for the largest single category and contributed a third of all pieces. The blades, in particular, were very finely made, many being thin and having carefully trimmed and often accentuated striking platforms. No cores were present. The only formally retouched piece was from context [304] and consisted of a truncated blade with a finely retouched, obliquely truncated, distal end and lightly blunted or utilized lateral margins.

### **Discussion**

The struck material from Trench 12 was technologically homogeneous and was manufactured using a systematic, blade-based, reduction strategy. Such strategies are characteristic of Mesolithic and Early Neolithic industries, the presence of the single retouched piece, the truncated blade, suggesting the former period would be most likely. The assemblage was in good condition and this suggests that it was recovered from close to where it was recovered, although it is uncertain whether it was used *in situ* within the tree-throw feature or had residually entered it at a later date. There was little evidence that actual flint reduction was practiced at the site but the presence of the retouched implement and the likelihood that several other pieces had been utilized suggests that tool-use, possibly involving piercing/graving and cutting, were the dominant activity represented by the struck flint. The burnt flint suggests these activities may have been conducted in conjunction with the use of a hearth.

### **Lithic Material: Trench 12**

### **Condition**

The material from Trench 11 was in very good, sharp condition, with many flint and other micro-fractures still adhering to the flakes, indicating that it was recovered close to where it had been discarded and had received little post-depositional disturbance.

### **Raw Materials**

The raw materials for both the material from context [482] and that from the unstratified contexts in Trench 11 consisted of large unweathered nodules of translucent black flint with opaque cherty inclusions, the nodules having a thin but soft and chalky cortex. It was obtained either directly from the chalk or from relatively undisturbed superficial chalk deposits. In either case, it had clearly been imported to the site. The colour of the flint and the nature of the inclusions within it are typical of that from the North Downs, although it should be noted that it is not possible to accurately provenance flint. There are also occasional exposures of chalk along the Ravensbourne's valley margins, the nearest being only c.500m to the south of the site, and it is possible that these may have provided suitable flint resources.

### **Description**

The assemblage consisted entirely of knapping waste, predominantly large, thick and irregularly shaped primary and core shaping flakes. These mostly had thick, plain striking-platforms and prominent points of percussion, Hertzian cones and bulbs of percussion, all indicative of the use of hard hammers and a rather uncontrolled approach to reduction that had resulted in excessive wastage of the flint.

### **Discussion**

The material from Trench 11 was notably very different to that from Trench 12 but as it only consists of knapping waste, it is difficult to suggest dating or the objectives of the knappers. It does demonstrate a very casual approach to reduction with little concern over maximizing the potential of the raw materials to produce flakes. Although a later prehistoric date for the material cannot be entirely dismissed, its context of recovery and condition suggests that it most likely represents the waste from the shaping of flint nodules for construction purposes. The presence at the site of chalk rafts and floors may suggest a source for the nodules.

### **Significance**

The struck flint assemblages from the two Trenches varied considerably in raw material use, the technological strategies used to reduce it and the uses to which it was put. The material from Trench 12 was characteristic of Mesolithic assemblages and would appear to represent a small encampment where tool-use predominated. Although Mesolithic occupation of the Lower Thames, particular along the river margins, is well attested, it is still rare to find potentially *in situ* evidence of occupation, particularly along the River Ravensbourne, which has historically received relatively little archaeological attention. The assemblage has added importance in that it was recovered in

association with organic deposits, which have a high potential for radiometric dating and for providing economic and environmental evidence relating to the occupation. The assemblage from Trench 11 is harder to characterize although the raw materials used and the reduction strategy attempted would be most suggestive of the production of flint for construction purposes, and it likely to be contemporary with the post-medieval deposits from which it was recovered

### **Recommendations**

The material from Trench 12 is of significance in that it indicates otherwise unattested Mesolithic occupation along this part of the River Ravensbourne, and has added importance in that it potentially may be *in situ* and was recovered in conjunction with organic deposits. It is therefore recommended that a short description of the assemblage, preferably including illustrations of the retouched implement and a selection of the more technologically diagnostic pieces, should be included in any published account of the fieldwork. The publication should concentrate on describing the Mesolithic material with full considerations to its structural and environmental context, and should also include some consideration of raw material sources and previous finds and research in the local area.

## **Appendix 11: Bone Assessment**

**Kevin Rielly**

### **Introduction**

A total of 99 animal bones were hand recovered from the archaeological investigations at this site i.e. the original evaluation in 2000, followed by the 2007 evaluation and mitigation. The excavation area was at the northern end of a spit of land bordered by Deptford Bridge Road to the north, the Ravensbourne River to the east and Brookmill, formerly known as Mill Lane, to the west. There is some evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity, overlain by early post-medieval consolidation layers followed by evidence for the development of this area by the 18<sup>th</sup> century, with the establishment of the distillery and various other light industries. A number of building phases were identified at this site during both the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The bones from these deposits are all well preserved and only minimally fragmented.

### **Methodology**

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. The calculation of shoulder heights (see the Phase 4 horse) was based on multiplication factors given in Driesch and Boessneck (1974).

### **Description of faunal assemblage by phase**

The site stratigraphy has been divided into a number of phases. Those with bones include Phases 2 and 3 (Mesolithic and prehistoric/Roman respectively), followed by a series of dumping horizons following building phases, thus Phase 4, general 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century dumps, Phase 5 (all 18<sup>th</sup> century, divided into 3 sub-periods, primary to tertiary building phases), Phase 6 (also with 3 sub-phases, more dumping in 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century followed by two phases of building, the latter dated to the 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century) and finally Phase 7, the 20<sup>th</sup> century occupation/use of this area. The distribution of animal bones within these phases and their location regarding the various excavation trenches is shown in Table 1. Most of the bones date from the development of this site and the majority were taken from the 2007 evaluation and mitigation trenches, in particular from Trench 11 and Area Holland House.

<b>Trench</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Total</b>
Evaluation 2000							
Trench 1		1			3		4
Trench 2			1				1
Trench 3					3		3
Trench 6					2		2
Trench 9			5				5
Evaluation 2007							



Trench 11			14			9	23
Trench 12	5						5
Mitigation 2007							
Area Holland House				1	54		55
Area NE corner				1			1
Grand Total	5	1	20	2	62	9	99

*Table 1. Distribution of animal bones within the two evaluation and mitigation excavations*

Counts of bone fragments and the number of identified specimens are shown in Table 2. It should be mentioned that the described species are unlikely to include the full range of species that were either exploited or present at this site, due to the absence of sieved faunal collections.

Species/Animal size class	2	3	4	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c	7
Cattle	1		5		1	1		1	3
Horse	3		1						
Cattle-size	1		4	1		2	1	5	
Sheep/Goat		1	4			3	3	6	1
Sheep						3	2		3
Goat								1	
Red deer			1						
Pig			5					3	
Sheep-size						1	1	22	2
Cat								1	
Rabbit								2	
Rat								1	
Chicken								2	
Goose								1	
Grand Total	5	1	20	1	1	10	7	45	9

*Table 2: Counts of animal bone in each occupation phase*

## Phase 2

Five bones were recovered from a peat horizon in Trench 12 (situated in the south-eastern part of the site) which may date to the Mesolithic period. The assemblage comprises a pair of horse mandibles, a horse axis, a cattle humerus and a cattle-size lumbar vertebra. All the bones are well preserved. The horse axis is from an adult individual (at least 4 to 5 years old based on the fusion of the epiphyses), while the mandibles are clearly from an old adult (aged at least 17 years old based on wear of third molar, after Levine 1982). The extinction of horse in the later Palaeolithic and its reintroduction in the later Neolithic (after Yalden 1999, 78) probably discounts the apparent antiquity of these bones. It is certainly unlikely that a wild horse would have survived to the advanced age interpreted from the tooth wear. The same trench provided a small number of post-medieval features and it can perhaps be assumed that these bones are similarly dated.

### **Phase 3**

There is just one bone, from one of the earlier evaluation trenches, a sheep femur, from another peat horizon, which may or may not date to this early period.

### **Phase 4**

14 out of the 20 bones were recovered from a levelling dump in Trench 11 (this located towards the northern part of the site, south of Area Holland House), with a further three from the fill of a gully in Trench 9. The assemblage features a general mix of domesticates, comprising a mix of skeletal parts, as well as one red deer bone (a calcaneus) from Trench 11. The great majority of these bones are from adult individuals, mostly older adults, with the notable exception of the pig bones, all of which are from sub-adults, probably aged between 1 and 2 years. One of the cattle bones, a calcaneus, is part of a relatively large individual, undoubtedly representing an example of the improved stock entering the London meat markets by the latter part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Armitage 1982). The gully provided a complete horse tibia from an animal measuring 1565.2mm at the shoulder (approximately 15-16 hands) and with a slenderness index (least shaft width/greatest length x 100) of 12.1, could be described as a rather large and robust individual.

### **Phase 5**

There were just two bones retrieved from this phase, with one each from the building sub-Phases 5b (Area Holland House) and 5c (Area Northeast). These areas fronted onto Deptford Bridge Road, the latter to the east of the former. The bones include a cattle-size rib from Holland House and a cattle calcaneus from the Area Northeast. This later fragment had been smoothed, possibly by water erosion.

### **Phase 6**

This general phase provided the greatest part of the site assemblage, with a notable concentration within the latest sub-phase, described as a building phase dated to the 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century. Area Holland House produced all the bones from the initial sub-phase (10 fragments) and then all but one of the 44 fragments from the latest sub-phase. Otherwise, a small number of bones were taken from Phase 6b deposits from Trenches 1, 3 and 6 and then a single bone from Phase 6c Trench 1. The vast majority of the bones in all these trenches were retrieved from dumps/levelling deposits.

Sheep/goat and sheep-size fragments were much in evidence in all three sub-phases, with some cattle/cattle-size and, in the latest phase, a few rabbit and poultry fragments as well as cat and rat. In comparison with the Phase 4 bones, most of the cattle and sheep were adult and all the pigs were sub-adult. However, the latest phase also provided two cattle bones that may be from veal calves, a cattle-size rib and a scapula. The latter bone had been sawn across the shaft. The use of the saw as a butchery tool is essentially a late post-medieval phenomena, as witnessed by numerous examples from London sites, all of which post date the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Further examples, also from

Phase 6c, include a sheep humerus and a cattle-size rib, sawn through the midshaft and close to the proximal end respectively.

The single rat bone, a femur from a sub-adult individual (distal end unfused), is probably too large for a black rat. This species went into a nationwide decline following the introduction of its larger cousin in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, such that by the end of that century, black rats were very rare in rural areas but still existed in some numbers in urban centres as the City of London (Yalden 1999, 183). It can be assumed that their numbers decreased, even in these strongholds, throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, such that today they are limited to just two breeding colonies on Lundy Island in the Bristol Channel and the Shiant, Inner Hebrides (ibid). Thus, the single bone from Phase 6c is very likely to be the femur of a brown rat.

### **Phase 7**

All Phase 7 bones were recovered from Trench 11, these taken from the fill of one of the masonry tanks [472] and from pit [402]. These comprised a few cattle bones with a majority of sheep and sheep-sized fragments. Both cattle and sheep are represented by examples of particularly large animals, clearly representing the improved breeds as described in Phase 4. 2 out of the 3 cattle bones are from veal calves, while all of the sheep bones appear to be from adult individuals.

### **Conclusion and recommendations for further work**

Minor quantities of bones were recovered from each of the major phases, with the majority taken from levels dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The few bones taken from the basal peat levels, while potentially Mesolithic by association with dated artefacts, are unlikely to predate the historical use of this area. This is shown by the presence of a rather old horse, which is clearly domestic. It can be assumed that these bones actually represent a waste dump from a local knackers yard probably dating no earlier than the development of this area in the post-medieval era. The site was developed for various light industries, including the distillery from the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It is no great surprise to find that the greatest concentrations of bones were taken from deposits either predating (Phase 4), forming a hiatus (Phase 6a, these sealing the 18<sup>th</sup> century structures) or post dating (Phase 6c and 7) the light industry structures at this site. Each of these collections was undoubtedly derived from local domestic households. These collections are almost entirely composed of cattle and sheep, with a greater proportion of sheep in the later phases. There is some use of veal, but most of these animals were obviously culled in their prime or else as older beasts. There is no obvious indication of status, the bones suggesting a mix of good and poor quality cuts. The inclusion of rabbit and poultry in the later phase does not necessarily suggest a change in diet, merely proof of the general archaeozoological rule that the larger the collection the greater the species diversity. It is of interest that this site provided 18<sup>th</sup> century evidence for the import of improved domestic stock into the London meat market, this following extensive modifications to animal husbandry and breeding programmes promoted by various 18<sup>th</sup> century gentlemen farmers like Robert Bakewell (Davis 1987, 188).

It is possible that the described phases will alter following a more thorough review of the stratigraphic and dating evidence. Any further work on the bones should obviously take any such changes into account. The small quantity of bones negates any further detailed analysis, other than that already described in this report.

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## **Appendix 12: Wood Assessment**

### **Damian Goodburn**

#### **Background**

The site lies near the mouth of Deptford Creek, the tidal mouth of the River Ravensbourne, a tributary of the Upper Thames Estuary. The land is low lying, being won from the tidal shore in the historic past. The waterlogged estuarine clay/silts and features cut into them could be expected to preserve historic and, or earlier woodwork. This report is focused on the lifted woodwork (for discussion of timbers left *in situ* see the main assessment report).

Archaeological investigations in the London region have produced a huge volume of waterlogged woodwork spanning the Roman to early-industrial periods. Excavations in Southwark and East London, along the Thames Flood Plain, have produced large quantities of post-medieval and early-industrial woodwork of varied categories from cooperage, to carpenters work and particularly that of shipwrights and ancillary maritime trades. The initial assessment presented here is informed by familiarity with this comparative archive and some knowledge of woodwork in standing historic buildings of the region.

#### **Methodology**

The structural lifted woodwork was left with a protective layer of clay and double wrapped. After gentle cleaning the items were drawn to scale on pro-forma planning sheets and pro forma 'Timber Sheets' made out commensurate with the guidelines laid down in the Museum of London Excavation Manual (2<sup>nd</sup> edition) and the National Guidelines set out by English Heritage. The diverse assemblage included three foundation piles made from reused timber, one large reused shutter or lightweight door, a reused softwood pole, one decayed pulley block sheave and 5 other small items. This material is summarised below.

#### **16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century shutter/door [890] (fig 3)**

The most unusual timber object found was a large window shutter, or possibly a very lightweight door, [890] which had been reused as part of an impromptu trackway. Although damaged by machining the original form is clear and the shutter measured 1.58m high by c.0.81m wide (some width was lost to the edge of the trench). The shutter had been made from three pit-sawn softwood planks, 12–15mm thick and up to 400mm wide. The boards were supported by four cross pieces ('ledges') but no diagonal struts. These ledges were secured with iron nails driven through and turned over twice on the face with the ledges, which was probably the internal face. The boards had not been planed and the pit-saw marks showed clearly through a thin layer of tar that had been applied to both faces. One wrought iron hinge strap, 350mm long, was attached by 4 iron nails with a hole, 16mm in diameter, for a pintle type hinge. The form is typical of the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Softwood (mainly 'Scots pine' from Scandinavia) was imported into the London region as early as the 16<sup>th</sup> century and gradually becomes more common until it dominated by the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. A large coarsely finished window shutter such as this example is most likely to have derived from an industrial or agricultural building rather than a dwelling.

