

Relocation of King's Troop RHA, Woolwich

London Borough of Greenwich

Archaeological Evaluation Report

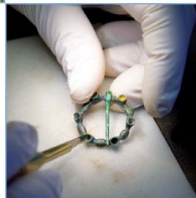
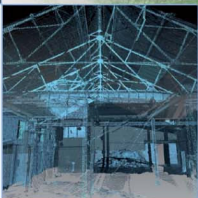
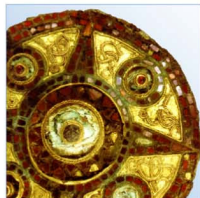
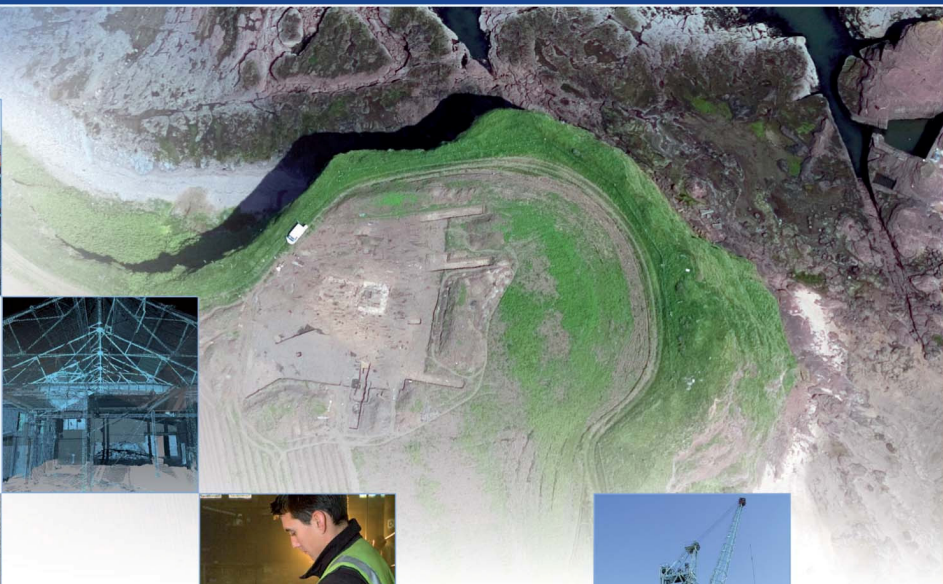
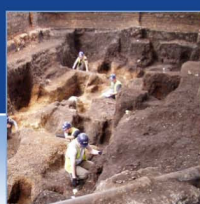
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AOC
Archaeology
Group

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HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Relocation of King's Troop RHA, Woolwich

London Borough of Greenwich

An Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between the 22nd and 30th June 2010 at the Napier Lines site, Woolwich, the proposed site for the relocation of the Kings Troop. The site is part of the Royal Artillery site within Woolwich. The work was undertaken on behalf of RPS. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of development on any surviving archaeological remains and to establish whether there were any remains relating to the Napier Lines on site.

The evaluation comprised five machine excavated trenches, two measuring 15m x 1.8m, one 4m x 4m, one 6m x 1.7m and one 4m x 1.7m. Only one trench contained archaeological remains in the form of crushed brick hardstanding which may be the structural base for a memorial monument located within an open parade ground. The monument is recorded on the 1867 map. However this could also be the base of a structure shown on the 1982 Ordnance Survey. Other temporary structures were recorded in Trenches 1 and 5 in the form of concrete and brick pads which are likely to have been used for the construction of temporary structures on site. The remainder of the trenches contained a series of made ground deposits which indicates that the area had been significantly landscaped in the 20th century. This being the case, no remains of the Napier Lines were in situ within the area excavated.

The natural deposits were encountered at 43.53mOD to 41.75mOD, the crushed brick hardstanding at a upper height of 43.87mOD, the temporary structures were recorded at a upper height of 43.53mOD and 42.94mOD, the current ground surface was at 44.85-43.41mOD.

Overall, there is a very low potential for the existence of the Napier Lines within the proposed development site.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document details the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken as part of the proposed relocation of King's Troop site located at the military complex known as the Napier Lines site in Woolwich, London Borough of Greenwich (Figure 1). The investigation took place from 22nd to 30th September 2010 and comprised the excavation of five archaeological trenches. All works were undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists.
- 1.2 The site is located on a military complex known as the Napier Lines which is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 4262 7791. The complex is bounded to the north by Repository Woods, to the east by Repository Road and Green Hill, to the south by buildings associated with current military use of the site and to the west by Charlton Cemetery. The total site area covers approximately 2ha.
- 1.3 The Napier Lines site, from now on referred to as the 'site', encompasses various buildings which includes a guard room, offices, stores, batteries, a former pharmacy and dog kennels, an ammunition store and exhibition room, car park area and parade ground. Immediately to the north of the site is a Grade II* listed building known as the Rotunda and the site known as Repository Woods, (Figure 2).

2 Planning Background

- 2.1 The application site is located within the Woolwich Common Conservation Area as designated in the Greenwich UDP (2006). It is not located within a designated Area of Archaeological Potential.
- 2.2 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Greenwich. Archaeological advice to the local planning authority is provided by Mark Stevenson, archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Greenwich.
- 2.3 A consultancy period has just been concluded for Repository Woods, to the north of the Napier Lines site, to be included on the English Heritage list of Registered Parks and Gardens. No decision has yet been published. Proposals are also under consideration for the linear defensive fortification (Napier Lines) to be the subject of a scheduling order (under the Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979). A recommendations report has been prepared by the English Heritage 'Heritage Protection Team' and is under internal review prior to being issued for consultation. The archaeological trenches excavated as Trenches 4 and 5 were located in order to investigate the potential for archaeological remains within the potential scheduled area.
- 2.4 The archaeological evaluation follows an earlier stage of work which involved the production of a desk-based assessment (RPS 2010a). Further to the results of the desk-based assessment a stage of watching brief was carried out on geotechnical test pits (AOC 2010). The results of the watching brief suggested that a possible brick structure was located on site which would need further investigation. This was targeted during the evaluation as Trench 3. The remaining trenches were located to assess the buried soil horizons recorded during the watching brief. Further to an on site meeting with the archaeological advisor, it was also agreed that the evaluation would be extended to include the area proposed for scheduling. An archaeological evaluation was implemented to inform on a suitable mitigation strategy. The works were carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) (RPS 2010b) and conformed to the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS 5) issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG 2010). The WSI was approved by the archaeological advisor prior to the commencement of works.

3. Geology and Topography

- 3.1 Topographic survey indicates that the site is at around 44.0m OD at its southern limits sloping down to c.43.0m OD towards the north. Site walkover and survey would suggest that the site has been subject to a significant amount of levelling and earth movement to create the current flat surface – although it is not clear when this took place.
- 3.2 The solid geology of the application site is Harwich Formation sand with black flint (British Geological Survey 1998).
- 3.3 Early topographic maps of the proposed location of the Royal Military Repository appear to show a landscape consisting of a plateau to the south with valleys and ravines dropping towards the north. It was this topographic detail that appealed as a location for military training and is visible now with the sharp drops from the Application Site to the Repository Woods to the north.
- 3.4 Four window samples were sunk on the Napier Lines site in 2007. The logs provide the following information:

W/S No	Log
36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Made Ground. Grass over topsoil to 0.20m bgs ▪ Made Ground. Brown gravelly to medium coarse sand to 0.60m bgs ▪ Dark brown gravelly coarse sand to 1.30m bgs ▪ Orange brown sand to 1.80m bgs ▪ End of hole.
37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Block paving to 0.08m bgs ▪ Made Ground. Orange brown sand to 0.11m bgs ▪ Made Ground. Brown gravelly sand to 0.33m bgs ▪ Made Ground. White clayey sand with fragments of limestone to 0.44m bgs ▪ Made Ground. Dark brown sandy gravel to 1.50 bgs. Possible asbestos at 1.10m bgs. ▪ Light brown sandy gravel to 2.50m bgs ▪ Dark brown sandy gravel to 3.0m bgs ▪ Light brown sandy gravel to 3.50m bgs ▪ Dark brown sandy gravel to 4.0m bgs ▪ End of hole.
38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Made Ground. Grass over dark brown gravelly sand to 1.40m bgs ▪ Light brown sandy gravel to 1.70m bgs ▪ Dark brown sandy gravel to 2.50m bgs ▪ End of hole.

- 3.5 The archaeological watching brief carried out by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2010), on geotechnical site investigation works provided the following summary of results. The sequence in the soakaways and window samples is in stratigraphic order i.e. from the ground surface down to the natural deposits. All deposits extend throughout the trench unless otherwise stated.

ST1

- Topsoil. Clayey sand silts. Moderate stoniness. 0.10m thick.
- Compact, stoney mixed soils with nails, pot, glass, brick and plastics. 0.35m thick.
- Dark brown gravely sandy silts, small traces of organic material (hay or grass). 0.40m thick.
- Mixed dark grey-brown clay sand silts with brick pieces and small fragments of timber plank debris. 0.50m.
- Dry, light compacted light to mid yellow grey brown sand silts with rounded gravels-start of natural sequences. Located at 1.35m depth below surface.

ST2

- Topsoil. 0.30m thick.
- Blue coloured corrugated iron panel laying horizontally.
- Firm, dark brownish grey sand silts with bottle glass, and iron pipe. 0.40m thick.
- Roofing slate dump at base. Evidence of medical stores? 0.15m thick.
- Natural gravels with grey-brown silty sand matrix at c.1.0m depth below surface.

