

171D SHOOTERS HILL ROAD, SE3 8UQ

ROYAL BOROUGH OF GREENWICH

An Archaeological Evaluation

December 2019



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ROYAL BOROUGH OF GREENWICH

An Archaeological Evaluation

NGR: TQ 41001 77120
Planning ref: 17/3384/F
Site code: OOT19

December 2019

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Abstract

In December 2019 Compass Archaeology recorded three trenches excavated on the site of 171d Shooters Hill Road, in the Royal London Borough of Greenwich ahead of redevelopment of the site. The trenches were dug prior to an archaeologist being on site and as such only sections were recorded.

All three trenches exposed natural geology comprised of a mixture of orange-yellow sand in the north of the site and pale-brown / grey gravels to the south from between 0.75m and 0.95m below present ground level reflecting the natural topography of the site with an upwards slope from southeast to northwest.

Natural geology was overlain by thick deposits of relict gravel-rich subsoil and topsoil occasionally containing late-19th century flower pots and roof tiles representing the former ground conditions of gardens and allotments. Occasional darker silt lenses present within the subsoil were interpreted as reworked cultivation trenches relating to the same land use.

These were sealed below the extant hoggin and tarmac ground surface of the former car sales site.

No archaeologically significant features or deposits were observed on this occasion.

Contents

	Page
1 Introduction	1
2 Site location, geology and topography	2
3 Archaeological and historical background	5
4 The archaeological evaluation	8
5 Methodology	10
6 The Evaluation	12
7 Conclusions	19
8 Sources	20
Appendix I Trench plans and sections	21
Appendix II OASIS online data collection form	23

Figures list

		Page
Fig.1	OS map extract with site location in red	1
Fig.2	Mid-scale site plan	2
Fig.3	Extract from the BGS sheet 271: Dartford with the site in red	3
Fig.4	Location of boreholes sunk by Risk Management Limited in 2018	4
Fig.5	Extract from 1869 OS map with site outlined in red	6
Fig.6	Extract from 1896 OS map with site outlined in red	7
Fig.7	Proposed ground floor plan	8
Fig.8	Proposed plan of the site with proposed evaluation trenches overlain	9
Fig.9	Site plan showing the final arrangement of trenches	12
Fig.10	Trench 1 facing N, 1m scale	13
Fig.11	West-facing trench facing SE, 1m scale	14
Fig.12	Trench 2 facing S, 1m scale	15
Fig.13	West-facing section of Trench 2 facing SE, 1m scale	16
Fig.14	Trench 3, facing E, 1m scale	17
Fig.15	North-facing section Trench 3 facing SE, 1m scale	18
Fig.16	Trench plans	21
Fig.17	West-facing section in Trench 1	21
Fig.18	West-facing section of Trench 2	22
Fig.19	North-facing section of Trench 3	22

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Figs.7-8 provided by Nunn Ltd.

Fig.9 adapted from original drawing by Icelabz Survey

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a summary of the findings of an archaeological evaluation conducted ahead of the redevelopment of 171d Shooters Hill, in the Royal Borough of Greenwich, SE3 8UQ (fig.1).

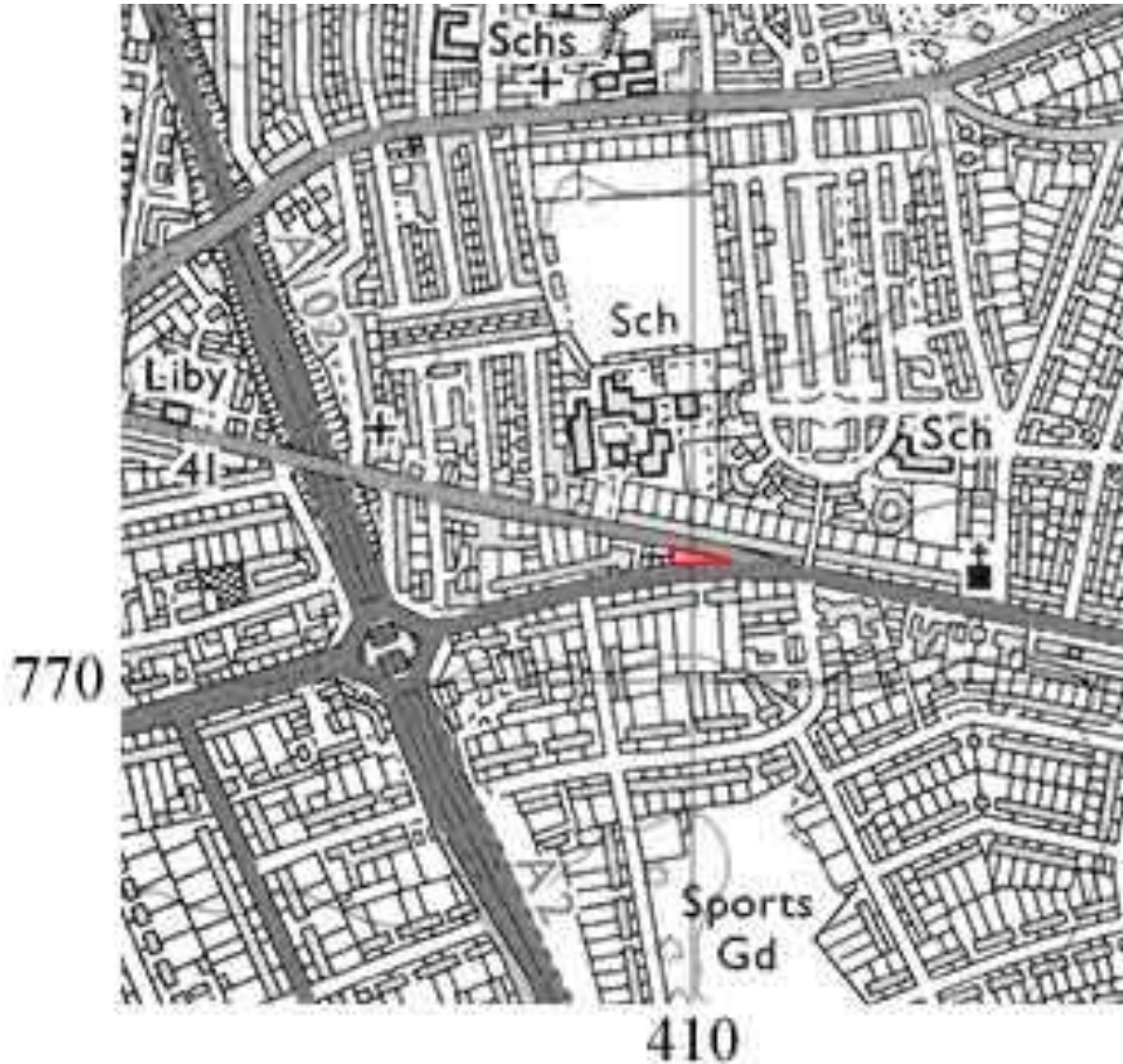


Fig.1: OS map extract with site location in red

- 1.2 The site is due for redevelopment including: the construction of four three-storey houses together with associated gardens, landscaping and car parking facilities.
- 1.3 The archaeological evaluation was attached as a condition to the approved planning application 17/3384/F following advice received from Historic England's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, (GLAAS). The condition followed submission of a Heritage Statement, (HS), produced by Compass Archaeology in 2017. The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by the site owners Nunn Ltd.

