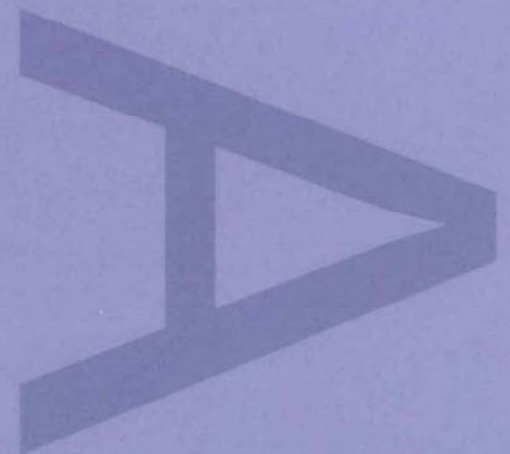
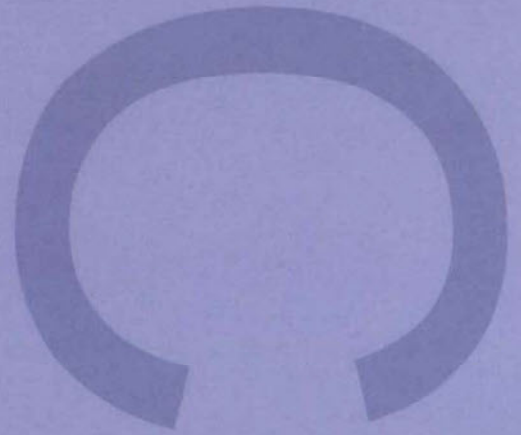
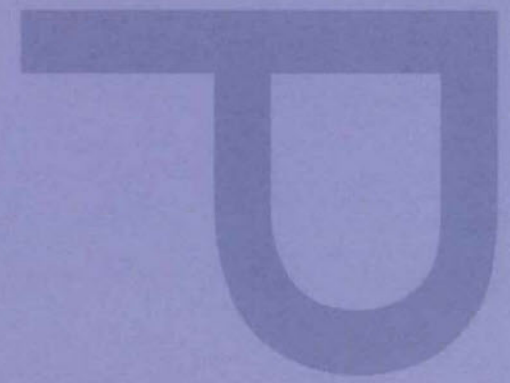


**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
4-19 STOCKWELL STREET,
GREENWICH, LONDON SE10 9BD**

September 2010



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

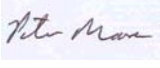
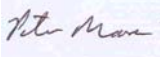
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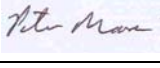
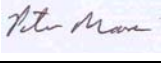
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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT 4-19 STOCKWELL STREET,
GREENWICH, LONDON SE10 9BD**

Site Code: SKQ 10

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 5384 1775

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, September 2010**

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at Stockwell Street, Greenwich, London Borough of Greenwich, London SE10 9BD. The central National Grid Reference for the site is TQ 5384 1775. The evaluation was undertaken between the 5th and 15th of July 2010. The work was commissioned by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting on behalf of the University of Greenwich.
- 1.2 The evaluation consisted of five trenches which measured 10m by 4m. Two of these, Trenches 5 and 6, were located in a courtyard area to the rear to properties facing onto Nevada Street and King William Walk. Trench 4 was located immediately to the east of the former petrol station that had stood on 11-17 Stockwell Street. Trenches 2 and 3 were located in a courtyard that occupied an area in the northeast quarter of the site, to the rear of properties fronting onto King William Walk. The location of the trenches was based on the Written Scheme of Investigation produced by CgMs Consulting¹, which proposed six trenches. However, the proposed location of Trench 1 lay in the area recorded as being subject to a V2 missile strike during World War II. Observations made during geotechnical investigations of the site prior to the commencement of the evaluation confirmed that there was no chance of archaeological remains surviving in this area. Limitations of space imposed by site logistics precluded the relocation of Trench 1 into another area.
- 1.3 Archaeological features and deposits were observed in all five trenches. The earliest evidence for human activity on the site consisted of residual medieval pottery found across the investigation, probably representing horticultural activity. The earliest in situ archaeology consisted of a ploughsoil horizon that extended over the entire area investigated. The latest of the small amount of dating material recovered from it showed its continued formation into the early post-medieval period, but the earlier material in it may indicate that it formed from the medieval period onwards. Pits and a ditch were found underneath it but they could have been created, and then truncated, anytime in the ploughsoil's formation. In the absence of any dating material from within those features, and the early post-medieval period dated features cut into the top of the ploughsoil, the ploughsoil and all features associated with its formation have been assigned to the early post-medieval period. In Trench 2 a large well-defined ditch which ran north-south through the western part of the trench was the earliest feature in the archaeological sequence. The ditch appeared to run parallel to a substantial 19th century wall located immediately to the east of it and may represent

¹ Hawkins, D 2010 *Proposal for an Archaeological Field Evaluation, Land at Stockwell Street, Greenwich London SE 10* Unpublished CgMs Consulting report

an early property boundary that continued in use for several hundred years. A small cluster of ephemeral features consisting of shallow postholes or settings was evident cut into the ploughsoil in Trench 3; the crushed and broken red sandy brick fragment in these features probably dates them to the early post-medieval period, possibly the seventeenth century. A ditch was found surviving below the ploughsoil horizon, although no dating evidence was recovered from the fill which contained a notable quantity of animal bone. A linear cut feature which also contained a large quantity of animal bone was evident in Trench 4, although dating evidence was again lacking. Trench 6 exposed a series of post-medieval pits cut into the ploughsoil horizon and the remains of an east-west aligned ditch that may have once marked the rear of properties fronting onto Nevada Street. As with many of the earlier cut features mentioned above this feature had almost certainly been cut through the ploughsoil horizon but was not evident until the ploughsoil had been stripped as the ploughsoil and ditch fills were essentially composed of the same material.

1.4 In Trench 6 a fragment of a mortar floor dated to the early-mid 17th century was also recorded in the western part of Trench 6, representing the earliest evidence of structural remains exposed during the evaluation and is of particular significance as it is not associated with the street frontages where early buildings are most likely to have been located. Trench 3 exposed a group of post-medieval cut features two of which were brick lined and had almost certainly been used as cess pits. Substantial post-medieval walls were evident in both Trenches 5 and 6. Two of these probably represented the foundations of a malthouse that is shown on 19th century maps of the site. The malthouse wall recorded in Trench 5 had been built above a 17th century wall that may have represented an earlier boundary to a plot of land that extended into the central area of the site, buttresses were evident on the east side whilst the remains of deposits that had probably formed external surfaces were recorded on the west side during the watching brief that covered the geotechnical investigation which preceded the evaluation. The 17th century wall had truncated the ploughsoil horizon, as had a linear cut feature that was probably associated with properties that fronted onto King William Street. The substantial east-west aligned wall found in Trench 6 was almost certainly the southern return of the wall recorded in Trench 5.

1.5 These results show that archaeological survival was substantial in the eastern half of the site and that significant remains were extant in the central area to the rear of the former petrol station. The tongue of land located to the north of the strip building that fronts onto 18-19 Stockwell Street has very limited archaeological potential due to the effects of the V2 missile strike and the remedial works needed to rebuild the railway

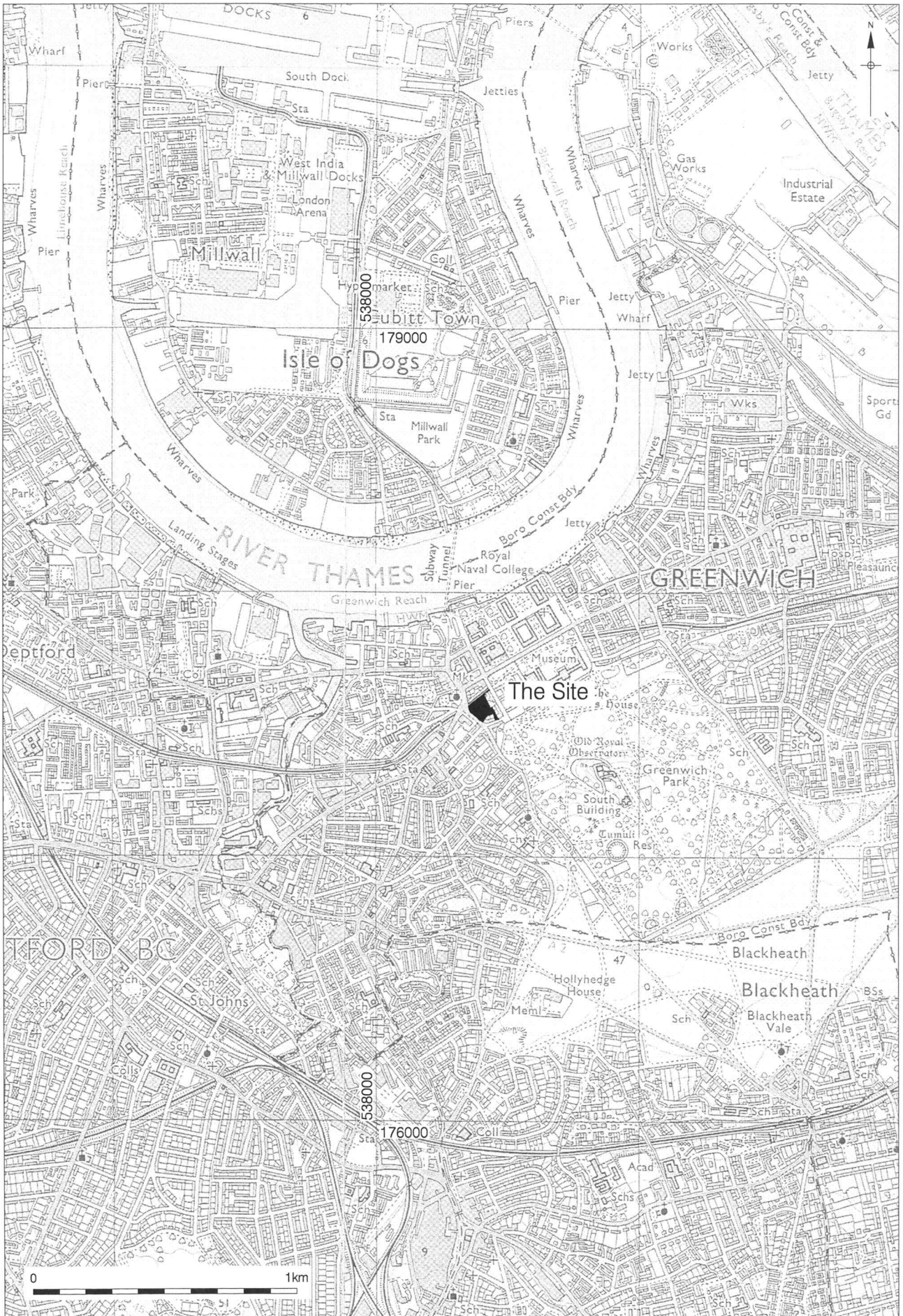
following the impact. An extensive area of petrol tanks and large basements (extending beyond the site boundary) was observed along the Stockwell Street frontage. Oil tanks were also observed in the northeast corner of the site. The central area of the site was previously occupied by a large building, presumed to have had basements. Unfortunately the land between that building and Trenches 2-6 was inaccessible at the time of the evaluation.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land to the east of 4-19 Stockwell Street, London SE10 4BD (fig. 1). The evaluation was conducted between the 5th and 15th of July 2010 and was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of the University of Greenwich.
- 2.2 The site is located in the vicinity of the Roman road that linked London with Rochester, Canterbury and the Kent coast, the line of which passes along modern Shooters Hill and continued westward to the Old Kent Road. More importantly, the site lies close to the heart of medieval Greenwich and occupies a location that would almost certainly have fallen within the bounds of the later medieval settlement.
- 2.3 The evaluation consisted of five trenches located in courtyard areas outside of the footprints of the standing buildings (Fig 2). The archaeological evaluation followed the methodology laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation². One of the few exceptions to this concerned the cancellation of Trench 1 prior to excavation as it would have been located in an area that had been subject to a V2 missile strike in WWII. There was virtually no possibility of archaeological survival in this area and site logistics precluded the relocation of this trench. The locations of some trenches were also modified slightly to accommodate constraints imposed by site logistics
- 2.4 The site had previously been the subject of an archaeological Desk Based Assessment³.
- 2.5 The evaluation was project managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd by Peter Moore and supervised by the author. Mr Mark Stephenson of GLAAS, English Heritage, monitored the site on behalf of the London Borough of Greenwich. Duncan Hawkins monitored the work on behalf of the University of Greenwich.
- 2.6 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be stored by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd until it's eventual deposition in the London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC).
- 2.7 The site was given the unique site code SKQ 10.