ST3

- Topsoil. Dark grey-brown sandy silts. 0.50m thick.
- Large dump of medicinal phials and bottles most phials containing potassium iodine. Very pungent smell. Trench suspended.

ST4

ST4 was excavated to compensate for ST3. It was located within the rotunda compound.

- Topsoil. Grey brown sandy silt. 0.15m.
- Yellow sand horizon. Modern builder's sand? 50mm thick.
- Pale grey silty sand gravels mix. Natural? 0.10m thick.
- Dark reddish brown compact pea gravels with silt sand matrix. 25mm thick.
- Yellow and orange-brown natural sand gravels located at c. 0.50m depth below surface.

WS1

- Concrete. 140mm thick
- Stone aggregate with dry-pour cement. 0.45m thick.
- Dark grey-brown clayey sand silt with large brick fragment. 0.15m thick.
- Dark grey-brown clayey sand silts, moderate stoniness and occasional charcoal flecks. 0.30m thick.
- Lightly compacted mid brown-grey natural gravelly silt sands. 0.45m+ thick.

WS2

- Topsoil. Dark grey-brown sandy silt. 0.15m thick.
- Firm yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional small granular lime/chalk, sand pockets and moderate rounded and sub-angular gravels. 0.52m thick.
- Blackish ash silt coal/coke lens. 0.10m thick.
- Mid to dark yellow brown, loose pea gravels with a silt sand matrix. 0.22m thick.
- Dry, rich dark red-brown powdery sand silt with moderate stoniness. 0.12m thick.
- Dark orange brown natural sand gravels. Continuation of gravel sand sequences to 3.0m depth below surface.

WS3

- Brick pavers and yellow sand bedding. 0.18m thick.
- Very stony grey sandy silt. Ground consolidation for above. 0.30m thick.
- Compact grey-brown clay with small brick flecks and occasional small wood pieces – slight petro-chemical odour. 0.13m thick.
- Mid and dark brown mixed clayey sand silts with moderate small round, sub-round and subangular stone. c.0.20m thick.
- Pale grey yellow rounded gravel sands with a small lead weight and fresh tile fragment.
- Pale grey and brown loose natural sand gravels. Limit at 1.30m below ground surface.

WS4

- Paving blocks with sand bedding. 0.12m thick.
- Mixed brown stony silts with occasional tile/brick flecks. Consolidation for above. 0.30m thick.
- Crushed dry stone/concrete mix. Levelling for above. 0.17m thick.
- Mid yellow-brown pea gravels with sandy silt matrix. 0.10m thick.
- Clayey sand silts with occasional brick and charcoal flecks. 0.18m thick.
- Orange sand gravels. 0.12m
- Stony pale yellow sand. Intrusive material? 0.15m thick.
- Brown grey sand with feint rotting wood trace. 0.15m thick.
- Stony dark grey-brown sandy silt. 80mm thick.
- Whitish crispy silt sand gravels. 70mm thick.
- Dark brown silty sands with moderate stones. 0.10m thick.
- Yellow-orange sands. Limit at 2.0m below ground surface.

WS5

- Pavers and bedding sand. 0.12m thick.
- Mid to dark grey brown sandy clay silt with stone and brick fragments. Levelling for above. 0.12m thick.

- Mixed mid to dark grey brown clayey sand silts with occasional brick inclusions –possible fill. 0.39m thick.
- Lens of orange sand. 30mm thick.
- Mid to dark grey brown clayey sand silts with frequent stone and a 20mm dark organic brown lens. 0.57m thick.
- Natural orange gravel sands at 1.30m to 1.40m below ground surface.

WS6

- Paver blocks and sand bedding. 0.15m thick.
- Mixed sand and stone ballast for above. 60mm thick.
- Dark grey brown clayey sand silt made ground. 0.11m
- Black, crisp coal clinker lens. 50mm thick.
- Dark brownish grey sand silt with moderate stone. 80mm.
- Two courses of red brick with cement. Floor or capping? 0.26m.
- Stiff clayey sand silt dark brown with moderate small rounded stone inclusions – possible feature backfill? 0.73m thick.
- Natural yellow sand gravels. 0.15m thick.

WS7

- Made ground topsoils. 0.70m thick.
- Redeposited sandy silt gravels with coke/ash lens. 0.90m thick.
- Natural sand and gravels. Located at 1.60m to 2.10m below ground level.

WS8

- Brick pavers and sand bedding. 0.10m thick.
- Brown fine sandy gravels with occasional brick fragments and black stain lens. 0.50m thick.
- Natural orange-brown gravel sands. 0.60m+ thick

WS9

- Topsoil. 0.15m thick.
- Mixed dry soil matrix with frequent sink and plumbing debris. 0.35m thick.
- Dark brown soil with occasional brick. 0.35m thick.
- Clayey orange sandy silt horizon. 0.10m thick.
- Pale yellow sandy gravels. Redeposited natural? 0.35m thick.
- Mixed dark loamy soils with moderate stone. 0.20m thick.
- Firm orange natural sand gravels. 0.60m+ thick.

WS10

- Topsoil. Dried sandy silt soil. 0.35m.
- Mixed dark brown to medium grey brown sandy silt with frequent rounded and angular stones. Feature fill? 0.35m thick.
- Natural grey brown and whitish sand silts with frequent pea gravels. 0.20m thick.
- Natural pea gravels with orange sand matrix. 0.10m+ thick.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The following information is drawn from the archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken by RPS (RPS 2010a).
- 4.2 There is no specific GLHER entry for the Napier Lines Application site but the archaeological background to the site is dominated by the site of the Repository Woods site to the north and the Grade II* listed Rotunda. The historic background to the Napier Lines site and its immediate environs is provided by a number of reports, documents and publications. These include reports on survey works undertaken by the English Heritage Archaeological Survey and Investigation team on Repository Woods (Newsome, Millward & Cocroft 2009) and research work on the Rotunda itself (Cole et al 2009).
- 4.3 Further research was undertaken by examining the London Borough of Greenwich List of Buildings of Local Architectural or Historic Interest and an English Heritage/Olympic Delivery Authority Heritage Audit (2008) for Woolwich Barracks Field.
- 4.4 The GLHER entry for Repository Woods (MLO 76195) is as follows:

“The 19th century Royal Military Repository Woods at Woolwich were surveyed by English Heritage's Archaeological Survey and Investigation Team in 2008. The Repository Woods were established as a military training ground in the early 19th century and has continued in use to the present day. Many of the earlier features remain visible as earthworks some of which are thought to be associated with the Napier Line, a liner fortification of which there is only documentary evidence for part of it. The potentially related earthwork for this fortification is a 366m linear that defines the eastern boundary of the compound. The earthwork includes; bastion sections with associated scarps, the brick wall defining the Rotunda compound (MLO82965), revetments, a 4m wide ditch and bank. Other remains from the 19th century use of the site include a 30m long trench located to the west of three ponds, which was known to have been for training purposes, a possible track, and an irregular mound for training uses.

The mound has been photographed with soldiers using it for parbuckling (lowering cannon down a steep slope) exercises. Some of the disturbed earthworks are thought to have been associated with the 1840's training battery on the site, to the south east of the respirator training room. Across the site are a number of tracks and paths, some of which are still in use. The remains of two 19th century ponds are present as earthworks and evidence of tree planting suggests that part of the Repository Woods were being used for recreational space and a picturesque backdrop to the Rotunda. The

recreational aspect of the site is further illustrated by two rectangular level platforms to the east of the large pond. These areas are marked on the Bayly map of 1867 as 'Croquet Ground', a small L shaped scarp to the northwest of the northern most platform suggests the site of a small structure. To the south of the site is a parish boundary marker locating the division between Charlton and Woolwich parishes, and is dated 1827. It is located near a watercourse at the point it becomes culverted. This drainage aspect of the site includes a small structure (possible well house) that is 1m in diameter and 2m height, at the base of the structure is the top of a stock brick arch. The north of the site was not initially used for military training and the earthwork remains of a piggery and allotments are present. The site has a number of 20th century earthworks which include over 20 military practise trenches located in three groups to the northeast of the site, the south and the western boundary of the survey area. The trenches are either silt or L shaped and vary between 1.5m to 16m long. The cluster of trenches to the northeast are thought to be late 19th century, the group by the linear fortification to the south and the western boundary are visible by 1946 and some are known to date to the period of the First World War, whilst others (near the respirator training room) date to the Second World War. The remains of four to five building (visible as earthwork hollows are thought to be for storage and nissen huts are thought to have been on the site between 1939-1951. In the centre of the site is a large earthwork that is called the Rifle Range. It consists of a fenced area and an irregular pentagon with a flat area, and a brick building to the southeast corner. The range is thought to have been constructed between 1916 and 1945, and would have involved shooting at targets. On high ground to the west of the Rifle Range is a small rectangular building with a pitched roof and a small porch. The building has been modified in the 20th century and is now used as a respirator training room. Currently the main focus for training is to the south of the site and the area to the pond near the Rotunda complex, which comprises a 1971 assault course."

Known Site Truncation – Current Impact Assessment

- 4.5 The Napier Lines site has gone through a series of changes that will have impacted below ground archaeological potential.
- 4.6 These changes consist of:
- A levelling out of the natural topography to provide the location for the Repository
 - The construction of the Repository buildings (although these are likely to have been light framed impacts)
 - The construction of Congreve's defence to the east of the site
 - The construction of the Army Medical Stores (shown on the 1919 OS). It is not clear whether there was associated land raising or levelling with the buildings
 - The demolition of the Army Medical Stores (1950's/60's)
 - The constructing of a large office building (shown on the 1967 aerial photographs)
 - The 1995 demolition works to enable the current buildings to be constructed
 - The construction of the buildings currently occupying the site.

