

NAPIER LINES SITE, WOOLWICH, LONDON BOROUGH OF GREENWICH A HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD OF HUTS 1 AND 2

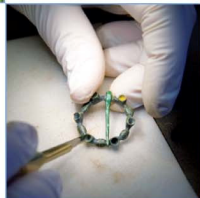
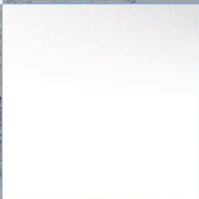
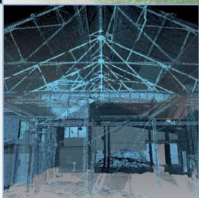
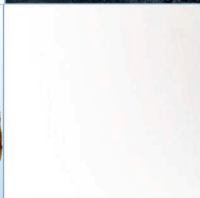
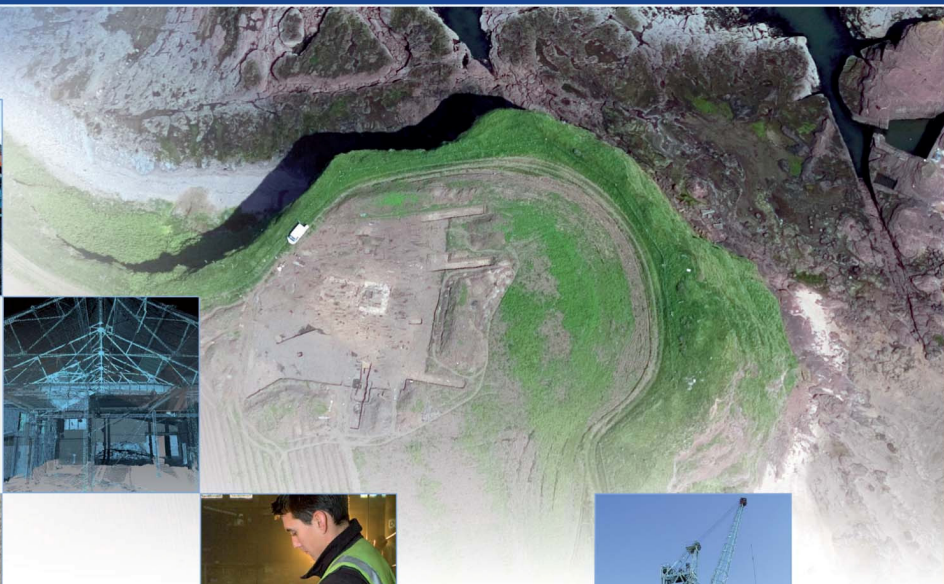
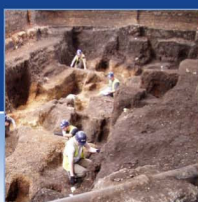
Planning Application Number: 10/1749/F

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 4262 7791

AOC Project No: 30782

Site Code: NAR 10

Date: November 2010



AOC
Archaeology
Group

ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Napier Lines Site, Woolwich

London Borough of Greenwich

A Historic Building Record of Huts 1 and 2

On Behalf of:

**RPS
1st Floor West
Cottons Centre
Cottons Lane
London
SE1 2QG**

**Tel: 020 7939 8000
Fax: 020 7939 8098
Email: rpslp@rpsgroup.com**

RPS Project No:

JLK 0615

National Grid Reference (NGR):

TQ 4262 7791

AOC Project No:

30782

Prepared by:

Les Capon

Illustration by:

Jon Moller

Date of Record:

28th October 2010

Date of Document:

November 2010

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: Les Capon

Date: November 2010

Approved by: Melissa Melikian

Date: November 2010

Draft/Final Report Stage: Final

Date: November 2010

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Unit 7
St Margarets Business Centre
Moor Mead Road
Twickenham
TW1 1JS

Tel. 020 8843 7380
Fax. 020 8892 0549
e-mail. london@aocarchaeology.com



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Non-Technical Summary

A Level 2 programme of Historic Building Recording was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group on two huts designated Hut 1 and Hut 2 on 28th October 2010 at the Napier Lines site, Woolwich, the proposed site for the relocation of the Kings Troop.

The buildings are to be demolished as part of the relocation and this report is the final record of their structure and form. The larger hut, Hut 1, has a girder frame and dates to the interwar period. Hut 2 has a wooden frame and may date to the late 19th century, with more recent additions. The current use for the huts is storage, but they may have had previous uses.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document presents the results of a Level 2 Historic Building Record (HBR) of two huts located at the site known as the Napier Lines, Repository Road Woolwich, London Borough of Greenwich (Figure 1). The work was carried out on the 18th of October 2010. 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..
- 1.4 The proposed development involves the relocation of The Kings Troop, Royal Horse Artillery from St John's Wood to Woolwich. The two huts which were the focus of the Historic Building Recording were located immediately south of the Rotunda (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. Two archaeological trenches were located in order to investigate the potential for archaeological remains within the potential scheduled area.
- 2.4 Further to the results of a desk-based assessment (RPS 2010a) a stage of watching brief was carried out on geotechnical test pits (AOC 2010a). The results of the watching brief suggested that a possible brick structure was located on site which would need further investigation. A targeted archaeological evaluation was undertaken and is reported on separately (AOC 2010b). A programme of HBR on two buildings scheduled for demolition was determined. The works 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).