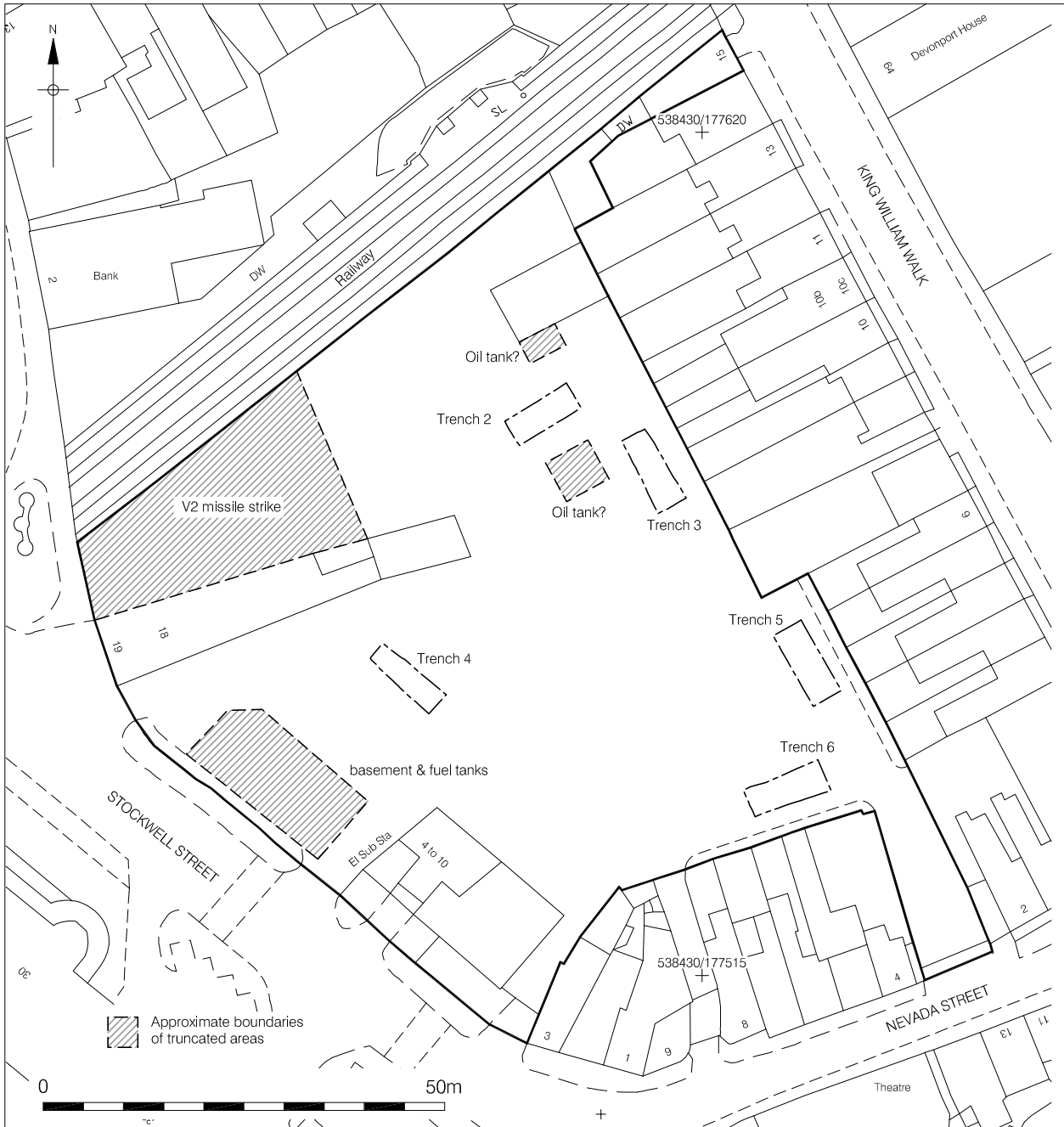
² Hawkins, D 2010 *Proposal for an Archaeological Field Evaluation, Land at Stockwell Street, Greenwich London SE 10* Unpublished CgMs Consulting report

³ Bowsher, J and Featherby, R 2009 Stockwell Street, Greenwich, London SE 10. London Borough of Greenwich Archaeological Desk Based Assessment. Unpublished MoLA document



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:800 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance: PPS 5 and PPG 16

3.1.1 PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide was published in March 2010 and will supersede the previous guidance outlined in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16). However, the submission for planning permission for the site complied with PPG 16 which was the policy adopted at that time. The key points in PPG16 can be summarised as follows:

Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, and in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly and thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.

Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by a proposed development there should be a presumption in their physical preservation.

If physical preservation *in situ* is not feasible, an archaeological excavation for the purposes of 'preservation by record' may be an acceptable alternative. From an archaeological point of view, this should be seen as a second best option. Agreements should also provide for subsequent publication of the results of any excavation programme.

The key to informed and reasonable planning decisions is for consideration to be given early, before formal planning applications are made, to the question of whether archaeological remains are known to exist on a site where development is planned and the implications for the development proposal.

Planning authorities, when they propose to allow development which is damaging to archaeological remains, must ensure that the developer has satisfactorily provided for excavation and recording, either through voluntary agreement with archaeologists or, in the absence of agreement, by imposing an appropriate condition on the planning permission.

3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

- 3.2.1 The over-arching strategies and policies for the whole of the Greater London area are contained within the Greater London Authority's London Plan (Feb 2008) which includes this statement relating to archaeology:

Policy 4B.15 Archaeology

The Mayor, in partnership with English Heritage, the Museum of London and boroughs, will support the identification, protection, interpretation and presentation of London's archaeological resources. Boroughs in consultation with English Heritage and other relevant statutory organisations should include appropriate policies in their DPDs for protecting scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological assets within their area.

3.3 Local Planning Policy

- 3.3.1 The Greenwich Unitary Development Plan was adopted on the 20th of July 2006. While the first Local Development Framework (LDF) is being produced (planned to be completed in 2010), the Greenwich UDP will continue to serve as the statutory Development Plan for the borough (together with the London Plan). The document sets out the local authority's policies in relation to archaeology and adheres to the principles of national planning guidance PPG16 (see above). The relevant policies in relation to archaeology are set out below:

D30 The Council will expect applicants to properly assess and plan for the impact of proposed developments on archaeological remains where they fall within 'Areas of Archaeological Potential' as defined on the constraints Map 10. In certain instances preliminary archaeological site investigations may be required before proposals are considered. The Council will seek to secure the co-operation of developers in the excavation, recording and publication of archaeological finds before development takes place by use of planning conditions/legal agreements as appropriate.

D31 At identified sites of known archaeological remains of national importance, including scheduled monuments, there will be a presumption in favour of physical preservation of the remains in situ and to allow for public access and display to preserve their settings. For sites of lesser importance the Council will seek to preserve the remains in situ, but where this is not feasible the remains should either be investigated and removed from the site, or investigated, excavated and recorded before destruction. Appropriate conditions/legal agreements may be used to ensure this is satisfied.

Reason

6.50 Archaeological remains are a finite and fragile resource vulnerable to modern developments. PPG16 gives guidance on how archaeological remains should be preserved or recorded. It recommends that UDPs should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings, as well as a map defining where these policies apply. The Borough's archaeological heritage represents a local community asset that is desirable to preserve and utilise both as an educational and recreational resource. The objectives of new development can often conflict with the need to preserve, or to remove and record such remains. Potential developers should be alerted early on in the planning process of likely remains so as to secure their preservation. Early discussion with the Council and English Heritage is encouraged. The support of local archaeological groups is essential to this process. The potential for discovery of significant remains in large areas of the Borough is high, whilst the opportunity to record and preserve such finite resources is usually restricted to one occasion. The Greenwich Heritage Centre is a potential location for the retention of remains.

6.51 The Council will also:

- i. Pursue land use policies which are sensitive to the potential threat development can pose to archaeological remains and adopt a flexible approach to the design of new development in areas where preservation of archaeological remains is paramount.
- ii. Encourage co-operation amongst landowners, developers and archaeological groups by promoting the principles laid down in the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.
- iii. Encourage developers to allow an appropriate level of archaeological investigation where significant remains are unexpectedly discovered during construction, and if applicable make provision for the preservation or recording of such finds by a recognised archaeological organisation.

3.4.2 The site falls entirely within an Area of Archaeological Potential as defined by the local authority.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The British Geological Survey Sheet 270 (South London: 1994) shows that the underlying drift geology of the study site comprises Kempton Park Gravels, with the exception of the southern part which is overlain by Head Deposits, a mixture of clay and angular stone fragments. Observations made during the geotechnical investigation that preceded the evaluation largely confirmed this, although yellowish brown sandy silts commonly described as brickearth were evident above the sand and gravels in places. The brickearth capping was probably the material from which much of the ploughsoil horizon evident across the site developed.
- 4.2 The modern topography of the site includes marked slopes from both south to north and east to west. Modern ground levels given in the Desk Based Assessment were 7.05m OD in the north-west corner of the site, 8.60m OD in the north-east corner, 8.30m OD in the south-west corner and 9.60m OD in the south-east corner⁴. The ground levels recorded during the evaluation were broadly consistent with these findings.
- 4.3 Previous geotechnical investigations had suggested that natural deposits lie some 2m below modern ground level⁵. In some areas of the site, particularly the northern part close to the railway line, this may be true. The depth of 'made ground' in this area is greater than that encountered elsewhere on the site, possibly as a result of material being upcast from the railway cutting. Levelling following the WWII V2 missile strike in this area may also have raised ground level considerably. Elsewhere the depth of made ground was as little as c 1.30m in the area of Trench 4, located in the central part of the site, and c 1.50m in the vicinity of Trench 6 which was located in the southeast corner of the site.
- 4.4 The maximum heights recorded on the natural deposits were 6.45m OD in the centre of Trench 2, 6.55m OD in the south end of Trench 3, 6.59m OD in the north of Trench 4 and 7.53m OD in the east of Trench 5. Natural deposits were not exposed in Trench 6. These findings confirmed that the natural slopes on the site are from south to north and east to west.
- 4.7 The nearest water course of any note consists of the Thames, today located some 500m north of the site. To the west Deptford Creek, the confluence of the river Ravensbourne and the Thames, is located c 750m from the site. The Stock Well, which gives its name to the eponymous street and is documented from the late

⁴ Bowsher, J and Featherby, R 2009, p7

⁵ Bowsher, J and Featherby, R 2009, p7

medieval period onward, probably represents an old spring line found toward the base of the slopes that lead up to Blackheath.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1. General Background

5.1.1 The archaeological background to the site has been covered in the Desk Based Assessment⁶ and it is not proposed to reproduce all of the research contained in that document. Some detail is given regarding the Medieval and later periods as features dating to these eras were found during the evaluation.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 No settlement sites dating to any prehistoric period have been located in the vicinity of the site. Chance finds of flint tools are known from the Thames to the north and Greenwich Park to the southeast. Stone artefacts dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age found in the Thames have been interpreted as ritual deposits within the river. However, fluctuations in the river regime and sea level mean that the extent and course of the river itself was variable, the area of usable dry land adjacent to the river was considerably larger than it is today⁷. Artefacts found within the river, particularly those that pre-date the late Bronze Age, were not necessarily deposited within the river itself but may have simply been abandoned at temporary camps adjacent to the water course.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 A very important Roman road, Watling Street, probably ran along the ridge of high ground from Shooters Hill to Blackheath Hill, between the southern boundaries of Greenwich Park and Blackheath itself, although the line of the road has not been demonstrated archaeologically. A branch from the main Roman road is thought to have run northwest through the park and would have passed close to the subject site, although archaeological evidence for this is again absent.