- 4.7 The extent of below ground remediation that has taken place in addition to these changes is currently not clear.
- 4.8 However review of the 2007 Window Sample logs provides evidence of Made Ground to between 0.60m and 1.50m bgs. Although Made Ground can be material that is of archaeological potential the logs from this site, unusually, do not provide any indication of the presence of any cultural material.
- 4.9 Review of the 2010 Watching Brief results – undertaken with GLAAS – indicated a requirement to undertake evaluation targeted on WS3, WS5 and WS6.

5. Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1 The general aim of the evaluation was to establish the character, date and function of any archaeological features within areas of development and to establish the need for a programme (or otherwise) of archaeological mitigation (RPS, 2010).
- 5.2 Specific research aims for the evaluation were as follows;
- Is there potential for surviving evidence of the buildings of the Royal Military Repository on the site
 - Is there any evidence for remains of the C19th defensive fortifications (and in particular the North Bastion) on the site
 - Has C20th construction activity removed the archaeological potential of the site

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The evaluation consisted of archaeological trial trenching (archaeological evaluation). The evaluation involved the machine excavation of five trenches, excavated under archaeological supervision. One of the trenches was located to target structural remains recorded during the watching brief on geotechnical trenches, (Trench 3), two were located to target the possible remains of the Napier Lines (Trenches 4 and 5) and the final two were located to assess the buried soil horizon (Trenches 1 and 2).
- 6.2 The trenches were located as agreed with the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Greenwich. Trench 3 was moved slightly to avoid damage to a ground monitoring equipment located within Window Sample 6.
- 6.3 All machining was carried out using a JCB 3CX with a smooth bladed ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of the archaeological Project Officer.
- 6.4 The site code NAR10 was obtained from the Museum of London for the project, and was used for all fieldwork.
- 6.5 All evaluation trenches were accurately located to the National Grid and their levels calculated using a temporary benchmark established on site by the fieldwork team having moved the level from a BM on the Charlton Cemetery wall. The value of the BM was 48.49mOD whilst the TBM on site was valued at 44.59mOD.
- 6.6 All recording was in accordance with the standards and requirements of the Museum of London's *Archaeological Field Manual* (MoL 3rd edition 1994).

6.7 All of the work was carried out in line with:

- Archaeological Guidance Papers (AGP): 2-4, *Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork* (English Heritage 2009)
- IfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008).

6.8 A continuous unique numbering system was employed. For each trench, a block of numbers in a continuous sequence was allocated. In this report the archaeological fills and layers are represented in curved brackets i.e. (), whilst the cut numbers are represented in square brackets i.e. [].

6.9 Written descriptions, comprising both factual data and interpretative elements, were recorded on standardised sheets.

7. Results

Trench 1 (Figure 3)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
1500	0.12m	44.38 – 44.26	Brick paving and yellow sand bedding.
1501	0.22m	44.26 – 44.04	Dark green grey brown sand clay with inclusions of stone, brick and wire. Made ground.
1502	0.16m	44.04 – 43.88	Light yellow grey sandy silt with inclusions of metal sheet, brick, wood. Made ground
1503	0.35m	43.88 – 43.53	Dark grey brown clay sand inclusions of gravel and brick. Made ground.
1504	0.45m	43.88 – 43.45	Light yellow sandy silt gravel. Made ground.
1510	0.25m	43.45 – 43.20	Grey and dark brown gravel and ashy silt. Made ground.
1507	0.45m	43.53 – 43.08	Grey pink grey gravel. Made ground/natural
1509	0.45m	43.08 – 42.63+	Light orange brown compact sand and gravel. Natural?

7.1 Trench 1 measured 15m x 1.8m at base and was aligned roughly northwest-southeast.



Plate 1 – Sample section Trench 1

7.2 The earliest deposit in Trench 1 was (1509), a light orange brown compacted sand and gravel deposit recorded at 42.63mOD. This was observed in the base of the trench and within a sondage excavated; this is thought to be the natural deposit. Overlying (1509) was (1507), a 0.45m thick deposit of grey pink gravel recorded at an average upper height of 43.53mOD. Associated with the gravel were three concrete bases recorded as [1508]. The bases measured 0.70m x 0.70m x 0.25m,

0.90m x 0.90m x 0.20m and 0.70m x 0.70m x 0.25m, and are likely to be part of the footing pads for a temporary structure. The bases appeared to be on top of (1507) as well as within the deposit. This suggests that layer (1507) was deposited as made ground ahead of the construction of a temporary building and following the demolition of the structure the made ground deposits became disturbed.

- 7.3 Cutting into (1507) was large pit [1506] recorded at an upper height of 43.35mOD. The pit measured 2.50m x 1.50m x 0.45m and continued outside the trench. The pit was filled by (1505), a dark grey brown clay sandy gravel with very frequent inclusions of concrete. This is likely to be a demolition dump associated with the temporary structure. Due to the depth of the trench the pit was not fully excavated.
- 7.4 Overlying both pit [1506] and (1507) was a succession of made ground deposits, (1510), (1504), (1503), (1502) and (1501). These were recorded as varying clays and sandy gravels with inclusions of brick, metal and wood and are likely to date to the late 19th or 20th century. The upper height of these deposit were recorded at 44.26mOD.
- 7.5 Overlying the uppermost made ground was (1500), a 0.12m thick deposit of yellow sand and brick paving. This was recorded at a height of 44.38mOD.
- 7.6 No significant archaeological remains or finds were recorded in Trench 1.

Trench 2 (Figure 4)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
1600	0.12m	44.85 – 44.73	Brick paving and yellow sand bedding.
1601	0.40m	44.73 – 44.33	Grey sandy clay with frequent gravel and brick, concrete and tarmac. Made ground.
1602	0.17m	44.33 – 44.16	Light yellow gravel. Made ground.
1603	0.28m	44.16 – 43.53	Pink grey gravel. Made ground.
1610	0.80m	44.33 – 43.53	Grey brown sandy gravel with inclusions of brick, plastic and concrete. Made ground.
1611	0.30m	43.53 – 43.23+	Orange sandy gravel. Natural.

7.7 Trench 2 measured 15m x 1.8m at base and was aligned roughly northeast-southwest.



Plate 2 – Sample section Trench 2

7.8 The earliest deposit in Trench 2 was (1611), a 0.30m+ thick light orange brown compacted sand and gravel deposit recorded a height of 43.53mOD. This was observed in the base of the trench and within a sondage excavated; this is thought to be the natural deposit. Overlying (1611) was (1603), a 0.28m thick deposit of grey pink gravel recorded at an average upper height of 44.16mOD. Cutting into (1603) was small pit [1605] which measured 0.50m x 0.50m x 0.13m. The pit was filled with (1604), an orange brown and black possibly baked silt. No charcoal was present in the deposit which suggests that the fill was possibly exposed to a high heat *in situ* rather than being the waste of a burning event. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature.

- 7.9 Within the northern section of the trench was layer (1610), which also overlay (1611). Layer (1610), was 0.80 thick and was recorded as grey brown sandy gravel with inclusions of brick, plastic and concrete. This layer is likely to be associated large scale made ground build up. Cutting into (1610) were two large pits [1609] and [1607]. The pits measured 1.50m x 1.50m x 0.75m+ and 1.85m x 1.50m x 0.75m+ respectively and were filled with (1608) and (1606), a similar fill of dark brown gravel with inclusions of concrete, brick and plastic. The pits, which were recorded at an upper height of 44.28mOD, are likely to relate to a period of demolition on site similar to that recorded in Trench 1. The finds suggest a 20th century date.
- 7.10 Overlying the trench were made ground deposits, (1602) and (1601). These were recorded as a light yellow gravel and grey sandy clay gravel respectively. The upper height of these deposits was recorded at 44.73mOD.
- 7.11 Overlying the uppermost made ground was (1600), a 0.12m thick deposit of yellow sand and brick paving. This was recorded at a height of 44.85mOD.
- 7.12 No significant archaeological remains or finds were recorded in Trench 2.

Trench 3 (Figure 5)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description
1700	0.08m	44.51 – 44.39	Brick paving
1701	0.09m	44.39 – 44.30	Sand bedding.
1702	0.28m	44.30 – 44.02	Grey sandy gravel. Made ground.
1703	0.12m	44.02 – 43.90	Black Tarmac. Old surface.
1704	0.19m	43.90 – 43.71	Very compact yellow sand and gravel with thin concrete spread. Old surface.
1705	0.26m	43.71 – 43.45	Yellow and brick crush surface.
1706	0.12m	43.45 – 43.33	Dark grey silt and gravel. Made ground.
1711	0.24m	43.71 – 43.47	Yellow and brick crush surface.
1712	0.20m	43.71 – 43.51	Yellow and brick crush surface.
1713	0.27m	43.33 – 43.06	Black silty sand gravel. Natural.
1714	NFE	43.06+	Yellow orange compact sand and gravel. Natural.

