

**An Archaeological Watching Brief
Trophy House, Deptford,
London Borough of Lewisham, SE8 5HY**

**ASE Project No: 160537
Site Code: BH016**

ASE Report No: 2017097



March 2017

**An Archaeological Watching Brief
Trophy House, Deptford
London Borough of Lewisham
SE8 5HY**

NGR: 36486 78143

Planning Ref: DC/16/095258

**ASE Project No: 160537
Site Code: BHO16**

**ASE Report No: 2017097
OASIS id: archaeo16-278055**

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the site of the Trophy House, Deptford in the January and February of 2017. The project consisted of the monitoring of ground works associated with the ground clearance to facilitate the construction of the new buildings.

The watching brief successfully corroborated the known route of the Surrey Canal in the south-western part of site. The cut and infill of the canal were observed to a width of 8.00m along the south-eastern boundary of site, and ran the length of this area. Where the site widened, to the north-east, it was clear that much of the canal remains had been removed during previous construction activities. The boundary walls for the canal were visible along the north-western and south-eastern edges of the site to the point where the site widened.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at Trophy House, Deptford, London Borough of Lewisham (Figure 1; NGR: TQ 3648 7814).

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site is bound by Evelyn Street to the north-east, Blackhorse Road to the south-east, residential properties to the north-west, and warehouses and offices to the south-west. It measures approximately 0.4ha in area.
- 1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS, 2017) records the solid geology of the site as Thanet Formation (sand). Superficial deposits are recorded on the site as alluvium.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning permission has been granted (planning ref. DC/16/095258) for the demolition of the existing buildings and construction of a part single/part double/part triple height self-storage warehouse with basement, business centre and reception area. Condition 3 of the planning permission states that:

(A) No development other than demolition to existing ground level shall take place until the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological observation and recording in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing.

(B) Under Part A, the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) shall implement a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation.

(C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part (A), and the provision for analysis publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: To ensure adequate access for archaeological investigation in compliance with Policies 15 High quality design for Lewisham and 16 Conservation areas, heritage assets and the historic environment of the Core Strategy (June 2011) and Policy 7.8 of the London Plan (2015).

- 1.3.2 Accordingly, a Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological watching brief was prepared (ASE 2016) and approved by GLAAS prior to the commencement of fieldwork. All work was undertaken in accordance with this document, and with the GLAAS Standards for Archaeological Work (GLAAS 2015) and the appropriate Standard and Guidance documents of the

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The general aims of the watching brief were:

- To define, insofar as possible, the date, character, form and function of any archaeological features observed on site
- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed development and to preserve by record any such remains
- To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains
- To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits

1.4.2 Site specific research goals were:

- Is there evidence for the survival of the Surrey Canal observable along the northern edge of site?

1.4.3 Specific research aims that may be considered as part of the project with reference to the research framework for London Archaeology (Museum of London, 2002) were:

- P5, Para 1 Re-evaluate the core/periphery model proposed for the Thames Valley in the Bronze Age, which identified relationships between the Upper and Lower Thames and between the river valley and its hinterland, on the basis of new evidence
- R1, Para 6 Understanding how the relationship between hinterland and territorium of Londinium operated
- M1, Para 3 Targeting archaeological research which has the potential to complement documentary knowledge
- L2, Para 6 Identifying the consequences of infrastructural development at a local level

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological watching brief carried out in January and February of 2017 and has been prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2016).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Overview

- 2.1.1 The following Archaeological background section is taken from the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2016) and from the WSI (ASE 2016).

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 Excavations at Convoy's Wharf (MOLA 2013) to the east of the site revealed a palaeochannel running roughly east-west across that area, with Mesolithic worked flints recovered from the margins of the paleochannel. Further finds identified at convoy's wharf included a Mesolithic blade, a Neolithic stone hammer or axe, and Bronze Age & Iron Age pottery (MOLA 2013; 29).

2.3 Roman

- 2.3.1 A potential Roman enclosure ditch dated AD 160-250 was also observed at the Convoy's Wharf excavations, with the fill including the leg and feet bones of an adult human. A concentration of Roman building material indicated that a high-status building of this date may have also been located at, or close to, the site of Convoys Wharf, although none of this material was in situ (MOLA 2013; 29).

2.4 Medieval

- 2.4.1 In the Domesday Book survey of 1086, Deptford was not mentioned by name, but was referred to as the Manor of Grenviz (ie West Greenwich), held by Gilbert de Magminot, bishop of Lisieux, from Bishop Odo of Bayeux, brother of William the Conqueror. In 1086 the manor had a population of 24 villeins, four bordars, one cottar and five slaves, with their families, and comprised arable, meadow, pasture and woodland.
- 2.4.2 Gilbert de Magminot, the Domesday Book tenant, was said to have built a castle at Deptford. Evidence for its location is not good, but in the 17th century it was thought to be represented by 'some remains of stony foundations' close to the Mast Dock on the Thames bank near Sayes Court. According to Dunkin the sub-manor of Hatcham was described in an inquisition post mortem of 1323 as the manor of 'Hatche in Deptford castle', but in fact the reference was to land in Dartford. The construction of Magminot's castle therefore remains enigmatic, but its influence may perhaps be seen in the settlement history of the area. The draw of the castle may have resulted in a shift of settlement away from St Nicholas church to the area of Deptford Strand and Sayes Court (MOLA 2013; 16).