2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Location

2.1.1 The site lies on a long, thin, tapering island of land approximately 62m long, (E-W), by 22m wide at the western end and reducing to 2m wide at the eastern end, (fig.2). The site is sandwiched between Old Dover Road to the north and Shooters Hill Road to the south. The western end of the site backs onto the existing residential properties fronting Shooters Hill Road, and the eastern boundary faces the junction where Old Dover Road merges with Shooters Hill Road.

2.1.2 The site was previously used as a car sales lot with a small wooden shed occupying the centre of the site and acting as the site office. The site was laid as a mix of tarmac and gravel hardstanding. The site is now vacant.

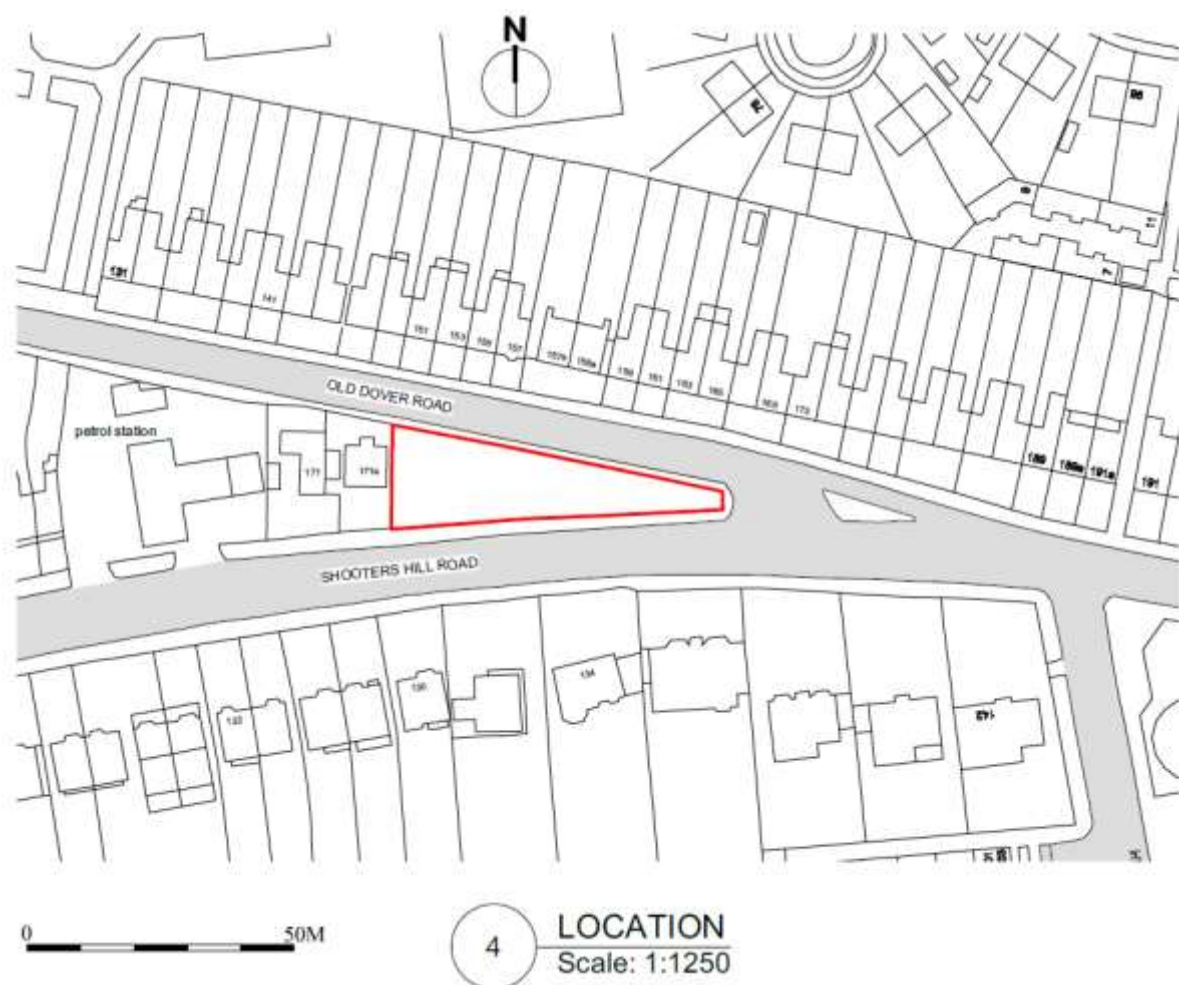


Fig.2: Mid-scale site plan

2.2 Geology

2.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey, Sheet 271: Dartford, (fig.3) the site overlies the Harwich Formation which is described as ‘sand with black flint pebbles, locally shelly’. To the southeast lies a large expanse of London Clay, and to the

northwest varying degrees of sand leading down to the river terrace gravels and alluvium of the Thames floodplain.

2.2.2 Recent geotechnical investigations¹ (fig.4), have revealed made ground in the upper 0.50m to 1.10m of stratigraphy, with the shallower deposits present in the eastern half of the site becoming progressively deeper to the west, closer to areas of historic development. The made-ground contained roots, clinker, brick and sandy-silty-clay. The made ground sealed silty sand up to 3.00m depth below ground which in turn sealed sandy gravels confirming the known geology.