5.3.2 A high status Roman building, interpreted as a Roman temple, is located in Greenwich Park c 900m to the southeast of the site. The building has been investigated on numerous occasions and appears to be very isolated or form part of a small religious compound, no evidence of even a modest settlement has been unearthed to date⁸. However, nearly 400 Roman coins were recovered from the

⁶ Bowsher, J and Featherby, R 2009, p8-12

⁷ Siddell, J, Wilkinson, K, Scaife, R and Cameron, N 2000, *The Holocene Evolution of the London Thames* MoLAS Monograph 5

⁸ Wallower, B 2002 *Roman Temple Complex in Greenwich Park? Part 1* in London Arch Vol 10 No 2
Wallower, B 2002 *Roman Temple Complex in Greenwich Park? Part2* in London Arch Vol 10 No 3

original excavations, along with fragments of inscriptions, carved column basis and pieces of stone statuary, all of which point to a high status establishment.

5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 The establishment of a lasting settlement in Greenwich appears to date to the Saxon period. No evidence has yet been uncovered of an early settlement but it is assumed to have lain along the river frontage. Middle Saxon burials form a cemetery in Greenwich Park, to the southeast of the site. Further burials have been found to the east in the environs of the National Maritime Museum and to the south of the Roman road on Blackheath.

5.4.2 The church of St. Alphege is said to stand on the spot where this early 11th century Archbishop of Canterbury met his death. According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle Alphege was captured by the Danes in 1012 and bludgeoned to death with ox bones. It is assumed that a Viking encampment must lie in the area, as the archbishop was brought to the scene of his death by members of Canute's army who were besieging London at the time.

5.4.3 The development of the site after the Norman Conquest is very sparsely documented. Stockwell Street and Nevada Street, itself once part of Stockwell Street, were elements of an important medieval thoroughfare that extended westward to Deptford and eastward to Woolwich. Croom Hill, which runs north-south from Stockwell Street, probably originated in the Saxon period, joining the riverside settlement with Blackheath. The road formed the western boundary of the medieval manor of Greenwich.

5.4.4 The Stockwell is first mentioned in 1434 when Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, used water from it to supply his riverfront manor. The well was located on the corner of Stockwell Street and Nevada Street. Late medieval ditches dating to the 14th or 15th centuries have been found less than 100m to the east of the site at Devonport Buildings, King William Walk.

5.5 Post-Medieval

5.5.1 Antony van den Wynegaerde's panoramas of Greenwich, produced in 1558, show buildings on or very close to the site. The Gloucester Arms, located in the southwest corner of the site, allegedly dated back to at least 1555 when the cellars may have been used as a prison. The Eagle Inn was located in the southwest corner of the site; the hostelry was documented in the early 17th century but may have been

established for some time before this. When rebuilt in 1780 the inn could accommodate 60 horses in stables to the rear of the frontage.

- 5.5.2 Rocque's map of 1746 shows a plot with developed street frontages but a largely empty interior, a space possibly used for market gardening or diverse horticultural production. More detail is evident on a map produced in 1826 where a narrow winding thoroughfare, Leach's Alley, passes from east to west through the northern part of the site. The dimensions of the properties shown fronting onto the alley are very limited, suggesting either that these houses were of low status and built to accommodate the very poor, or that the properties originated in early periods and the plots of land were maintained on earlier property boundaries.
- 5.5.3 Greenwood's map of 1830 shows that a number of properties on the eastern side of the site had been demolished, particularly those facing onto King William Walk that would have lain beyond the present site boundary. Extensive ranges of buildings extending back from the street frontages are also evident in the southwest part of the site. The density of occupation indicated on the Greenwich Tithe Map of 1843 is far greater than anything previously depicted, open areas having been reduced to a few courtyards sandwiched between buildings.
- 5.5.4 By 1867 long-lasting property boundaries and building lines had been established in the central area of the site. In the south-east an open area shown as Spread Eagle Yard, presumably an adjunct of the inn, is bounded to the north by a malthouse. A large roughly north-south aligned rectangular structure abutted the southeast corner of the malthouse and may have been part of it. A second larger rectangular building is shown on the east side of the yard, this may also have been a wing of the malthouse. The western part of the site is dominated by buildings constructed on narrow plots facing onto Stockwell Street and gardens or yards to the rear of these. A large narrow open area extended from the Stockwell Street frontage in the northwest into the eastern part of the site, this courtyard was surrounded by structures of varying dimensions.
- 5.5.5 The most dramatic recent change in landuse occurred in the late 1870s when a railway cutting was made through an area of densely occupied alleyways and houses to the north of the site. The railway cutting, which now forms the northern boundary of the site first appeared on Ordnance Survey maps of the area in 1894. The malthouse, consisting of the original three wings enclosing a courtyard, was still in existence although a new building, presumably part of the same complex, had been added in the north of the courtyard area. Relatively large areas to the north of the malthouse

complex and adjacent to the railway cutting are shown as open ground. Very few developments are evident on the 1916 edition of the Ordnance Survey Map.

- 5.5.6 The 1951 Ordnance Survey map shows very few structures on the northern part of the site. This was the result of a V2 missile strike which landed in the northern part of the site adjacent to the railway in the latter stages of WWII.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 All of the trenches were stripped of hard standing, composed of tarmac with the exception of Trench 4 which was covered by a substantial depth of reinforced concrete, and modern overburden using a 360° mechanical excavator. Ground raising or levelling deposits that dated to the 19th or 20th centuries were evident in each trench. These were machine stripped and not recorded in detail. The removal of these relatively recent levelling deposits exposed post-medieval brick walls and an earlier ploughsoil horizon dating to the medieval and early post-medieval periods. In some trenches where later cut features were evident cut into the ploughsoil machine clearance ceased when the top of the ploughsoil was exposed. The ploughsoil horizon was also machine stripped in Trenches 3 and 4 in an attempt to expose cut features that might be sealed or masked by it. In Trench 3 no later cut features that truncated the ploughsoil were evident in the centre of the trench and the homogenous soil horizon was reduced by machine grading. Modern intrusions had heavily impacted the ploughsoil horizon in Trench 4 and the vestigial traces of it were also machine graded. All machine reduction was undertaken under archaeological supervision. Subsequent investigation of trenches used hand tools only.
- 6.2 Each trench was designed to measure 10m by 4m with a 'slot' 1.60m wide cut into the centre where the depth of the sections exceeded 1.20m. Some trenches could not be machined to their proposed size due to restrictions imposed by site logistics, such as piped drainage which was potentially still in use. However, archaeological features and deposits were revealed in all of the trenches opened and the extant remains fully characterised during the evaluation. Trenches were located using baselines which were located by a professional surveyor and tied into the National Grid.
- 6.3 Phased 'Harris Matrix' stratification diagrams have been produced for individual trenches.
- 6.4 Recording on site was undertaken using the single context recording system as specified in the Museum of London Site Manual. Representative plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. Contexts were numbered sequentially and recorded on pro-forma context sheets. Where referred to in the text context numbers are given in square brackets, i.e. pit [36].
- 6.5 All trenches, and where appropriate individual features, were photographed using black and white print, colour slide and digital formats.

- 6.6 A temporary bench mark (TBM) with a value of 9.31m OD was established on the site by transferring a level from the Bench Mark located on St Alphege's, the value of which is 6.46m OD.
- 6.7 The site was given the unique site code SKQ 10.

7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION

7.1 Phase 1 Natural Deposits

7.1.1 Natural deposits were exposed in four of the five trenches excavated. These consisted principally of orange sands and gravels although in places these were mixed with finer deposits of silt and clay. A yellowish brown brickearth type subsoil composed of sandy silt was also evident in patches.

7.1.2 The maximum heights recorded on the natural deposits ranged from 7.53m OD in Trench 5, located in the southeast corner of the site, to 6.45m OD in the centre of Trench 2, located in the northeast of the site. Natural deposits were recorded at a maximum of 6.59m OD in Trench 4, the most westerly of the trenches excavated. These findings confirmed that the natural slopes on the site are from south to north and east to west.

7.2 Phase 2 Early Post-Medieval Features and Deposits

7.2.1 Phase 2 is essentially composed of a homogenous ploughsoil horizon that extended across the entire area of the evaluation and the features that were apparently sealed by it or the earliest features that had been cut through it. The ploughsoil was composed of greenish brown sandy silt and was recorded as layer [9] in Trench 6, layer [25] in Trench 5, layer [40] in Trench 4, layer [50] in Trench 3 and layer [93] in Trench 2.

7.2.2 Finds were only recovered from two of the trenches where areas of the ploughsoil were hand excavated to retrieve datable artefacts. Layer [9] in Trench 6 contained pottery dated 1480-1550 and peg tile dated 1480-1800. Layer [25] in Trench 5 contained medieval pottery dated from 1200-1400 and a single tile fragment dated 1180-1800. The quantities of datable artefacts recovered was small but it appears that the homogenous soil horizon, and the associated features truncated by it and cut through it represent horticultural activity by the early post-medieval periods and more concentrated settlement activity in the early post-medieval period.

7.2.3 The ploughsoil almost certainly originated as a naturally formed topsoil deposit that capped the sand and gravel. It was probably developed as a horticultural soil during the medieval and early post-medieval periods before extensive levelling and ground raising dumps left it buried in the post-medieval period, a process that probably began in the 17th century and accelerated rapidly in the 18th and 19th centuries.

- 7.2.4 The surface of the ploughsoil horizon appeared to follow the natural slopes of the ground, generally from south to north and east to west. In the southeast corner of the site the top of the ploughsoil was recorded at 7.87m OD in Trench 6 and 7.78m OD in Trench 5. The ground surface was somewhat lower in the central/western part of the site in Trench 4 where the ploughsoil lay below 6.92m OD. On the eastern periphery of the site, slightly further north than Trench 4, the top of the ploughsoil was recorded at 7.03m OD in Trench 3.
- 7.2.5 The only slightly anomalous reading was made in Trench 2 where the top of the ploughsoil horizon lay at 7.15m OD. If the natural slope continued from Trench 3 northward the surface of the ploughsoil seen in Trench 2 should clearly have been lower than the 7.03m OD recorded in Trench 3. Two factors may have produced the anomalous result; the first of these was the presence of a subsoil horizon [94] above the natural sand and gravel and below the ploughsoil. This deposit was not present in the other four trenches investigated, it was presumed to be a natural formation as it was completely devoid of cultural material and charcoal. The subsoil horizon had probably been completely reworked and formed part of the ploughsoil in the areas to the south and west of Trench 2, it may have been thicker in the north as a result of colluvial action on the hillside. The second factor which may have contributed to the anomalous result in Trench 2 was the presence of a large ditch, [89], in the vicinity of the area in which the ploughsoil was recorded. This feature had presumably been cut through the ploughsoil and the upcast material might have formed a bank to one side of the ditch. The remnant of the bank might have produced a greater depth of topsoil in this area than was evident in other areas of the site, thus raising the ground level in the vicinity of the ditch.
- 7.2.6 Features that apparently lay below the ploughsoil were only found Trench 3, these consisted of a large but shallow ovoid shaped pit [54] and a substantial ditch [56]. The pit was 2.10m long by 1.20m wide and 0.25m deep and had been truncated by the ditch [56] to the south. No cultural material was recovered from the fill [53], and even indicators associated with nearby human activity such as elevated levels of charcoal were absent. The pit could have been a naturally formed anomaly within the sand and gravel, or a hollow caused by a falling tree. It undoubtedly predated the ditch [56] but dating evidence was also absent from the ditch fill [55]. The date at which the pit was excavated, if indeed it was a man-made feature, is therefore unknown.
- 7.2.7 Similarly the date at which the ditch was excavated is unknown. The fill contained a large quantity of animal bone but no datable artefacts. The full width of the ditch was not exposed as it extended beyond the limits of excavation to the south, however it appeared that the base of the ditch had been reached in the area excavated and that

the feature would originally have measured c 1.40m wide and been 0.50m deep. The ditch was orientated north-south and extended beyond the limits of excavation to both north and south.