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.

4. Archaeological And Historical Background

- 4.1 The following information is drawn from the archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken by RPS (RPS 2010a, 2010b). The site has been under military control since the Royal Military Repository took possession of the land during the 1700's. Subsequent restrictions in access to the site have resulted in limited previous knowledge of the archaeological remains at the site (Newsome et al. 2009).

Archaeological Background

- 4.2 No archaeological remains pre-dating the sites use by the military in the early 19th century have been recovered.

Military Use (19th century to present)

- 4.3 The Repository Woods was established as a military training ground in the early 19th century, and some earthworks of this date remain. In particular, the Napier Line itself is a linear fortification identified by documentary evidence. A linear earthwork on the site may be associated with the Napier Line, a 366m long linear earthwork that appears to define the eastern boundary of the compound. Bastion sections with associated scarps, the brick wall defining the Rotunda compound (MLO82965), revetments, a 4m wide ditch and bank are features associated with this linear earthwork. A 30m long trench located to the west of three ponds also dates from the 19th century and was known to have been used for training purposes (GLHER MLO76195). An additional 19th century irregular mound and possible track have also been identified. The mound has been identified in photographs being used by soldiers for parbuckling exercises where a canon is lowered down a steep slope (GLHER MLO76195).
- 4.4 A number of tracks and paths across the site are evident. A training battery dating from the 1840s also appears to be indicated by earthworks across the site. Remains of two 19th century ponds are known together with evidence for tree planting and two rectangular, level platforms to the east of the large pond. These may represent areas of recreational activity and are marked on the Bayly map of 1867 as a "Croquet Ground" (GLHER MLO76195). A parish boundary to the south of the site, dating from 1827, is located near to a watercourse that has become culverted, indicating drainage of the site and a small well house may be associated with this (GLHER MLO76195).
- 4.5 The northern area of Napier Lines site was not associated with military training but housed allotments and the earthworks of a piggery are evident. Extensive 20th century earthworks (GLHER MLO76195) linked to military practise are also known across the site cited (RPS 2010a, 6).
- 4.6 A cluster of trenches to the southern and western boundary of the site appears to date from the period of the First World War. Other buildings evidence relates to the Second World War. Four to five

storage buildings are likely to date to between 1939 and 1951. The centre of the site contains a Rifle Range evident as a large earthwork, constructed between 1916 and 1945.

- 4.7 The site contains several listed buildings, including the Woolwich Rotunda, Royal Artillery Institute Observatory, Repository gatehouse and northern boundary wall.

5. Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1 The aim of the Historic Building Recording was to make a permanent record of the structure and form of two huts, identified as Hut 1 and Hut 2, through a photographic, drawn and written record. Particular attention was paid to evidence for elements which had been changed, and modern roofing was noted, as well as infilling of windows.
- 5.2 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 Site procedures were followed according to Level 2 of the English Heritage guidelines for recording Historic Buildings (English Heritage 2006).
- 6.2 The site code NAR 10 was obtained for the project from the Museum of London, and used for all fieldwork.
- 6.3 The building record corresponded to Level 2 of the English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2006). Level 2 is a descriptive record, and comprises an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's form and function. The record includes all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure.
- 6.4 The recording was undertaken by Les Capon (Project Officer), and Tara Fidler under the overall direction of Melissa Melikian; General Manager, AOC Archaeology Group and monitored by Simon Blatherwick, of RPS on behalf of Morgan Sindall, and Mark Stevenson of GLAAS.

7. Results of the Building Record

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Huts 1 and 2 lie south of the Rotunda, on a flat area of ground that drops away to the west. Hardstanding to the east of the buildings was most recently used for a display of historic artillery pieces, part of the collection of the Rotunda Museum. The two buildings are both oriented north – south; Hut 2 north of Hut 1 (Figure 2). Both buildings are clad in corrugated iron sheets painted in army green, and were fully accessible.