Two crosswise timbers, one of which was lifted, supported the shutter. The lifted example was a Scots pine pole, 1.38m long with a diameter 130mm. It is likely that this was originally a scaffold pole of lightweight imported timber. Such items have been found on a number of sites in Southwark dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### **Foundation Piles [680]**

Brick buildings built alongside the Thames and its lower tributaries were normally founded on piles, foundation rafts or a combination of the two approaches. The reuse of timber in these structures is also typical. The proximity of the large ship breaking yards in the area results in most of the material being of nautical origin. However, in this case, pile group [680], the timbers were not of nautical origin. All of the three lifted examples were of oak cut from large sawn slabs, each had relict mortice joint, with the best preserved, [680]b, having four. The mortice joints indicate an origin in timber framed structures, probably buildings.

Timber [680]b was the most solid timber, measuring up to 0.77m long by c.175mm by 125mm wide. As well as mortice joints, relict peg holes were also found between 12 to 20mm diameter. The number of joints and pegs in the timbers hints at two phases of use before that of foundation piles in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The style of work suggests original working in the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, but despite the presence of sapwood each timber was fast grown, with barely 45 rings, and were therefore not tree-ring sampled.

Several types of toolmarks survived on the timbers from axe stop marks on the tips to shell auger holes in the mortices and joint layout scribe marks. The points were relatively blunt as old oak timber becomes very hard to axe cut, and the alluvium was soft.

### **Pulley Block [714]**

Proximity to the maritime world alongside the Thames Estuary is indicated by the finding of a weathered lignum vitae pulley block sheave in deposit [714]. The diameter was c.100mm and the central axle hole 28mm diameter. The groove for the rope in the rim just survived.

### **Woodwork from Context [34]**

The largest item lifted from this deposit was a decayed squared oak timber, 255mm by 80mm by 60mm. It had been cut from a slab of fairly knotty timber. A short tenon protruded from one end whilst the other had an ancient break. The form suggests an origin in workshop furniture.

Another diagnostic item was a composite object comprising a copper alloy flange about 170mm in diameter with a central hole of c.40mm. The flange was nailed to fragments of oak that appear to have been thick staves. The likelihood is that it was a fitting attached to some form of distillery vat or fermenting vessel.

Three large cork bungs were found and lifted. They were all tapered and varied from 34mm diameter by 20mm thick to 40mm diameter by 38mm thick. It is quite likely that these corks were originally stoppers from stoneware gin flasks.

### **Suggestions for Further Work**

In due course a short summary report with full references should be produced. Following the completion of the full assessment report the record illustrations could also be upgraded for summary publication.

## **Appendix 13: Environmental Assessment**

**C.R. Batchelor, N.P. Branch, C.P. Green, S. Elias, D. Young and G. Swindle (ArchaeoScape)**

### **Introduction**

This report summarises the findings arising from the environmental archaeological assessment undertaken by *ArchaeoScape* in connection with investigations at Old Seager Distillery, Deptford Bridge, London Borough of Lewisham. During recent archaeological investigations at the site (Taylor 2007a; 2007b), Pre-Construct Archaeology obtained column (Trench 10, 12 and 13) and bulk samples (Trench 12) from sediments provisionally dated to the Mesolithic period (Phase 2), Roman to post Roman period (Phase 3) and 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century (Phase 4) for environmental archaeological assessment, and possible future analysis (Table 1).

The overarching aim of the environmental archaeological assessment was to evaluate the potential of the sedimentary sequences for reconstructing the environmental history of the site and its environs. In order to achieve this aim, the environmental archaeological assessment consisted of:

- Recording the lithostratigraphy of column samples <50>, and <51> (Trench 10), <66>, <67>, <68> and <69> (Trench 12) and <52> and <53> (Trench 13) and quantifying the organic matter content (Trench 12) to provide a preliminary reconstruction of the sedimentary history
- Assessment of the preservation and concentration of pollen grains and spores (Trench 12) to provide a preliminary reconstruction of the vegetation history, and to detect evidence for human activities
- Assessment of the preservation and concentration of diatom frustules (Trench 12) to provide a preliminary reconstruction of the hydrological history e.g. water quality and depth
- Assessment of the preservation and concentration of macroscopic plant (seeds) and insect remains from bulk samples (Trench 12) to provide a preliminary reconstruction of the vegetation history and general environmental context of the site
- Radiocarbon dating to provide a provisional geochronological framework for the stratigraphic sequence (Trench 12).

### **Geological Context**

The site is in the valley of the Ravensbourne, a minor right bank tributary of the River Thames that rises in Bromley (Barton 1992) and is confluent with the Thames just upstream from Greenwich. The site is in Deptford about 1.0km upstream from the confluence, where the British Geological Survey (1:50,000 Sheet 270 South London 1998) shows the valley of the Ravensbourne cutting down into the Upper Chalk and the floor of the valley occupied by Alluvium, with a narrow strip of terrace gravel (the Kempton Park Gravel) present on both sides of the valley. The field evidence arising from the present investigation confirms the presence of alluvium on the valley floor and shows in addition that the



alluvium is underlain by sand and gravel, probably equivalent to the Shepperton Gravel that underlies the Holocene alluvium of the Thames.

## Methods

### Field investigations

Two column samples (<50>, <51>) were recovered from Trench 10, four column samples (<66>, <67>, <68> and <69>) and eight bulk samples were recovered from Trench 12 and two column samples (<52>, and <53>) were recovered from Trench 13 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (Table 1).

Sample Type	Sample number	Context number	Phase	Description	Trench number	OD height at top (m)	OD height at base (m)
Column	<50>	[215][217]	3	Alluvium	10	3.21	2.71
Column	<51>	[230][215]	3	Alluvium	10	3.61	3.44
Column	<66>	[301][304]	2	Fill of tree throw,	12	0.94	0.44
Column	<67>	[302][318] [301]	3	Peat, fill of channel, fill of tree throw	12	1.39	0.89
Column	<68>	[300]	3	Peat	12	1.80	1.30
Column	<69>	[308]	3	Alluvium	12	2.69	2.14
Bulk	<64>	[305]	2	Fill of tree throw	12		
Bulk	<63>	[304]	2	Fill of tree throw	12		
Bulk	<62>	[301]	2	Fill of tree throw	12		
Bulk	<65>	[318]	3	Fill of channel	12		
Bulk	<61>	[302]	3	Peat	12		
Bulk	<60>	[300]	3	Peat	12		
Bulk	<70>	[308]	3	Alluvium	12		
Bulk	<71>	[313]	Post 4	Fill of channel	12		
Column	<52>	[243][244] [245]	3	Alluvium	13	2.68	2.18
Column	<53>	[242][243]	3	Alluvium	13	3.10	2.60

Table 1: Details of samples

### Lithostratigraphic Descriptions

The lithostratigraphy of all column samples was described in the laboratory using standard procedures for recording unconsolidated sediment and peat, noting the physical properties (colour), composition (gravel, sand, clay, silt and organic matter) and inclusions (e.g. artefacts) (Troels-Smith 1955). The procedure involved: (1) cleaning the samples with a spatula or scalpel blade and distilled water to remove surface contaminants; (2) recording the physical properties, most notably colour using a Munsell Soil Colour Chart; (3) recording the composition; gravel (*Grana glareosa*; Gg), fine sand (*Grana arenosa*; Ga), silt (*Argilla granosa*; Ag) and clay (*Argilla steatoides*); (4) recording the degree of peat humification and (5) recording the unit boundaries e.g. sharp or diffuse. The results are displayed in Tables 2 to 7, 9 and 10.

### Organic Matter Determinations

Twenty-five sub-samples were taken from Trench 12 (between 0.44m and 2.64m OD) for determination of the organic matter content (Table 8). These records were important for two reasons:

(1) they identified lithostratigraphic units with a higher organic matter content that may be suitable for radiocarbon dating, and (2) they identified increases in organic matter possibly associated with more terrestrial conditions. The organic matter content was determined by standard procedures involving: (1) drying the sub-sample at 110°C for 12 hours to remove excess moisture; (2) placing the sub-sample in a muffle furnace at 550°C for 2 hours to remove organic matter (thermal oxidation), and (2) re-weighing the sub-sample obtain the 'loss-on-ignition' value (see Bengtsson and Enell 1986).

### **Radiocarbon Dating**

Two sub-samples of peat were taken from column samples <66> (between 0.46 and 0.48m OD and 0.77 and 0.79m OD), one sub-sample of peat was taken from column sample <67> (between 1.09 and 1.11m OD), and one sub-sample of peat was taken from column sample <68> (between 1.78 and 1.80m OD) were submitted for radiocarbon dating to Beta Analytic INC, Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Florida, USA. The results have been calibrated and modelled using OxCal v4.0.1 Bronk Ramsey (1995; 2001; 2007) and IntCal04 atmospheric curve (Reimer *et al.* 2004). The results are displayed in Table 11.

### **Pollen Assessment**

Thirteen sub-samples were extracted from Trench 12 (between 0.44m and 2.64m OD) for assessment of the pollen content. The pollen was extracted as follows:

- (1) sampling a standard volume of sediment (1ml);
- (2) deflocculation of the sample in 1% Sodium pyrophosphate;
- (3) sieving of the sample to remove coarse mineral and organic fractions (>125µ);
- (4) acetolysis;
- (5) removal of finer minerogenic fraction using Sodium polytungstate (specific gravity of 2.0g/cm<sup>3</sup>);
- (6) mounting of the sample in glycerol jelly.

Each stage of the procedure was preceded and followed by thorough sample cleaning in filtered distilled water. Quality control is maintained by periodic checking of residues, and assembling sample batches from various depths to test for systematic laboratory effects. Pollen grains and spores were identified using the Royal Holloway (University of London) pollen type collection and the following sources of keys and photographs: Moore *et al* (1991); Reille (1992). Plant nomenclature follows the Flora Europaea as summarised in Stace (1997). The assessment procedure consisted of scanning the prepared slides at 2mm intervals along the whole length of the coverslip and recording the concentration and state of preservation of pollen grains and spores, and the principal pollen taxa (Table 12).

### **Diatom Assessment**

Twelve sub-samples were extracted from Trench 12 (between 0.44 and 2.48m OD) for assessment of diatoms. The diatom extraction involved the following procedures (Battarbee *et al.* 2001):

- Treatment of the sub-sample (0.2g) with Hydrogen peroxide (30%) to remove organic material and Hydrochloric acid (50%) to remove remaining carbonates
- Centrifuging the sub-sample at 1200 for 5 minutes and washing with distilled water (4 washes)
- Removal of clay from the sub-samples in the last wash by adding a few drops of Ammonia (1%)
- Two slides prepared, each of a different concentration of the cleaned solution, were fixed in mounting medium of suitable refractive index for diatoms (Naphrax)
- The assessment procedure consisted of scanning the prepared slides at 2mm intervals along the whole length of the coverslip and recording the concentration and state of preservation of diatoms, and the principal diatom taxa (Table 13).

### **Plant Macrofossil Assessment**

Eight bulk samples recovered from Trench 12 (<64>, <63>, <62>, <65>, <61>, <60>, <70>, <71>) were processed for the plant macrofossil assessment. The one litre sub-samples were wet-sieved using 300 micron and 1mm mesh sizes. The residues were scanned using a low power zoom-stereo microscope. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997). The results are displayed in Table 14.

### **Insect Assessment**

Eight bulk samples recovered from Trench 12 (<64>, <63>, <62>, <65>, <61>, <60>, <70>, <71>) were processed for the insect assessment. Samples were processed by paraffin flotation following the methodology of Atkinson *et al.* (1987).

- Wash bulk peat samples through a 5mm mesh using hot water to remove larger wood fragments
- Wash remaining fraction onto a 300 micron mesh
- Wash twice with hot water to remove the fine fraction, and two cold water washes to remove the possibility of a thermal gradient forming during the subsequent flotation
- Drain well and mix with paraffin in a large bowl for 5 minutes
- Decant excess paraffin back into the stock bottle through an 80 micron mesh
- Add cold water to the organic fraction, mixing thoroughly
- Leave to stand for 15 minutes
- Decant the oil overlying the bulk material onto a 300 micron mesh and wash gently with detergent and hot water
- Rinse with distilled water, dehydrate in 95% ethanol, and transfer to a sealed container for storage in 95% ethanol
- Save remaining bulk material for further extraction of other fossil material.

Flots were scanned briefly using a low power binocular microscope (x10) to record the concentration and state of preservation of insect material, and to note principal beetle (Coleoptera) and bug (Hemiptera) taxa (Table 15).

## Results and Interpretation of the Lithological Assessment

### Trench 10

Trench 10 was located in the north-west of the site. Two overlapping column samples, <50> and <51> (Tables 2 and 3), record a sequence of deposits described in the field as alluvium and comprising, from the base upward, contexts [217], [215] and [230]. These deposits were recorded in the field as resting on gravel [218] at a level of 2.71m OD. They represent deposition during Phase 3 of the archaeological sequence established at the site.

Five units were recognised in the column samples between 2.71m and 3.61m OD. They are all very poorly sorted gritty and pebbly sandy clayey silts. Charcoal and CBM are present in all but one unit - Unit 1 of sample <51> - and bone fragments were recorded in two of the units (Unit 2, sample <50> and Unit 1, sample <51>).

The presence of root channels throughout the sequence and of worm granules in Unit 2 of sample <50> indicates a floodplain surface sufficiently stable to permit at least the early stages of soil formation.

Depth (m OD)	Unit number	Context number	Phase number	Description
3.21 to 2.96	2	[215]	3	2.5Y 4/2; Ga1, Gg1, Ag1, As1, roots+, root channels+, charcoal+, chalk clasts, CBM+, bone+; Dark greyish brown very poorly sorted gritty and pebbly clayey/silty sand with well-rounded flint pebbles and sand and granule size chalk; (up to 25mm); massive; root channels with orange fungal coating and a few root remnants; worm granules; bone fragments; charcoal; CBM; moderate acid reaction; diffuse transition into:
2.96 to 2.71	1	[217]	3	2.5Y 4/2; Ga1, Gg1, Ag1, As1, chalk clasts+, root channels+, charcoal+, CBM+; Dark greyish brown, (but paler than unit number 2) very poorly sorted gritty and pebbly clayey/silty sand with clasts of well-rounded and sub-angular flint (up to 50mm) and a few particles of chalk; massive; root channels with calcium carbonate and orange fungal coatings and a few root remnants; charcoal; CBM; strong acid reaction.

*Table 2: Lithostratigraphic sequence from column sample <50>, Trench 10*

Depth (m OD)	Unit number	Context number	Phase number	Description
3.61 to 3.44	3	[230]	3	10YR 3/3; As2, Ga1, Gg1 chalk granules+, roots+, root channels+, charcoal+, CBM+; Dark brown very poorly sorted; gritty pebbly sandy clay with well rounded flint pebbles (up to 25mm), and small pebbles and granules of chalk; massive; root channels and a few root remnants; charcoal; CBM; patchy strong acid reaction; diffuse transition into:
3.44 to 3.15	2	[215]	3	10YR 3/3; Ga1, Gg1, Ag1, As1, chalk clasts+, root channels+, roots+, charcoal+, CBM+; Dark brown (but slightly paler than unit number 3) very poorly sorted gritty pebbly sandy clayey silt with well-rounded flint pebbles (up to 25mm) and small particles of chalk; massive; root channels with orange fungal coatings and a few root remnants; charcoal; CBM; patchy strong acid reaction; gradual transition to:
3.15 to 3.11	1	[215]	3	10YR 5/2; Ga1, Gg1, Ag1, As1, chalk clasts+, root channels+, roots+, seeds+, bone+, charcoal+; Greyish brown very poorly sorted pebbly and very sandy clayey silt with flint clasts (up to 25mm) and small particles of chalk; root channels with orange fungal coating and growth of crystalline ?gypsum coating and a few root remnants; seed; bone fragments; charcoal; patchy strong acid reaction.