- 7.2.8 The ditch contained no dating material, but, although it was apparently sealed by the ploughsoil it is highly probable that the ditch was originally cut through this deposit which would have formed the ground surface prior to extensive dumping and levelling in the later post-medieval period. Continued horticultural activity within the ploughsoil horizon would have destroyed the top of the ditch cut. The identification of cut features within ploughsoil horizons is notoriously difficult due to this process and many pits and ditches, such as those exposed in Trench 3, are only evident once the ploughsoil has been excavated.
- 7.2.9 Undated cut features likely to date to this period were also evident in Trench 4. Pit [43] had been cut through the ploughsoil, it would once have been a substantial feature as despite being truncated by later features and extending beyond the limits of excavation it measured 1.15m north-south and was 0.54m deep. No datable artefacts were recovered from the fill [42] but notable quantities of animal bone were evident.
- 7.2.10 A shallow pit [33] was located in the northern part of Trench 4. It measured a maximum of 0.80m wide and was 0.15m deep. No artefacts were recovered from the fill [32] which was also devoid of animal bone or other evidence of human activity. This 'pit' might also be a naturally formed anomaly within the sand and gravel.
- 7.2.11 A substantial northwest to southeast aligned ditch [17] was exposed in Trench 6, The feature was only evident in the base of the Trench once two sondages had been excavated through the ploughsoil. The full width of the ditch was not exposed as it extended below a later wall to the north. However, it measured more than 1.02m wide and was 0.48m deep, the course of the ditch was traced over a distance of 6m east west and it clearly extended beyond the limits of the sondages to both east and west.
- 7.2.12 The ditch fill [16] contained a sherd of pottery dated 1580-1900 and a single fragment of peg tile dated 1180-1800, and was only evident once the ploughsoil had been excavated within the sondages. However, it was also truncated by a late 16th or early 17th century pit [19].
- 7.2.13 The alignment of this substantial ditch was very similar to that of the perimeter wall at the rear of the properties fronting onto Nevada Street. These properties maintain property boundaries that date back to the 17th century if not earlier, the geotechnical

watching brief demonstrated that the foundations extant below some of the standing structures date back to mid-late 17th century. The ditch might once have defined a land division that marked the rear of properties which fronted onto Nevada Street.

- 7.2.14 A shallow pit [19] had truncated the ploughsoil horizon in the western part of Trench 6. The pit had been truncated by the construction cut for the 19th century wall [12] to the south, it measured a maximum of 1.08m east-west by 0.82m north-south and 0.29m deep. The fill [15] contained pottery dated 1550-1650 and ceramic building materials dated 1480-1700+. These finds indicate that the pit could have dated to the late 16th century, although the date ranges do not preclude the feature dating to a slightly later period.
- 7.2.15 The most substantial feature dating to the early periods represented on the site consisted of a substantial north-south aligned ditch [89] exposed in Trench 2. The ditch measured 2.64m wide and was 0.79m deep; it extended beyond the excavated area to both north and south. The upper fill of the ditch [88] contained a single sherd of pottery dated 1480-1650 and a substantial quantity of peg tile dated 1240-1450. The upper fill was in fact separated from the lower fill by an extensive lense which contained elevated quantities of charcoal and peg tile. It seems probable that a substantial medieval building had once stood close to the ditch and given that the ditch was backfilled in the early post-medieval period, the excavation of the ditch might have been effected in the later medieval period.
- 7.2.16 The maintenance of property boundaries might also be evident in this area of the site. The alignment of the ditch was very similar to that of the 19th century wall which passed through the trench slightly to the east of the ditch. The modern wall was evident in a geotechnical test-pit located c 8m to the north of Trench 2 and a large cut feature, possibly the continuation of the ditch, was apparent to the east of it.
- 7.2.17 The site developed from a horticultural area by the early post-medieval period to more urban area in the early post-medieval period. However the trenches were necessarily away from the street frontages, where the early structural development of Greenwich may lie. These frontages within the redevelopment were either located beyond the boundaries of the site or have been subject to massive modern impacts such as basements and the installation of tanks for the petrol station on the Stockwell Street frontage. The evaluation suggested that the site was largely open ground subdivided by ditches by the early post-medieval period. Medieval pottery and building materials were present but mostly as residual finds or 'background noise'. The largest component of medieval material came from the upper fill of the large ditch [89] which contained notable quantities of roof tile that probably derive from a medieval building.

7.2.18 Despite the general paucity of datable artefacts in well stratified contexts belonging to Phase 2 it appeared that the ploughsoil horizon continued to form the ground surface into the early post-medieval period. A large number of cut features dating to later periods truncated the ploughsoil horizon, the majority of these dated to the 17th century. This demonstrated that the formation and continued use of the ploughsoil horizon pre-dated the excavation of the pits and that there was a marked increase in activity in and around the site from the 17th century onward. The earliest structural remains, a substantial wall and probable floor level, also date to this period.

7.3 Phase 3 17th Century Features and Deposits

7.3.1 Cut features dating to the 17th century were found in four of the five of the Trenches excavated, the exception being Trench 5 which contained an extensive 17th century wall which truncated the ploughsoil horizon. Four pits that are likely to date to the 17th century were recorded in Trench 6. Two of these features, pits [2] and [4], were extremely shallow and are not shown on the trench plan (Fig 7). The more substantial pits [6] and [8] produced finds assemblages comprising pottery, clay tobacco pipe and ceramic buildings materials that demonstrate consistent 17th century dates. Pit [8] was ovoid in shape and measured a maximum of 1.50m wide and 0.25m deep. The fill [7] contained pottery dated 1580-1650, clay tobacco pipe dated 1580-1910 and brick fragments dated to after 1660. This feature probably dates to the second half of the 17th century. Pit [6] measured a maximum of 1.40m wide, although the full extent was never exposed, and was 0.48m deep. The fill [5] produced pottery dated 1630-1680, clay tobacco pipe dated 1660-1680 and brick and tile fragments dated 1480-1700. This feature was probably excavated in the last quarter of the 17th century. Both of these pits were located above the line of the earlier ditch [17], which demonstrated that the ditch had gone out of use by this period. The pits might have been located within plots of land associated with buildings fronting onto Nevada Street to the south, although they could equally represent the establishment of buildings within the interior of the parcel of land surrounded by Nevada Street, Stockwell Street and King William Walk.

7.3.2 A substantial north-south aligned red brick wall [21] was uncovered in Trench 5, to the northwest of the pits located in Trench 6. The wall had earlier been exposed in a geotechnical testpit located to the north of Trench 5, it continues below the modern boundary wall that defines the rear of the properties fronting onto King William Street. The brick fabrics and mortar used in the construction of the wall suggest that it was built in the second half of the 17th century. The wall measured 0.50m wide and was

traced over a distance of 7.36m; it survived to a height of 0.70m and extended beyond the limits of excavation to both north and south.

- 7.3.3 The function of the wall was not immediately apparent from the excavation of Trench 5. It was not linked to further elements of masonry that might indicate a structure, although no evidence was available from the west side of the wall as this was effectively beyond the limits of the Trench. However, the east side of the wall was exposed and no structural elements extended eastward from it, with the exception of two small buttresses which formed part of the original build of the wall. It appeared that the wall might have defined a perimeter or property boundary rather than being part of a building. The stratigraphy associated with the wall on its west side, observed during the geotechnical investigation, suggested that a series of external surfaces associated with the wall had been laid in this area, whereas the stratigraphy seen to the east in Trench 5 appeared to consist of later levelling deposits sealing the ploughsoil horizon which appeared to be the level from which the wall was built.
- 7.3.4 The late 17th century wall [21] had been used as a foundation for a 19th century wall [26] which almost certainly formed part of the eastern wing of the malthouse shown on maps of the period. This further suggests that a property boundary was defined by the 17th century wall; the open area to the south and east of the malthouse was probably an amalgam of land that had once been associated with properties that had fronted onto King William Walk and, very obviously, a now demolished building that had once fronted onto Nevada Street.
- 7.3.5 Trench 4 contained two features that probably date to 17th century. Pit [31] consisted of a sub-circular steep-sided feature which measured c 1.50m in diameter and was more than 0.50m deep. The feature was not fully excavated but half sectioned and a sufficient quantity of the fill removed to provide dating evidence. The pit probably represented a brick-lined well which had had the masonry removed for re-use. The fill [30] contained pottery dated 1480-1650 and a range of ceramic building materials which comprised peg tile that probably produced in the medieval period and brick and pan tile both of which dated to after 1660. The brick lining of the well was probably robbed out and the feature backfilled in the late 17th century.
- 7.3.6 Part of a brick-lined well or tank [45] was evident to the east of pit [31]. This feature could not be excavated as it extended beyond the limits of excavation to the east and only a very small portion of the fill lay within the trench. The brick lining measured 1.65m north-south although the feature would clearly have been somewhat larger. The only dating evidence available consisted of the bricks from which the lining had been built. These were dated 1660-1800 and the well could date to the later 17th

century, although none of the bricks were whole which might suggest that they had been re-used. The well could therefore date to a later period but there is at present no way to establish which of these possibilities is correct.

- 7.3.7 A small group of post-holes recorded as contexts [58], [60], [62] and [64] was found in the eastern periphery of Trench 3. The postholes formed a line that extended over a distance of 2.20m, the post line extended beyond the limit of excavation to the east. The fills of the postholes contained considerable quantities of brick and tile fragments which might have been packing around the bases of the posts. The largest of these features, posthole [60], measured 0.40m in diameter and was 0.42m deep.
- 7.3.8 The dating evidence recovered from the fills of the postholes was limited. The building materials recovered from postholes [58] and [60] were all dated 1660-1800; pottery recovered from the fill of posthole [60] was dated 1550-1700. The group of postholes might date to the second half of the 17th century; the feature had been cut through a levelling layer [65] which sealed the early post-medieval ploughsoil horizon and was obviously later than it but no dating evidence was recovered to demonstrate when the layer was deposited.
- 7.3.9 The most complex archaeological sequence found during the evaluation was evident in Trench 2. Eight cut features that might date to the 17th century were recorded in this trench. Dating evidence was not recovered from all of these features but they were all located above the Phase 2 ditch [89] and must be later than it.
- 7.3.10 Five of the cut features found above the ditch were located in the central part of the trench and survived only as vestigial traces that had escaped truncation caused either by the construction cut of the modern wall that traversed the trench or machine clearance of this structure. The bases of these pits, recorded as contexts [70], [72], [74], [76] and [78], were very shallow and the dimensions of these features are not given in this report as they would in no way be representative of the original size of the cuts.
- 7.3.11 Dating evidence was recovered from four of the five features. Ceramic building materials dated 1600-1700+ were recovered from pit [72], building material dated 1630-1750 were found in pit [74]. Medieval pottery dated 1170-1350 was recovered from pit [76], this material was clearly residual but indicative of medieval activity in the area. The most useful dating evidence was perhaps the pottery recovered from pit [78] which dated 1530-1700. Taken as a group the dating evidence would appear to suggest that these features are likely to date to the 17th century.

- 7.3.12 Two cut features that benefitted from better survival of modern truncation and produced clearer and fuller dating evidence were evident in the western part of Trench 2. A brick-lined cesspit [83] was found in the northern part of the trench and extended beyond the limits of excavation. The brick lining was extant to a height of 7.30m OD, the pit was c 1.03m deep and measured 1.25m north-south. The brick lining [83] had been built from bricks dated 1660-1850. The lower fill [79] contained ceramic building materials dated 1630-1850, clay tobacco pipe date 1680-1710 and pottery dated 1480-1600. The pottery recovered from the fill was clearly residual. The most representative date is almost certainly that given by the tobacco pipe as these items were fragile and disposable. The pit was therefore probably backfilled in the late 17th or early 18th centuries.
- 7.3.13 A second substantial pit [82] was found immediately to the south of the brick-lined cesspit [83]. Pit [82] measured 1.66m north-south and was 1.10m deep. The primary fill [81] contained pottery dated 1630-1680, clay tobacco pipe dated 1640-1660 and ceramic building materials dated 1660-1850. The dating evidence clearly demonstrates that this feature was backfilled in the second half of the 17th century. The pottery assemblage included large fragments of tin-glazed plates which are indicative of a relatively high status household.
- 7.3.14 The existence of the larger pits containing a wide variety of domestic waste in this area strongly suggests that buildings would have stood very close by. The cesspit in particular would almost certainly have been located in a yard at the rear of a property, although no structural remains were evident within the confines of Trench 2. The presence of these pits is highly significant as they are not located close to any of the street frontages and the buildings with which they are assumed to be associated are not apparent on early maps of the area.