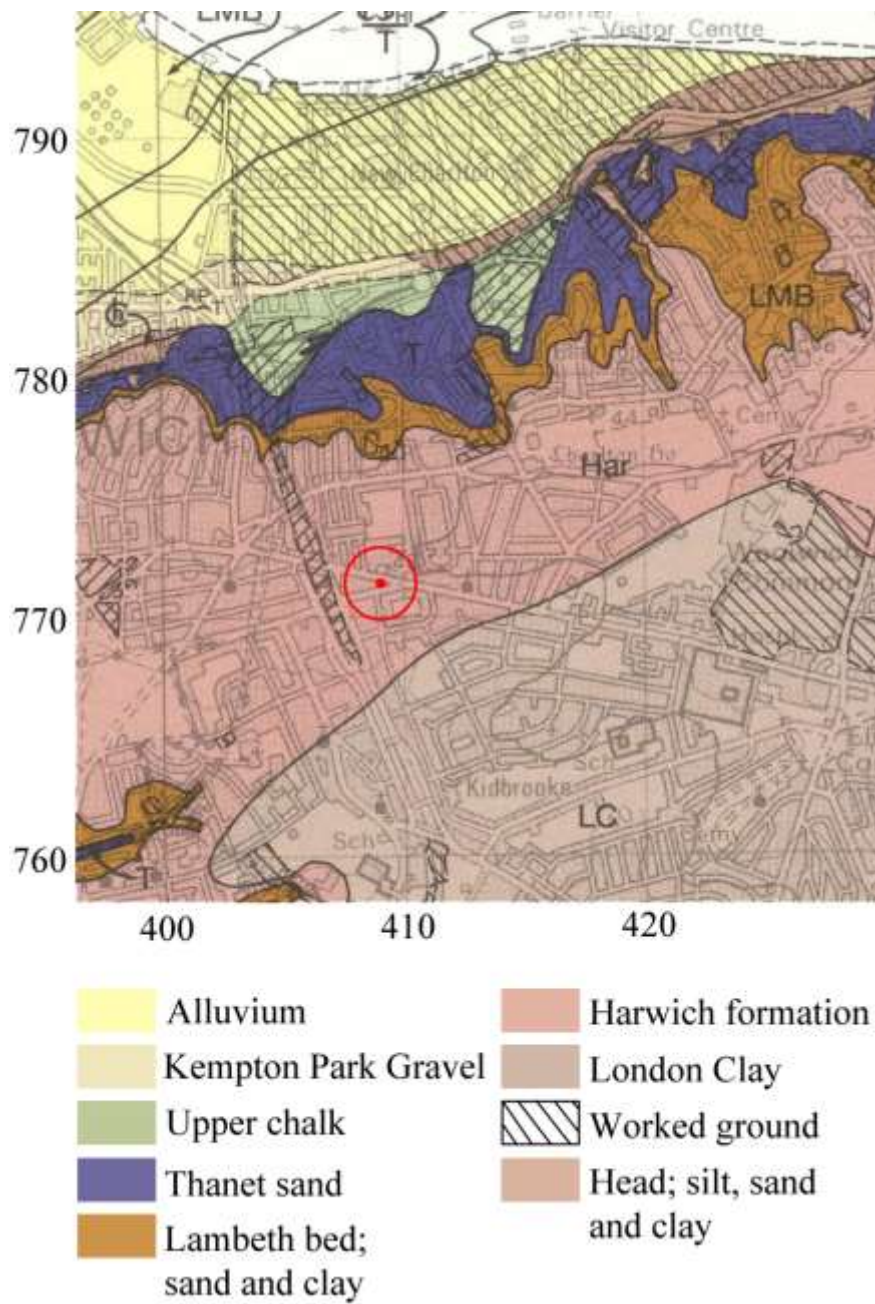


Fig.3: Extract from the BGS sheet 271: Dartford with the site in red

¹ Risk Management Limited, 2018

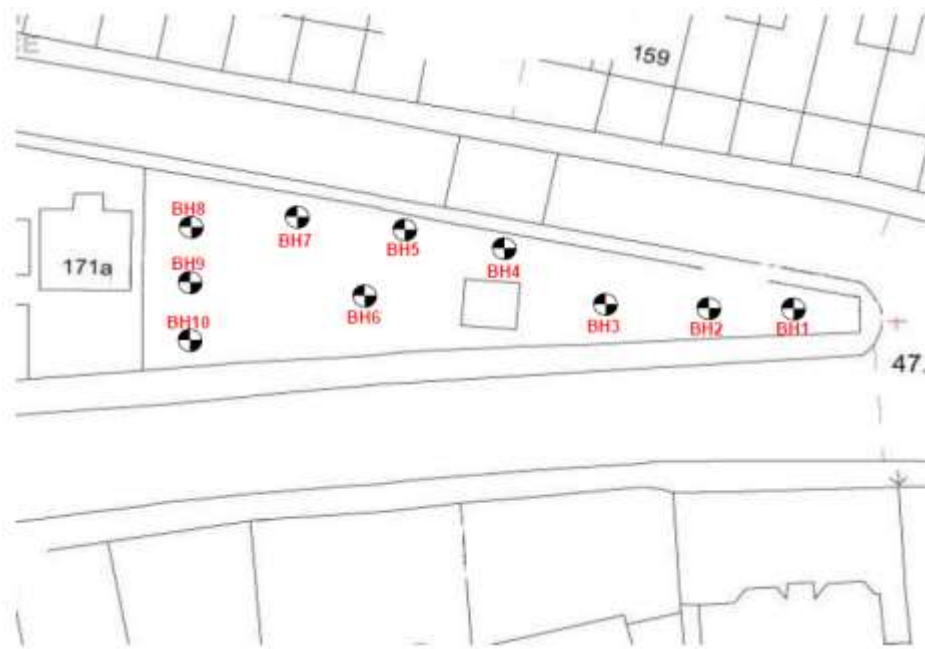


Fig.4: Location of boreholes sunk by Risk Management Limited in 2018

2.3 Topography

2.3.1 The site itself is relatively level, lying at between $c48.27\text{mOD}$ in the west to $c47.90\text{mOD}$ on a northeast to southwest downwards slope. The site lies close to a highpoint in the surrounding landscape with the ground rising only slightly higher to $c50\text{m}$ in the northeast of the immediate vicinity.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 A detailed Heritage Statement was produced by Compass Archaeology Ltd in 2011 and a revised version submitted in 2017, and so the full history and background will not be discussed in detail here; only the most relevant points will be reproduced².