*Table 3: Lithostratigraphic sequence from column sample <51>, Trench 10*

## **Trench 12**

Trench 12 was located in the southeast of the site. The three overlapping column samples <66>, <67>, <68> (Tables 4 to 6 and 8), between 0.44m and 1.80m OD represent the lowest levels sampled at the site. All three columns include more or less mineral-rich peaty sediments, ranging from slightly sandy peats to peaty gravel. These sediments occupy a tree-throw hollow (cut [306]) in which the remains of a tree stump [305] are preserved. No anthropogenic material was recognised in these column samples. The lowest sample, <66> and the lower part (Unit 1) of column sample <67> record context [304] overlain by context [301]. These contexts have yielded radiocarbon dates indicating peat accumulation from 6960-6730 to 6790 to 6550 cal BP (see Table 11), and Mesolithic flintwork has been recovered in the field from context [301].

Within column sample <67>, a well-marked contact (cut [319]) separates context [301] from an overlying sandy peat, context [318], which has yielded a radiocarbon date of 1940-1810 cal BP (see Table 11). The peat rests on a concave upward surface (cut [319]) about 1.0m across which may represent a narrow channel cut into the underlying deposits, or, and perhaps more likely, a depression resulting from the decay of woody material in the underlying tree-throw hollow.

Overlying the sandy peat in column sample <67> and separated from it by a well-marked contact, is a gritty and pebbly sand with common plant remains, recorded as context [302]. This unit is also recognised in the lower part (Unit 1) of the overlapping column sample <68>. The contact between contexts [318] and [302] is thought to separate Phase 2 (Mesolithic) of the archaeological sequence at the site from Phase 3 (Roman/medieval).

The upper part (Unit 2) of column <68> is occupied by a peat recorded as context [300]. Pottery and bone fragments were recorded in this context in the field but no anthropogenic material was recognised in the column sample. A radiocarbon date of 1060-920 cal BP was obtained from the top of

this column at a level of c.1.5m OD (see Table 11). The top of this peat layer was recorded in the field at a level of 2.12m OD.

Also within Trench 12, but offset to the east from column samples <66>, <67> and <68> and at a higher level, column sample <69> (Table 7 and 8) comprises sediment immediately overlying the peat of context [300]. This layer was recorded in the field as context [308] but in the column sample was separated into two units. The lower unit (Unit 1) was a slightly peaty, gritty and pebbly sandy silty clay with a well developed root network, common plant remains and scattered small particles of charcoal. The evidence for the formation of a well-developed root system suggests that this level (2.14-2.39m OD) may represent a period of relative stability on the surface of the floodplain. Unit 1 passed up gradually into Unit 2, slightly sandy, clayey silt with scattered pebbles. The root network in this unit was much less dense and root channels had a patchy coating of vivianite and gypsum crystals, consistent with the presence of overlying 'disturbed churned ground' recorded in the field.

Depth (m OD)	Unit number	Context number	Phase number	Description
0.94 to 0.76	4	[301]	2	10YR 2/1 to 10YR 3/2; Gg2, Sh2, Ti <sup>3+</sup> , Ga+; Humo 4; Black to very dark greyish brown very well humified peat and poorly sorted gravel with well-rounded and sub-angular flint clasts (up to 45mm), wood peat and sand parting at base of unit; diffuse transition into:
0.76 to 0.68	3	[304]	2	7.5YR 3/3; Ti <sup>3+</sup> , Sh1, Gg+; Humo 3; Strong brown well humified wood peat with gravel inclusions; diffuse transition into:
0.68 to 0.52	2	[304]	2	10YR 2/1; Sh3, Ti <sup>3+</sup> , Gg+; Humo 4; Black very well humified wood peat with a pebbly horizon of well-rounded and sub-angular flint between 0.62 and 0.59m OD; sharp transition into:
0.52 to 0.50	2	[304]	2	10YR 5/1 to 10YR 4/1; Ag3, As1, Di+; Grey to dark grey clayey silt with detrital wood inclusions; sharp transition into:
0.50 to 0.44	1	[304]	2	10YR 2/1; Sh3, Gg1, Ga+, Ti <sup>3+</sup> ; Humo 4; Black very well humified gravelly peat with sand partings and clasts of well-rounded and sub-angular flint (up to 25mm), and wood peat inclusions

*Table 4: Lithostratigraphic sequence from column sample <66>, Trench 12*

Depth (m OD)	Unit number	Context number	Phase number	Description
1.39 to 1.21	3	[302]	3	10YR 3/2; Ag1, Ga1, Sh1, Gg1, Di+, bone+, Dh+; Very dark greyish brown organic rich very poorly sorted gritty and pebbly sandy silt with well-rounded and sub-angular flint clasts (up to 25mm); very common detrital wood and herbaceous remains, and small (6mm) vertebra inclusions; sharp transition into:
1.21 to 1.09	2	[318]	3	10YR 2/1 to 7.5YR 3/3; Sh3, Ti <sup>3+</sup> , Ga+; Humo 3; Black to strong brown very well humified wood peat with sand inclusions; sharp transition into:
1.09 to 0.89	1	[301]	2	10YR 2/1 to 10YR 3/2; Sh2, Ti <sup>3+</sup> , Gg1, Th <sup>3+</sup> ; Humo 4; Black to very dark greyish brown very well humified wood peat with well-rounded and sub-angular flint (up to 35mm), passing down to peaty gravel.

*Table 5: Lithostratigraphic sequence from column sample <67>, Trench 12*

Depth (m OD)	Unit number	Context number	Phase number	Description
1.80 to 1.45	2	[300]	3	10YR 2/1; Sh3, Tl31; Humo 4; Black very well humified wood peat; sharp transition into:
1.45 to 1.30	1	[302]	3	10YR 3/2; Ga2, Sh2, Gg+, Dl+; Very dark greyish brown organic rich sand with well-rounded flint and quartz pebbles.

Table 6: Lithostratigraphic sequence from column sample <68>, Trench 12

Depth (m OD)	Unit number	Context number	Phase number	Description
2.64 to 2.39	2	[308]	3	2.5YR 4/2; Ag2, Ga1, As1, Gg+, roots+, Dl+; Dark greyish brown; moderately well sorted slightly sandy clayey silt with clasts of well-rounded flint (up to 8mm); massive; scattered root channels with vivianite and crystalline ?gypsum coatings and occasional root remnants; scattered plant remains; diffuse transition into:
2.39 to 2.14	1	[308]	3	2.5YR 3/2; Sh1, As1, Ga1, Gg1, Ag+, roots+, Dl+, charcoal+; Very dark greyish brown; poorly sorted organic rich gritty and sandy silty clay with well-rounded clasts of flint (up to 17mm); massive; many root channels and common root remains; common plant remains; charcoal.

Table 7: Lithostratigraphic sequence from column sample <69>, Trench 12

Depth (m OD)		Context number	Phase number	Organic matter (%)
To	From			
0.45	0.44	[304]	2	9.00
0.52	0.51	[304]	2	10.13
0.60	0.59	[304]	2	33.80
0.68	0.67	[304]	2	59.06
0.76	0.75	[304]	2	25.29
0.84	0.83	[301]	2	20.04
0.92	0.91	[301]	2	25.72
1.00	0.99	[301]	2	35.42
1.08	1.07	[301]	2	41.66
1.16	1.15	[318]	3	24.05
1.24	1.23	[302]	3	20.21
1.32	1.31	[302]	3	57.16
1.40	1.39	[300]	3	56.96
1.48	1.47	[300]	3	46.47
1.56	1.55	[300]	3	45.31
1.64	1.63	[300]	3	19.56
1.72	1.71	[300]	3	22.06
1.80	1.79	[300]	3	17.71
2.16	2.15	[308]	3	5.07
2.24	2.23	[308]	3	6.54
2.32	2.31	[308]	3	5.59
2.40	2.39	[308]	3	5.22
2.48	2.47	[308]	3	6.01
2.56	2.55	[308]	3	8.87
2.64	2.63	[308]	3	14.57

Table 8: Organic matter content of Trench 12

### Trench 13

Two overlapping column samples, <52> and <53> (Table 9 and 10), record a sequence of deposits described in the field as alluvium and comprising, from the base upward, contexts [245], [244], [243] and [242]. These deposits were recorded in the field as resting on gravel [246] at a level of 2.18m OD. They represent deposition during Phase 3 of the archaeological sequence established at the site.

Six units were recognised in the column samples. They were all poorly sorted, more or less clayey pebbly sands and silts. At the base of the sequence in Unit 1 of sample <52>, representing context [245], a dense network of root channels and common root remains were present, suggesting a period of relative stability on the floodplain at this level (2.18-2.44m OD). Charcoal was present in the overlying unit - Unit 2 [244] and in the upper part (Units 2 and 3) of sample <53>. In Unit 3 of sample <53> CBM was also present and a piece of pottery with mottled green glaze.

Depth (m OD)	Unit number	Context number	Phase number	Description
3.10 to 2.95	3	[242]	3	10YR 4/3; Gg1, Ga1, Ag1, As1, roots+, charcoal+, pottery+, CBM+; Brown poorly sorted gritty and sandy clayey silt with clasts of well-rounded and sub-angular flint (up to 20mm); massive; root channels with a few root remains; charcoal; CBM; pottery (mottled green glaze); diffuse transition into:
2.95 to 2.72	2	[242]	3	10YR 4/3; Gg1, Ga1, Ag1, As1, roots+, charcoal+; Brown poorly sorted gritty and sandy clayey silt with well-rounded and sub-angular flint clasts (up to 15mm); massive; root channels with a few root remains; charcoal; diffuse transition into:
2.72 to 2.60	1	[243]	3	10YR 4/3; Ga2, Gg1, Ag1, roots+; Brown poorly sorted gritty silty sand with clasts of well-rounded and sub-angular flint (up to 57mm); root channels and occasional root remains.

*Table 9: Lithostratigraphic sequence from column sample <53>, Trench 13*

Depth (m OD)	Unit number	Context number	Phase number	Description
2.68 to 2.51	3	[243]	3	10YR 5/3; Ga2, Ag2, Gg+, roots+; Brown poorly sorted silty sand with well-rounded and sub-angular flint clasts (up to 40mm); massive but weakly coherent; root channels and a few root remnants; no acid reaction; diffuse transition into:
2.51 to 2.44	2	[244]	3	10YR 3/3; As2, Ga1, Ag1, Gg+, roots+, charcoal+; Dark brown; poorly sorted sandy clayey silt with flint clasts (up to 25mm); massive; root channels with orange fungal coatings and a few root remains; charcoal; diffuse transition into:
2.44 to 2.18	1	[245]	3	2.5Y 3/2; very dark greyish brown; poorly sorted slightly sandy clayey silt with flint clasts (up to 35mm); massive; root channels with common root remains.

*Table 10: Lithostratigraphic sequence from column sample <52>, Trench 13*

### Results of the Radiocarbon Dating

The results indicate that peat accumulation commenced in context [304] around 6960-6730 cal BP and probably continued uninterrupted until sometime after 6790-6550 cal BP (Late Mesolithic) (top of context [301]). The radiocarbon determination taken from the base of context [318], dating the early peat accumulation infilling cut [319], provided an age of 1940 to 1810 cal BP (Roman). Peat accumulation terminated sometime after 1060-920 cal BP (medieval) (Table 11). These two dates are of significance for two reasons: (1) they indicate that cut [319] represents a hiatus in peat accumulation, and most likely an erosional contact between contexts [301] and [318], and (2) they demonstrate that all contexts above cut [319] (including context [318]), date to the Roman/post Roman cultural periods (Phase 3).  $\delta^{13}C$  (‰) values are entirely consistent with those expected for peat, and suggest no contamination by either geological or biogenic carbon.



Laboratory code / Method	Material and location	Depth (m OD)	Context number	Phase number	Uncalibrated radiocarbon years before present (yr BP)	Calibrated age BC (BP) (2-sigma, 95.4% probability)	δ13C (‰)
Beta-243383/AMS Standard Delivery	Peat <66>	0.46 to 0.48	[304]	2	6000 ± 50	Cal BC 5010 to 4780 (Cal BP 6960 to 6730)	-28.3
Beta-243384/AMS Standard Delivery	Peat <66>	0.77 to 0.79	[301]	2	5860 ± 50	Cal BC 4840 to 4600 (Cal BP 6790 to 6550)	-27.8
Beta-243385/AMS Standard Delivery	Peat <67>	1.09 to 1.11	[318]	3	1920 ± 40	Cal AD 10 to 140 (Cal BP 1940 to 1810)	-27.0
Beta-243386/AMS Standard Delivery	Peat <68>	1.78 to 1.80	[300]	3	1070 ± 40	Cal AD 890 to 1030 (Cal BP 1060 to 920)	-25.9

Table 11: Results of the Radiocarbon Dating, Trench 12

## Results and Interpretation of the Pollen Assessment

Thirteen sub-samples were extracted at regular intervals from Trench 12 (between 0.44m and 2.64m OD) for assessment of the pollen content (Table 12). The results of the pollen assessment indicate varied concentration and preservation through the stratigraphic sequence.

### Phase 2: Mesolithic

In context [304], the pollen concentration and preservation is poor, the only taxa identified were *Tilia* (lime), *Corylus* type (e.g. hazel), *Ilex* (ivy) and Poaceae (grass family). Hazel and ivy could be representative of shrubland growing on the floodplain with grass. The presence of *Tilia* pollen most likely represents the growth of lime on the nearby dryland.

In context [301], the pollen concentration and preservation is very high. The main taxa identified were: *Alnus* (alder), *Corylus* type (hazel), with *Quercus* (oak), *Betula* (birch) and *Hedera* (ivy). These taxa indicate the presence of a wetland community comprising alder woodland, most likely forming fen carr with an understorey of grasses (Poaceae) and sedges (Cyperaceae). On the nearby dryland, oak dominated the vegetation cover, although the presence of hazel and ivy shrubland suggests that areas of less dense woodland existed, permitting light loving taxa to colonise. Supporting this interpretation is the presence of bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*), and occasional grasses, perhaps suggesting woodland glades.

Regrettably, no samples were assessed from context [318] due to the nature of the regular interval sampling strategy utilised for the pollen assessment.

### Phase 3: Roman to Post Roman

In context [302], the pollen assessment results indicate poor to moderate concentration and preservation. The pollen assemblage indicates that the wetland vegetation was composed of alder (*Alnus*) woodland with an understorey of grasses and herbs (e.g. Lactuceae – daisy family). On the nearby dryland, the pollen record indicates the presence of oak woodland and hazel shrub.

The results of the pollen assessment indicate poor to moderate concentration and preservation in context [300]. The pollen assemblage indicates that the wetland vegetation was composed of alder (*Alnus*) woodland with a wide range of ground flora including Poaceae (grasses), Apiaceae (carrot family), *Artemisia* (mugwort) and *Ranunculus* type (e.g. creeping buttercup). Oak with birch woodland was an important component of the vegetation community on the nearby dryland, although the presence of hazel, bracken and a variety of herbs suggest the presence of (wide) open areas.

In context [308] pollen concentration and preservation is moderate to high. The persistent presence of *Alnus* pollen indicates the continued growth of alder woodland on the wetland, with an understorey of sedges (Cyperaceae), grasses (Poaceae), polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*) and other herbs (e.g. Lactuceae – daisy family). However, soil forming processes were recognised within this context, representing the transition to a dryland surface. Therefore it is more likely that these herbs were growing on the site on a dry surface representing an open landscape. This interpretation is enhanced by: (1) the lack of mixed deciduous woodland taxa (such as oak), and (2) the presence of light loving plants, such as ash (*Fraxinus*), hazel and bracken. The apparent presence of cereals (e.g. barley – cf *Cereale* type) and possibly fat hen (e.g. *Chenopodium* type), indicates a landscape modified by human activity.