7.4 Phase 4 18th Century Features and Deposits

- 7.4.1 The later features recorded during the evaluation essentially fell into two groups. One of these groups consisted of 19th century features most of which are structural elements that formed part of the malthouse shown on later maps of the area; these are discussed below in Phase 5. The Phase 4 features discussed in this section of the document probably predated the establishment of the malthouse or lay beyond the limits of that complex.
- 7.4.2 An undated feature recorded in Trench 3, Section 3 possibly represented a gravel path that traversed the area from north to south before any form of hard standing had been laid in this area. As seen the path consisted of a very clean orange gravel fill in

a clearly defined cut [68]. The cut was 1.02m wide and 0.24m deep. The highest level recorded on the surface of the path was 7.69m OD. As stated above no dating evidence was recovered from this feature but it did lie above the group of 17th postholes described above (Paras 7.3.7 and 7.3.8) and a substantial levelling layer [66] which was c 0.40m thick. The path may date to period later than the 18th century but at present this cannot be conclusively demonstrated.

7.4.3 Two brick-lined cesspits that were almost certainly excavated in the 18th century were recorded in Trench 4. Cess pit [35] had been truncated by modern intrusions but as seen measured 1.30m east-west by 1.24m north-south by 1.00m deep. The bricks used to build the cesspit lining have been dated 1600-1750, a wide date range that would obviously suggest a construction date prior to the second half of the 18th century if the bricks had not been re-used. The fill of the pit [37] contained pottery dated 1830-1900, clay tobacco pipe dated 1820-1860 and ceramic building materials dated 1660-1850. The dates of these finds clearly show that the cesspit probably went out of use in the mid 19th century, and it's construction obviously pre-dated that period; it may have continued in use for a considerable period prior to backfilling.

7.4.4 The second brick lined cesspit evident in Trench 4, context [38], was located to the north of cesspit [35]. The feature extended beyond the limit of excavation to the south, as seen it measured 1.80m north-south by 2.30m east-west. Only the base of the feature survived modern intrusions, the full depth of the pit was not evident. The bricks used to construct the lining were dated 1660-1800, suggested a late 17th or 18th century date for construction. The fill [37] contained pottery dated 1770-1780 and ceramic building materials dated 1660-1800, which demonstrated that the pit was backfilled in the late 18th century.

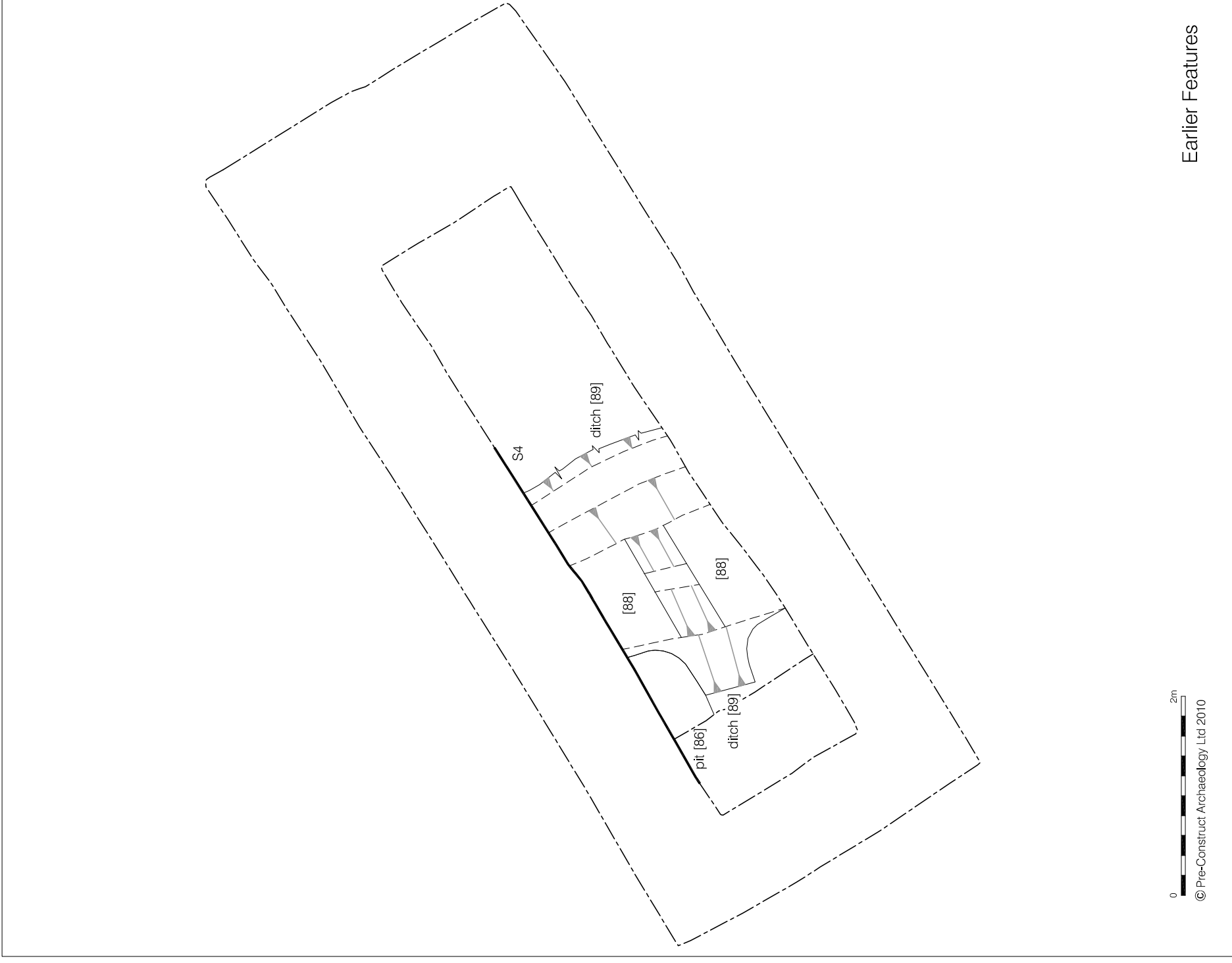
7.4.5 A linear cut [24] was evident in the south of Trench 5. The feature was not excavated but the rectangular shape evident in plan might suggest that it represented a robbed out wall, it could equally have been a backfilled ditch. The cut was aligned roughly north-south and measured 2.10m north-south by 0.58m east-west, it extended beyond the limit of excavation to the south. The finds recovered from the surface of this feature consisted of pottery dated 1700-1800 and clay tobacco pipe dated 1700-1740. The backfilling of this feature probably took place in the first half of the 18th century.

7.5 Phase 5 19th Century Features and Deposits

7.5.1 With the exception of the cesspit fill [34] found in Trench 4 (see para 7.4.3) the features dated to the 19th century consisted of two substantial walls that formed parts

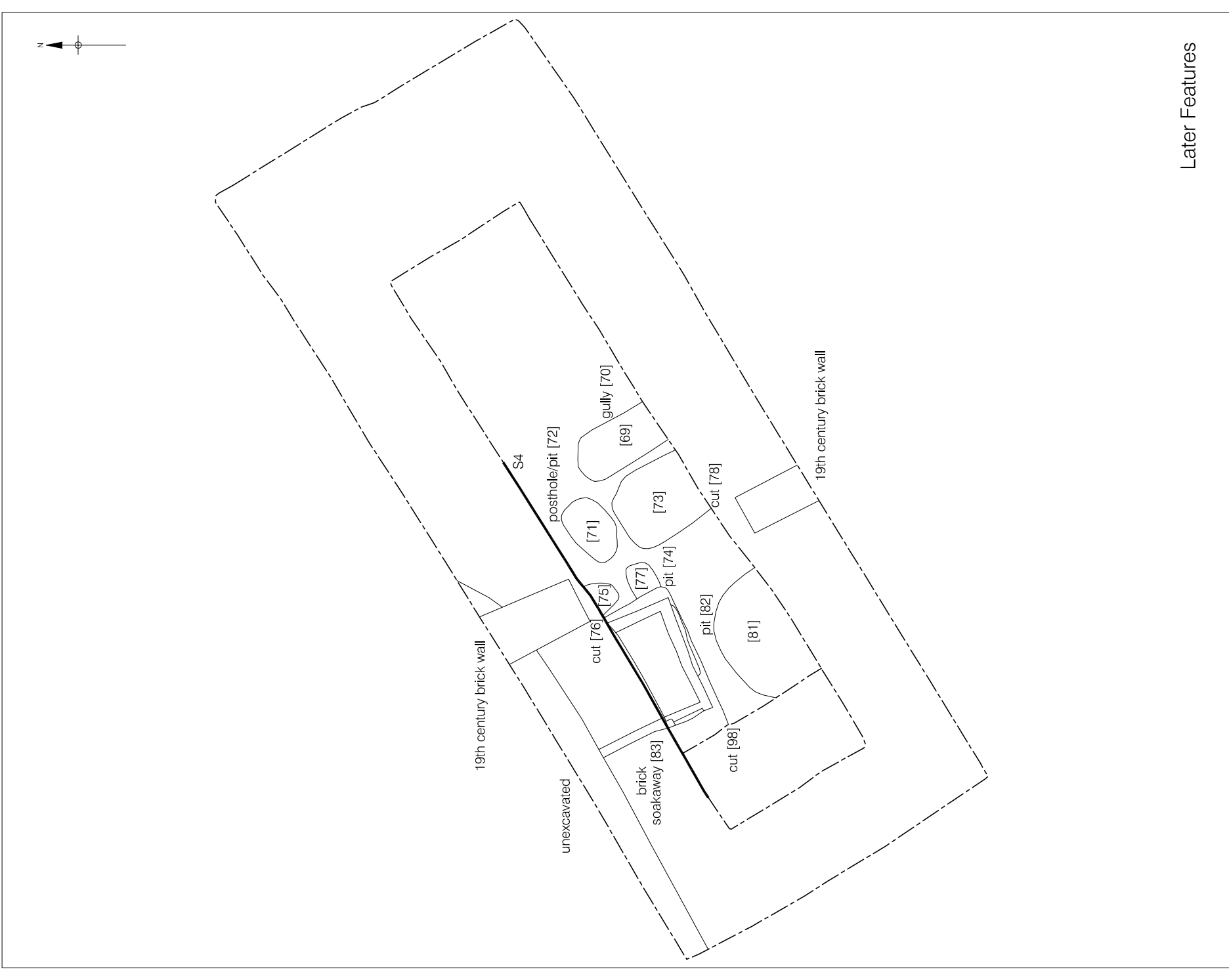
of the malthouse complex shown on maps of the area dating from 1867 onward. The remains of a substantial north-south aligned wall [26] extended throughout Trench [6]. As seen the wall measured 7.36m north-south by 0.40m east-west by 0.48m high. The wall employed a variety of materials, most of which were bricks but individual stone blocks and even large river pebbles were also included, especially in the foundation courses. The wall had been built directly above the late 17th wall [21], demonstrating continuity in property boundaries. The wall continued beyond the limits of excavation to north and south. To the north the wall continued below the present boundary wall which separates the site from the gardens of the properties which now front onto King William Walk. The upstanding wall is substantially overgrown but elements of the malthouse wall may well be extant above ground in this area.

- 7.5.2 An east-west aligned wall [12] extended throughout the excavated area in Trench 5. As seen the wall measured 7.50m east-west by 0.85m north-south by 0.63m high. This feature almost certainly formed the southern wall of the east wing of the malthouse and a return for the north-south wall [26] seen in Trench 6. As was the case with wall [26] a variety of materials were adopted in the construction of wall [12], re-used blocks of stone being evident along the length of the foundation. The brick sample recovered from wall [12] was dated 1800-1900.