Plate 1: Huts 1 and 2, Looking West

7.2 Hut 1

- 7.2.1 Hut 1 (Figure 3) is a rectangular girder-built structure with gable ends. It measures 22.2m by 7.9m and is 6.3m high. Seven girder assemblies support the building, at 3.7m spacing, creating six compartments. The girders supporting the walls have 110mm flanges across, with I-profiles, manufactured by Dorman Long & Co Ltd; each girder has their name in relief. The company, initially founded in 1875, was based in Middlesbrough and were one of the largest producers of steel, iron and wire.
- 7.2.3 The roof trusses are made of lighter members, the structure resembling a queen posts assembly with braces. The struts are each affixed with riveted plates. Two laid-on steel thin purlins are on each side. The steel tie-beam between the upright I-beams, is affixed with a seven-rivet bracket. The roof is topped by a rounded metal ridge. The pitch of the roof is quite low, at 25°.
- 7.2.4 Within each compartment, a wooden frame provides the structure for affixing corrugated iron panels, each panel 2.30m by 0.6m. The centre of each compartment along the western wide of Hut 1 once held a window 1.25m wide and 1.5m high. Every window has since been removed and blocked with external panels of corrugated iron. Each end of the hut also had windows, two in each end.
- 7.2.5 There are three doors to the hut. To the north is a single wooden door in the second compartment. A second single door is in the fifth compartment. A wide doorway in the fourth compartment has been removed, and is now blank wall with a wooden frame for the corrugated iron. An extant pair of doors is present in the southernmost compartment. The doors are wooden, planks over a frame.
- 7.2.6 The floor is carpeted over concrete. No evidence for former floor surfaces is apparent. The whole hut had recently been cleared of its contents, so there is no evidence of its most recent use. The hut is lit with electric strip-lights.

- 7.2.7 The building is in generally good condition, both internally and externally, kept stable by continual maintenance. The external paintwork is peeling in some places.



Plate 2: Hut 1 Looking West



Plate 3: Hut 1 Looking North

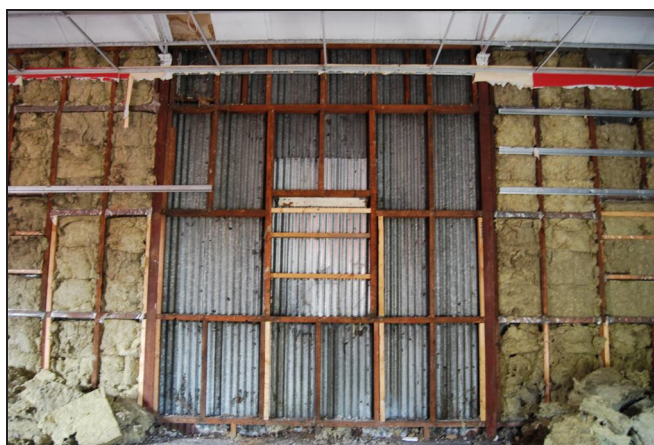


Plate 4: Hut 1, Blocked Window with Frame



Plate 5: Roof Assemblies

7.3 Hut 2

- 7.3.1 Hut 2 (Figure 4) is oriented north – south and is shorter and wider than Hut 1, being 18.54m by 8.8m and 4.3m high. The wall of the building has a concrete base 0.15m high, with a sill beam on top 5" by 3". Upright posts rise from this with angled struts giving lateral support: the posts are 2.6m apart, forming eight assemblies in all. The walls stand 2.35m high, and each section has a blocked window 1.35m by 0.88m in the east and west walls. The floor is concrete.
- 7.3.2 The end walls have wooden trusses, whereas the internal roof trusses are metal. Access into the building is through a set of double doors in each end. The end wall trusses have king posts strapped to tie-beams, with struts running to the principal rafters. Three laid-on purlins support each side of the corrugated iron roof; two on each side have wedges. The king post has a three-part strap affixing it to the principal rafters. The roof is topped by a rounded metal ridge. The pitch of the roof is quite shallow, at 20°. The other six trusses are iron, presumed assembled off site at a foundry, since they display hand-made, non-uniform features. Each assembly is the same form: a tie-beam spans the walls, and principal joists form the pitch of the roof, and are riveted with an angled bar. Queen posts rise near-vertically to the principal rafters frame, and struts run outwards. Three of the trusses have straight queen posts; three have slight turns at the upper ends. These differences seem likely to be the result of using varied pieces of iron rather than any deliberate design.
- 7.3.3 The building is clad in corrugated iron. The roof either is probably new, or has been removed and replaced, since clean, fresh-seeming sheeting underlies the corrugated panels. Each blocked window has a panel bolted over it. No window furniture remains.
- 7.3.4 No evidence for original function of this building remains. The only fittings are the electricity supply and strip lights
- 7.3.5 On the western side is a lean to roof supported on wooden posts with flagstone paving underneath. This is additional to the primary build, and is of unclear function.