Depth (m OD) From To	Context number	Phase number	Main pollen taxa	Common name	Concentration (none) to 4 (high)	Preservation (none) to 4 (high)	Microscopic charred particles 0 (none) to 4 (high)
0.44 0.45	[304]	2	Poaceae	Grass family	1	2	1
0.60 0.59	[304]	2	-	-	0	0	1
0.76 0.75	[304]	2	<i>Corylus</i> type <i>Tilia</i> cf. <i>Ilex</i>	e.g. Hazel Lime cf. Holly	1	1	0
0.92 0.91	[301]	2	<i>Corylus</i> type <i>Quercus</i> <i>Hedera</i> Poaceae <i>Alnus</i>	e.g. Hazel Oak Ivy Grass family Alder	3	3	1
1.08 1.07	[301]	2	Poaceae <i>Corylus</i> type Cyperaceae <i>Betula</i> sp. <i>Alnus</i> <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Grass family e.g. Hazel Sedge family Birch Alder Bracken	3/4	3	1
1.24 1.23	[302]	3	cf. <i>Quercus</i> Poaceae <i>Alnus</i>	c.f. Oak Grass family Alder	1/2	1	0
1.40 1.39	[302]	3	<i>Corylus</i> type Lactuceae	e.g. Hazel Daisy family	1	2	1
1.56 1.55	[300]	3	<i>Corylus</i> type Apiaceae Poaceae cf. <i>Artemisia</i> <i>Betula</i> sp. <i>Quercus</i> <i>Ranunculus</i> type cf. <i>Sinapis</i> type <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	e.g. Hazel Carrot family Grass family cf. Mugwort Birch Oak e.g. Creeping buttercup e.g. White mustard Bracken	2	2	1
1.72 1.71	[300]	3	<i>Alnus</i> cf <i>Quercus</i>	Alder Oak	1	1	1
2.16 2.15	[308]	3	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> Poaceae	Polypody Grass family	1	1	1
2.32 2.31	[308]	3	<i>Dryopteris</i> type Poaceae <i>Sphagnum</i> <i>Alnus</i> <i>Erica</i> spp.	Fern Grass family Sphagnum moss Alder e.g. Heather	2	2	2

2.48	2.49	[308]	3	<i>Corylus</i> type <i>Fraxinus</i> Lactuceae <i>Alnus</i> Poaceae Cyperaceae <i>Chenopodium</i> type cf. <i>Cereale</i> type	e.g. Hazel Ash Daisy family Alder Grass family Sedge family e.g. Fat hen cf. e.g. Barley	3	2/3	2
2.64	2.65	[308]	3	Poaceae Lactuceae Cyperaceae <i>Alnus</i>	Grass family Daisy family Sedge family Alder	2	2	1

*Table 12: Pollen-stratigraphic assessment from Trench 12*

## Results and Interpretation of the Diatom Assessment

Twelve sub-samples were taken from Trench 12 (between 0.44m and 2.48m OD) for assessment of the diatom content (Table 13). Fragments of diatoms were preserved in a very poor condition and very low concentration in levels 0.59 to 0.60, 0.91 to 0.92 and 1.39 to 1.40m OD of the sedimentary succession. Due to the poor preservation, identification was not possible. A number of factors influence diatom preservation, and it is probable that in the sediments examined here diatom concentrations were always low and that post-depositional destruction of the frustules has occurred due to drying-out, abrasion and possibly unfavourable chemical conditions. Dissolution of the diatom silica, for example, can occur as a response to the ambient dissolved silica concentration, the pH in open water, and the interstitial water in sediments. Using both fossil and modern diatoms, these and other environmental factors have been shown to affect the quality of preservation of assemblages (Flower 1993; Ryves *et al.* 2001).

Depth (m OD )		Context number	Phase number	Concentration	Preservation	Weight (g)
0.45	0.44	[304]	2	0	0	0.85
0.50	0.49	[304]	2	0	0	1.17
0.60	0.59	[304]	2	1	1	0.85
0.76	0.75	[304]	2	0	0	0.36
0.92	0.91	[301]	2	1	1	0.71
1.08	1.07	[301]	2	0	0	0.49
1.16	1.15	[318]	3	0	0	0.81
1.24	1.23	[302]	3	1	3	0.87
1.40	1.39	[302]	3	0	0	1.29
1.56	1.55	[300]	3	0	0	0.68
2.32	2.31	[308]	3	0	0	1.31
2.48	2.47	[308]	3	0	0	0.7

Table 13: Diatom assessment from Trench 12

Diatom concentration		Diatom preservation	
1	Rare	1	Poor
2	Moderate	2	Moderate
3	Good	3	Good
4	Abundant	4	Excellent

Key

## **Results and Interpretation of the Macrofossil Assessment**

Eight bulk samples (<64>, <63>, <62>, <65>, <61>, <60>, <70>, <71>,) from Trench 12 were subject to plant macrofossil assessment (Table 14).

### **Phase 2: Mesolithic**

Charcoal and charred seeds were not recorded in any samples from Phase 2..

### **Phase 3: Roman to post Roman**

Sample <65>, context [318], contained waterlogged seeds, but all samples had a moderate to high concentration of waterlogged wood and monocotyledonous remains. Identifiable taxa consisted of *Ranunculus* subgenus *Batrachium*, which is likely to be found in marginal aquatic and/or shallow water conditions. Two samples (<61>, context [302]; <70>, context [308]) had low concentrations of charcoal, with sample <61> also having a low concentration of charred seeds. Four samples had a low to moderate concentration of waterlogged seeds (<61>, context [302]; <60>, context [300]; <70>, context [308]; <71>, context [313]), while all samples contained a low to moderate concentrations of waterlogged wood, and a moderate to high concentration of monocotyledonous remains. Identifiable taxa were only recorded in two samples (<61> and <60>), which consisted of *Ranunculus* subgenus *Batrachium*, Cyperaceae and Poaceae. These taxa are all likely to be found in semi terrestrial, marginal aquatic and/or shallow water conditions.

### **Phase 4: 16<sup>th</sup> -17<sup>th</sup> century**

Sample <71>, context [313], contained no charcoal or charred seeds, and a low concentration of waterlogged seeds, wood and monocotyledonous remains. No identifiable taxa were recorded.

Context number	Sample number	Phase number	Description	Fraction	Charcoal	Charred seeds	Waterlogged seeds	Waterlogged wood	Monocots	Main Taxa	Common name
[305]	<64>	2	Fill of tree throw	>300µm	-	-	-	1	5		
				>1mm	-	-	-	5	2		
				>1mm	-	-	-	5	2		
[304]	<63>	2	Fill of tree throw	>300µm	-	-	-	-	2		
				>1mm	-	-	-	2	2		
[301]	<62>	2	Fill of tree throw	>300µm	-	-	-	-	2		
				>1mm	-	-	-	3	2		
[318]	<65>	3	Fill of channel	>300µm	-	-	-	-	5	<i>Ranunculus</i> subgenus <i>Batrachium</i>	Water crowfoot
				>1mm	-	-	2	3	4		
[302]	<61>	3	Peat	>300µm	-	-	1	-	-	Cyperaceae; <i>Ranunculus</i> subgenus <i>Batrachium</i>	Sedge family Water crowfoot
				>1mm	1	1	2	1	3		
[300]	<60>	3	Peat	>300µm	-	-	1	-	5	Poaceae	Grass family
				>1mm	-	-	-	2	3		
				>1mm	-	-	1	-	4		
[308]	<70>	3	Alluvium	>300µm	-	-	-	-	1		
				>1mm	1	-	-	1	2		
[313]	<71>	4	Fill of post Med channel	>300µm >1mm	- -	- -	1	2	2		

Table 14: Plant macrofossil assessment from Trench 12

Key	Individuals
- =	Absent
1 =	1 to 25
2 =	26 to 50
3 =	51 to 75
4 =	76 to 100
5 =	101+

## Results and Interpretation of the Insect Assessment

Eight bulk samples (<64>, <63>, <62>, <65>, <61>, <60>, <70>, <71>) from Trench 12 were subject to insect assessment. Insect remains were recorded in all samples except sample <64>, and concentration ranged from >10 to >75 taxa between samples. The preservation was good to excellent in all samples. The results of each sample are listed below and displayed in Table 15.

### Phase 2: Mesolithic

#### Sample <64>, Context [305]

No identifiable fossils were recovered in this sample.

#### Sample <63>, Context [304]

This sample contained approximately 10 specimens including *Agriotes*; a genus of click beetle whose larvae feed on plant roots. *Trechus*; a genus of ground beetle, associated with mesic and moist habitats, *Cyphon*: An aquatic beetle found in standing water, *Silpha*; a carrion beetle and a head capsule of dung beetle larva.

#### Sample <62>, Context [301]

This sample contained approximately 15 specimens including *Hydroporus*; a predaceous diving beetle living in running & standing water, *Chrysomela*; a leaf beetle feeding mainly on shrub leaves, *Otiorynchus*; a weevil feeding on herbs and shrubs, *Oxytelus*; a rove beetle found in upland habitats and *Cyphon*; a water beetle found in standing water

### Phase 3: Roman to post Roman

#### Sample <65>, Context [318]

This sample contained approximately 100 specimens including *Cercyon* and *Coelostoma orbiculare* which are both water scavenger beetles found in stagnant standing water where there is rich vegetation, *Stenus*; a rove beetle living on the banks of running or standing water, *Oxytelus*; a rove beetle found in upland habitats, *Aphodius*; a common genus of dung beetle, *Ochthebius*; a water beetle genus found mostly in richly vegetated standing water and *Agriotes*; a genus of click beetle whose larvae feed on plant roots. This sample also contained Donaciine leaf beetles who live in reed swamps, *Pterostichus*; a ground beetle genus associated with a range of habitats, from mesic uplands to moist habitats, *Apion*; a large genus of weevils that feed mainly on shrubs, *Chrysomela*: a leaf beetle feeding mainly on shrub leaves, *Helophorus*; a water beetle associated with muddy pools of water, *Bembidion*: a riparian ground beetle genus, *Dyschirius*; a riparian ground beetle genus, living exclusively on sandy shores, *Dryops*: a riffle beetle, living in running water and *Lathrobium*: a rove beetle genus associated with mesic to moist habitats.

#### Sample <61>, Context [302]



This sample contained about ten specimens including *Pterostichus*: a ground beetle genus associated with a range of habitats, from mesic uplands to moist habitats, *Lathrobium*: a rove beetle genus associated with mesic to moist habitats, *Stenus*: a rove beetle living on the banks of running or standing water and *Apion*: a large genus of weevils that feed mainly on shrubs.

Sample <60>, Context [300]

This sample contained about 100 specimens including Donaciine leaf beetles who live in reed swamps, *Cercyon* and *Coelostoma orbiculare*: water scavenger beetles found in stagnant standing water where there is rich vegetation, *Stenus*: a rove beetle genus living on the banks of running or standing water, *Pterostichus*: a ground beetle genus associated with a range of habitats, from mesic uplands to moist habitats; *Bembidion*: a riparian ground beetle genus; *Lathrobium*, *Xantholinus* and *Quedius* which are rove beetles associated with mesic to moist habitats, *Aphodius*: a common genus of dung beetles and *Apion*: a large genus of weevils that feed mainly on shrubs.

Sample <70>, Context [308]

There were three specimens in this sample including *Stenus*: a rove beetle living on the banks of running or standing water and Oribatid mites which feed on organic detritus in soils.

**Phase 4: 16<sup>th</sup> -17<sup>th</sup> century**

Sample <71>, Context [313]

There were approximately 20 specimens found in this sample including *Aphodius*: a common genus of dung beetles, *Cercyon* and *Coelostoma orbiculare*: water scavenger beetles found in stagnant standing water where there is rich vegetation, *Ochthebius*: a water beetle genus found mostly in richly vegetated standing water, *Lathrobium*: a genus of rove beetles associated with mesic to moist habitats, *Oxytelus*: a genus of rove beetles found in upland habitats, *Stenus*: a genus of rove beetles living on the banks of running or standing water and *Lasius*: a genus of ants found in sandy upland habitats.

Sample number	Context number	Phase number	Sample volume processed (litres)	Preservation	Concentration	Main taxa	Habitat
64	305	2	4	-	-	-	-
63	304	2	6	4	1	<i>Agriotes</i> ; <i>Trechus</i> ; <i>Cyphon</i> ; <i>Silpha</i> ; dung beetle	Moist riparian environment by standing water; grazing mammals nearby
62	301	2	5.5	4	2	<i>Hydroporus</i> ; <i>Chrysomela</i> ; <i>Otiorynchus</i> ; <i>Oxytelus</i> ; <i>Cyphon</i>	Moist riparian environment by standing water; shrubby vegetation cover nearby
65	318	3	5	5	5	<i>Cercyon</i> ; <i>Coelostoma orbiculare</i> <i>Stenus</i> ; <i>Oxytelus</i> ; <i>Aphodius</i> ; <i>Ochthebius</i> ; <i>Agriotes</i> ; Donaciine leaf beetles; <i>Pterostichus</i> ; <i>Apion</i> ; <i>Chrysomela</i> ; <i>Helophorus</i> ; <i>Bembidion</i> ; <i>Dyschirius</i> ; <i>Dryops</i> ; <i>Lathrobium</i>	Moist riparian environment by standing water with reed swamp; grazing mammals nearby
61	302	3	5	4	1	<i>Pterostichus</i> ; <i>Lathrobium</i> ; <i>Stenus</i> ; <i>Apion</i>	Mesic upland environment with shrubs
60	300	3	4	5	5	Donaciine leaf beetles; <i>Cercyon</i> ; <i>Coelostoma orbiculare</i> ; <i>Stenus</i> ; <i>Pterostichus</i> ; <i>Bembidion</i> ; <i>Lathrobium</i> ; <i>Xantholinus</i> ; <i>Quedius</i> <i>Aphodius</i> ; <i>Apion</i>	Moist riparian environment by standing water with reed swamp; grazing mammals nearby
70	308	3	4	4	1	<i>Stenus</i> ; Oribatid mites	Insufficient data
71	313	Post 4	5	5	2	<i>Aphodius</i> ; <i>Cercyon</i> ; <i>Coelostoma orbiculare</i> ; <i>Ochthebius</i> ; <i>Lathrobium</i> ; <i>Oxytelus</i> ; <i>Stenus</i> ; <i>Lasius</i>	Standing water with rich vegetation; grazing mammals nearby

Table 15: Insect assessment from Trench 12

Key	Preservation	Concentration
- =		Absent
1 =	Very poor	1 to 10
2 =	Poor	10 to 25
3 =	Fair	25 to 50
4 =	Good	50 to 75
5 =	Excellent	75+

## **Conclusions and Recommendations**

The overarching aim of the environmental archaeological assessment was to evaluate the potential of the sedimentary sequence for reconstructing the environmental history of the site and its environs. The palaeoenvironmental and archaeological records from the site indicate that during Phase 1, sand and gravel accumulated, probably across the full width of the valley floor. In Phase 2, Mesolithic occupation of the floodplain is indicated in context [301] between 6960-6730 to sometime after 6790-6550 cal BP, followed by a hiatus in the archaeological and sedimentary record. The record resumes (Phase 3) in the first century AD with the formation of peat (contexts [318], [302], [300]), probably occupying and eventually infilling a broad channel cut into the underlying gravel. Peat formation appears to have continued into the medieval period and to have ceased probably in the late medieval or early post-medieval period when the whole valley floor was occupied by poorly sorted but predominantly sandy and silty sediments, possibly flood deposits. The initial influx of this sediment appears to have created a relatively stable land surface, at a level of about 2.15m-2.30m OD, on which soil forming processes were active and recognised in contexts [217] and [308]. Subsequently the development of pedological features was more restricted, due either to higher rates of sediment accumulation, or possibly to more intensive disturbance of the floodplain surface, or both. The volume of anthropogenic material and the degree of disturbance in these alluvial deposits, increase upward, tending to confirm a gradual intensification of local occupation on or near the floodplain prior to Phase 4 (16th/17th/18th century).