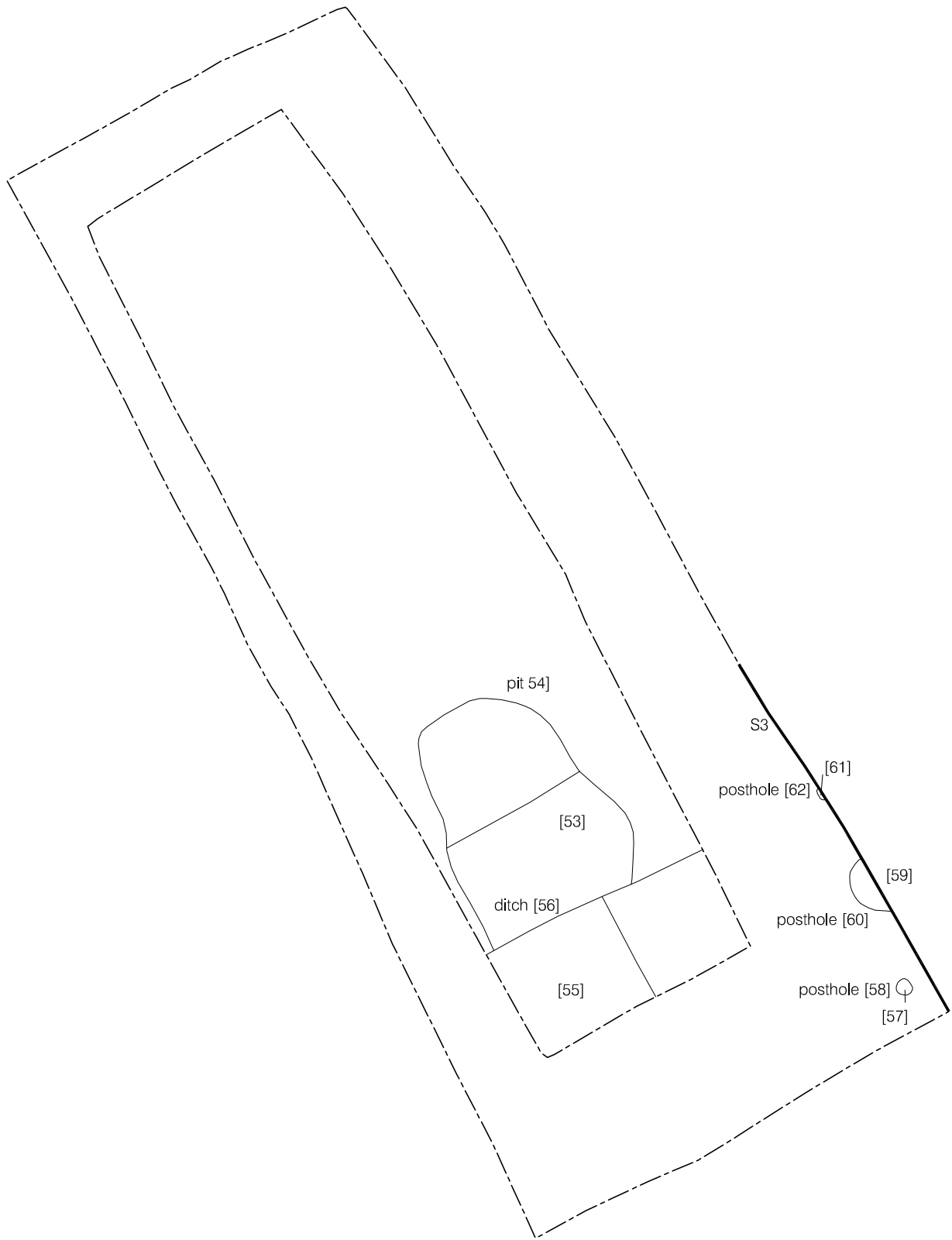
0 2m
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2010

Earlier Features



Later Features

Figure 3
Trench 2
1:50 at A3



0 2m

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Figure 4
Trench 3
1:50 at A4

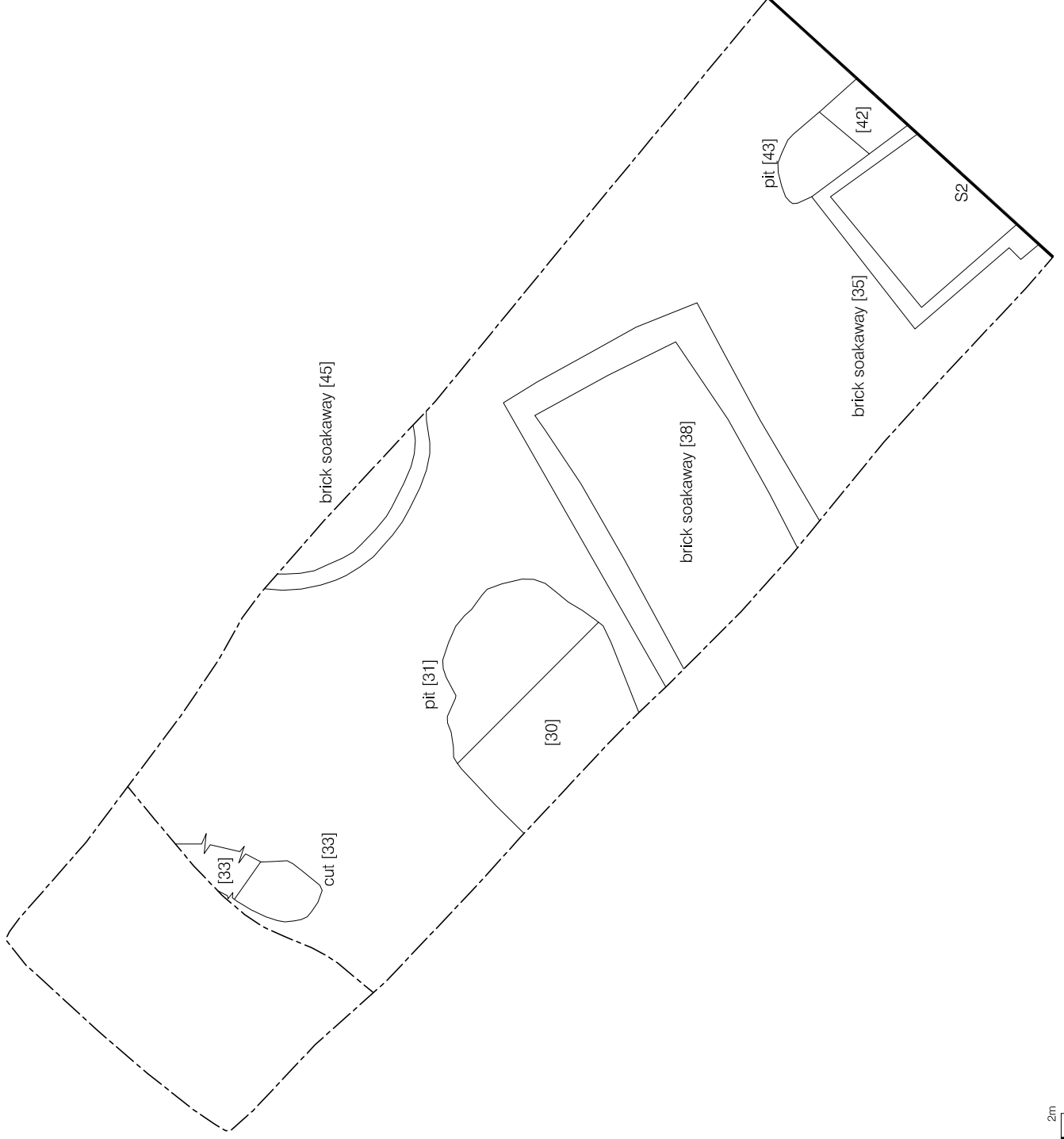
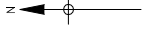
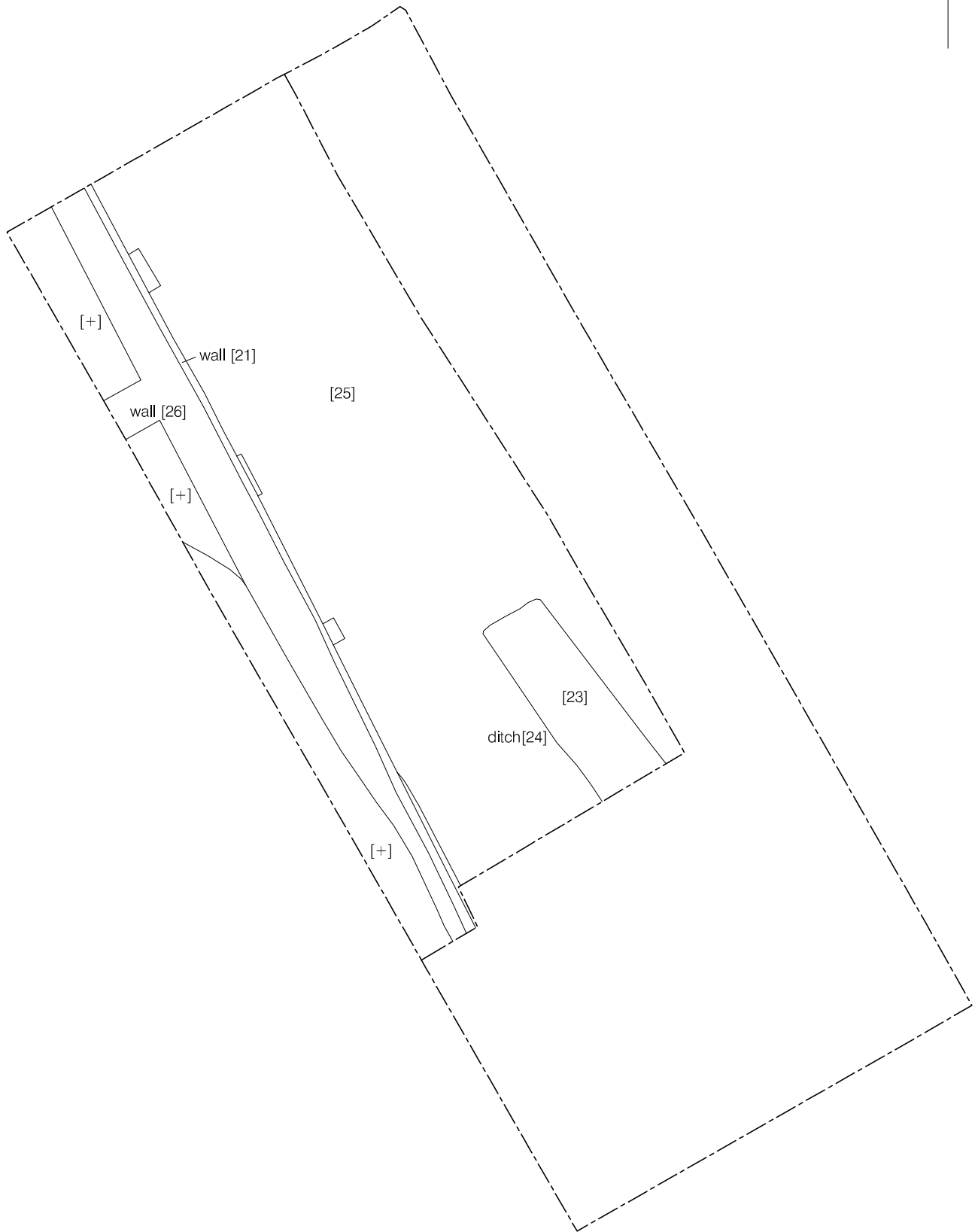
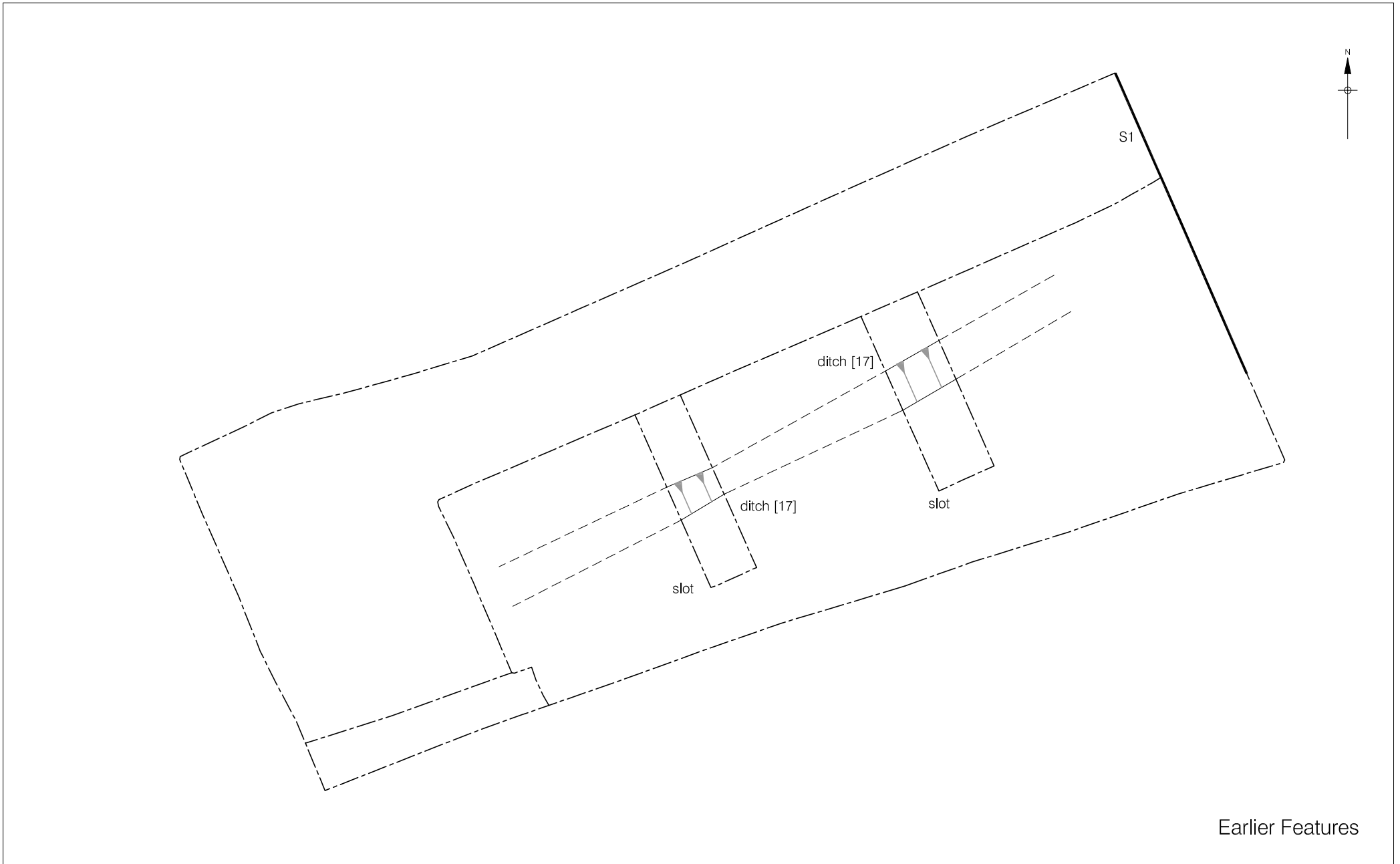