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 Limited evidence of prehistoric occupation has been identified nearby. Investigations by Time Team at Eaglesfield Road 3km further up Shooters Hill to the southeast identified an Iron Age ditch contained large quantities of iron-working slag possibly indicating a slag-pit furnace. More evidence is located along the Thames Foreshore associated with seasonal exploitation of the wetlands, but this lies at some distance from the study site. *Therefore the potential for prehistoric remains on site is deemed to be low to moderate.*

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 The site lies within Area of High Archaeological Potential No.6 known as the 'Routeway Corridor', which takes the form of a linear route along the anticipated line of Watling Street; the important Roman road linking London and Rochester. This corridor encompasses an area 20m either side of the supposed route to pick up any deviations in the route or immediate roadside activity such as the agger; roadside bank and ditch. Although no clear evidence of the road itself has been uncovered in the immediate vicinity it is possible that this may be down to a lack of opportunity to investigate. The road is known to have led to at least one area of settlement on Shooters Hill identified during excavations at the Woolwich and District War Memorial Hospital 2.5km to the southeast. *The potential for Roman evidence is therefore deemed to be moderate.*

3.4 Medieval

3.4.1 The name Shooters Hill is believed to derive from the area having been commonly used for archery practise during the medieval period. However the evaluation site itself is believed to have remained open fields within a largely rural landscape suggesting that the site would not produce any greatly significant medieval remains apart from relict soils. *Therefore the site holds a low potential for medieval remains.*

3.5 Post-medieval

3.5.1 The site and the surrounding area remained open fields intersected by an ancient road system, with Shooters Hill Road forming the main east-west route across the region, from which the north and southern side roads lead to the River Thames and South Downs. The importance of this route can also be attested by the fact it became a turnpike in 1718 and the large number of inns and coach houses that sprang up alongside it including 'The Sun in the Sands' to the immediate west of the site. The name of this public house may refer to sand and gravel extraction which took place

² Compass Archaeology Ltd, 2017.

close by. It is always possible that the site of 171d Shooters Hill Road was subject in the past to such activity.

3.5.2 It was not until the early-19th century that the area was subjected to any major development. Larger middle class dwellings and terraced accommodation were built along the northern side of Shooters Hill Road and along Old Dover Road to the north. The site itself was laid as garden in the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (fig.5) and was briefly occupied by greenhouses in the 1890s (fig.6). These however were gone by the time of the 1915 OS map and the site has remained essentially vacant since then. The only structure to have been constructed on the site is the wooden shed which first appears in the later-1950s.

3.5.3 *The site has a high potential to include post-medieval remains, but these are limited to post-medieval soils, land surfaces and possible shallow foundations for previous temporary buildings having occupied the site.*