Plate 6: Hut 2 Looking West



Plate 7: Hut 2 Internal, Looking South



Plate 8: Hut 2 Blocked Window and Wooden Frame



Plate 9: Hut 2 Roof Assemblies



Plate 10: Hut 2 Roof Assembly Detail

8. Conclusions and Interpretation

- 8.1 The two huts lying south of the rotunda seem likely to have been constructed at different dates. Hut 2 is probably the earlier, as shown by its timber-framed end walls and gables, and may date to the late 19th century. Despite the use of timber for its walls, the hut is built regularly, with the same size elements and units used to construct the building, a use of materials that could easily be used to form a shorter or longer building. The presence of six irregular roof trusses suggests two construction events. The use of the metal frame may be the result of wooden assemblies being replaced in a secondary building event, although it may be recognised that the use of wood at the gable ends enables the corrugated sheets to be affixed with ease. Secondly, the irregular nature of the metal assemblies suggests hand made elements, perhaps in the military's own local foundry. The building has had its roof taken off and put back, as shown by the presence of recent underlying sheeting. Hut 2 features on the 1914 OS map (not illustrated) but is not on the 1894 which gives a 20 year window for construction.
- 8.2 The presence of windows may indicate that the hut had a different original function; one that required natural light, or indicates that there was no electricity supply when first established. The regular spacing of the windows is the result of the regular materials used in its construction, but the need for light could suggest a regular occupancy, possibly a mess room, perhaps a ward, or perhaps simply storage with the advantage of natural light.
- 8.3 The later hut, Hut 1, is much larger, most notably its height, and resembles in shape a storage barn, although clearly using more modern materials. The high roof of the building strongly suggests it was always used for storage, especially with the large doors, which are suitable for trucks and high loads.

The presence of windows may be only to provide natural light. The I-beams stamped with the Dorman Long name, suggests a construction date for the structure from the early 1900's through to 1967 when they became part of British Steel.. Dorman Long was founded by Arthur Dorman and Albert De Laude Long, in 1875, after their takeover of Bell Brothers and Bolckow and Vaughan. The company went on to take over and merge several other companies becoming one of the largest providers of iron and steel, The company were also involved with the construction of numerous well known structures including Tyne Bridge and Sydney Harbour Bridge (Wikipedia, 2010, Durham Mining Museum 2010). Although the production of the metal parts could fall within 1875-1967, the structure itself does not appear on an OS map until 1953 (not illustrated).

- 8.4 The focus of the buildings is their use to the military, and thus their reason for existence. The importance of these huts, now divorced from their primary function has been reduced. Their use as stores and presumed removal of furnishings and fittings has made their original function unclear.

9. Further Work and Publication

- 9.1 Given the limited survival of fixtures and fittings within the huts, and their simple form, no further fieldwork on the building is expected prior to demolition. The black and white film record has been processed and the digital images have been downloaded.
- 9.2 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.
- 9.3 A short summary of the results of the evaluation will be published with a short summary submitted to the London Archaeologist roundup, and grey literature added to the online ADS OASIS project (Appendix A).

10. Archive Deposition

- 10.1 The archive will be prepared in accordance with local and national guidance (UKIC 1990, Brown & AAF 2007). 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.

11. Bibliography

- AOC Archaeology (2010a): *Napier Lines Site, Woolwich: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report*.
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RPS (2010b): *Relocation of King's Troop RHA, Woolwich. Napier Lines and Ha-Ha Road Site, London Borough of Greenwich. An Historic Environment Assessment on behalf of Defence Estates.* Unpublished Document No. JSL1717. RPS.

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NAPIER LINES SITE, WOOLWICH, LONDON BOROUGH OF GREENWICH:
A HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD OF HUTS 1 AND 2