7.13 Trench 3 measured 4m x 4m and was located to investigate possibly structural remains.



Plate 3 – Hardstanding deposit in Trench 3

- 7.14 The earliest deposit in Trench 3 was (1714), a natural deposit of yellow orange compact sand and gravel recorded at a height of 43.06mOD. This was directly overlaid by (1713), a 0.27m thick layer of black silty sand gravel which has been interpreted as a higher natural layer.
- 7.15 Overlying the natural deposits was (1706), a 0.12m thick layer of dark grey silt mixed with gravel with inclusions of brick fragments and tile interpreted as 19th to 20th century made ground. Directly above (1706) and recorded at an upper height of 43.71mOD was a truncated layer of crushed red and yellow brick, recorded as (1705), (1711) and (1712). The layer appeared to form the hardstanding make up for (1704), a layer of yellow sand and gravel and thin spread of concrete which measured 1.10m x 0.20m x 0.19m. Only a small area of (1704) remained *in situ* due to later truncation. Together, the hardstanding and the concrete formed the solid base for a structure. The larger exposed area of crushed brick hardstanding was recorded as (1705) which measured 2.30m x 1.80m x 0.26m, with smaller detached sections (1711) measuring 0.70m x 0.60m x 0.24m and (1712) measuring 2.20m x 0.32m x 0.20m. .
- 7.16 Truncating (1705) and (1704) were two now redundant service trenches, [1708] and [1710]. The cuts were vertical sided and measured 2.30m x 0.80m x 0.25m and 2.20m x 0.68m x 0.21m respectively. The trenches were backfilled with (1707) and (1709), a 0.25m and 0.21m thick deposit of dark grey silt and gravel with inclusions of brick. This fill was very similar to layer (1706). The services trenches were recorded at an upper height of 43.87mOD and dates to the 20th century.
- 7.17 Overlying the above deposits was a 0.12m thick tarmac surface (1703). This was overlaid by (1702), a 0.28m thick deposit of made ground which in turn was overlaid by the modern surface horizon of bedding sand (1701) and brick paving (1700). The top of the trench was recorded at a height of 44.51mOD.

Trench 4 (Figure 6)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description
1800	0.25m	43.50 – 43.25	Grey brown sandy silt and grass.
1801	0.15m	43.25 – 43.10	Grey silt with frequent inclusions brick, concrete, plastic and metal wire. Made ground.
1802	0.20m	43.10 – 42.90	Grey ash silty gravel. Made ground.
1803	0.04m	42.90 – 42.86	Dark black brown, high frequency of charcoal, metal nails, wood and metal. Dump or activity horizon.
1806	0.24m	42.86 – 42.62	Light brown compact gravel. Made ground.
1807	0.06m	42.62 – 42.56	Grey and purple clean sand. Made ground.
1808	0.08m	42.56 – 42.48	Light green sand with inclusions of glass, metal and a metal pin. Made ground.
1809	0.07m	42.48 – 42.41	Compact orange and yellow sandy gravel. Made ground.
1810	0.02m	42.56 – 42.54	White chalk layer. Made ground.

1811	0.23m	42.56 – 42.33	Light brown sandy gravel with chalk inclusions. Made ground.
1812	0.26m	42.41 – 42.15	Mid to dark brown sandy gravel. Made ground.
1814	0.40m	42.15 – 41.75	Dark brown silty clay gravel with sand, chalk and gravel inclusions. Made ground.
1815	NFE	41.75 -	Yellow orange compact sand and gravel. Natural.

7.18 Trench 4 measured 4m x 1.7m and was aligned roughly east-west.



Plate 4 – Section in Trench 4

7.19 The earliest deposit in Trench 4 was (1815) a compacted yellow and orange sand and gravel horizon interpreted as the natural, recorded at an upper height of 41.75mOD. Overlying the natural was a sequence of made ground deposits as stated in the above table. The deposits varied from clean gravel layers, to dark brown silty clay gravels with inclusions of bricks and various coloured sand layers. Only three layers of made ground contained finds. Layer (1808) contained a small brass pin, a green-tinted clear bottle sherd and nine pieces of what appear to be an iron corner bracket, whilst (1812) contained finds including a clay tobacco pipe stem, two fragments of roofing peg tile, a red brick fragment, a small sherd of pearlware pottery, possibly dating to 1770-1850 and a post medieval redware pot sherd with internal greenish-brown glaze dating to 1580-1900. Layer (1814) contained two pieces of roofing peg tile, one red brick fragment and two sherds of post-medieval redware pottery with internal greenish-brown glaze, similar to the sherd identified in (1812). The finds assemblage suggests a 19th-20th century date.

7.20 The only variation to the layers of made ground was feature (1813), shallow possible pit [1805] and layer (1803). Feature (1813), was recorded as a 0.40m thick possible tree bowl located within the

eastern limit of the trench at a height of 42.24mOD. The fill was recorded as a brown sandy clay with no inclusions. In plan the feature appeared to be sub-circular in shape. Above made ground layer (1806), was [1805] a shallow possible cut, only recorded in section. The cut measured 0.90m x 0.20m deep and was filled by (1804), a mid brown sandy silt with gravel inclusions. The fill may simply be a dumped deposit however due to the shape of the deposit in section a cut number has been assigned. Layer (1803) was recorded as a 0.04m-0.08m thick layer of charcoal with very frequent inclusions of metal and nails. Other finds included a piece of opaque window glass, red brick, a piece of leather boot sole, roofing slate, a diamond-shaped metal washer and a ferrous blade piece. Although this may represent a made ground deposit, it is also possibly an activity horizon of possibly late 19th to 20th century date.

- 7.21 A modern layer of hardcore rubble (1801) was recorded at a height of 43.25mOD which was overlaid by (1800), modern topsoil and grass recorded at a height of 43.50mOD.
- 7.22 No significant archaeological remains or finds were recorded in Trench 4.

Trench 5 (Figure 7)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description
1900	0.12m	43.24 – 43.12	Grey brown sandy silt and grass.
1901	0.18m	43.12 – 42.94	Dark brown silty gravel. Made ground.
1902	0.04m	42.94 – 42.90	Dark black brown, high frequency of charcoal, metal nails, wood and metal. Activity horizon.
1904	0.20m	42.90 – 42.70	Mid brown sandy silt. Made ground.
1905	0.40m	42.70 – 42.30	Grey silty gravel. Service trench fill.
1907	0.60m	42.70 – 42.10	Mixed brown sandy silty gravel. Made ground.
1909	0.60m	42.70 – 42.10	Dark brown sandy clay silt. Made ground.
1910	0.26m	42.70 – 42.44	Light orange yellow sandy gravel. Made ground.
1911	0.34m	42.44 – 42.10	Mid brown grey silt gravel. Made ground
1913	0.10m	42.10 – 42.00	Dark brown silty gravel. Made ground.
1914	0.20m	42.00 – 41.80	Dark brown sand and gravel. Natural.
1915	NFE	41.80+	Compact orange sand and gravel. Natural.

7.23 Trench 5 measured 6m x 1.7m and was aligned roughly east-west.



Plate 5 – Section in Trench 5

- 7.24 The earliest deposit in Trench 5 was (1915), a compacted yellow and orange sand and gravel horizon interpreted as the natural. This was recorded at an upper height of 41.80mOD. Overlying the natural was a sequence of made ground deposits as stated in the above table. The deposits included clean gravel layers, dark brown silty clay gravels with no inclusions and various coloured sand layers. The lowest made ground deposits were recorded as (1914) and (1913). Overlying these deposits were made ground layers (1907), (1910) and (1911) which were recorded as discontinuous layers across the trench. It is possible that the deposits were located within cuts [1908] and [1912]. The possible cuts measured 2.80m x 1.70m x 0.60m and 1.50m x 1.70m x 0.60m. It seems more likely however that the deposits indicate separate dumping horizons rather than deliberate cut features. Both possible cuts were recorded at a height of 42.70mOD. Also recorded at this height was a redundant service trench which contained a ceramic pipe. The trench [1906] was filled with grey silty gravel (1905).
- 7.25 Two pits were recorded cutting into made ground layer (1910). Pit [1916] appeared to be filled with dark brown silty clay with inclusions of broken jars and bottles and a large quantity of unidentified purple powder. The pit was abandoned due to the presence of potentially harmful substances, as it is likely to relate to the medical waste recorded in close proximity to the trench. The pit was recorded at an upper height of 42.84mOD. The second pit was only observed in the very eastern corner of the trench. Pit [1917] contained a large quantity of metal, scissors and railings, which are likely to relate to the demolition of structures formerly occupying the site. As the pit was only partially exposed it remains unclear which layer the pit was cut into, however pit [1917] is definitely overlaid by made ground (1901) at an upper height of 42.94mOD.
- 7.26 Overlying the above, were made ground deposits (1904), (1902) and (1901). Layer (1902) was a 0.04m thick layer of dark black brown, high frequency of charcoal, metal nails, wood and metal. This is the same deposit recorded as (1803) in Trench 4 and was recorded at a height of 42.94mOD in Trench 5. Overlying (1902) were three brickwork pads recorded as [1903] at an upper height of 42.94mOD, (not illustrated). The red bricks measured 220mm x 110mm x 70mm and were frogged. The pads measured 0.35m x 0.35m and varied between one or two courses. One pad contained the remains of a central post. The brickwork pads are likely to relate to a temporary structure located on site possibly dating to the WWII period.
- 7.27 Overlying the above deposits was a (1900) a modern topsoil and grass layer recorded at a height of 43.24mOD.
- 7.28 No significant archaeological remains or finds were recorded in Trench 5.