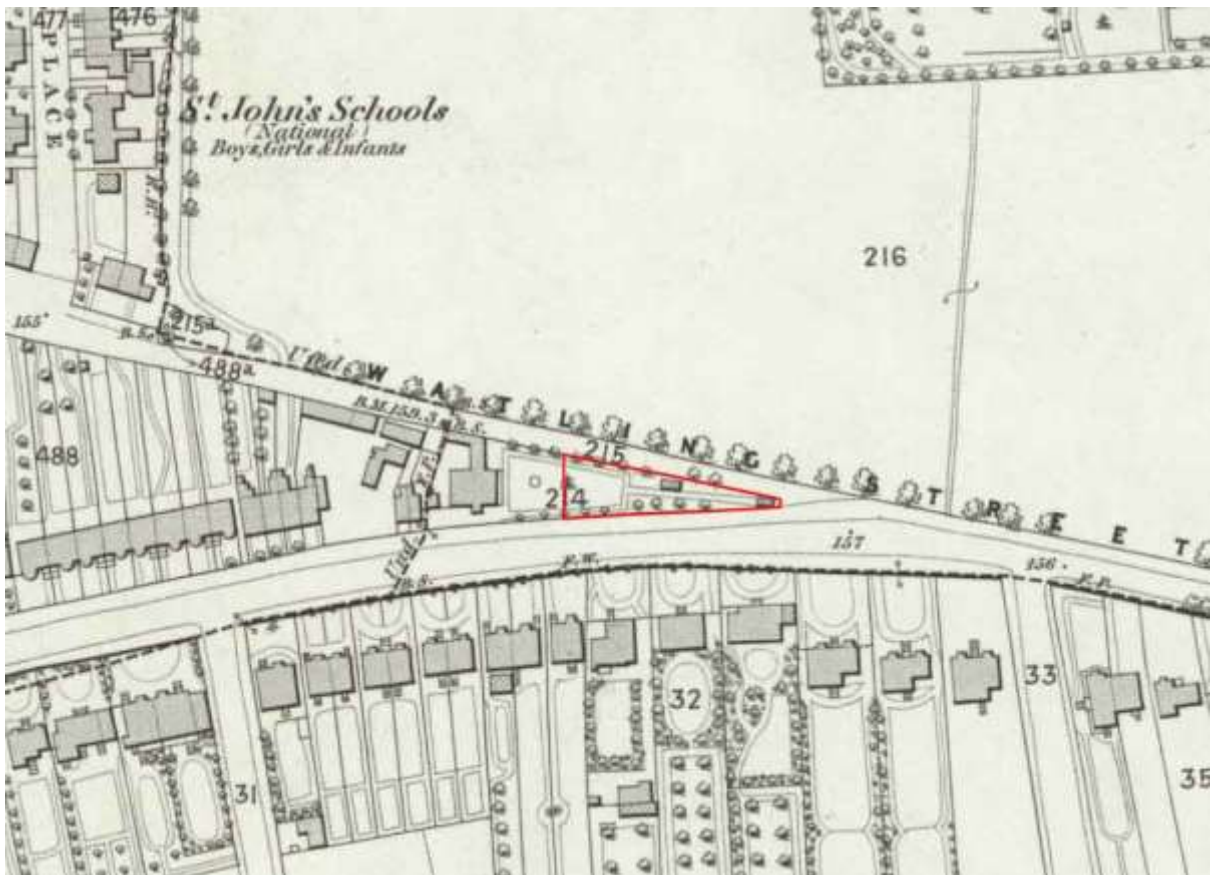


Fig.5: Extract from 1869 OS map with site outlined in red

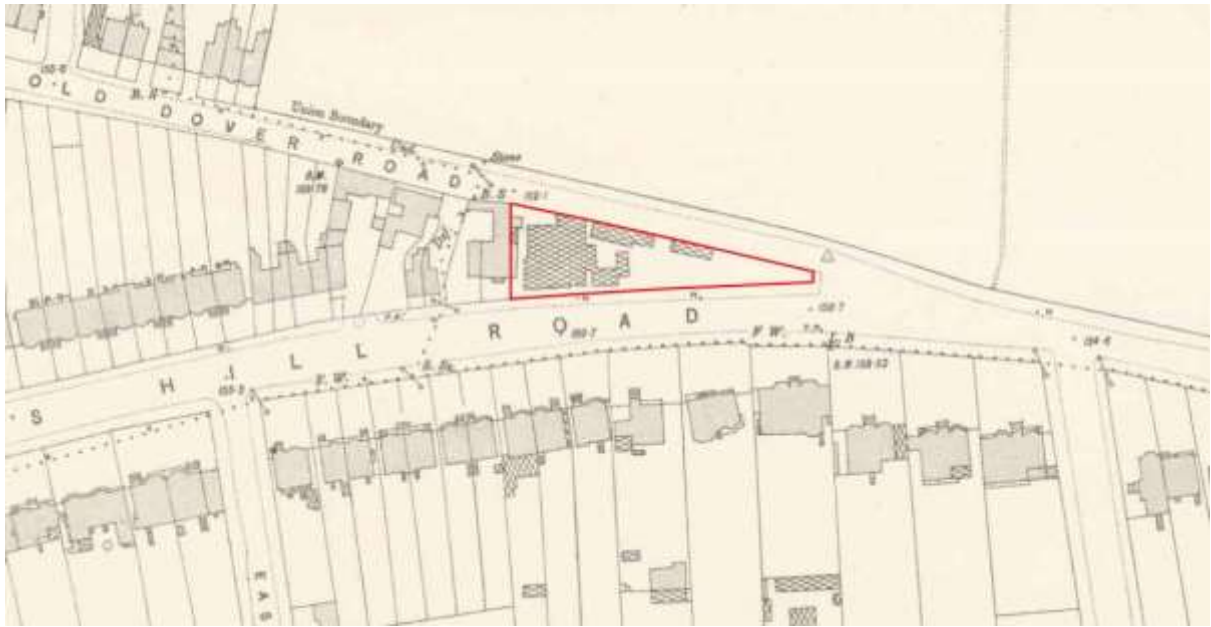


Fig.6: Extract from 1896 OS map with site outlined in red

4 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

- 4.1 The site is due to be redeveloped as a row of four houses with front gardens facing onto Shooters Hill Road and rear gardens backing onto Old Dover Road, with the easternmost house having an extended garden plot encompassing the tapering end of the site (fig.7).



Fig.7: Proposed ground floor plan

- 4.2 It was proposed that two trial trenches would be excavated across the width of the site, covering the footprint of the first (westernmost) and fourth properties, and a third lengthwise at the eastern end of the site, (fig.8). The westernmost trench would measure 6m long by 1.8m wide, and the second trench 8m long by 1.8m wide reflecting the tapering of the site to the east. The third trench would measure 6m long, by 1.8m wide and be positioned at a right angle to the second trench. This provides an approximate 5% coverage of the site, (36m²), and help mitigate any impact upon buried archaeological remains.



Fig.8: Proposed plan of the site with proposed evaluation trenches overlain

4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS

4.3.1 The evaluation presented the chance to explore the following general and specific research questions:

- Is any evidence of prehistoric activity opportunistic/seasonal exploitation or a more formal sedentary occupation on the site?
- Is there any evidence of the associated with the line of the projected Roman Road, such as metallised surfaces or road side ditches?
- Is there any other evidence of Roman activity domestic, agricultural, military, religious or industrial?
- Is there any evidence of medieval activity on the site? If so, what form does this take?
- Is there any post-medieval evidence relating to the sites land use? Can this be related to the cartographic evidence such as the greenhouses shown on the late-19th century OS maps?
- At what level and to what extent do archaeological deposits survive across the site?
- What is the nature and depth of natural geology across the site?

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Standards

- 5.1.1** The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (*Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work, 2015*). Works also conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation, 2017*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Chartered Institute.
- 5.1.2** Fieldwork will be carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team will hold valid CSCS (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme) cards, and will be equipped with PPE including hi-vis jackets, hard-hats, and steel-toe-capped boots, and gloves. All members of the fieldwork team will also follow the contractors' health and safety guidelines.
- 5.1.3** The Client and the GLAAS Archaeological Advisor for the London Borough of Greenwich were kept informed of the progress of fieldwork.

5.2 Fieldwork

- 5.2.1** The fieldwork involved the excavation of three trenches sited to provide a representative coverage of the development footprint and also to extract the greatest amount of archaeological data possible. The total trench coverage will be 36m² which represents an approximate 5% sample of the development footprint.
- 5.2.2** Unfortunately the trenches were dug by the client prior to an archaeological presence on site and so the position of the trenches were slightly different from those proposed, (fig.9). The trenches were all dug to an arbitrary depth of approximately 1.00m and reached natural geology. No observations were therefore made during the excavation of the trenches themselves. Only sections were cleaned, observed and recorded.
- 5.2.3** The contents of the trenches were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description, and/or drawn in plan or section generally at scales of 1:10 or 1:20. The investigations will be recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. Levels will be taken on the top and bottom of any archaeological features or deposits, transferred from the nearest Ordnance Datum Benchmark.
- 5.2.4** The recording system followed the procedures set out in the Museum of London recording manual. By agreement the recording and drawing sheets used were directly compatible with those developed by the Museum.
- 5.2.5** The fieldwork record was supplemented by digital photography, in .jpeg and RAW formats.

5.3 Post-excavation

The fieldwork was followed by compilation of an evaluation report, and (as no further work is required) will be followed up by ordering and deposition of the site archive.

5.4 Report procedure

5.4.1 The report will contain a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and an interpretation of the associated deposits. Illustrations will be included as appropriate, including at a minimum a site plan located to the OS grid and provided in both .pdf and .dwg shapefile formats. A short summary of the project will be appended using the OASIS Data Collection Form (Appendix II).

5.4.2 Copies of the evaluation report will be supplied to the Client, Historic England and Greenwich Borough Council.

5.4.3 There is no requirement for further analysis or publication of significant findings.

5.5 The site archive

As no further work is required an ordered indexed and internally consistent archive of the evaluation will be compiled in line with MoL Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives, and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive under site code OOT19. The integrity of the site archive should be maintained, and the landowner will be urged to donate any archaeological finds to the Museum.

6 THE EVALUATION

- 6.1 The recording of the evaluation trenches took place on the 3rd December 2019. They were dug on the 2nd December, prior to an archaeologist being on site.
- 6.2 The trenches are described in the order as shown in figs.8 and 9. In the written text deposits / contexts are shown in rounded brackets prefixed with the trench number in which they were recorded eg (100) – (104) are found in Trench 1; (200) – (203) in Trench 2 and (300) – (303) in Trench 3. The written description is accompanied by illustrative photographs. Trench plans and section drawings can be found in Appendix I, figs.16-19.