Site Location Within London

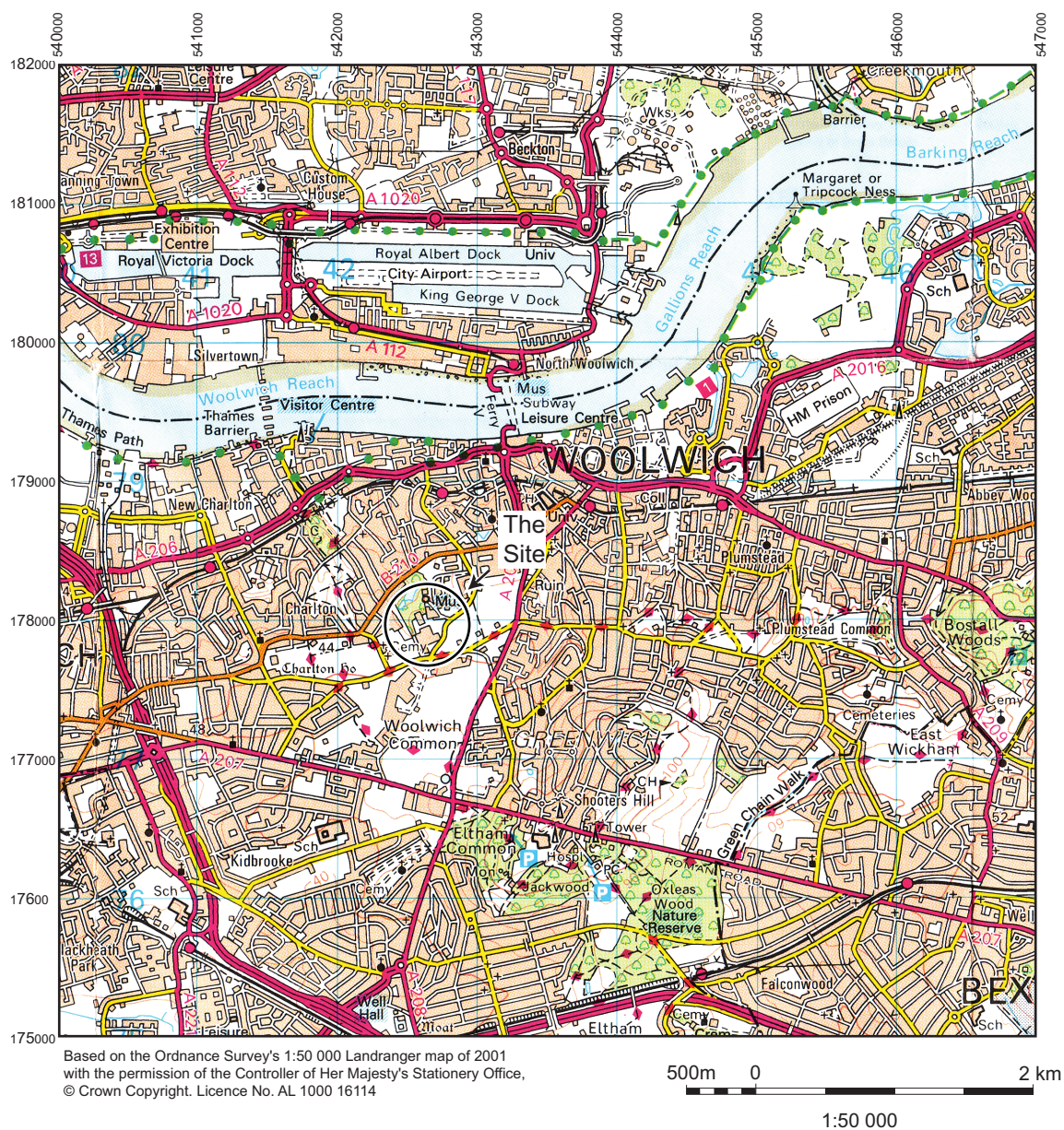
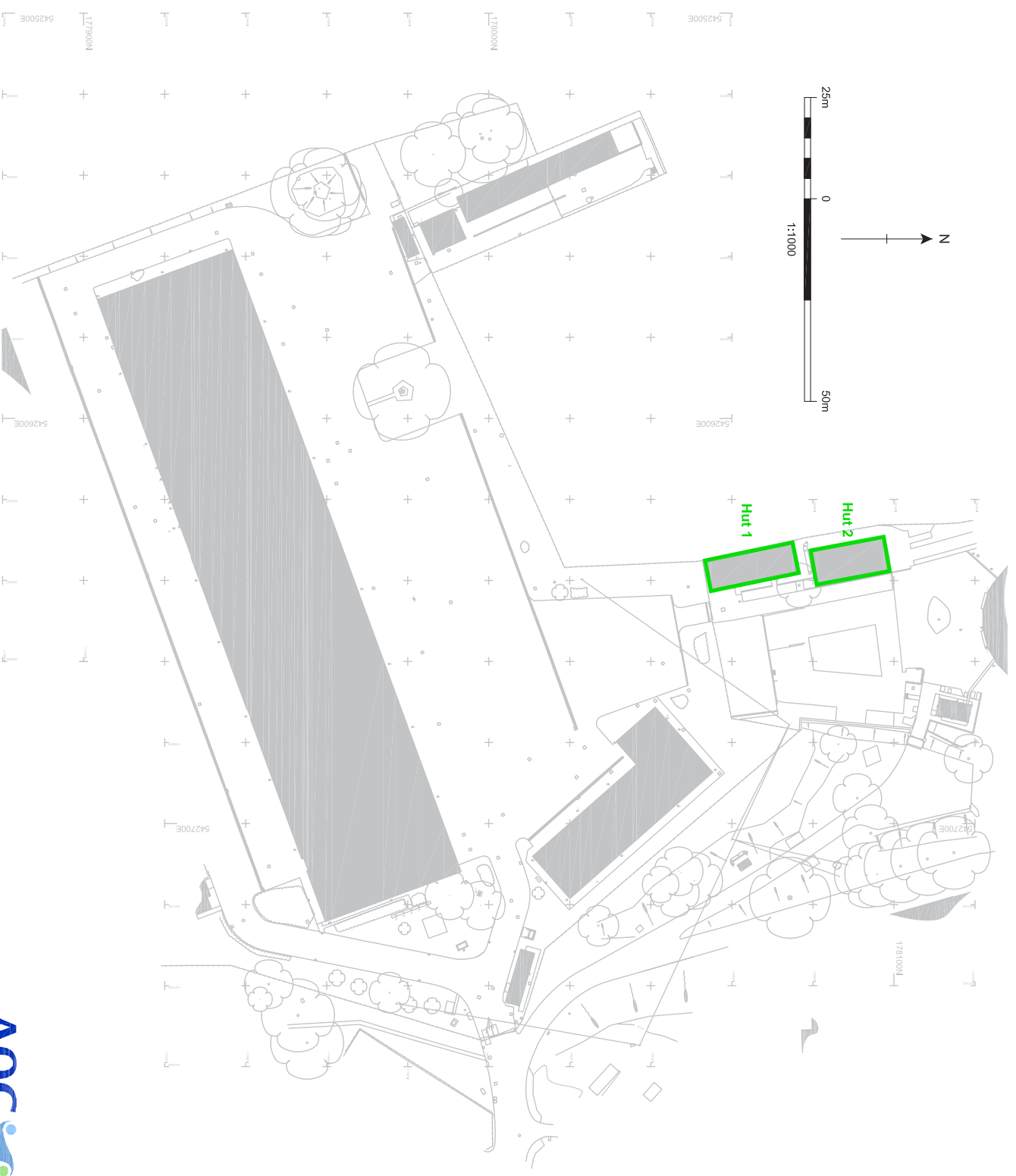