Figure 5
Trench 4
1:50 at A4

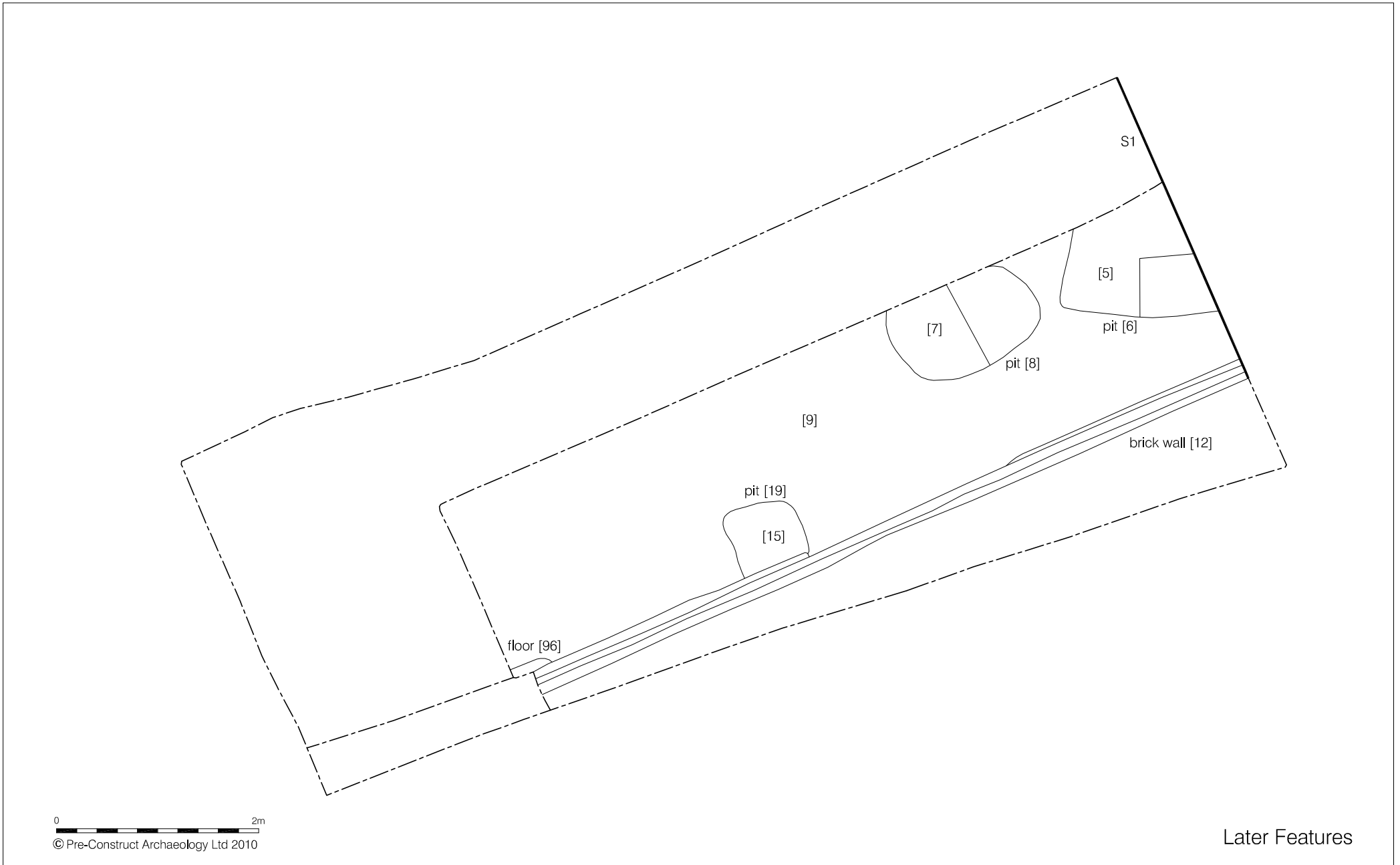


0 2m
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Figure 6
Trench 5
1:50 at A4

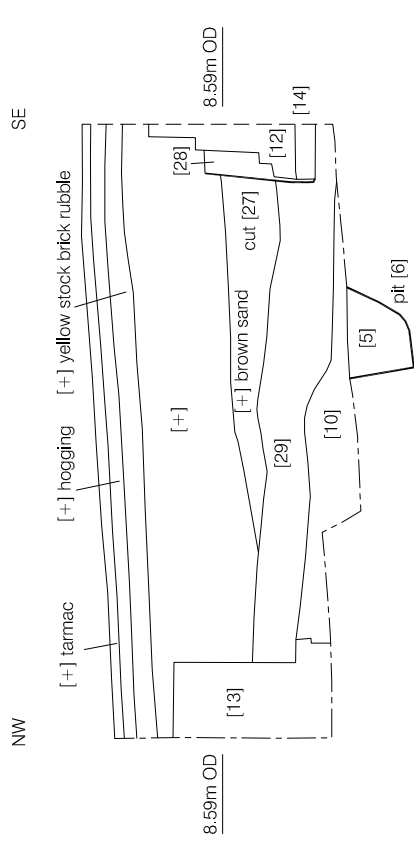


Earlier Features

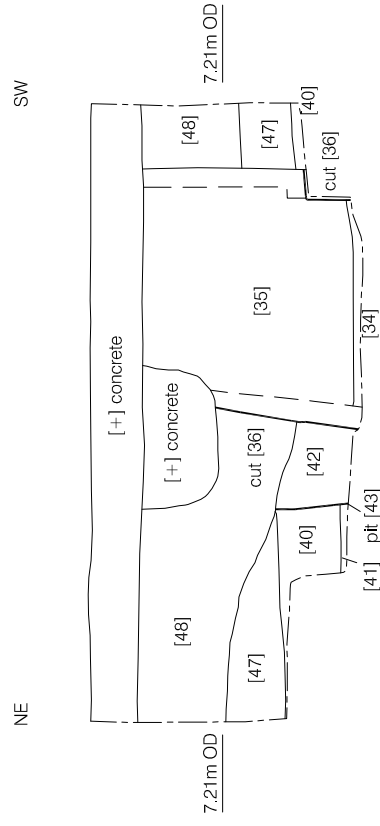


Later Features

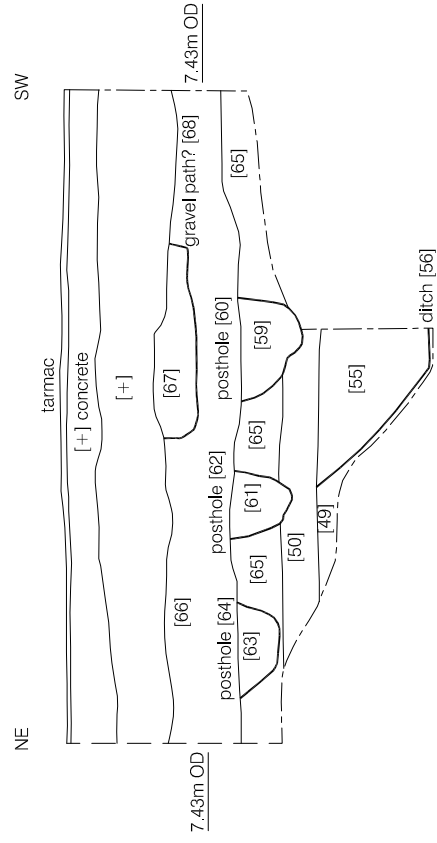
Figure 7
Trench 6
1:50 at A4



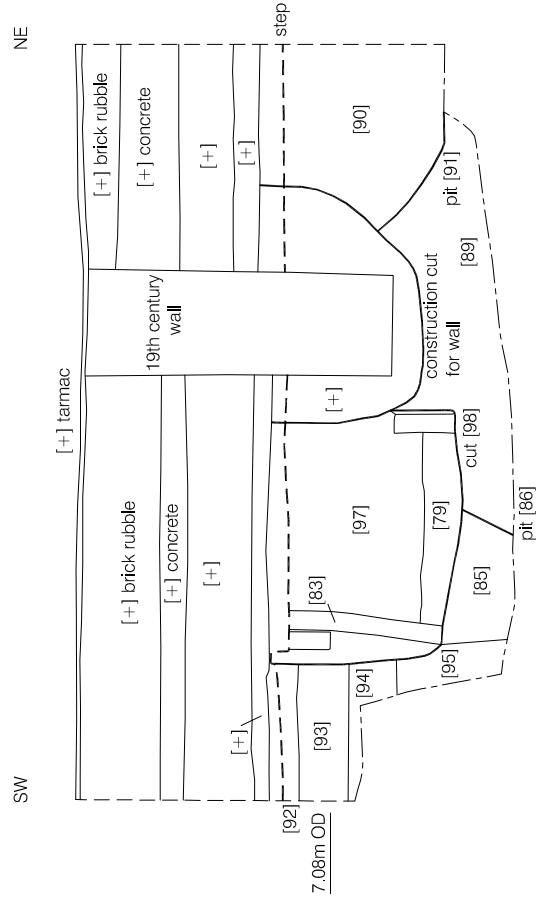
Section 1
Trench 1
Southwest Facing



Section 2
Trench 2
Northwest Facing



Section 3
Trench 3
Southwest Facing



Section 4
Trench 4
Southeast Facing



8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Evidence of Pre Early Post-Medieval Landuse

8.1.1 The evaluation found no evidence of any pre-medieval activity at or near the site. Plenty of residual evidence, in the form of pottery and ceramic building material, for medieval activity was found across the site. The earliest phase of activity was a ploughsoil which had formed over a long period and had associated ditches and pits above and below it, resulting from a interleaving process of ploughing and pit/ditch digging. No conclusive proof of in situ medieval features were found, and many features lacked dating material altogether. To this end the first phase of activity on this part of the site can only be said to have formed by the early post-medieval period. Medieval development may have taken place on the site frontages and certainly the quantity of medieval roof tile collected in Trench 2 shows the presence of medieval buildings in the vicinity.