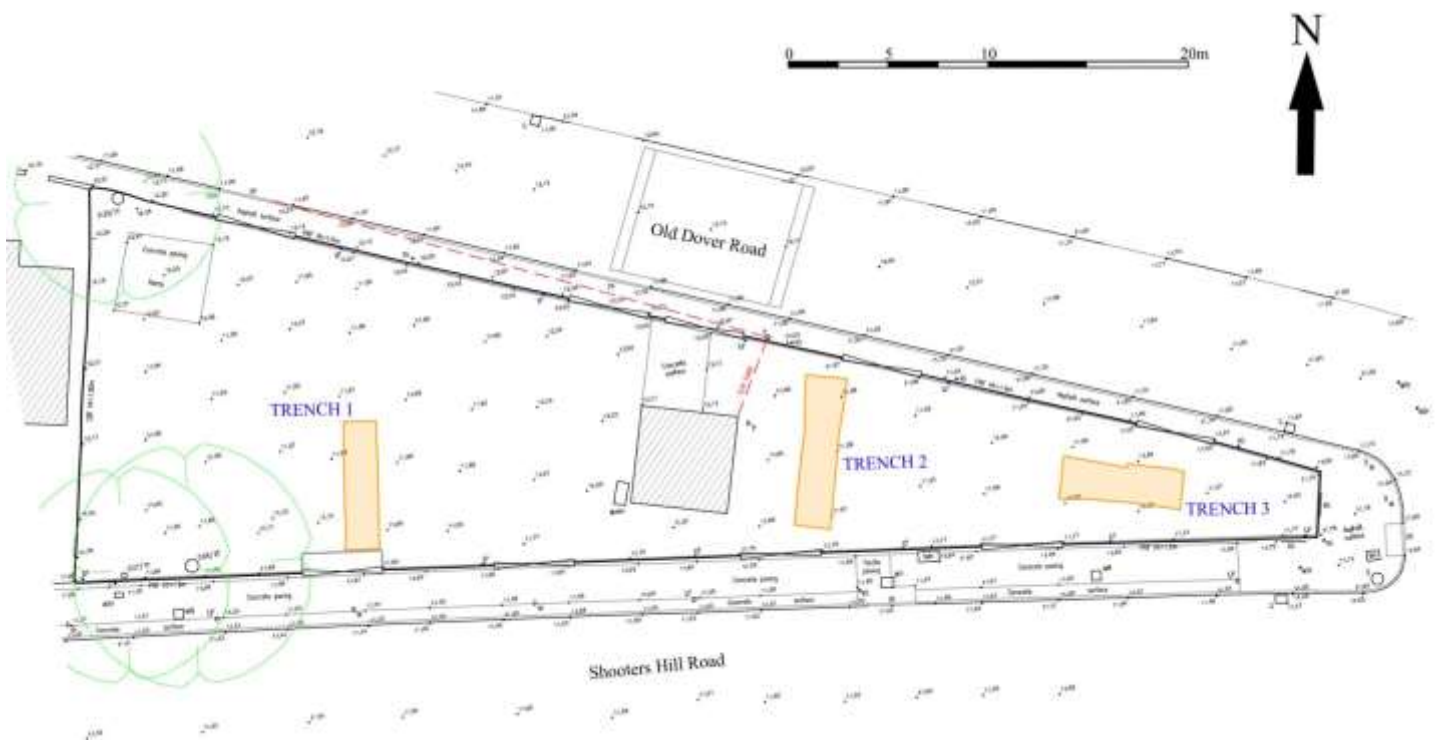


Fig.9: Site plan showing the final arrangement of trenches

6.3 Trench 1

6.3.1 Trench 1 was located towards the west end of the site, over the footprint of the westernmost proposed house. The trench was aligned north-south and measured 6.35m long (N-S), by 1.65m wide and up to 1.05m deep (fig.10). The following description relates to the west-facing section of the trench (fig.11).



Fig.10: Trench 1 facing N, 1m scale



Fig.11: *West-facing trench facing SE, 1m scale*

- 6.3.2** Natural sand and gravels (104) were observed from 47.13mOD, 0.85m+ below present ground level to the base of the trench and beyond. The gravels were present in the southern two thirds of the trench, with sand making up the northern part of the trench.
- 6.3.3** In the southern 3.45m of the trench was a thin, 160mm thick, layer of dark-grey gravelly soil (103) possibly representing a discreet area of leached subsoil. The deposit did not produce any finds or signs of human influence.
- 6.3.4** Across the rest of the trench and overlying (103) was a thick deposit of brown-grey gravelly soil containing frequent rounded gravels (102). The deposit was up to 400mm thick and was archaeologically sterile. It represents a relict subsoil.
- 6.3.5** The relict subsoil was overlain by associated buried topsoil (101), 400mm thick and containing occasional gravels and frequent rooty-matter. This topsoil contained a very few sherds of Victorian horticultural redware (flower pot), inferring it was probably the same soil that formed the gardens / allotments shown on the late-19th century maps (figs.5 and 5).
- 6.3.6** The buried topsoil was sealed below 100mm of extant hoggin and tarmac forming the ground surface of the former car sales yard (100).

6.4 Trench 2

6.4.1 Trench 2 was located east of centre of the site and aligned north-south over the easternmost proposed house footprint. The trench measured 7.50m long (N-S), by 1.80m wide (E-W), and up to 1.00m deep (fig.12). The following description relates to the west-facing section (fig.13).



Fig.12: Trench 2 facing S, 1m scale

- 6.4.2** Natural sand was present in the northern 1.80m of the trench with pale-brown / grey gravels in the southern 5.70m of the trench. These natural deposits (203) were exposed at 0.96m below present ground level, 47.08mOD.
- 6.4.3** The natural was overlain by up to 550mm of pale-brown / grey gravelly silt (202) representing the same relict subsoil seen in Trench 1 and across the site.
- 6.4.4** Subsoil (202) was sealed below (201) which was a fine black soil containing frequent rooty intrusions. The same black topsoil filled several thin, deeper intrusions truncated the underlying subsoil which represented former root-balls and stake-holes from the sites past as gardens and allotments. The relict topsoil (201), also contained a dump of red roof tiles at the northern end of the section, probably associated with some form of Victorian garden structure.
- 6.4.5** Buried topsoil (201) was sealed below 100mm of the extant hoggin and tarmac ground surface (200).



Fig.13: West-facing section of Trench 2 facing SE, 1m scale

6.5 Trench 3

6.5.1 Trench 3 was located at the eastern end of the site, aligned east-west over the area of proposed gardens. The trench measured 6.10m long (E-W), by 2.00m wide (N-S), by up to 0.95m deep (fig.14). The following description refers to the north-facing section (fig.15).



Fig.14: Trench 3, facing E, 1m scale

6.5.2 Natural gravels (303) were exposed at 750mm below ground level 47.22mOD. A small pocket of yellow-orange sand was present in the north section of the trench, following the same north-south divide between the sand and gravel geology as seen in trenches 1 and 2.



Fig.15: North-facing section Trench 3 facing SE, 1m scale

6.5.3 The natural was overlain by a 500mm thick deposit of pale-brown / grey gravelly-silt containing rounded flint (302). As in Trench 1 there were instances of lenses of reworked silts, slightly darker in colouration and representing potential cultivation beds from the site's former use. No artefactual evidence was recovered from these deposits and as elsewhere the trench was more or less archaeologically sterile.

6.5.4 Relict subsoil (302) was overlain by 400mm of fine black topsoil from the previous gardens / allotments (301), and this was sealed below the extant hoggin and tarmac ground surface (300), 50mm thick.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 We can now look back at the original research questions set down in the WSI and compare them with the results of the evaluation. However these should be taken in the context that only sections were observable.