8 Finds

- 8.1 A small assemblage of mixed finds was collected from evaluation trenching at the Napier Lines site. These finds are summarised in the table below:

Context	Form	Fabric	Comment	Date
1803	Brick			Post-medieval
	Boot	Leather	Piece of sole	Post medieval
	Roofing material	Slate		Post-medieval
	Window Glass	Opaque glass		1920+
	Washer	Metal	Diamond shape	Post-medieval
	Nail	Iron		Post-medieval
	Blade	Ferrous		Post-medieval
1808	Pin	Brass		Post-medieval
	Bottle	Glass	Green tinted clear	
	Bracket	Iron	Poor preservation	Post-medieval
1812	Tobacco Pipe	Clay	Stem	Post-medieval
	Roofing Peg Tile	Ceramic		
	Brick			Post-medieval
	Pottery	Pearlware		1770-1850+
	Pottery	Redware	Internal greenish brown glaze	1580-1900+
1814	Roofing Tile	Ceramic		Post-medieval
	Brick			Post-medieval
	pottery	Redware	Green brown glaze	1580-1900+

- 8.2 The find appear to date widely to the post-medieval period. Due to the relatively small sample only limited information can be gathered. No further work is recommended for the finds. The London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre will be consulted to discuss whether any of the finds may be discarded due to the commonality and late date.

9 Discussion

- 9.1 The natural horizon varying across the site in the form of a compact orange and yellow sand and gravel and a dark brown or black silty or sandy and gravel. The natural was recorded at a height of 43.53mOD (Trench 2) and 41.75mOD (Trench 4).
- 9.2 The only archaeological remains recorded on site were located within Trench 3 and was recorded as a truncated crushed brick layer interpreted as hardstanding. This may have been for a base of a memorial statue or monument as indicated by the 1867 survey by Lt. Col. Bayly and Col. Sir H James. However this could also be the base of a structure shown on the 1982 Ordnance Survey.
- 9.3 Trenches 4 and 5 were located specifically to try and establish whether there were any remains of the structural Napier Lines *in situ*. The 1867 survey suggests that the structures were quite extensive and are likely to have been composed of a ditch, bank and retaining wall. The results of the evaluation indicate that there are several comparable deposits along with others which are trench specific. What is clear however is that there is little variance in height of the deposits within trenches 4 and 5 which indicates a stratigraphy of relatively flat deposits. These are illustrated in Figure 8 and within the table below.

Interpreted Deposit	Upper Height Trench 4	Upper Height Trench 5
Natural	41.75mOD	42.00mOD
Comparable Made Ground	42.56mOD	42.10mOD

Uncomparable Made Ground	42.86mOD	42.70mOD
Charcoal deposits	42.90mOD	42.94mOD
Modern Surface	43.50mOD	43.24mOD

9.4

T

he deposits recorded within Trenches 4 and 5 indicate that a period of successive ground make up has been carried out on site. This is in the form of numerous layers averaging approximately 0.20-0.30m thick. The deposits have been methodically laid and the horizon between each deposit is clean and sharp. There is no leeching or mixing of deposits. There is no evidence for a ditch or bank within either trench suggesting the Napier Lines were no longer present on site or were not located within the area of the trenches. The layers may represent the systematic building up of the ground. Finds collected from some of the made ground deposits have been dated to the post-medieval period and from 1770+. Although this date range falls within the period of the Napier Lines existence, the made ground is likely to have been imported from off site or from elsewhere within the site and as such the provenance of the dating evidence cannot be ascertained.

9.5

The occurrence of a charcoal horizon, full of metal fragments and nails suggests an activity horizon but it is likely that this is far later in date. The site was utilised during the Second World War and it is possible that the temporary structures identified in Trenches 5 and 1 relate to that period along with the charcoal horizon.

9.6

No further on site mitigation work is recommended.

10 Publication

10.1

Copies of the report will be issued to the LPA archaeological advisor, the SMR Manager, LAARC and the local studies library on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time.

10.2

A short summary of the results of the evaluation will be published with a short summary submitted to the London Archaeologist fieldwork round-up, and grey literature added to the online ADS OASIS project (Appendix C).

11 Archive deposition

11.1

On completion of the project, the archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, and digital photographs, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre.

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Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context	Description	Length/m	Width/m	Depth/m
1500	Brick paving and yellow sand bedding.	15m	1.80m	0.12m
1501	Dark green grey brown sand clay with inclusions of stone, brick and wire. Made ground.	15m	1.80m	0.22m
1502	Light yellow grey sandy silt with inclusions of metal sheet, brick, wood. Made ground	15m	1.80m	0.16m
1503	Dark grey brown clay sand inclusions of gravel and brick. Made ground.	12.50m	1.80m	0.35m
1504	Light yellow sandy silt gravel. Made ground.	2.50m	1.80m	0.45m
1505	Dark grey brown clay sand and gravel. Fill of Pit	2.50m	1.30m	NFE
1506	Semi circular cut of pit	2.50m	1.30m	NFE
1507	Grey pink grey gravel. Made ground/natural	15m	1.80m	0.45m
1508	Concrete bases.	-	-	0.20-0.25
1509	Light orange brown compact sand and gravel. Natural?.	2.50m	0.90m	0.45m
1510	Grey and dark brown gravel and ashy silt. Made ground	1.25m	0.90m	0.25m
	.			
1600	Brick paving and yellow sand bedding.	15m	1.80m	0.12m
1601	Grey sandy clay with frequent gravel and brick, concrete and tarmac. Made ground.	15m	1.80m	0.40m
1602	Light yellow gravel. Made ground.	15m	1.80m	0.17m
1603	Pink grey gravel. Made ground.	15m	1.80m	0.28m
1604	Orange brown and black silt. Pit fill	0.50m	0.50m	0.13m
1605	Circular pit cut	0.50m	0.50m	0.13m
1606	Dark brown gravel with concrete. Demo pit	1.85m	1.30m	0.75m+
1607	Cut for demo pit	1.85m	1.30m	0.75m+
1608	Dark brown gravel with concrete. Demo pit	1.50m	1.50m	0.75m+
1609	Cut for demo pit	1.50m	1.50m	0.75m+
1610	Grey brown sandy gravel. Made ground	15m	1.80m	0.80m
1611	Compact orange sandy and gravel.	15m	1.80m	0.30m

Context	Description	Length/m	Width/m	Depth/m
1700	Brick paving	4m	4m	0.08m
1701	Sand bedding.	4m	4m	0.09m
1702	Grey sandy gravel. Made ground.	4m	4m	0.28m
1703	Black Tarmac. Old surface.	4m	4m	0.12m
1704	Very compact yellow sand and gravel with thin concrete spread. Old surface.	4m	4m	0.19m
1705	Yellow and brick crush surface.	2.30m	1.80m	0.26m
1706	Dark grey silt and gravel. Made ground.	4m	4m	0.12m
1707	Dark grey silt and gravel. Made ground.	2.30m	0.80m	0.25m
1708	Service trench	2.30m	0.80m	0.25m
1709	Dark grey silt and gravel. Made ground.	2.20m	0.68m	0.21m
1710	Service trench	2.20m	0.68m	0.21m
1711	Yellow and brick crush surface.	0.70m	0.60m	0.24m
1712	Yellow and brick crush surface.	2.20m	0.32m	0.20m
1713	Black silty sand gravel. Natural.	4.0m	4.0m	0.27m
1714	Yellow orange compact sand and gravel. Natural.	4.0m	4.0m	NFE
1800	Grey brown sandy silt and grass.	4m	1.70m	0.25m
1801	Grey silt with frequent inclusions brick, concrete, plastic and metal wire. Made ground.	4m	1.70m	0.15m
1802	Grey ash silty gravel. Made ground.	4m	1.70m	0.20m
1803	Dark black brown, high frequency of charcoal, metal nails, wood and metal. Dump or activity horizon.	4m	1.70m	0.04m
1804	Mid brown sandy silt. Pit Fill?	0.90m	-	0.20m
1805	Pit cut	0.90m	-	0.20m
1806	Light brown compact gravel. Made ground.	4m	1.70m	0.24m
1807	Grey and purple clean sand. Made ground.	1.70m	1.30m	0.06m

Context	Description	Length/m	Width/m	Depth/m
1808	Light green sand with inclusions of glass, metal and a metal pin. Made ground.	3.20m	1.70m	0.08m
1809	Compact orange and yellow sandy gravel. Made ground.	3.20m	1.70m	0.07m
1810	White chalk layer. Made ground.	0.20m	-	0.02m
1811	Light brown sandy gravel with chalk inclusions. Made ground.	1.35m	1.70m	0.23m
1812	Mid to dark brown sandy gravel. Made ground.	4m	0.70m	0.26m
1813	Brown sandy clay gravel	1.65m	1.00m	0.40m
1814	Dark brown silty clay gravel with sand, chalk and gravel inclusions. Made ground.	4m	1.70m	0.40m
1815	Yellow orange compact sand and gravel. Natural.	4m	1.70m	NFE
1900	Grey brown sandy silt and grass.	6m	1.7m	0.12m
1901	Dark brown silty gravel. Made ground.	6m	1.7m	0.18m
1902	Dark black brown, high frequency of charcoal, metal nails, wood and metal. Activity horizon.	6m	1.7m	0.04m
1903	Brick work pads	0.35m	0.35m	0.20m
1904	Mid brown sandy silt. Made ground.	6m	1.7m	0.20m
1905	Grey silty gravel. Service trench fill.	1.90m	1.7m	0.40m
1906	Service Trench	1.90m	1.70m	0.40m
1907	Mixed brown sandy silty gravel. Made ground.	2.80m	1.70m	0.60m
1908	Possible cut	2.80m	1.70m	0.60m
1909	Dark brown sandy clay silt. Made ground.	1.20m	1.70m	0.60m
1910	Light orange yellow sandy gravel. Made ground.	1.50m	1.70m	0.26m
1911	Mid brown grey silt gravel. Made ground	1.50m	1.70m	0.34m
1912	Possible cut	1.50m	1.70m	0.34m
1913	Dark brown silty gravel. Made ground.	6.0m	1.70m	0.10m
1914	Dark brown sand and gravel. Natural.	6.0m	1.70m	0.20m
1915	Compact orange sand and gravel. Natural.	6.0m	1.70m	NFE

Appendix B – Specialist Reports

An Assessment of finds from an archaeological evaluation at The Napier Lines, Woolwich.