During Phase 2, the bioarchaeological data support this interpretation with evidence for a rich woodland plant community comprising alder woodland, most likely forming fen carr, with an understorey of sedges and grasses growing on the peat surface, with pools of vegetation-rich standing water. The presence of dung beetles during Phase 2 supports the archaeological record by providing evidence for possible animal husbandry. On the nearby dryland, oak dominated the vegetation cover, although the presence of hazel and ivy shrubland suggests that areas of less dense woodland existed, permitting light loving taxa to colonise. Supporting this interpretation is the presence of bracken, and occasional grasses, perhaps suggesting the presence of woodland glades. Surprisingly, there is no pollen evidence for the growth of elm or lime woodland on the dryland during this period, although this may be due to the poor pollen preservation recorded in many of the samples.

During the accumulation of contexts [302] and [300] (Phase 3), the bioarchaeological record indicates the growth of alder dominated fen woodland on the wetland, with pools of vegetation-rich standing water. Oak woodland was present on the nearby dryland, although the presence of hazel, bracken and a variety of herbs suggest the presence of open areas. During the deposition of context [308] the bioarchaeological record again supports the geoarchaeological record indicating the presence of soils, and the growth of vegetation indicative of disturbed ground, pastoral activity and cultivation.

The results of the Old Seager Distillery environmental archaeological assessment are clearly of significance because they demonstrate the potential of the site for providing a detailed reconstruction

of the environmental history of this part of the Lower Thames Valley during the Mesolithic, and Roman/Post Roman periods. Indeed the site provides a unique opportunity for comparing the vegetation cover of this part of the Valley during two highly contrasting cultural and environmental periods. Finally, due to the paucity of Mesolithic peat sequences in the Lower Thames Valley, the site provides an important chance to characterise the structure and composition of the vegetation cover during the Early Holocene. For these reasons, the following samples and contexts are recommended for environmental archaeological analysis:

- Pollen analysis through the Mesolithic peat (contexts [304] and [301]) at a very high 2cm resolution (35 samples), and every 4cms through the Roman/Post Roman peat/alluvial sediments (contexts [318], [302], [300] and [308]) (29 samples).
- Analysis of the waterlogged wood, monocotyledonous remains and beetles from six samples (contexts [304], [301], [318], [302], [300] and [308])
- An additional three radiocarbon dates from the Mesolithic peat sequence, specifically targeted at the centre of context [304], and centre and top of context [301], and three further dates from the Roman/Post Roman peat and alluvial sediments, specifically targeted at the base and top of context [302], and top of context [300].

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## **Appendix 14: Historical Research Assessment**

**Andy Skelton**

### **Introduction**

This particular site lies within an elongated strip of land enclosed by four particular boundaries, the first three of some antiquity. To the north lies Deptford Bridge and its approaches, to the east lies the River Ravensbourne, and to the west lies a road formerly known as Mill Lane, and now as Brookmill Lane. To the south lay lands belonging to the Evelyn family, and their predecessors the Browne family, lords of the Manor of Sayes Court. This latter boundary can only be confirmed after 1777, although it seems most likely that a recorded purchase of lands from the Evelyn family between 1720 and 1760 created this boundary.<sup>3</sup>

### **Summary history**

A brewery is recorded on the site from before 1719 to 1761. From that date the site appears to have been simply divided almost equally into two parts to east and west. To the east lay a Sugar Refinery (active c1761-c1805), followed by a Gin Distillery (active c1805-20<sup>th</sup> century), and a Stone masons workshop (c1805-c1860) followed by iron foundry works (c1860-c1890). To the west probably lay a timber yard (at least from 1761-c1836/9) succeeded by the Brewery (c1836/9-20<sup>th</sup> century).

#### **1) Early History: before 1707**

There is no evidence known linking a brewing industry with Deptford before 1608. In that year, a survey of the manor of Sayes Court recorded Margaret Philpott and her son Robert's ownership of a *head house called the Brewhouse in Deptford Town* as opposed to Thomas Stowtes' brewhouse in Deptford Strand.<sup>4</sup> It is not known if the Philpott's brewhouse developed into that owned by the Thomas family.

#### **2) The Thomas/Hickes family interest: 1707 - 1761**

No records were found for the whole site at Deptford Bridge until the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, when a sequence of documents preserved in the LMA clearly defines the complex history of much of the site through to the later 19<sup>th</sup> century.

During the early 18<sup>th</sup> century a Brewery of uncertain antiquity on Deptford Bridge belonged to the Thomas family. Snelling Thomas, recorded at Deptford from at least 1707<sup>5</sup> and knighted in 1714,<sup>6</sup> was the resident Brewer when he made his Will in the year of his death, 1719. Sir Snelling left his house at

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<sup>3</sup> London Metropolitan Archives (LMA) Acc 0/267/001; *Plan of an estate belonging to Sir Frederick Evelyn Bt* (by John Dugeley, 1777).

<sup>4</sup> Alister, C (1975) *Inns and Breweries in Lewisham and Deptford* Lewisham Local History Society Transactions, 20-1 Dews, N (1884) *The History of Deptford*, 290-4.

<sup>5</sup> Thomas appears as plaintiff against John Gardner; *House of Lords Journal* **18** (1808) for 28/11/1707. He had lost the case, and Gardner was awarded £40 costs.

<sup>6</sup> Townsend, F (1833) *A Catalogue of Knights from 1660 to 1760*; 65 (25 Sept 1715).

Deptford to his wife for her life, and his other property in Deptford to his son Snelling, along with five newly built messuages on which was charged the paying of a bequest of £1200 to his daughter Margaret. A full description of these is given in the will of Snelling Thomas the younger, who soon followed his father to the grave in 1722, leaving all his property to his sister Margaret, wife of Henry Hickes of King Street, Covent Garden.<sup>7</sup>

Divided into definable portions, this property consisted of:

1) *All that Messuage and Tenement with the Gardens, Coach house and Appurts thereunto belonging situate lying and being in Deptford... now or late of Dame Ann Thomas.*

2) *All that my Brewhouse Malt Loft Hopp Loft Dray Horse Stable and the Hay Loft thereunto belonging situate and being in the yard belonging to the said Messuage or Tenement with the liberty use and Priviledge of the said yard.*

3) *All that my Messuage or Tenement with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging situate lying and being in Deptford aforesaid on the right hand or right side of the High Road or Kings High Way leading from Deptford Bridge to London now or late in the tenure or occupation of Samuel Ballam and late of Arthur Lash deceased.*

4) *All those my five messuages or tenements with the Malt House, Coach House, Stables and Appurtenances thereunto belonging situate lying and being in Deptford aforesaid on the left hand or left side of the High Road leading from Deptford Bridge to London now or late in the several tenures or occupations of William Fenn, James Bush Junr, James Riddock, and me Snelling Thomas.*

5) *All his other property in Deptford, or elsewhere in the Kingdom, his fathers Chariot and horses, and all plate, linnen, and also all the Trade belonging to my Brewhouse and all my Coppers backs Tunns Pumps Mills and Stones thereunto belonging and all my brewing Vefsells Utensils and Instruments belonging to my said Brewhouse and all my Stock in Trade and debts and all ready money bills Bonds and Securities for money and all other my personal estate whatsoever after my debts are discharged.*

From this, is it possible to state that Samuel Ballam's house lay across the road from the main complex of Brewery, house and cottages.

Within the next forty years, Snelling Thomas's estate in Deptford passed from Margaret Hickes to her husband, Henry Hickes (she having pre-deceased him). Knighted in 1734 when elected Sheriff of Kent,<sup>8</sup> Sir Henry Hickes continued the trade of Brewer at Deptford into the mid 1750s, when a drayhorse of his was relieved of a large calculus and was the subject of study by William Watson FRS

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<sup>7</sup> LMA, B/SGR/10; Office Copy of Will of Snelling Thomas, Gentleman, dated 11/3/1721.

<sup>8</sup> Shaw, W A, (1906) *The Knights of England*, II, 284.

in 1754.<sup>9</sup> By this time, however, Sir Henry was not in charge of the brewery as, in June 1752... *being willing and desirous to leave off the said trade to his son Thomas Hickes*, he released it to his son, while taking a payment of £800 per annum from the business.<sup>10</sup> By now the property had increased in scale; there now being... *two brewhouses, and also the brewhouse yard two Malt Lofts Hop Loft Counting House Mill House three running Storehouses four Stale Beer Storehouses Dray Horse Stable and Mill Horse Stable... adjoining to a Messuage or Dwelling house now in the tenure or occupation of the sd Sr Henry Hickes*. There is no mention of the property on the other side of the road at this point. At this moment in time, however, it appears that the Hickes' house and brewery are also integrated on one site, along with the five-house terrace.

In April 1754 Thomas Hickes mortgaged the brewhouses but not the house to William Miller, an Innholder of St James Westminster, along with *All those two Coppers two <sup>11</sup>Mash Tuns and Underbark Six Barks or Coolers Six Working Tuns and Stillings four Floats and all and singular the Beer Casks and other utensils and things lying in and belong to the said Brewhouses mentioned to be hereby demised*.<sup>12</sup> This mortgage was assigned to John Hopkins of Britons (Bretons), Hornchurch, Essex, who also paid off the 1719 mortgage on the five houses and lent the Hickes' £700 on their house with *a piece of garden ground used therewith*. Hopkins would transfer the property back to the Hickes' on payment of £1600.<sup>13</sup> Included in the mortgage was the Golden Ball Public House in Borough High Street, Southwark. However, it appears that Sir Henry Hickes died soon after and Thomas Hickes was either unwilling or unable to pay the full amount; he had paid off £400 in January 1759 but at the same time sold the brewing utensils to Henry Goodwyn.<sup>14</sup> In December 1761, Hickes still owed Hopkins £1200, but had found a buyer for the property in local timber merchant Joseph Salway, who paid off the £1200 debt, and a further £534 to Hickes.

### **3) The property in 1761**

The property sold to Salway consisted of the five house terrace with the malthouse and maltkin, two malthouses and the brewhouse yard with various buildings as recorded previously, a Dwellinghouse *and also all that piece of garden ground used therewith and now in the tenure or occupation of Henry Goodwin*. All these premises stood on the left hand side of the road leading to London (i.e., on the south side) Opposite stood a messuage or tenement *with the appurtenances thereunto belonging nor or late in the tenure of... on the right hand or right side of the High Road or Kings High Way leading from Deptford Bridge to London*.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> *Philosophical Transactions* **48** (1753-4), 800-02.

<sup>10</sup> LMA; B/SGR/11; Indenture; Sir Henry Hickes Kt, to Thomas Hickes, Release, dated 9/6/1752.

<sup>11</sup>

<sup>12</sup> LMA, B/SGR/12: Thomas Hickes Esquire, to William Miller, ; Mortgage for securing £500 and interest; dated 20/4/1754.

<sup>13</sup> LMA, B/SGR/13; Assignment of Mortgage, Martley, Miller and Hickes to Hopkins, dated 12/11/1755.

<sup>14</sup> LMA, B/SGR/15; Release; Hickes to Salway, dated 12/12/1761, reciting bargain and sale; Hopkins and Hickes to Goodwin of brewery utensils, dated 15/1/1759.



This is the same property as related in the mortgages, but detached from it was a property recorded for the first time, the Mitre public house, sold by Joseph Salway to Henry Goodwyn or Goodwin who paid over £200 for the property.<sup>16</sup>

#### **4) Henry Goodwyn or Goodwin and Deptford**

Henry Goodwin appears to have bought or leased property in Deptford throughout the latter part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. He is first recorded in 1754, when, as a beer-brewer formerly from Kings Lynn, Norfolk, but now of Deptford, he sold the White Hart in Leeds Street, Kings Lynn.<sup>17</sup> This, along with the purchase and renting of other lands in Deptford, including the “Salutation Inn” in Flagon Row from the Bridge House estates,<sup>18</sup> suggests that Goodwyn was already brewing in Deptford or elsewhere before he purchased brewing utensils from Hickes in 1759, and the Mitre Alehouse in 1761. At that time he also had a lease of a piece of garden ground used with the Hickes’s Dwelling house, known to be situated on the left-hand side of the road. This is probably the same piece of ground given to Dame Ann Thomas for her life by her husband in 1719. The land-tax records for the 1780s strongly suggest that Goodwyn did not retain this land, either by lease or ownership.

Despite this evidence, there is no record linking Goodwyn with brewery operation in Deptford. His purchase of the brewery equipment, but not the brewery, would suggest he used it elsewhere, possibly at St Katherine’s Brewery, East Smithfield, where a Henry Goodwyn installs the first pumping engine in 1784.<sup>19</sup> It is certain that Goodwyn was not responsible for founding the brewery that eventually became Norfolk’s Brewery in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. A Henry Goodwin lived at Maze Hill, Greenwich, at about this time, dying there early in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The position of the Mitre itself is important. A Sun Insurance policy for 1781 records Thomas Crouch, Victualler at the Mitre in occupation of his *now dwellinghouse... brick and tiled* on Deptford Bridge where his utensils, *stock and goods in trust* were valued at £200, and his household goods and wearing apparel at £200.<sup>20</sup> This suggests that Crouch did not own the property. Crouch had not been in occupation long; the previous year the Mitre was tenanted by Jonathon Smith,<sup>21</sup> and continued in Goodwyn’s possession into the later 19<sup>th</sup> century.

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<sup>15</sup> LMA, B/SGR/14-15; Lease and Release, Hickes and Hopkins to Salway, dated 11-12/12/1761.

<sup>16</sup> LMA; B/SGR/13; Assignment of Mortgage Martley *et al*, to Hopkins, dated 12/11/1755; endorsements i) dated 17/11/1761, and ii) Indenture (undated, probably as assignment).

<sup>17</sup> [Internet; Sale of Deed] lease (release missing) Goodwyn to Farthing, dated December 1754.

<sup>18</sup> Eg, Lewisham Archives (LA); A97/21/M66-67; Lease and release, Theyer *et al* to Goodwyn dated 16-17/2/1758 (two acres at east end of Butt Lane). The *Salutation Alehouse* in Flaggon Row, rented from 1778 from the Bridgehouse Charity, ref LMA, CLA/007/FN/02/47 (1785).

<sup>19</sup> Papers relating to this and its replacement in 1788 can be found in the Boulton and Watt papers, Birmingham Central Library MS 3147/3/390 (1784-90). In addition, there are the papers of John Rennie, engineer, (1787) referring to Henry Goodwin’s brewery (National Library of Scotland MS 19911). Rennie was connected with the negotiations between Goodwin and Boulton and Watt.

<sup>20</sup> Guildhall Library (GL); Sun Insurance Policy; 11936/290/439634 (dated 13/2/1781).

<sup>21</sup> Centre of Kentish Studies (CKS); Q/R/PL/105 (St Paul, Deptford, land tax 1780. The property next door was in the occupation of John Elliott; his insurance document notes his property was *next door to the Mitre* GL Ms 11936/271/408786, dated 22 January 1779.

All this evidence strongly suggests that the Mitre was built on Deptford Bridge opposite to the Brewery site. It is likely to have been built by the Hickes family, probably between 1750 and 1760, on land close to their house previously occupied by Samuel Balaam and Arthur Lash. This latter house was sold on to Salway, and may have been the building that passed to his successors, Sloman and Searle.<sup>22</sup>

## **5) Joseph Salway and the Sugar Refinery: 1761-1772**

Joseph Salway purchased the Brewery site in 1761 from Hickes, when Salway is called a Timber Merchant. However, he turned his attention to Sugar Refining, converting the premises. He signs a petition with other London Sugar Refiners at the beginning of the 1770s protesting against the sale of Sugar to the public,<sup>23</sup> but does not thereafter appear in the minutes of the Sugar Refiners Committee first set up in 1776 (the year of his bankruptcy).<sup>24</sup> As part of the sale, the property was charged to pay Hickes an annuity of £35 (Hickes died in 1795).<sup>25</sup>

It is not known precisely when the conversion from Brewery to Sugar Refinery took place, but it is possible that the cost of this operation, allied with the continual fluctuation in the price of raw sugar, eventually forced him to mortgage the refinery within a decade, and eventually led to his bankruptcy in 1776.<sup>26</sup> A comparison of the descriptions given in documents of 1772 and 1761 shows in part how this conversion took place (1772 quoted first).