7.2 **Is any evidence of prehistoric activity opportunistic/seasonal exploitation or a more formal sedentary occupation on the site?**

7.2.1 *No evidence of prehistoric features, deposits or finds was recovered from the evaluation trenches.*

7.3 **Is there any evidence of the associated with the line of the projected Roman Road, such as metalled surfaces or road side ditches?**

7.3.1 *No evidence of the Roman road was observed in the trenches.*

7.4 **Is there any other evidence of Roman activity domestic, agricultural, military, religious or industrial?**

7.4.1 *No evidence of Roman activity was recorded in the trench sections.*

7.5 **Is there any evidence of medieval activity on the site? If so, what form does this take?**

7.5.1 *No evidence of medieval activity was observed in any of the three trenches sections.*

7.6 **Is there any post-medieval evidence relating to the sites land use? Can this be related to the cartographic evidence such as the greenhouses shown on the late-19th century OS maps?**

7.6.1 *Only a few scattered sherds of Victorian flower pot and residual roof tile were observed in the uppermost 400mm of the trenches within the buried topsoil. Several lenses of reworked subsoil and stakeholes were observed in section in all trenches also reflecting the sites previous use as gardens / allotments / greenhouses.*

7.7 **At what level and to what extent do archaeological deposits survive across the site?**

7.7.1 *A buried topsoil is present from within 100mm of the present ground surface, sealing a relict subsoil within 400mm of the present ground surface. These deposits were essentially sterile of archaeological finds. No archaeological features could be seen in section, however no comments can be made as to whether any discreet features may have once survived in plan such as small pits due to the trenches having been dug before an archaeologist was present on site.*

7.8 **What is the nature and depth of natural geology across the site?**

7.8.1 *Natural geology was observed in all three trenches and was present from 850mm below present ground level. The geology was a mixture of fine yellow-orange sand and pale-brown / grey angular gravels.*

8 SOURCES

8.1 Written Sources

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

Compass Archaeology Ltd. 2017. *171d Shooters Hill Road, Greenwich SE3 8UQ, London Borough of Greenwich: NPPF Heritage Statement* (unpublished client report)

Compass Archaeology Ltd. 2019. *171d Shooters Hill Road, Greenwich SE3 8UQ, London Borough of Greenwich: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation* (unpublished client report)

Greater London Authority, 2011. *The London Plan - Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London*

Historic England, 2015. *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019. *National Planning Policy Framework*

Risk Management Limited, 2018. *Phase I, non-intrusive & Phase II, intrusive, site investigation at 171d Shooters Hill Road, Blackheath* (unpublished report on behalf of 6 Sides Limited)

Royal Borough of Greenwich, 2014. *Local Plan: Core Strategy with Detailed Policies*

8.2 Cartographic Sources

Ordnance Survey, *London Sheet LXX*, (surveyed 1869, published 1875)

Ordnance Survey, *London Sheet XII.34*, (surveyed 1893, published 1897)