Paul Fitz

AOC Archaeology

Context	Form	Fabric	Comment	Date
1803	Brick			Post-medieval
	Boot	Leather	Piece of sole	Post medieval
	Roofing material	Slate		Post-medieval
	Window Glass	Opaque glass		1920+
	Washer	Metal	Diamond shape	Post-medieval
	Nail	Iron		Post-medieval
	Blade	Ferrous		Post-medieval
1808	Pin	Brass		Post-medieval
	Bottle	Glass	Green tinted clear	
	Bracket	Iron	Poor preservation	Post-medieval
1812	Tobacco Pipe	Clay	Stem	Post-medieval
	Roofing Peg Tile	Ceramic		
	Brick			Post-medieval
	Pottery	Pearlware		1770-1850+
	Pottery	Redware	Internal greenish brown glaze	1580-1900+
1814	Roofing Tile	Ceramic		Post-medieval
	Brick			Post-medieval
	pottery	Redware	Green brown glaze	1580-1900+

A small assemblage of mixed finds were collected from evaluation trenching at the Woolwich barracks on the land formerly known as the Napier lines. They are discussed by context below.

Context (1803) has a small red brick fragment (no complete dimensions), a leather boot sole piece, a grey roofing slate piece, a sherd of opaque window glass, a diamond-shaped metal washer for corrugated roofing bolts, an ferrous blade piece and eight iron nails of various sizes.

Context (1808) has a small brass pin , a green-tinted clear bottle sherd, and nine pieces of what looks to have been an iron corner bracket, though the iron itself looks quite thin to stand up to any stresses.

Context (1812) has one tobacco pipe stem, two fragments of roofing peg tile, a red brick fragment , a small sherd of pearlware pottery< popular 1770-1850> and a post medieval redware pot sherd with internal greenish-brown glaze<1580-1900>.

Context (1814) has two pieces of roofing peg tile, one red brick fragment, and two sherds of post medieval redware pottery with internal greenish-brown glaze(similar to the sherd in 1812).

Discussion/Recommendations

The assemblage suggests that all contexts are likely to be no earlier than nineteenth century with some, if not all, likely to be twentieth century.

The finds have little research value and can only help in the spot-dating of the contexts.

Finds will be bagged and stabilised according to LAARC deposition guidelines. It is recommended that the LAARC is consulted about the iron fragments from context (1808) with a possible view to discarding.

Appendix C – Oasis Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-80363

Project details

Project name Napier Lines Site, Woolwich, London Borough of Greenwich

Short description of the project An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on geo-technical site investigation works at the Napier Lines site, Woolwich, between the 12th and 14th July 2010. The watching brief was undertaken on soak-away test pits and window core samples. The results of the watching brief indicated that significant horizontal truncation had taken place across the full area of the site, with only limited areas where possible in-situ soil horizons remained. Subsequently, two phases of made ground deposition had taken place. The first, associated with localised made ground deposition associated with 19th century military use of the site, while the second phase attributed to 20th century landscaping of the site. The only feature of archaeological interest identified was a possible 19th or 20th century brick culvert located in the central area of the site. The watching brief was followed by a 5 trench evaluation which was to target structural remains thought to exist on site and to establish whether the Napier lines still existed on site. The remains of brick hardstanding was recorded in one trench which is likely to be the support base for a memorial monument. The remainder of the trenches revealed periodic depositing of made ground. No evidence for the Napier Lines was recorded.

Project dates Start: 22-09-2010 End: 30-09-2010

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Any associated project reference codes 30782 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes NAR10 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Conservation Area

Current Land use Other 12 - Verge

Current Land use Other 11 - Thoroughfare

Monument type CULVERT Modern

Monument type HARDSTANDING BASE Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Modern

Significant Finds METAL Modern

Significant Finds POTTERY Modern

Significant Finds GLASS Modern

Methods & 'Targeted Trenches'
techniques

Development type Military Development Including stables

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

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

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON GREENWICH WOOLWICH Napier Lines Site, Woolwich,
London Borough of Greenwich

Study area 2.00 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 4262 7791 51.4816324518 0.05413773432290 51 28 53 N 000 03 14 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 41.75m Max: 43.53m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology
Organisation

Project brief EH GLAAS
originator

Project design RPS
originator

Project director/manager
Melissa Melikian

Project director/manager
Simon Blatherwick

Project supervisor Paul Fitz

Project supervisor Catherine Edwards

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Morgan Sindall
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive LAARC
recipient

Physical Archive NAR10
ID

Physical Contents 'Ceramics','Glass'

Physical notes Archive To be held at AOC until ready to archive.

Digital recipient Archive LAARC

Digital Archive ID MAR10

Digital Contents 'none'

Digital available Media 'Images raster / digital photography','Text'

Digital notes Archive To be held at AOC until ready to archive.

Paper recipient Archive LAARC

Paper Archive ID NAR10

Paper Contents 'Ceramics','Glass'

Paper available Media 'Context sheet','Matrices','Microfilm','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Paper notes Archive To be held at AOC until ready to archive.

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title NAPIER LINES SITE, WOOLWICH: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

Author(s)/Editor(s) Ives, R. and Clarke, C.

Date 2010

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or London
publication

Description A4 text, 4 illustrations, 27 pages bound between plastic covers

Project bibliography 2

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Relocation of King's Troop RHA, Woolwich, London Borough of Greenwich: An
Archaeological Evaluation Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Edwards, C

Date 2010

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or London
publication

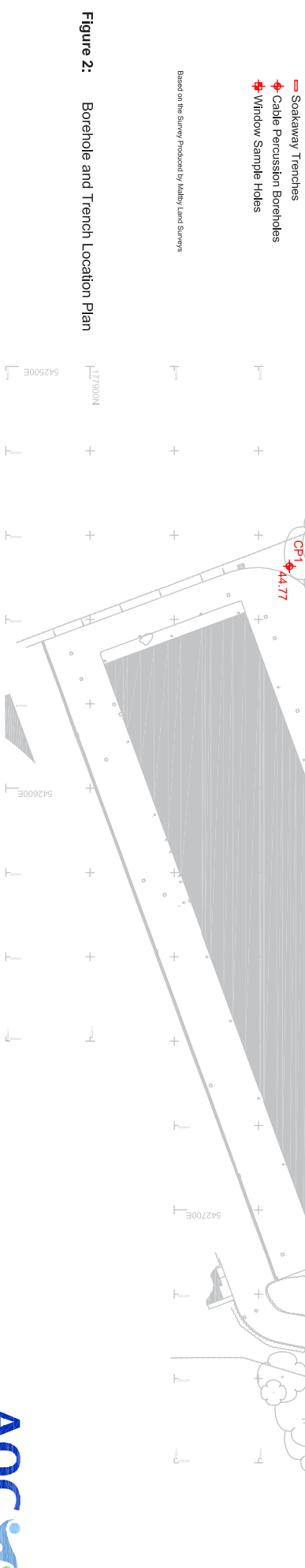
Description Grey literature of A4 with illustrations and photography.

Entered by Catherine Edwards (catherine.edwards@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on 13 October 2010

Appendix C – Current Archive Status

Stratigraphic Site Archive	Quantity
Context Sheets	1
Trench Record Sheets	17
Context Register Sheets	0
Plans	8
Plan Register Sheets	1
Section Sheets	8
Section Register Sheets	1
Levels Sheets	2
Small Finds Register	0
Photographic Register Sheets	6
Environmental Sample Register Sheets	0
Environmental Sampling Sheets	0
Watching Brief Record Sheets	3
Photographs, Black & White	102
Digital Photos	139



RELOCATION OF KING'S TROOP RHA, WOOLWICH, LONDON BOROUGH OF GREENWICH:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