Figure 1: Site Location

NAPIER LINES SITE, WOOLWICH, LONDON BOROUGH OF GREENWICH:
A HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD OF HUTS 1 AND 2



Based on the Survey Produced by Malby Land Surveys

Figure 2: Detailed Site Location, Showing
Buildings for Recording

NAPIER LINES SITE, WOOLWICH, LONDON BOROUGH OF GREENWICH:
A HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD OF HUTS 1 AND 2

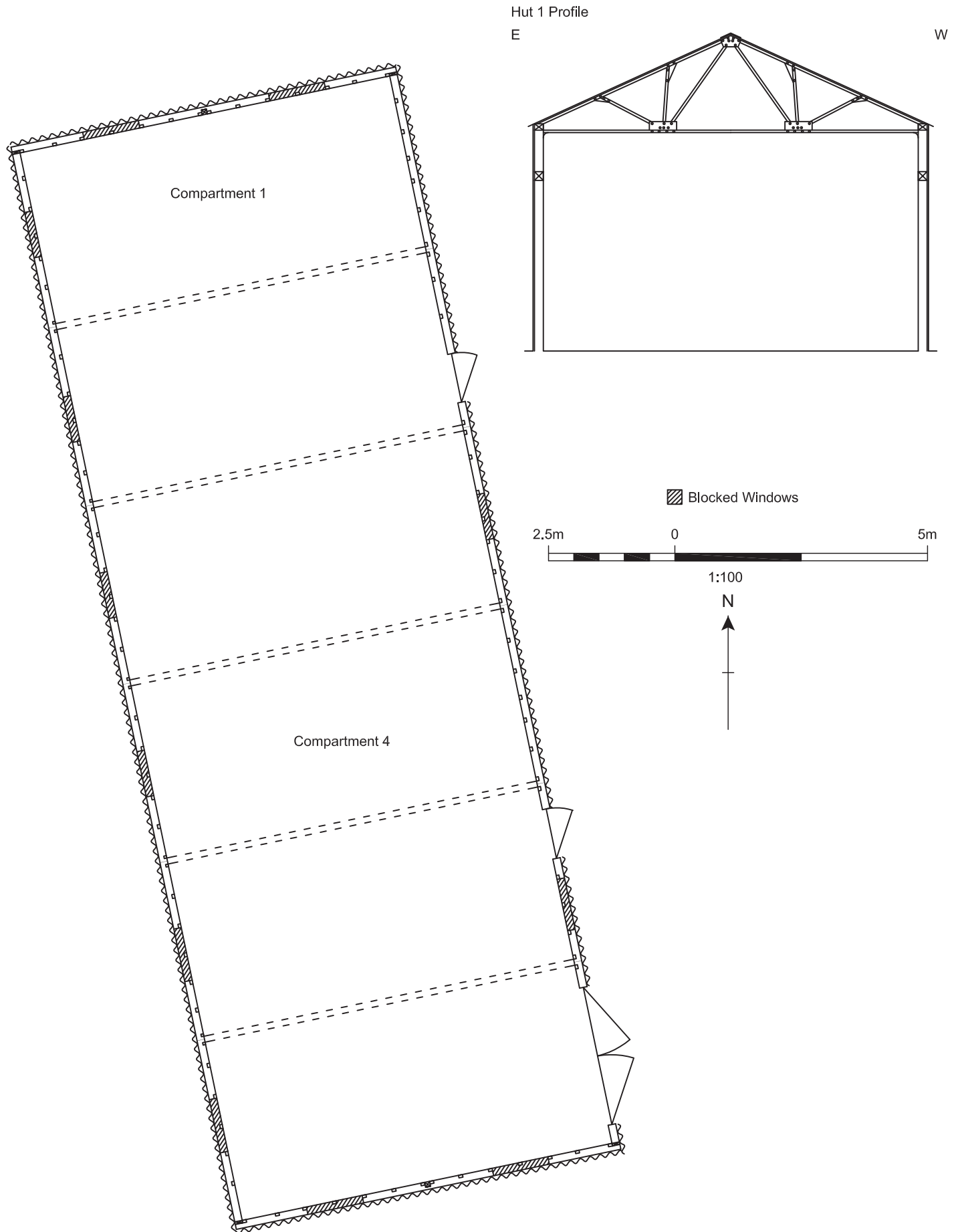
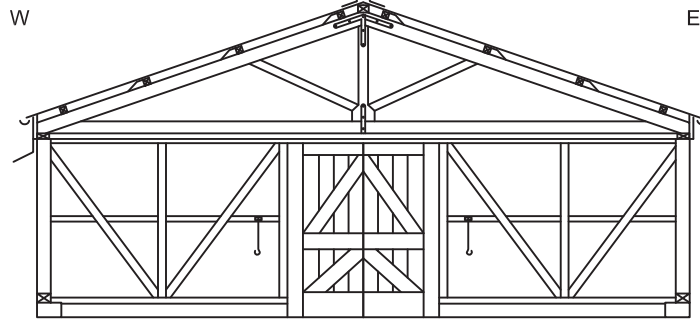