1) *All those two new erected Messuages or tenements situated standing or being at Deptford aforesaid on a certain piece of ground whereon lately stood the Dwelling House of Sir Henry Hickes Knight deceased.*

These two houses were obviously built between 1761 and 1772 and are probably the semi-detached pair situated to the west of the new refinery site as recorded in land tax records from 1780, and on various plans attached to deeds during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The phrasing suggests that these were, indeed, two new structures on the site of the old house, although it is also possible that Sir Henry Hickes' house was converted into two properties. This house is identified as Dame Ann Thomas' House, given to her for her life by her husband in 1719.

2) *And also all those five messuages or tenements with the appurtenances thereunto belonging formerly in the several tenures or occupations of Thomas Baker, James Burk Junior, James Rudock*

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<sup>22</sup> CKS ; Q/R/PL/105 (St Paul, Deptford, land tax 1780); GL Ms 11936/272/411738, dated 25<sup>th</sup> March 1779.

<sup>23</sup> GL Ms 08190 (1772); GL Ms 08191 (1771); "We whose names are hereunto subscribed do agree to continue our engagement to discourage Public Sales from the twenty ninth of September 1772 to twenty ninth of September 1773 by the same means."

<sup>24</sup> GL Mss 8188-8199, Walter M Stern, The London Sugar Refiners around 1800 *The Guildhall Miscellany* 3, February 1954).

<sup>25</sup> MI in St Pauls, Deptford.

None of the occupants can be reconciled with names in the *Universal British Directory* (1791), land tax records, nor in any indexed insurance policies of the period. These houses survived into the later 19<sup>th</sup> century (see below).

3) *Two sugar houses together with a certain place called the Mews Hall used by the men employed in the business of baking sugar and a counting house thereunto belonging.*

These may have been the two brewhouses/malthouses and counting house recorded between 1721 and 1761, which were in the [brewhouse] yard attached to Sir Henry Hickes' house (formerly Dame Ann Thomas), along with many other buildings, including stables and sheds. It is not clear if these *sugarhouses* were separate or joined, although later evidence suggests they were attached.

4) *A tenement, house or place lately used as a Malthouse but now a storehouse with together with all that cooperage thereunto belonging.*

This may have been the Malthouse attached in some way to the five messuages (1719-61), and presumably lay behind them (to the south or south east).

5) *A kitchen, bed room, Scullery and Larder used by the Cook employed to prepare victualls for the men employed in the business of sugar baking.*

This cannot be positively reconciled with any previous description, but it may be situated close to the Kitchen Garden (see below).

6) *A garden called the Kitchen Garden behind the two sugar houses.*

This may have been the piece of garden ground given to Dame Ann Thomas for her life, and later leased to Henry Goodwyn (1719-61).

7) *Two large stables built of stone* (see 9).

8) *A large coal warehouse built of brick and stone.*

This cannot be identified with any previous description, but may be that *coal warehouse* insured in 1779 where it is separated from the Sugar refinery and allied to a large timber house also owned in part by William Sloman, Sugar Refiner, and William Searle, Timber Merchant.<sup>27</sup> It does not appear again.

9) *A piece of ground now a garden with a canal therein purchased by Sir Henry Hickes from Sir John Evelyn Bt.*

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<sup>26</sup> LMA; B/SGR/16-17; lease and release; Salway to Edison, dated 1-2/10/1772.

<sup>27</sup> GL Ms 11936/272/411738; 25<sup>th</sup> March 1779.

The description suggests the garden and canal were created out of the “piece of ground” purchased by Sir Henry Hickes from Sir John Evelyn Bt. This places the purchase certainly after 1713, when the grandson of the famous diarist and gardener was created a baronet, and probably after 1734, when Hickes himself was knighted. However it should be noted that in a later assignment of the mortgage in 1774 the clerk has added as an afterthought the useful information that the *stone stables* [were] *erected on the said piece of ground* (no 7, above).<sup>28</sup>

Some idea of the scale of the refining industry can be gained from the list of equipment Salway also mortgaged to Edison in 1772, which consisted of *All that copper clarifying cistern copper scumm cistern Leaden Clarifying Cistern Lime Cistern Mould cistern Clay Cistern three copper coolers three sugar pans and all potts moulds utensils materials necessary for and used in and about the said business of baking sugar which then were the property of the said Joseph Salway and every part and parcel thereof*.<sup>29</sup> Stern suggests that there was an average of three sugar pans per factory – as at Deptford. Further calculations by the contemporary Sugar Refining Committee of the costs and amounts used suggested that one sugar pan boiled up about 30 cwt of raw sugar a day.<sup>30</sup>

#### **6) Joseph Salway's financial problems, and the sale of the Sugar Refinery: 1772-1777**

After a decade of conversion and production, Salway found himself obliged to mortgage the Sugar Refinery as described above to John Edison of Coopers Hall, London, for £2300, although Salway had insured the whole for £5400 with the Sun Fire Office.<sup>31</sup> The remainder of the term of 500 years was likewise vested in John Hicks of Wood Street.<sup>32</sup> The mortgage was then assigned to three bankers by Edison and Salway, who bought out Edison, and paid Salway a further £1700, raising the mortgage to £4000. The property detailed is virtually the same as before, except that the garden ground with the canal and stone stables appear to have been detached (at least legally) from the rest of the property.<sup>33</sup> The following year Salway yet again re-assigned the mortgage, this time to Gysbert Van Voorst and Adolph Boon in which he was able to charge the property with another £1000, owed to him on a promissory note from a fellow Sugar Baker, John Marsh, which had failed.<sup>34</sup> The remainder of the 500 year term was also vested in Gysbert Van Voorst the younger at the same time.<sup>35</sup> Despite this apparent stabilization of his finances Salway's operation was foundering and, in February 1776, he was declared a bankrupt. James Norman, a fellow timber merchant, and Capel Cure, a Grocer, were

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<sup>28</sup> LMA; B/SGR/20; release, Edison and Salway to Ladbroke *et al*, dated 30/7/1774.

<sup>29</sup> LMA; B/SGR/20; release, Edison and Salway to Ladbroke *et al*, dated 30/7/1774; reciting lease of utensils, Salway to Edison, dated 2/10/1772.

<sup>30</sup> GL Mss 8188-8199, Walter M Stern, *The London Sugar Refiners around 1800; The Guildhall Miscellany* 3, February 1954.

<sup>31</sup> LMA; B/SGR 16-17; lease and release, Salway to Edison, dated 1-2/10/1772.

<sup>32</sup> LMA; B/SGR/18; Sale of remainder of 500 year term; Salway, Norman, Edison and Hicks, dated 2/10/1772.

<sup>33</sup> LMA; B/SGR/19-20; lease and release, Edison and Salway to Ladbroke *et al*, dated 29-30/7/1774.

<sup>34</sup> LMA; B/SGR/21-2, lease, assignment and release; Ladbroke *et al* and Salway, to Van Voorst and Boon, dated 27-8/3/1775.

<sup>35</sup> LMA; B/SGR/25; Assignment of the remainder of three separate terms of 500 years; Van Voorst the younger to Davis, dated 22/1/1777.

made trustees of the bankruptcy and put the Refinery on the market. It was purchased by Nathaniel Polhill of Southwark for £2900 *which is the best price that can be obtained for the same the said sum of five thousand pounds lent and advanced by the said Gysbert Van Voorst and Adolph Boon to the said Joseph Salway on the security of the said premises as aforesaid being much more than their real value.* At the same time the remainder of the 500 year terms were transferred to Richard Davis of Southwark on behalf of Nathaniel Polhill.<sup>36</sup> The description of the property again omits the garden ground with ground and Stone stables, which had evidently been parted from the main portion of the property.

## **7) The property under the Polhills: 1777 - 1832**

Between 1777 and 1832 the Polhill family owned the freehold of the Sugar Refinery and attached premises, which therefore only necessitated leases to practitioners. These do not appear in the surviving deeds, except for the last two issued at the end of the Polhill ownership. However, evidence from parish land-tax returns for St Pauls Deptford and other documentary evidence for the period indicate that the property was partitioned at various dates into separate premises occupied by various operators.<sup>37</sup> It should be noted that the land-tax records are often both sparse and indifferent in composition; as throughout this period the written format changes in layout and order. It is therefore possible to overlook various properties other than the major sites of the Refinery and Distillery. However, the land tax records do reveal the precise date of the conversion of the premises, from Sugar refinery to Gin distillery and Stone masons shop, as clearly shown in the later deeds of sale in 1832.

## **8) The various premises occupying the site: 1777 - 20<sup>th</sup> century**

The leases and deeds of sale marking the end of the Polhill ownership in 1832 show the property had been modified and in some cases split up into various premises. In the following sub-sections, the history of definable premises is given for the period after 1777 up until the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **8a) The Sugar refinery: 1777-c1805**

After the purchase in 1777, the Sugar refinery continued in production for at least another 25 years. Its operators were William Sloman and Gerard Wilkins.<sup>38</sup> In the land tax returns for 1780 *Sloman & Co* paid Polhill £48 per year for the *Sugar House*, as well as £20 for the more expensive of the newly built semi-detached houses (the other being occupied by Wilkins).<sup>39</sup> Like his predecessor Salway, Sloman appeared at meetings of the Sugar Refiners Committee in 1777,<sup>40</sup> and continued working at Deptford

<sup>36</sup> LMA; B/SGR/23-4; Lease and release; Van Voort and Boon, to Polhill, dated 21-2/1/1777.

<sup>37</sup> CKS; Q/R/PL/105 (1780-87, 89-90, 1794-1832).

<sup>38</sup> *Sugar refiners and Sugarbakers directory* (Internet site), quoting Birleys British Directory (1784).

<sup>39</sup> CKS; Q/R/PL/105 (1780), fol 27-8.

<sup>40</sup> GL Ms 08188; Minutes of the Sugar Refiners Club, vol 1 (1776-1818); 16 July 1777.

until his death in 1797.<sup>41</sup> By 1801 a Mr Warham was occupying the Sugar Houses, paying £52 per annum, while also occupying the more expensive of the semi-detached houses.<sup>42</sup>

The only description available for the Sugar Refinery during this period is an insurance policy for 1779 where Sloman and Wilkins insured their Utensils and stock in their single *and double refining house & Lime sheds Communicating... Brick built with arched Stones and Iron doors* (for £5000), and also in *their Millhouse & Warehouses in one building distant from the above Brick* (for £500). However, the Sun Insurance Company stipulated that the insurance policy would be void should they build any *Cockles Except what are in the stoves or enclosed in brick with Brick Chimneys... in the above mentioned buildings or if any funnells are fixed about the Houses from the Pan Chimnies or any other chimnies*. “Cockles”, or cockle stoves, were introduced at about this date to provide heating. The total value of the utensils and stock was calculated at £5500, on which Sloman and Wilkins paid £45.10s (far above the rate paid by other customers, not doubt due to the hazardous processes practised on site.<sup>43</sup>

It is worth comparing this description with that of the original sale to Polhill in 1772, and also the first plan of the property, dated 1831:

[1] The two *sugar houses together with a certain place called the Mews Hall used by the men employed in the business of baking sugar and a counting house thereunto belonging* must be the single and double refining house and lime sheds of 1772. These, in turn, have been linked to the two brewhouses recorded between 1721 and 1761.

[2] The *Millhouse & Warehouses in one building distant from the above Brick* is most likely to be identified with *A tenement, house or place lately used as a Malthouse but now a storehouse together with all that cooperage thereunto belonging* (1772), which has already been linked to the Malthouse attached in some way to the five messuages or houses along the Deptford Bridge frontage (recorded 1719-61).

It is important to note that the two blocks are described as being *distant*, an important factor in the prevention of fire spreading from one building to another.

Although the plan of 1831<sup>44</sup> is almost 60 years and one change of use later, it is interesting to note that the main buildings of the Distillery are indeed in two separate blocks; the southernmost of these is in three parts (probably equating to [1]; the northern is more complicated, and in 1772/79, may have been connected to other structures later incorporated into the Stone-masons shop. Only by elimination can it be identified as [2]. However, the map accompanying the sale in 1832 further supports this

<sup>41</sup> The National Archives (TNA) PROB 11/1288 (dated 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1797).

<sup>42</sup> CKS; Q/R/PL/105 (1801), fol 27-8.

<sup>43</sup> GL; 11936/278/419108, policy dated 4/10/1779.

identification, as [1] is now the complex of buildings containing the Rectifying, Vat and Warehouse, and [2] contains cooperage with lofts over.<sup>45</sup>

#### **8b) The Gin distillery: c1805-1900**

The land tax records for 1805 clearly indicates that George Wheelhouse had taken over the Sugar Refinery but was now paying £20pa for his *Distillhouse*, and £40pa for one of the semi-detached houses (for more on this house and its companion, see below, section **8g**).<sup>46</sup> By 1818 Wheelhouse was paying £25 for the Distillery, and £40 for the house; by 1830 both had increased by £5 and £10 respectively.<sup>47</sup> In 1831 a new lease for the premises was agreed, in which Wheelhouse was to pay £84 for the next 31 years. Within a year Nathaniel Polhill's grandson, Frederick Polhill, had agreed the sale of the Distillery, both semi-detached houses, and the Stone-masons yard, to Wheelhouse, for £3600. The Sale document describes the premises sold by Polhill, as *...all those erections and buildings formerly used as a sugar house, but now as a distillery and the counting house and shed thereto belonging together with the Coopers Shop and the Chamber or Loft over it and the Stable thereto*. Contrary to descriptions given in previous conveyances, this is not excessive, but there is a fine plan indicating clearly where all these structures were on the site, making interesting comparison with the plan of the property accompanying the 1831 lease that is somewhat antiquated in form.<sup>48</sup>

The 1832 plan shows the main range of the Distillery to the rear of the property, abutting the garden of the Distillery house, which incorporated a Rectifying House, Vat House and warehouse. There is a coalhouse attached to the Rectifying House, and stables fronting onto the yard. To the north lies a range incorporating the *Cooperage with lofts over* and a *wood house* attached; these back onto the washhouses serving the five-house terrace.

The history of the Distillery in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century is a complicated mixture of mortgages and court cases, involving the successors of George Wheelhouse, whose sixty year tenure and ownership of the property came to an end with his death in April 1864, aged 92.<sup>49</sup> His successor was Alfred Rhodes Bristow, who immediately leased the Distillery at £80pa to William Holland of Deptford, who appears to have been running the Distillery for some years before this.<sup>50</sup> As with Salway before him Bristow found it expedient to mortgage the premises on several occasions over the next few years, originally to Charles Salisbury Butler (who had been involved in the finances of the Distillery before Wheelhouse's death)<sup>51</sup> and then Mrs Bradshaw and Captain Waldy, which secured the sum of

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<sup>44</sup> LMA; B/SGR/29; Lease; Polhill to Wheelhouse, dated 20/10/1831.

<sup>45</sup> LMA B/SGR/33; Sale, Polhill to Wheelhouse, dated 22/11/1832.

<sup>46</sup> CKS; Q/R/PL/105 (1805), fol 28.

<sup>47</sup> CKS; Q/R/PL/105 (1818), fol 2; (1830), fol 1.

<sup>48</sup> LMA; B/SGR/33, Sale, Polhill to Wheelhouse, dated 22/11/1832.