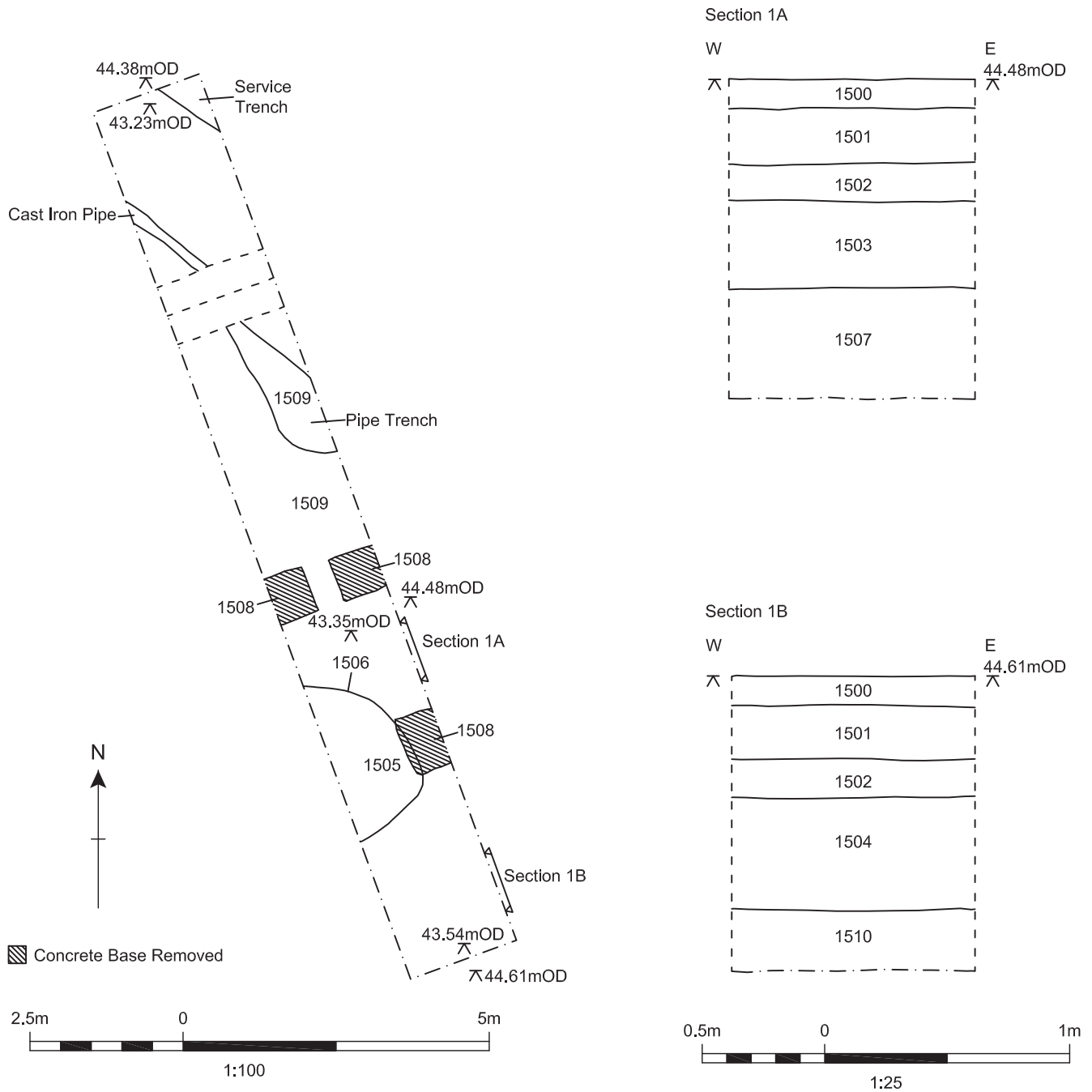


Figure 3: Trench 1: Plan (1:100) and Section (1:25)

RELOCATION OF KING'S TROOP RHA, WOOLWICH, LONDON BOROUGH OF GREENWICH:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

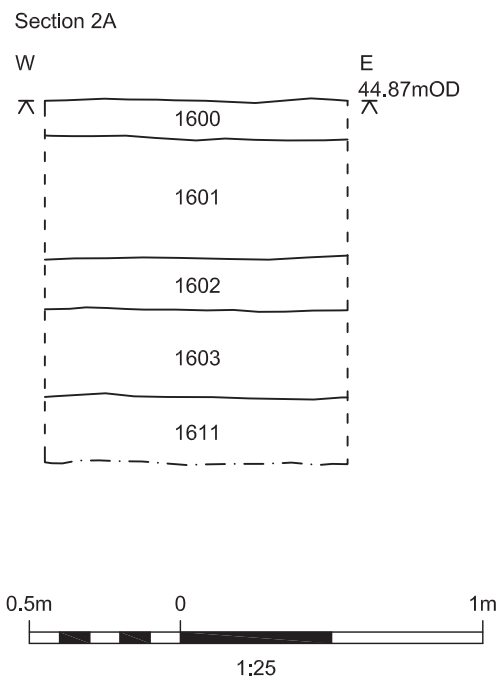
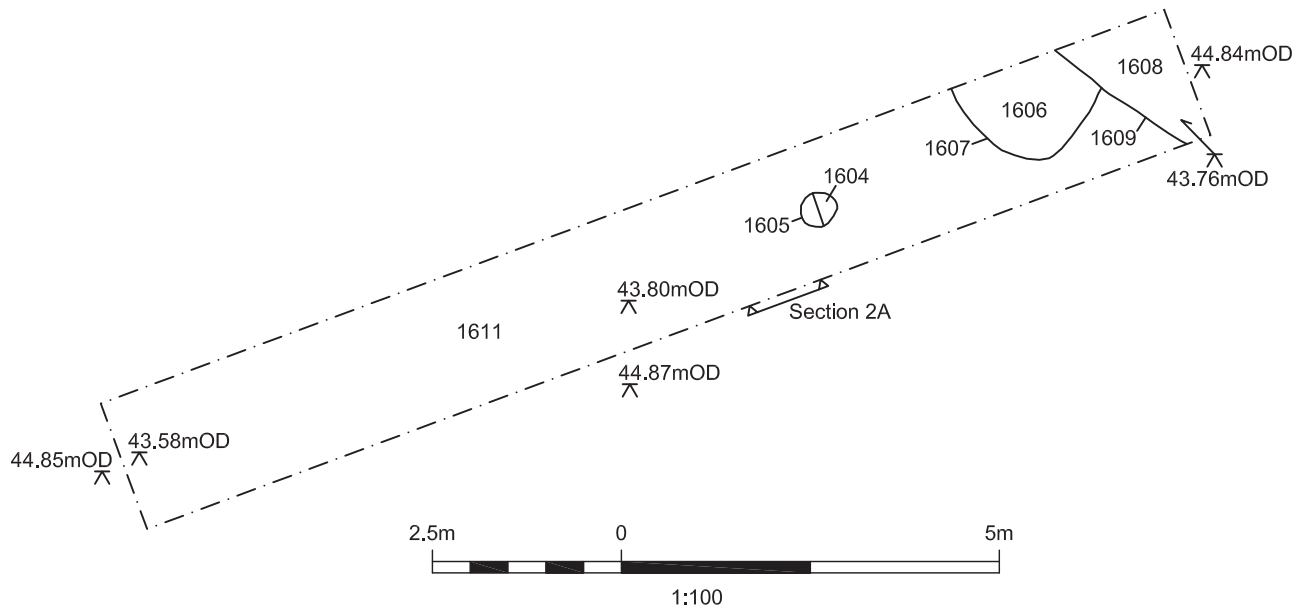


Figure 4: Trench 2: Plan (1:100) and Section (1:25)

RELOCATION OF KING'S TROOP RHA, WOOLWICH, LONDON BOROUGH OF GREENWICH:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

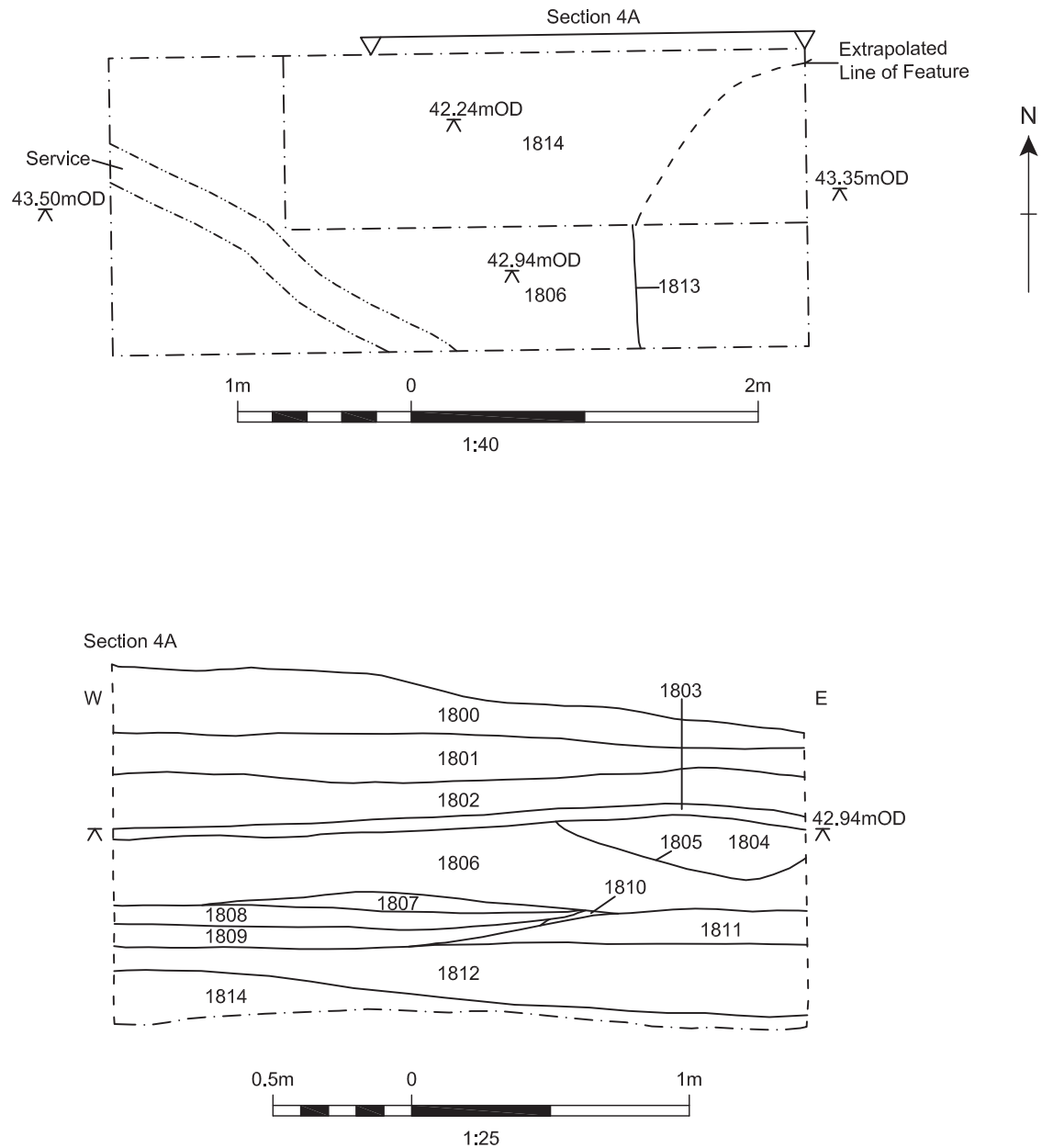


Figure 6: Trench 4: Plan (1:40) and Section (1:25)