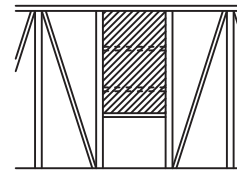
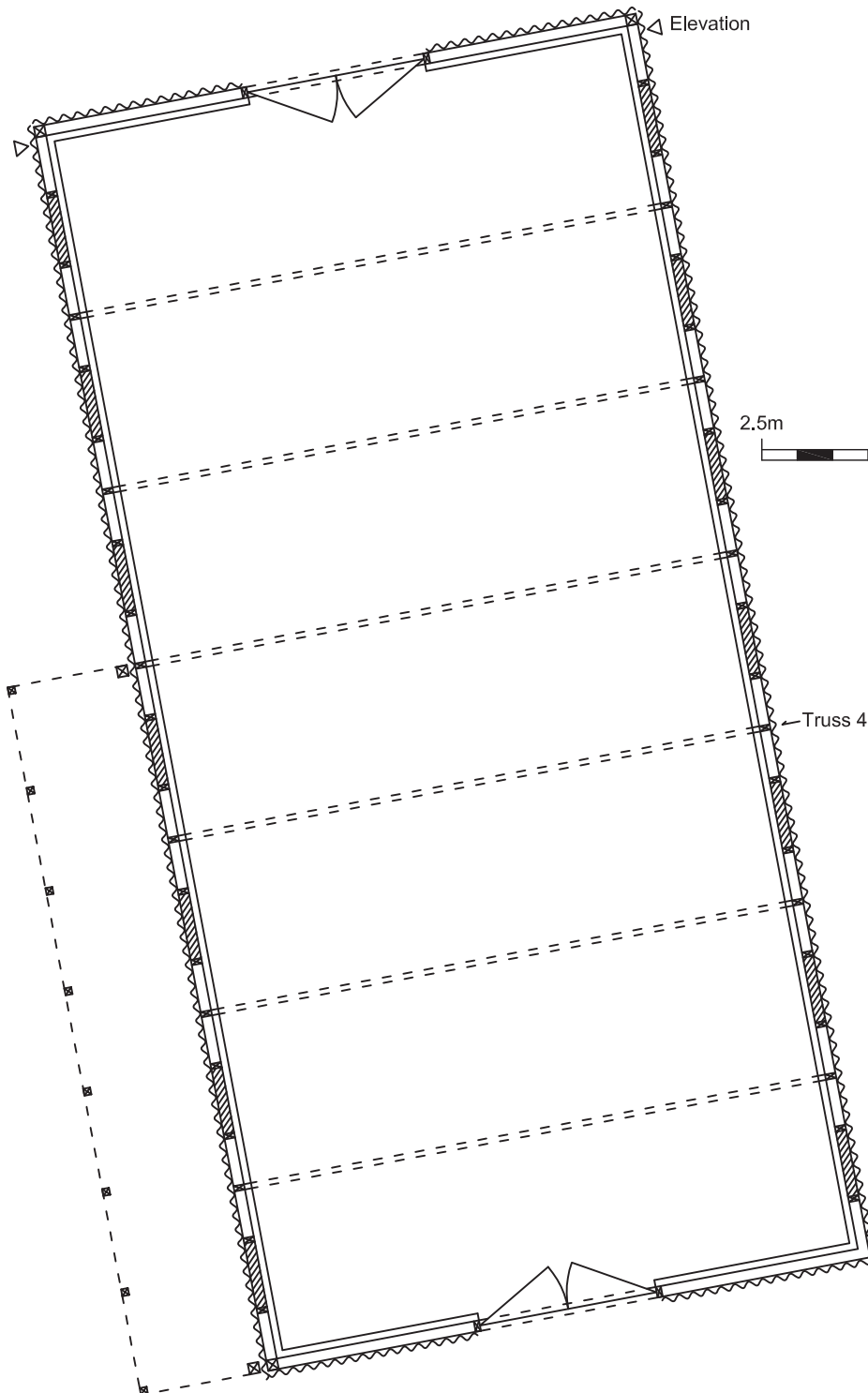
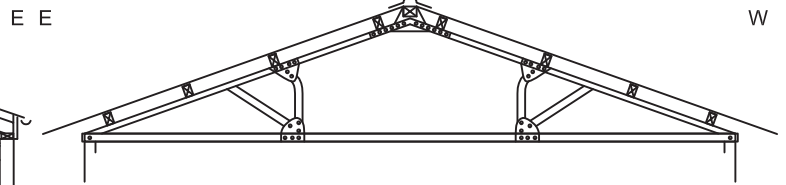
Figure 3: Hut 1, Plan and Profile

A HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD OF HUTS 1 AND 2

Hut 2: South Facing Internal Elevation North End



Hut 2: Truss 4



An Example of a Blocked Window

Blocked Windows

2.5m 0 5m

1:100

N

Figure 4: Hut 2, Plan, Section and Girder Profile

Appendices

Appendix A - 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, evaluation and Historic Building Record was undertaken at the Napier Lines site, from July to October 2010. Significant horizontal truncation across the site was apparent, with 19th and 20th century made ground above. The remains of brick hardstanding in one trench was probably the base for a memorial monument. Two standing buildings, modular huts with wooden and steel frames were recorded.

Project dates Start: 12-07-2010 End: 28-10-2010

Previous/future work No / Not known

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

Current Land use Other 2 - In use as a building

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 Melissa Melikian
director/manager

Project Simon Blatherwick
director/manager

Project supervisor Paul Fitz

Project supervisor Catherine Edwards

Project supervisor Les Capon

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

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

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 publication London

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.

Project bibliography 3

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Napier Lines Site, Woolwich, London Borough of Greenwich, A Historic Building Record of Huts 1 and 2

Author(s)/Editor(s) Capon, L.

Date 2010

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or London
publication

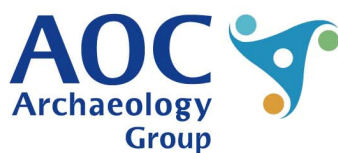
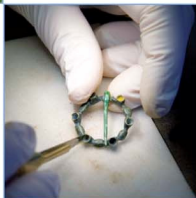
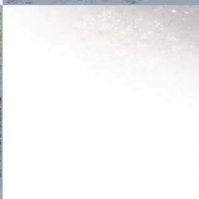
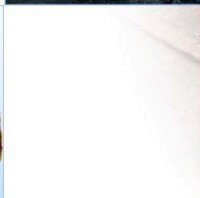
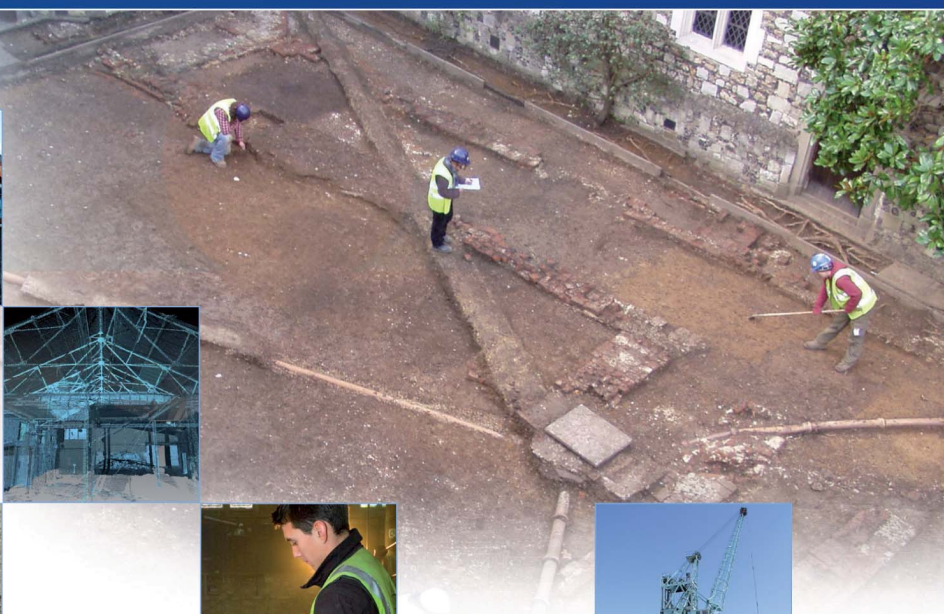
Description A4, 20 pages, 4 illustrations, 10 plates

Entered by les capon (les.capon@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on 9 November 2010

Appendix B – 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



AOC Archaeology Group, Unit 7, St Margarets Business Centre, Moor Mead Road, Twickenham TW1 1JS
tel: 020 8843 7380 | fax: 020 8892 0549 | e-mail: london@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com