<sup>49</sup> N Dews *A History of Deptford* (1884), 319, 162. Wheelhouse left some stock to the parish of St Pauls as a bequest in his will.

<sup>50</sup> LMA/B/SGR/35; lease, Bristow to Holland, dated 10/8/1864.

<sup>51</sup> LMA; B/SGR/37; Reconveyance, Butler to Bristow, dated 7/2/1865.

£4499.19s.12d.<sup>52</sup> The map accompanying this Mortgage shows a few additions to the previous map of 1832; the construction of a small building (incorporating a dung pit and water closet) were added to the east of the Distillery buildings, and the inclusion of a stable, Cart-house and *Chaise house* from the Stone-masons premises, also to the west; the stable having being erected in the previous 30 years. The northern block is also shown sub-divided into *cooperage* (to west) and *wine cellar* (to east). Within six months Bristow had mortgaged the property again, for the sum of £5612.7s.<sup>53</sup> In 1874 Bristow and Holland agreed a new lease on the *Deptford Distillery* (as it was now known) in which the annual rental increased markedly from £80 to £275, but the property was not legally vested in Bristow to allow this, so it was re-affirmed by one of his mortgagees at a later date (1875) together with a new map.<sup>54</sup> Compared with the previous map of 1864 this map shows extensive additions to the southern building south into the garden with a larger Distillery Hall being added, with coal store and boiler house attached, and modifications to the stables and entrance gateway.

In the next few years the Distillery passes through many upheavals, with the death of Holland and the squabbling between his Executors, Trustees and heirs which ended up in Chancery<sup>55</sup> and the attempts of the Mortgagees to get their money back. As with Salway's mortgagees a century before, Bristow's had overestimated the value of the property as proved in Chancery in 1876.<sup>56</sup> By the time of the judgement Bristow was dead, and in August 1878 a new name makes an appearance, that of Alfred Kirby, a licensed victualler from the Broadway, Stratford.

Kirby and his partner, James Leith, agree with the executors of William Holland for the purchase of... *the Goodwill Trade Name Stock in Trade Plant Furniture live and dead Stock loans and book debts of or belonging to the business of the Deptford Distillery* which was valued at £30,200. The *Stock in trade* had yet to be valued, but the vendors also agreed *a lease of the lands messuages tenements and premises at Deptford Bridge... for the term of 40 years at the yearly rent of six hundred pounds.*<sup>57</sup> To enable Kirby and Leith to conduct business, they raised capital on some of the their outlets, under the

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<sup>52</sup> LMA; B/SGR/38, Mortgage and Reconveyance, Bristow to Bradshaw and Waldy, and *vice versa*. dated 8/12/1865 and 16/4/1869

<sup>53</sup> LMA; B/SGR/39; Bristow to Newton, Griffiths and Shuter, dated 17/8/1869. The map accompanying this document is a copy of the 1832 sale map, with no apparent alterations as detailed in the 1865 map.

<sup>54</sup> LMA; B/SGR/40; lease, Bristow to Holland, dated 20/3/1874, active from 25/12/1873, expiring 1876; B/SGR/43/4; lease, Vaughan to Holland, dated 10/8/1875.

<sup>55</sup> The Chancery papers for Holland v Holland have not been looked for, but reference to the dispute can be found in LMA B/SGR/47 (dated 7/8/1878). It appears to have continued into the 1880s, see B/SGR/65 (1); dated 16/6/1885.

<sup>56</sup> LMA; B/SGR/46; Master in Chancery Direction; in Cause; Vaughan and Stoneham plaintiffs, v Bristow and Greenhough, defendants. Found for the defendant without costs, the *said sum of £5612.7s... far exceeds the value of the hereditaments and premises*. Dated 3/4/1876.

<sup>57</sup> LMA; B/SGR/47; Agreement for sale of the Deptford Distillery; Holland executors to Kirby and Leith, dated 7/8/1878.



name of *Holland and Co.*<sup>58</sup> Under this name Kirby worked at the Distillery where he was *rectifier* (Chief Distiller) for the next few years, paying off sums of money to William Holland's estate.<sup>59</sup>

Dews (1884) comments on the improvements made at the Distillery by Alfred Kirby and with Salway, Wheelhouse and Holland he stands out as one of the more notable characters involved with the site. Knighted in August 1887 at Osborne House, Isle of Wight on his election as Sherriff of London and Middlesex in that year,<sup>60</sup> he was also a J.P. for the area and lived at Fairlawn, New Cross, throughout the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. In the same year as the award of his knighthood he also sold his part of the Distillery business to Holland and Co, becoming its Managing Director.<sup>61</sup> However, his financial liabilities of £235,991 led to a creditors meeting, and his agreement to put forward a scheme to satisfy them. Later, he was charged with irregular share dealings in the Coolcardie Mint and Iron King Gold Mine Company, but died during the proceedings of the trial on January 14<sup>th</sup> 1900.<sup>62</sup>

In 1891 a fire swept through the *bonded store* of the distillery, which contained wine, champagne and spirits in bond. The four-storey building was completely destroyed, with the damage estimated at £15-19,000. A plan of the Distillery dated 1894 preserved in The National Archives shows modifications to it, suggesting the repairs needed to secure the safety of the building.<sup>63</sup>

#### **8c) The Gin Distillery after 1900**

Virtually no study of the site after 1900 has been made, but note must be made of a large collection of engineering and architectural drawings for improvements to the Deptford Distillery, dating from the early 1920s into the 1950s.<sup>64</sup> These are full of structural details; a good example is a series of drawings for Jib Cranes for the Bonded Store, dated 8/10/1935, by E W Cook AMICE, MI struct. E, of 16 Caxton Street, Westminster (with covering letters).

#### **8d) The timber yard/brewery site: 1777 – 1904**

In his later 19<sup>th</sup> century assessment of Deptford's history, Nathan Dews unambiguously stated that Norfolk's Brewery on Deptford Bridge was founded on the site of a timber yard<sup>65</sup> and there are undoubted, if disjointed, references to timber merchant interest on this side of Deptford Bridge.

As noted above, Deptford timber merchant Joseph Salway purchased Hickes Brewery in 1761, and converted it into the Sugar Refinery. However, it would appear that Salway also continued his previous trade; in 1772, writing from Deptford, he complains about his ill usage concerning the supply

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<sup>58</sup> LMA; B/SGR/48, letter to Capital and Counties Bank, dated 9/8/1878; B/SGR/49(1); Kirby and CC Bank; Agreement, dated 9/8/1878.

<sup>59</sup> See LMA; B/SGR/51-69, dated 1879 to 1887. The sequence of documents ends with a schedule of Deeds from 1887 to 1903.

<sup>60</sup> W A Shaw *The Knights of England* (1906), II, 382.

<sup>61</sup> LMA B/SGR/69, Item 1; Conveyance, Holland, and Kirby, to Holland and Co, dated 23/9/1887.

<sup>62</sup> The Times, April 16<sup>th</sup> 1890, p4; September 14<sup>th</sup> 1899, p10, January 16<sup>th</sup> 1900, p12.

<sup>63</sup> The Times, July 9<sup>th</sup> 1891, p5. TNA, WORKS 30/3416 and 3417.

<sup>64</sup> LMA GLC/AR/BR17/46256 (1) and (2).

of Christiana Deals for Sir Jeffery Amherst.<sup>66</sup> Despite the lack of firm evidence, it is possible to suggest Salway continued to conduct his first trade to the west of his newly installed Sugar refinery and its attached properties, possibly on land already in his hands, but almost certainly on land which came with his 1772 purchase.

As recounted above, in the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century Sir Henry Hickes purchased... *A piece of ground now a garden with a canal therein...* from Sir John Evelyn Bt, on which were... *stone stables erected on the said piece of ground.*<sup>67</sup> Unfortunately neither the location or size of this area is given; but a later plan of the Evelyn estates (1777) shows clearly where their land (occupied by tenant James Agutter) abutted land occupied by *Mr Soloway* in this area, divided from it by a canal stretching from the Ravensbourne due east towards Mill Lane, curving slightly to the north, terminating on Mill Lane (see amended OS 1868 plan for position). Salway's land is shown to the north of the canal, stretching between the Ravensbourne in the east, and Mill Lane to the west.<sup>68</sup> However, only the eastern part of this land was acquired by Nathaniel Polhill as the garden to the Sugar Refinery in 1777; whereas the western half must have been separately conveyed by the Trustees of Salway's bankruptcy to another party. The next time this western part of the site is definitely recorded is on the map of 1831, when it is recorded as being in the occupation of a *Mr Jacob*.<sup>69</sup> It is possible, but not certain, that this piece of land was all or part of that purchased by Hickes from Evelyn.

Salway's successor at the Refinery, William Sloman, and another partner, William Searle, timber merchant,<sup>70</sup> are also recorded on this side of Deptford Bridge in the earliest surviving land tax record (for 1780) where they are recorded as owning some property, including a timber house in Searle's tenure, valued at £400, with a stable house (£50) and Coal warehouse (£50) nearby.<sup>71</sup> Their interest, as land tax entries confirm continues into the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1805, for example, the entry for Robert Sloman, Thomas Earle and William Searle is written between that for the Agutter family property, known to be situated immediately to the south of the site along Mill Lane and Deptford Bridge properties, placing it on the corner of the two highways. The occupier, who is paying a rental of £50 for a house, yard and garden, is James Jacob.

In the 1818 land tax records, Jacobs continues to pay a high rental (£66 per annum) for premises owned by himself, Joseph Salway and Thomas, Robert and Joseph Eisdale. In 1824, James Jacob is

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<sup>65</sup> N Dews, *A History of Deptford* (1884), 274.

<sup>66</sup> CKS, U/350/C64; Correspondence, Salway to Sir Jeffery Amherst, dated 3/7/1772.

<sup>67</sup> LMA; B/SGR/20; release, Edison and Salway to Ladbroke *et al*, dated 30/7/1774.

<sup>68</sup> LMA Acc 0/267/001; *Plan of an estate belonging to Sir Frederick Evelyn Bt* (by John Dugeley, 1777).

<sup>69</sup> LMA; B/SGR/29, dated 20/10/1831.

<sup>70</sup> GL 11936/303461325, for *William Searle, Timber merchant, of Deptford Bridge*, dated 29/6/1782.

<sup>71</sup> CKS; Q/R/PL/105 (1801), fol 27-8; GL; 11936/272/411738; 25<sup>th</sup> March 1779.

a Timber Merchant in the Broadway, Deptford.<sup>72</sup> Between 1827 and 1830 the land tax entry records that the property is in Chancery although Jacobs is recorded there in 1831, as recorded above.<sup>73</sup>

All the above evidence places timber yard activity along the western half of the site, along the Mill Lane and Deptford Bridge frontages.

The fact that the Jacob/Salway property was in Chancery in the 1830s made its potential for change of ownership and use fairly high, although it cannot be stated exactly when this change took place. It is perhaps no coincidence that the origins of Norfolk's Brewery are recorded for this period.<sup>74</sup> It has been suggested that the founder of this brewery was Robert Stirling, recorded in Mill Lane in Pigots Directory in 1823 and 1824. However, neither Stirling nor any other brewer is recorded in the 1836 edition, but brewer and Maltster *Edward Lambert, Broadway* appears in the 1839 edition and the foundation of a completely new Brewery on the Deptford Bridge site must have taken place in the intervening three years. On the 1844 Tithe Map of Deptford Lambert is shown in occupation of the whole of the western part of the site, with frontages onto Mill Lane and Deptford Bridge.<sup>75</sup> A year before Lambert purchased the Three Tuns Public House in Butcher Row, Deptford, no doubt as one of the outlets to his brewery.<sup>76</sup> The fact that, in 1859 Thomas Norfolk sold the Pub to John Penn of the Thames Ironworks<sup>77</sup> suggests very strongly that Norfolk had succeeded Lambert at the Brewery on the Deptford Bridge site. The Brewery, later named T Norfolk and Sons, was to remain independent until 1904, when acquired by the Dartford Brewery Company.

There are no historical large-scale plans of this area available for study. The first plan of any use, the 1799 preliminary map for the 1805 1inch/1mile Ordnance Survey map suggests some build-up along the frontages of Mill Lane and the Bridge.<sup>78</sup> This is not in the same area as the Brewery buildings shown on the Tithe map of 1844, which has a large central building. The canal, first shown on the Evelyn map in 1777, may be that mentioned as recently created in the deed of 1762 was still open in 1844 but had been filled in by the time of the first edition OS 25 inch map, in 1868.

#### **8e) The Stonemason's premises/ironworks: c1805-c1880/96**

The Stone masons premises are recorded in the 1805 land-tax, when John Cox is in occupation of premises costing £10pa, while also paying £9 for his stone yard, £14 for tenements and £8 for stabling (a total of £41).<sup>79</sup> There seems little doubt that these premises were created at the same time the

<sup>72</sup> Pigots General Directory 1824.

<sup>73</sup> CKS; Q/R/PL/105 (1818), fol 28. (1827), (1830).

<sup>74</sup> Aswiter, C (1975), *Inns and Breweries in Lewisham and Deptford* Lewisham Local History Society Transactions, 22.

<sup>75</sup> Deptford Tithe Map 1844, nos 369 and 370; totalling 3r.16p of garden.

<sup>76</sup> LMA; Acc 1712/73; dated 2/5/1843; William Shirley and others to Edward Lambert of Deptford, brewer.

<sup>77</sup> LMA; The Thames Ironworks catalogue states that the property was purchased by John Penn from Thomas Norfolk on 21/11/1859, but this deed did not survive.

<sup>78</sup> British Library; ML84

<sup>79</sup> CKS; Q/R/PL/105 (1805), fol 28.

Sugar Refinery premises were altered, which some four years before were rated at £52, but as a Distillery were now only rated as £20. This is further supported by the actual position of these premises as first recorded on the plan attached to the lease and release of 1832 which shows them situated close to the five-house terrace and enclosed by the distillery premises.<sup>80</sup> Cox may be that John Cox of Deptford; listed by Rupert Gunnis as a mason apprenticed to George Drewett, who set himself up after becoming free in 1774.<sup>81</sup> He is recorded in Deptford as early as 1791.<sup>82</sup> His son J R Cox, also of Deptford (fl 1822-1840) was master mason to Woolwich Dockyard, and signs a tablet to Elizabeth Dobson, (date of death 1838) in St Paul's Church, Deptford. However, it seems likely that the elder Cox's lease of the premises terminated before 1813, and certainly by 1818 when Benjamin Smith is renting a yard from Polhill at £9.<sup>83</sup> In 1831 a new lease for the premises, including various outbuildings and workshops, was agreed between Polhill and Smith at a rental of £60 per annum; these may have been the same group of buildings rented by Cox at the beginning of the century. Smith himself lived in the easternmost house in the terrace, to which was attached a *marble shop*.<sup>84</sup> It is not possible to state when the masons shop closed, but by about 1864 part of the premises had been taken back for the distillery, while another part was occupied by *T Cooper Millwright and Engineer*.<sup>85</sup> By 1869 the masons workshop premises was recorded as *formerly in the tenure of Mr Benjamin Smith* while a William Clease was occupier of a *yard workshop and premises* at £60 per annum, being a yearly tenant.<sup>86</sup> This would accord with the 1868 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25inch OS map, where the Iron Works is clearly marked in this area. Between that date and 1896 much of the Masons workshop site was cleared (OS Map, 1896).