8.2 Early Post-Medieval Occupation

- 8.2.1 The increased frequency of cut features, containing sufficient datable artefactual material, from the 16th and 17th centuries suggests that the character of the area around the site was changing in this period and that it was become more urbanised. However, the fact that the street frontages associated with the site either lay beyond the boundaries of the area being redeveloped or had been impacted by modern intrusion such as basements and oil tanks precluded a fuller understanding how the landscape evolved.
- 8.2.2 The nature of the site probably changed from one of open ground sub-divided by ditches to that of an open area surrounded by developed street frontages. Three substantial ditches were discovered during the evaluation and at least two of them can be shown to have gone out of use in this period. The east-west aligned ditch found in Trench 3 did not contain any dating material and the dates of it's inception and disuse are therefore unknown. The large east-west aligned ditch found in Trench 6 contained pottery dated to after 1580, suggesting that it went out of use late in the 16th or early 17th centuries, possible as the street frontage to the south was developed and yard space was required to the rear of buildings that fronted onto the road in that area. The most thoroughly investigated of the ditches was the feature that ran north-south through Trench 2. As mentioned above this ditch contained a large quantity of medieval roof tile and pottery dated 1480-1650. All of the finds were recovered from the upper fill of the ditch which suggests that it went out of use in the 16th century.

- 8.2.3 Pits dating to the 17th century were evident in three of the five trenches excavated. In the southern part of the site the pits found in Trench 5 are likely to relate to properties that fronted onto what is today Nevada Street, to the south. Further evidence of pitting dating to this period was evident to the west of Trench 5 in a geotechnical test pit examined before the evaluation took place. The watching brief carried out on the geotechnical test pits also observed that some of the buildings standing on Nevada Street still have 17th foundations below them.
- 8.2.4 A small fragment of a mortar floor was also uncovered in Trench 5. A piece of tin-glazed pottery found below it was dated 1630-1680 indicating that the floor was laid in the mid 16th century. Although truncated in the area of Trench 5, probably during the construction of the 19th malthouse, this floor was also observed to the west of Trench 5 in the geotechnical trench that traversed this area and clearly had been quite extensive. No walls were found associated with the floor but it must have been an internal feature.
- 8.2.5 Two features that might have been wells were found in Trench 4 in the central part of the site. These features were located some distance from the street frontages and without further excavation cannot be associated with any known development of the site.
- 8.2.6 The concentration of 17th century pits seen in Trench 2 is perhaps the most interesting as it provided clear evidence that buildings must have stood very close by. This area is located some distance from the frontage on King William Street and the features were not associated with buildings that had once occupied the frontage. None of the cartographic evidence suggests that there were early buildings in this area but the anonymous map of Greenwich dated 1825-26 does show a winding alley with adjoining houses in this area of the site. The substantial 17th century pit and brick lined cesspit found in Trench 2 might relate to earlier properties that had occupied a similar position.
- 8.2.7 Clear evidence of increased urbanisation was found in Trench 6 where a substantial remnant of a late 17th wall extended north-south through the entire trench. This feature had also been recorded during the geotechnical investigation and continued beyond the bounds of the site below the modern perimeter wall, which suggested that an earlier property boundary was marked by the wall. The western side of the wall was not exposed during the evaluation but no structural elements connected with it were evident to the east, the wall appears to have defined the boundary of a property rather than forming part of a building, If this interpretation is correct the wall defined

the boundary of a complex that lay within the central part of the site, an area largely unexplored during the evaluation

8.3 18th Century Occupation

8.3.1 Pits dating to the 18th century were found in Trenches 4 and 5. In the case of Trench 4 both features consisted of brick-lined cesspits that would have stood adjacent to buildings, probably in yards to the rear of them. This demonstrates that the interior of the site away from the street frontage was built up by this time.

8.4 19th Century Industrial Buildings

8.4.1 Walls dating to the 19th century were found in Trenches 5 and 6. Although detailed cartographic analysis has not yet been carried out there is very little doubt that both walls formed part of the eastern wing of the malthouse shown on 19th century maps which cover the area of the site

8.5 Modern Truncations

8.5.1 The extent of modern truncation caused by the excavation for basements is not at present fully defined. Some of the modern buildings such as John Humphries House do contain basements that are likely to have destroyed any archaeological remains that once stood in this area; the possible impact of basements in other areas is unknown. Two further massive modern impacts have destroyed large areas of archaeological remains (Fig 2, Trench Location). These consist of the crater which resulted from the V2 missile landing in the northwest part of the site adjacent to the railway and the locations affected by the installation of oil fuel tanks. The most extensive impact from the fuel tanks was adjacent to the Stockwell Street frontage on the site of the former petrol station. No archaeological remains are extant in this area. Smaller areas of truncation caused by the installation and removal of tanks were located in the northeast corner of the site.

9 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

9.1 Original Research Questions

9.1.1 The research questions contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation for the geotechnical watching brief which preceded the evaluation were⁹:

- To determine if possible the date of the earliest human activity in this area and the subsequent sequence of occupation
- To help further inform our understanding of past activity in this area of Greenwich
- To record any significant archaeological deposits which may be exposed during the geotechnical work

9.1.2 The results of the excavation demonstrated that the site was probably exploited as agricultural or horticultural land by the early post-medieval period, but probably the culmination of such activity from the medieval period. Increasing urbanisation is not likely to have had a significant impact on the site apart from possibly the frontages, before the early post-medieval period. The earliest structures date to the 17th century and the evidence available suggests that the street frontages would have been developed in this period. An increasingly dense pattern of settlement was demonstrated by the structural remains found in the interior of the site dated to the 18th and 19th centuries.

⁹ Hawkins, D 2010 *Proposal for an Archaeological Monitoring Exercise on a Geotechnical Excavation (WSI) Land at Stockwell Street, Greenwich* Unpublished CgMs Consulting report

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- 11.2 The author would like to thank Peter Moore for project managing the evaluation and editing the report and Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations. Thanks go to Chris Jarrett who spot-dated the pottery and clay tobacco and Kevin Hayward who examined the ceramic building materials. Thanks also to Lisa Lonsdale who provided logistic support to the evaluation and organised machine hire. The evaluation was surveyed by Nathalie Barratt who is thanked for her assistance. Thanks also to Sophie White and her team for processing the finds and Strep Duckering for his photography.
- 11.3 Thanks are also offered to Paul Burley and his team from John F. Hunt who provided logistical support on site and a machine and driver for the majority of the trenches. The author would like to thank Snapper who drove his machine with considerable skill. Last but certainly not least thanks are given to the excavation staff Richard Humphrey and Paw Jorgenson who worked very hard to get the job done.

APPENDIX 1

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM:

[List of Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | **OASIS ID: preconst1-81138**

Project details

Project name	Stockwell Street Greenwich
Short description of the project	Evaluation revealing evidence of an extensive ploughsoil horizon which had associated ditches and pits formed by the early post-medieval period. The earliest evidence for buildings dated to the first half of the 17th century. Pits dating to the 17th century, some of them brick lined, were also evident as well an extensive perimeter wall dating to the same period. Pits dating to the 18th century were also apparent. Extensive remains of 19th century industrial structures were also recorded
Project dates	Start: 05-07-2010 End: 15-07-2010
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	SKQ 10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Archaeological Priority Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	FLOOR Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'

Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON GREENWICH GREENWICH Stockwell Street
Postcode	SE10 9BD
Study area	6087.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 5384 1775 50.9380697954 0.189810370928 50 56 17 N 000 11 23 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6.45m Max: 7.53m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Duncan Hawkins
Project director/manager	Peter Moore
Project supervisor	Douglas Killock
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	University of Greenwich

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Survey'
Paper Archive	LAARC

recipient

Paper Media available 'Context sheet', 'Drawing', 'Map', 'Matrices', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Survey',

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Evaluation at 4-19 Stockwell Street, Greenwich, London SE10 9BD

Author(s)/Editor(s) Killock, D

Date 2010

Issuer or publisher PCA

Place of issue or publication Brockley

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APPENDIX 2 POTTERY AND CLAY TOBACCO PIPE SPOT DATES

By Chris Jarrett

Pottery Spot Dates

Context	Spot Date
3	1580-1700
5	1630-1680
7	1580-1650
9	1480-1550
15	1550-1650
16	1580-1900
23	1700-1800
25	1200-1400
30	1480-1650
34	1830-1900
37	1770-1780
59	1550-1700
75	1170-1350
77	1530-1700
79	1480-1600
81	1480-1600
87	1480-1650
96	1630-1680

Clay Tobacco Pipe Spot Dates

Context	Spot Date
5	1660-1680
7	1580-1910
23	1700-1740
34	1820-1860
37	1580-1910
79	1680-1710
81	1640-1660

APPENDIX 3 BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

By Kevin Hayward

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
1	2586	Peg Tile with small ridge	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1800
3	3116 Coal 3120 3033 2271 Silty fabric	Chalk, coal, burnt Kimmeridge shale, early post medieval brick Unglazed peg tile	10	1180	1800	1450	1800	1600-1800
5	3033 2276 2586 3090 2271	Early post medieval Chaff tempered peg tile early post medieval brick	8	1180	1800	1450	1800	1480-1700
7	2271 2586 2276 3032	Early post medieval peg tile and post great fire brick	6	1180	1900	1660	1900	1660-1800
9	2271 2276 2586	Early post medieval peg tile	5	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1800
12	3032 half brick	Reused post great fire brick scoop frogged brick with a hard white mortar	1	1660	1900	1660	1900	1800-1900
15	2276 2271 3033	Early post medieval peg tile and brick which is only 48mm thick	7	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700+
16	2271	peg tile fragment	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1800
21	3033	Clinkery post medieval red brick 105x63mm	1	1450	1800	1450	1800	1600-1800
25	2271	Peg tile fragment	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1800
26	3032	Half Post great fire brick unfrogged 100x60mm	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1700-1800
30	2271 2276 2586 3033	Unglazed peg tile, clinker post med red and post great fire	15	1180	1900	1660	1900	1660-1850

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
	3032	pan tile						
34	3120 3032 3033 2276	Cornish Slate post great fire brick clinker post med red brick post med peg tile	1	1450	1900	1660	1900	1660-1850
35	3033	Half post med clinker red 105mm x 58mm	1	1450	1800	1600	1800	1600-1750
37	3033 3032	Post med clinker red and post great fire	1	1450	1900	1660	1900	1660-1800
38	3033 3032	Whole Post med clinker red and post great fire 98x66mm	2	1450	1900	1660	1900	1660-1800
45	3032	Whole post great fire brick 105x60mm	2	1660	1900	1660	1900	1660-1800
57	3033 3032	Frag's Post med clinker red and post great fire	2	1450	1900	1660	1900	1660-1800
59	3033 3032 2586	Frag's Post med clinker red and post great fire and peg tile	4	1180	1900	1660	1900	1660-1800
71	3033	Post med clinker red	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1600-1700+
73	2271	Peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1450-1800
79	2271 2279 3039	Peg tile; Pan Tile and transitional red brick	3	1180	1850	1630	1850	1630-1850
81	3032 2271 2586 2279	Pan Tile lots of early post med peg tile and post great fire brick	20	1180	1900	1660	1900	1660-1850
83	3032	Two whole post great fire unfrogged bricks 215x100x58mm	2	1660	1900	1660	1900	1660-1850
87	2271 2587	Chaff tempered glazed peg tiles	10	1180	1800	1180	1800	1240-1450+

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