APPENDIX I Trench plans and sections

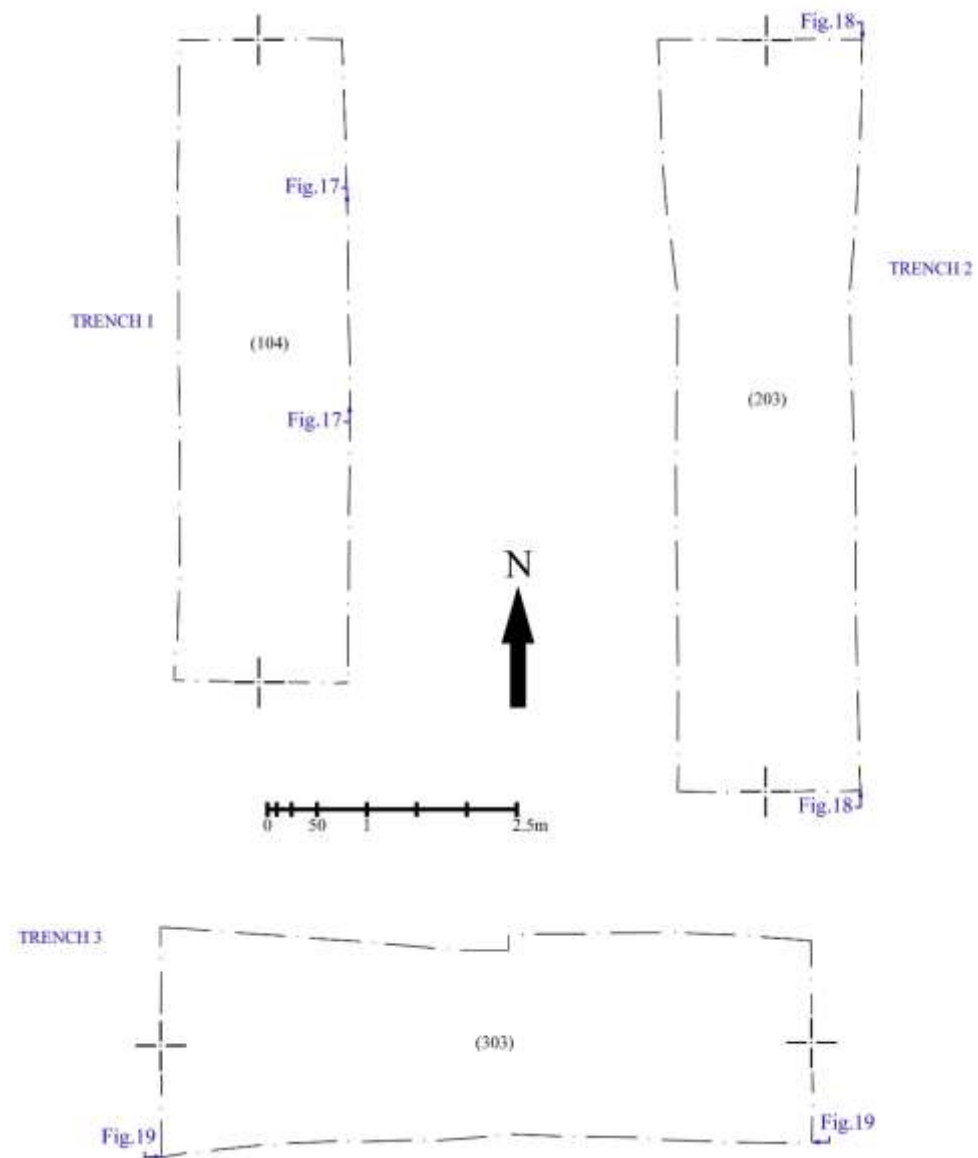


Fig.16: Trench plans

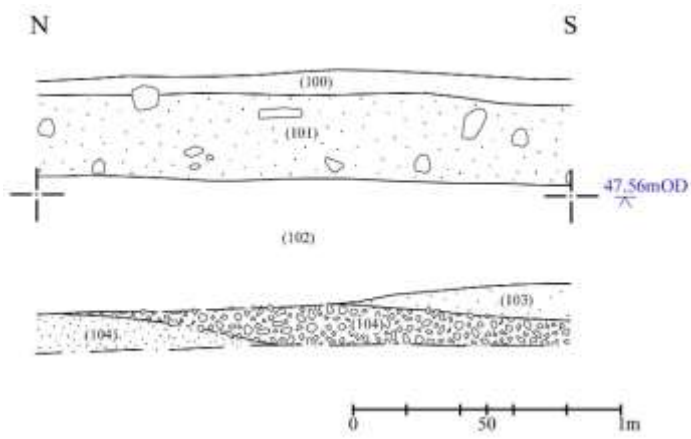


Fig.17: West-facing section in Trench 1

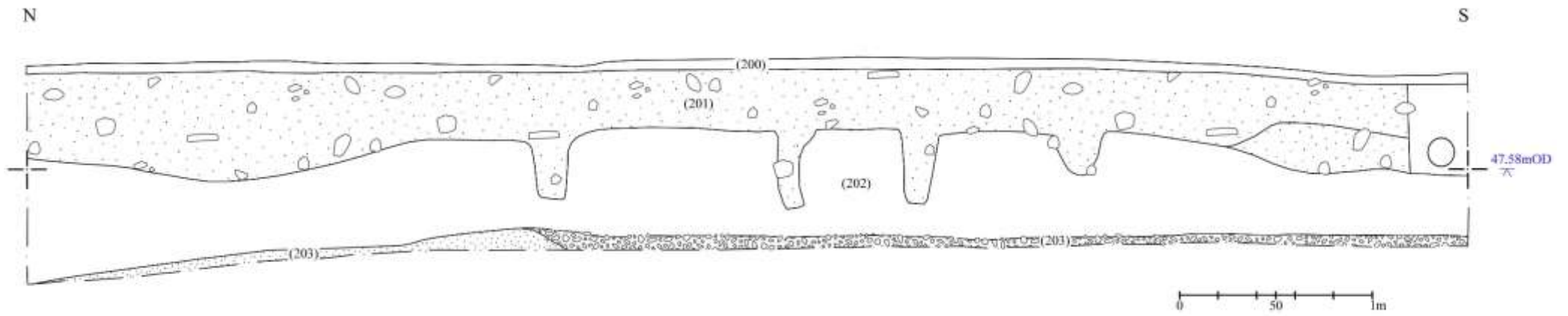


Fig.18: West-facing section of Trench 2

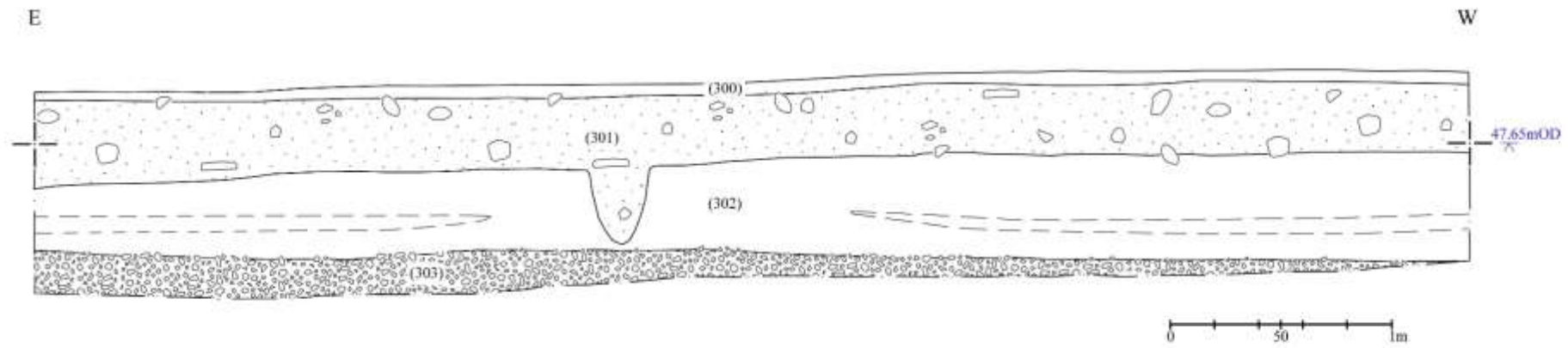


Fig.19: North-facing section of Trench 3

OASIS ID: [compassa1-376671](#)**Project details**

Project name	171d Shooters Hill Road, Greenwich, SE3 8UQ: Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	In December 2019 Compass Archaeology recorded three trenches excavated on the site of 171d Shooters Hill Road, in the Royal London Borough of Greenwich ahead of redevelopment of the site. The trenches were dug prior to an archaeologist being on site and as such only sections were recorded. All three trenches exposed natural geology comprised of a mixture of orange-yellow sand in the north of the site and pale-brown / grey gravels to the south from between 0.75m and 0.95m below present ground level reflecting the natural topography of the site with an upwards slope from southeast to northwest. Natural geology was overlain by thick deposits of relict gravel-rich subsoil and topsoil occasionally containing late-19th century flower pots and roof tiles representing the former ground conditions of gardens and allotments. Occasional darker silt lenses present within the subsoil were interpreted as reworked cultivation trenches relating to the same land use. These were sealed below the extant hoggin and tarmac ground surface of the former car sales site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were observed on this occasion.
Project dates	Start: 03-12-2019 End: 03-12-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	OOT19 – Site code
Any associated project reference codes	gree010 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	17/3384/F - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	CULTIVATION SOIL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON GREENWICH GREENWICH 171d Shooters Hill Road
Postcode	SE3 8UQ
Study area	142 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 41001 77120 51.474939757809 0.030519904868 51 28 29 N 000 01 49 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 47.08m Max: 47.22m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	Historic England GLAAS
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Compass Archaeology
Project supervisor	James Aaronson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Nunn Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Photograph","Plan","Section","Unpublished Text"
Paper Archive notes	3 x Trench sheets

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	171D SHOOTERS HILL ROAD, SE3 8UQ ROYAL BOROUGH OF GREENWICH An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Aaronson, J
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	250 York Road, Battersea, London, SW11 3SJ
Description	A brief summary of the results of the evaluation. Includes site background, historic context, aims and objectives, methodology, written description of observations, conclusions reached. Accompanied by maps, location plans, sections and illustrative photographs.