The most detailed description of the premises is the 1831 lease from Polhill to Smith, which is accompanied by a fine sketch plan.<sup>87</sup> Smith's premises lay to the east of the Distillery and the five-house terrace; the easternmost of which (with an attached *Marble Shop*) was occupied by Smith himself. There was also *all that yard adjoining the said marble or masons shop on the east side thereof and the River Ravensbourne also on the east side thereof together with the yard way or passage not only in front of the said messuage or tenement but also in front of four other messuages or tenements adjoining thereto... except and always reserved unto the said Frederick Polhill... a free right of way or passage of three feet six inches wide in common with him the said Benjamin Smith... for all the length or front of the said four messuages or tenements to a certain gateway adjoining thereto on the west side thereof, and which said way or passage was sometime since paved and is to be kept paved by him the said Benjamin Smith...* Smith also had a share of a passage or road from the entrance around the back of the terrace. A second mason's shop, with attached and detached

<sup>80</sup> LMA, B/SGR/29, dated 5/4/1832, and B/SGR/32-3, dated 21-22/11/1832.

<sup>81</sup> This, and other information on the Cox family otherwise not referenced is from Gunnis, R (no date) *Dictionary of British Sculptors 1660-1851*, 114-5.

<sup>82</sup> *Universal British Directory* (1791), 907-8, Cox is recorded as a mason.

<sup>83</sup> CKS; Q/R/PL/105 (1813), fol 19-20; (1818), fol 2. Cox is not recorded in the 1813 Land tax returns. Smith is also recorded as renting premises from a Robert Platt close to his yard in 1818.

<sup>84</sup> LMA, B/SGR/31, Lease, Polhill to Smith, dated 6/2/1831, with map.

<sup>85</sup> LMA, B/SGR/35, Lease, Bristow to Holland, dated 10/8/1864, with map.

<sup>86</sup> LMA, B/SGR/39; Mortgage, Bristow to Newton, dated 17/8/1869, with map.

sheds within a second yard, lay further south, attached to part of the Distillery leased by Wheelhouse. These are also reached by *a right of way or passage of fourteen feet... through the said gateway for him the said Benjamin Smith... with his...workmen and servants horses carts and carriages at all times during the term hereby granted.*

The map and description reveals a complex of shops, stables and sheds, as well as showing minor details, including the washhouses and water closets for the premises and the terraced houses. Although it cannot be proved for certain, it is tentatively suggested that the kitchen, *bed room, Scullery and Larder used by the Cook employed to prepare victualls for the men employed in the business of sugar baking* recorded in 1777 was situated in this area as part of the Sugar Refinery, but was later converted as part of the Mason's workshop premises. Note that there are discrepancies between the maps of 1831 and 1832; the latter indicates that two former sheds were now cottages.

#### **8f) The five house terrace; 1777-1832**

The five house terrace along the Deptford Bridge frontage are recorded clearly throughout the lifespan of the documentary evidence, and are shown clearly on all maps. Between 1772 and 1831 the houses were rented direct from the Polhill family (as appears on the Land-tax records) and no insurance policies have been found for the occupants. Throughout their lifetime there are brief references to the occupants, and in one case notice of modifications to the terrace itself. In the early/mid 19<sup>th</sup> century the easternmost house was occupied by Benjamin Smith, the occupier of the Stone masons workshop premises behind the terrace.

The occupants recorded throughout the documentary sequence are as follows:

- 1721 (B/SGR/10); five messuages with malt house, coach house and stables now or late in the occupation of William Fenn, James Bush Jr, James Riddick and Snelling Thomas (in B/SGR/13, dated 1754, these properties are recorded as being in occupation by Thos Baker, Thos Bush Jr, James Ruddock and Wm Fenn).
- 1761 (B/SGR/14 and 15); five houses occupied by Head, widow, Martha Slowcock, Jane Peacock, Thomas Reynolds and Goldsmith.
- 1772 (B/SGR/16-17); five messuages late of Thomas Baker, James Burk Jr, James Rudock and William Fearn; now or late of Head, widow, Martha Slowcock, Jane Peacock, Thomas Reynolds and Goldsmith.
- 1780; (CKS Q/R/SL/105); Arthur Jacobs, Samuel McAll, Thomas Farren, John Beale, John Searle.
- 1790 (CKS Q/R/SL/105); Bland, Lance, ??, Loyd, Burrell.
- 1801 (CKS Q/R/SL/105); Wm Barnes, (empty), George Bewes, Robert Chillman, Gouldron.
- 1805 (CKS Q/R/SL/105); Wm Baynes, (empty), George Bewes, Robert Chillman, Gouldron.

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<sup>87</sup> LMA; B/SGR/31; lease, Polhill to Smith, dated 6/12/1831, with map.

- 1818 (CKS Q/R/SL/105); *John Ashford for Tilt and others*.
- 1830 (CKS Q/R/SL/105); *H B Tilt and 4 others*.
- 1831 (B/SGR/31); Cox, Merrick, Delahoy, Barrett and Tilt. Of these, Tilt (c1818-31) is a cheesemonger; Ashford (c1818-1830) is a carpenter and builder; Delahoy (c1831) is an Auctioneer and printer.<sup>88</sup>

The terrace was sold with the Distillery and Stonemason's premises to George Wheelhouse in 1832. They are not mentioned thereafter.

Comparison between the map accompanying the deed of 1879<sup>89</sup> and the 1896 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 25-inch OS map indicates that the terrace of five houses along the Deptford Bridge frontage had been demolished in the interim.

The terrace exhibits some architectural pretensions. The plans of 1831 and 1832, attached to a lease and a sale, give some further detail. When sold in 1832, the terrace had recently *undergone some alteration*, and the attached plan indicates that the central house (occupied by James Delahoy, the printer) was larger, with slightly projecting facades to south and north. The latter (fronting onto Deptford Bridge) was also buttressed, perhaps ornamentally.<sup>90</sup> The washhouses and water closets are detached to the rear of the terrace; James Delahoy had converted one of these to a printers shop. In conclusion, there can be little doubt that the terrace was originally built as a speculative venture by the Thomas family before 1719, and where it can be elucidated, the majority of the tenants have no apparent connection with the premises behind.<sup>91</sup>

#### **8f) The two semi-detached: 1777-c1879/96**

In 1780 the recently built large semi-detached houses along the western boundary of the distillery site were in the occupation of the two Sugar Refiners Sloman and Wilkins, and occupation of the eastern house nearest to the works was retained by the operator of the Sugar Refinery and its successor, the Distillery, into the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1790 Sloman rented his house for £20pa, while his neighbour Captain Webster paid £17, a disparity which continues throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was no doubt due to the larger garden attached to the former.<sup>92</sup> In 1801 James Carttar, an attorney, had replaced Webster, but he himself was replaced by 1818 by Thomas Marshall. Marshall had gone by 1830 when Horton Ledger, a land surveyor, occupied the house, although the former appears on the map attached to the lease of the distillery in 1831.<sup>93</sup> The map attached to the 1832 sale document shows

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<sup>88</sup> details from Pigots Directories in 1824 and 1836.

<sup>89</sup> LMA, B/SGR/52, Holland Trustees to Kirby and Leith, dated 18/6/1879.

<sup>90</sup> LMA, B/SGR/31, Lease, Polhill to Smith, dated 6/2/1831; B/SGR/33, Sale; Polhill to Wheelhouse, dated 22/11/1832.

<sup>91</sup> Although it is possible that the terrace was constructed by the Hickes family for their brewery workers.

<sup>92</sup> LMA B/SGR/30, lease, Polhill to Wheelhouse, dated 20/10/1831.

<sup>93</sup> LMA B/SGR/30, lease, Polhill to Wheelhouse, dated 20/10/1831. On the basis of this evidence, and on a comparison of this map and the map attached to the conveyance of the Distillery of 1832

the plan of these houses in detail, they are reached by a flight of steps into a Hall, from which access to the front room with fireplace is reached. At the rear of the hall is the staircase hall with dogleg staircase and access to the smaller back room, also with fireplace. Behind, a small lobby allows access to the gardens and a washhouse. Both gardens have a summerhouse, that of the Distillery house situated close to the canal crossing east-west across the site, but divided from it by a wall and a thin slip of garden. The Distiller's house has, in addition, a Conservatory in the garden, attached to the Distillery buildings (formerly a toolhouse, as shown on the 1831 lease plan).

After the death of the owner George Wheelhouse in 1864 his successor, Alfred Bristow, leased the house to *Henry Cockle of Deptford, Gent* while the last occupier of the private house represented in the deeds is George Lockyer (1879).<sup>94</sup>

These two houses survive, with their gardens virtually intact, until after 1879 and before 1896, when they appear to have been demolished and a new house (no 14) was built on their site, and much of the gardens overbuilt, presumably with Distillery-connected structures.<sup>95</sup>

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(B/SGR/32), it would appear that the former has been copied from earlier leases, perhaps stretching back to the original lease in the early 1800s. The later map was obviously a new survey, drawn up to mark the ownership of the property.

<sup>94</sup> LMA, B/SGR/36, lease, Bristow to Cockle, dated 19/8/1864.; B/SGR/52; lease; Holland executors/trustees to Kirby and Leith, dated 18/6/1879.

<sup>95</sup> When compared to the map attached to the 1875 lease (B/SGR/43, dated 10/8/1875) to the 1894-6 OS Map. The last mention of the two houses as distinct units is in the lease dated 18/6/1879 (B/SGR/52). By the latter date, they are both in the hands of the Distillery owner, Alfred Kirby.

Year	Owner	Area	Type	Comments
<b>Phase 5</b>				
pre-1722	Thomas Family?	D	Terraced Houses.	Speculative venture?
1721	Thomas Family?	D	Terraced Houses.	Rented ? By William Fenn, James Bush Jr, James Riddick & Snelling Thomas (no order)
				Also mentions malt house, coach house & stables
pre-1761	Hickes family?	C/D/E	Malthouse.	Construction of Malthouse/storeroom (behind 5 house terrace)
				Two brewhouses, millhouse, warehouses
1754	Hickes family?	D	Terraced Houses.	William Fenn, Thomas Bush Jr, James Ruddock & Thomas Baker (no order))
1754	Hickes family?	C/D/E	Malthouse.	Mortgaged to John Hopkins
1761-1772	Joseph Salway	C/D/E	Sugar Refinery	Purchased and paid off mortgage
1761	Joseph Salway?	D	Terraced Houses.	Martha Slowcock, Jane Peacock, Thomas Reynolds and Goldsmith (no order)
1772	Polhill Family	D	Terraced Houses.	Thomas Baker, James Burk Jr, James Rudock, William Fearn; Martha Slowcock (?)
				Jane Peacock, Thomas Reynolds and Goldsmith (no order)
1772	Polhill Family	C/D/E	Sugar Refinery.	n/a
1780	Polhill Family	D	Terraced Houses.	Arthur Jacobs, Samuel McAll, Thomas Farren, John Beale, John Searle
1780 (until 1797?)	Polhill Family	C/D/E	Sugar Refinery.	Leased by William Sloman & Gerard Wilkins
1790	Polhill Family	D	Terraced Houses.	Bland, Lance, ?, Loyd, Burrell
1801	Polhill Family	D	Terraced Houses.	William Barnes, empty, George Bewes, Robert Chillman, Gouldron
1801	Polhill Family?	C/D/E	Sugar Refinery.	Leased by Mr Warham
<b>Phase 6</b>				
1805 -c.1813	John Cox	E	Workshops.	Stone masons premises, stone yard, tenements & stabling
1805	Polhill Family	D	Terraced Houses.	William Barnes, empty, George Bewes, Robert Chillman, Gouldron
1805	Polhill Family?	C/D	Distillery?	Leased by George Wheelhouse, distillhouse mentioned
1818	Polhill Family?	C	Distillery.	Leased by George Wheelhouse
1818	Polhill Family	D	Terraced Houses.	John Ashford (carpenter & builder), Tilt (cheesemonger) and others
1818	Polhill Family (Frederick)	E	Workshops.	Yard rented by Benjamin Smith
1830	Polhill Family	D	Terraced Houses.	H B Tilt (cheesemonger) and 4 others
1831	Polhill Family	C	Distillery.	Leased by George Wheelhouse
1831	Polhill Family	D	Terraced Houses.	Cox, Merrick, Delahoy (auctioneer & printer), Barrett and Tilt (cheesemonger)
1831	Polhill Family (Frederick)	E	Workshops.	Outbuildings and workshop rented by Benjamin Smith.
				Smith lived in eastern house, marble shop
1831/1832 - 1864	George Wheelhouse	C	Distillery.	Owned by George Wheelhouse until death in 1864



1832	George Wheelhouse	D	Terraced Houses.	n/a
1832	George Wheelhouse	E	Workshops.	n/a
1864	Alfred Rhodes Bristow	C	Distillery.	Leased by William Holland seems to have been running it before this)
1864	?	E	Workshops.	Occupied by distillery & T Cooper Millwright & Engineer
between 1864 -1874	Alfred Rhodes Bristow	C	Distillery.	Mortgaged to Charles Salisbury Butler, then Mrs Bradshaw and Captain Waldy
1868	?	E	Workshops.	Iron Works occupy part of area
1869	?	E	Workshops.	Smith no longer in residence, William Clease renting yard workshop & premises
1874	Alfred Rhodes Bristow	C	Deptford Distillery.	New lease agreed with Holland
1875	Alfred Rhodes Bristow	C	Deptford Distillery.	Holland lease re-affirmed by mortgagee
<b>Phase 7</b>				
between 1868 - 1896	?	E	Open land	Most of area cleared
1878	Alfred Kirby	C	Deptford Distillery.	Alfred Rhodes Bristow dead, Alfred Kirby & James Leith under name Holland & Co.
				Money paid to William Holland's estate
between 1879 - 1896	?	D	Terraced Houses.	Demolished - replaced by Holland House
1887	?	C	Deptford Distillery.	Alfred Kirby sold his share
1891	?	C	Deptford Distillery.	Fire destroys distillery
by 1894	?	C	Deptford Distillery.	Rebuilt
1950's	?	C	Deptford Distillery.	Still in use

*Table 1: Quantification of Known Historical Events*

## **Appendix 15: OASIS Form**

OASIS ID: preconst1-44778

### **Project details**

Project name Archaeological Investigations at Old Seagers Distillery, Deptford, London Borough of Lewisham

Short description of the project Initial archaeological investigations commenced at Old Seagers Distillery in 2000 and consisted of a primary evaluation undertaken to assess the presence, nature and level of preservation of archaeology on site (the primary evaluation is detailed in Douglas 2000 and although included in this document is not discussed in detail). No further archaeological work was conducted on site until 2007 whereon a number of phases of secondary evaluation and associated areas of mitigation were undertaken. The archaeological excavations conducted at Old Seagers Distillery in 2007 found evidence of human activity adjacent to the River Ravensbourne during the Mesolithic period, ephemeral evidence, in the form of residual pottery, for Roman occupation in the vicinity and abundant in situ archaeological evidence demonstrating a concentrated redevelopment of the site during the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries.

Project dates Start: 05-03-2007 End: 07-12-2007

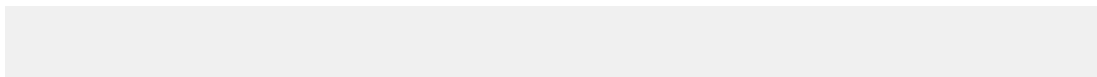
Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Any associated project reference codes DEG00 - Sitecode

*An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation at Old Seager Distillery, Deptford, London Borough of Lewisham*

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Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	TREE THROW Mesolithic
Monument type	MASONRY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHICS Mesolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Open-area excavation','Part Excavation','Test-Pit Survey','Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16



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**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON LEWISHAM DEPTFORD AND NEWCROSS Old Seagers Distillery, Deptford Bridge, Deptford
Study area	7427.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 4668 6757 51.3876712834 0.108287819690 51 23 15 N 000 06 29 E Point
Height OD	Min: 0.65m Max: 2.69m

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Duncan Hawkins
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo

*An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation at Old Seager Distillery, Deptford, London Borough of Lewisham*

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Project supervisor      Joanna Taylor

Type of  
sponsor/funding  
body      Galliard Homes

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sponsor/funding  
body      Galliard Homes

**Project**

**bibliography 1**

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