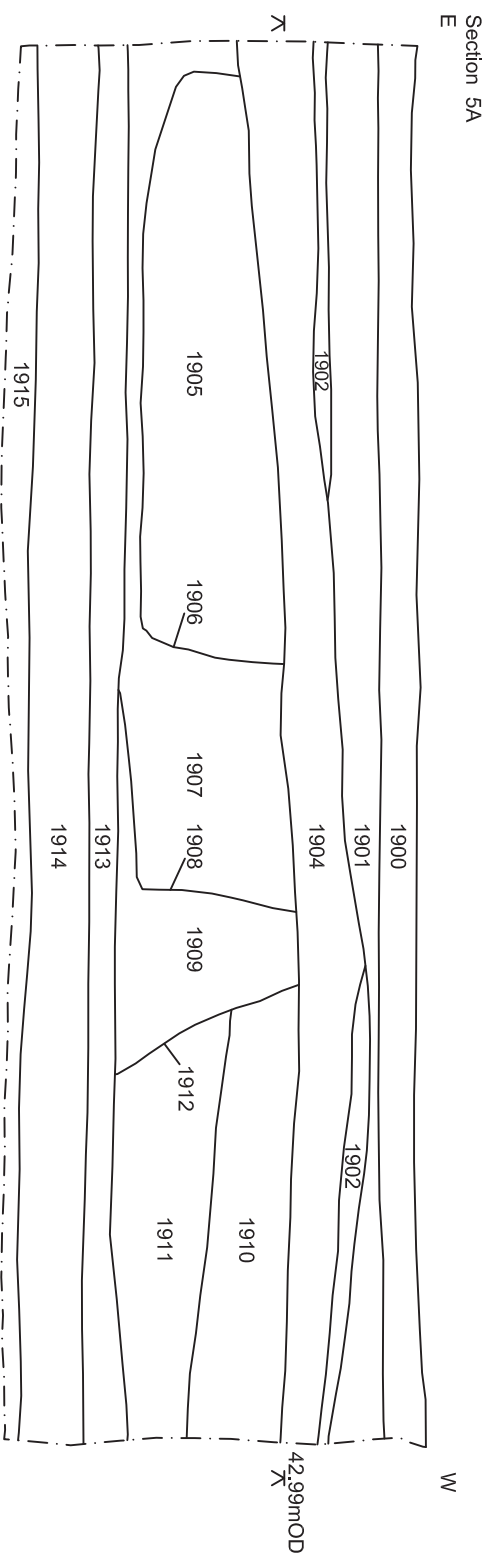
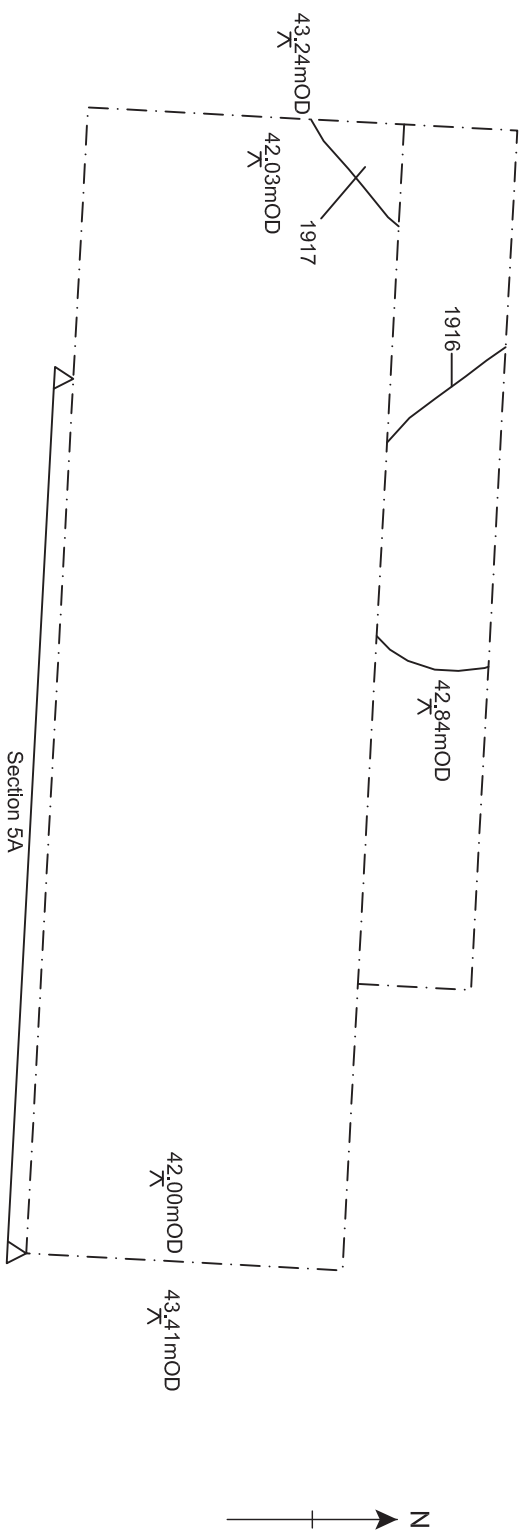
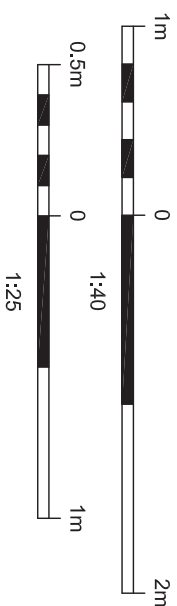
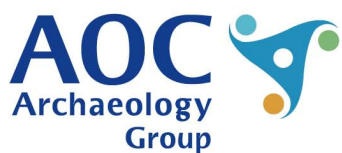
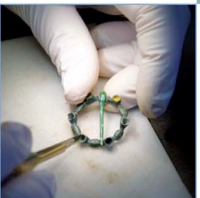
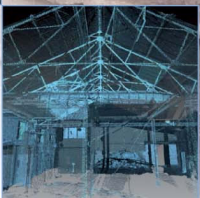
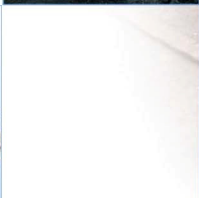
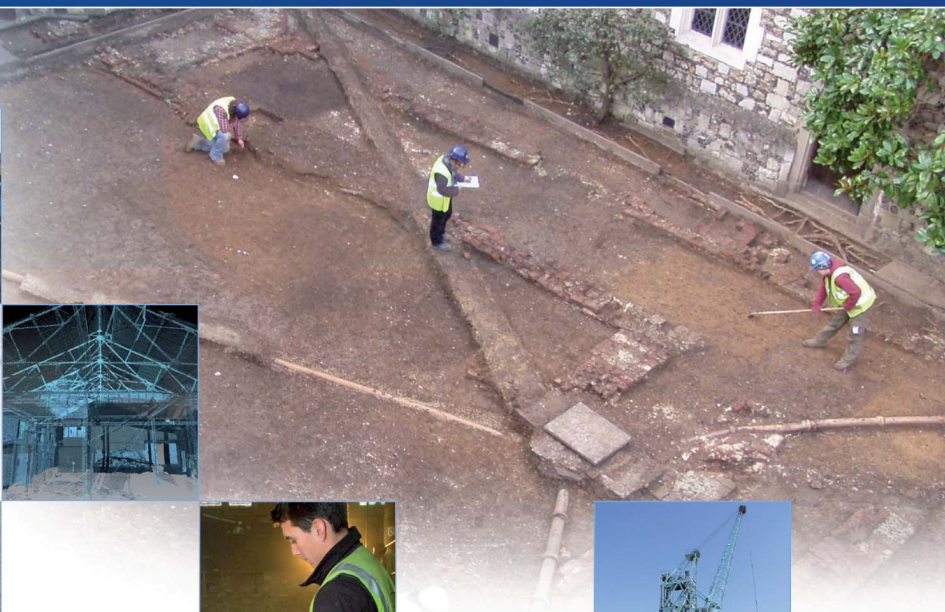
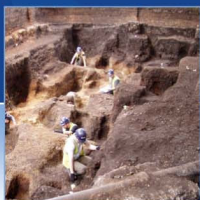


Figure 7: Trench 5: Plan (1:40) and Section (1:25)





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