2.4.3 The chief Manor of West Greenwich was passed on by Gilbert de Magminot to his descendants the Maminots, several of whom bore the Christian name Walkelin. Several other Walkelins were involved in 13th-century land transactions in Deptford. The manor remained in the Maminot family until the late 12th century, and then passed to their descendants the de Says, apart from two short intervals when half the manor was granted to Bermondsey Abbey (although the grant was apparently never implemented) and when the whole manor was held by the Order of the Templars.

2.5 Post-medieval

2.5.1 The Royal Dockyards at Deptford were located c. 200m east of the site and established in AD1513 by Henry VIII. They were to become a major influence on the surrounding area, employing thousands of workers.

2.5.2 Rocque's map of 1747 shows the site within a number of arable fields, immediately east of a north-south roadway that has now become Evelyn Street. Rocque's revised map of 1766 shows the site in a similar situation, although the field appears to be pasture rather than arable. The Ordnance Survey Drawing of 1799 shows a similar situation again, although the layout of the fields has changed slightly.

2.5.3 Horwood's map of 1799-1819 shows the newly constructed Surrey Canal which cuts through the northern part of the site. This appears to show a wharf area for boats to unload within the study site. The southern part of the site has a single building and presumably a yard area. There is a bridge across the canal to the east of the site after which the canal immediately turns north and heads towards the Surrey Commercial Docks. The Surrey Canal was originally completed in the early 19th century with the intention of transporting the produce of market gardens in the low-lying countryside through which it passed (Weinreb et al, 2008: 899). There is a row of houses both north of the site called Bridge Place and south of the site. A large artificial body of water called the 'Evelyn Pond' is situated west of the study site and is connected to the canal. The 1844 Deptford tithe map also shows the study site being cut by the Surrey Canal. The apportionments are missing for the study site. There is an additional building on the southern part of the site and the row of houses south of the site has been extended and the road named Canal Row. Evelyn Pond is no longer shown. The area east of the study site is has seen an increase in urbanisation.

2.5.4 This typically modern, suburban London development continues with various buildings being erected and then demolished through to the current site layout.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 The fieldwork consisted of the monitoring of the various ground reductions works undertaken on site to facilitate the construction of the new buildings.

3.1.2 All Excavation and Recording Techniques were undertaken in line with the WSI (ASE 2016).

3.2 Fieldwork Constraints

3.2.1 There were no constraints on the monitoring process.

3.3 The Site Archive

3.3.1 ASE informed the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) before the commencement of fieldwork that a site archive would be generated. The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the LAARC in due course.

Context sheets	8
Section sheets	1
Digital photos	91
Context register	1
Watching brief forms	7

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Ground reduction monitored between 16.01.2017 and 27.02.2017

- 4.1.1 The site formed an inverted 'L' shape on a north-east to south-west alignment (Figure 2). The 'long edge' corresponded approximately to the north-western site boundary, and in fact respected the north-western side of the 18th century Surrey Canal. At the south-western most part of site, the south-eastern site boundary similarly respected the south-eastern side of the Surrey Canal. In this south-western part of the site, the sequence was observed as natural sands & gravels [1005] overlain by natural sand [1004]. This was truncated by construction cut [1003] for the canal. Within the construction cut were two fills that appeared to be related to the silting up of the canal, the lower fill was [1002] and this was sealed by fill [1001]. These fills were sealed by a made ground horizon, [1000]. Both the north-western and south-eastern canal walls were still observable at ground level.
- 4.1.2 Progressing to the north-western side of site, which represented the base of the inverted 'L' shape, the sequence was reasonably similar. Here, natural deposit [1004] was truncated by the canal construction cut [1003], however only the upper canal fill [1001] was recorded in this area. It should also be mentioned that the south-eastern canal wall was not observable at ground level in this area.
- 4.1.3 Although a large quantity of finds, including CBM, pottery and metal, were visible within the canal infill deposits, none were collected as the material was substantively modern in character.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Length m	Max. Width (m)	Deposit Thickness (m)
1000	Layer	Made ground	Area	Area	2.40
1001	Fill	Canal fill	Area	8.00	1.10
1002	Fill	Canal fill	Area	8.00	0.25
1003	Cut	Canal construction cut	Area	15.80	2.50
1004	Layer	Natural sand	Area	8.00	0.10
1005	Layer	Natural sandy gravel	Area	Area	-
1006	Fill	Same as [1001]	6.00	1.00	1.00
1007	Fill	Same as [1002]	6.00	1.00	0.20

Table 2: List of recorded contexts

5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Stratigraphic Sequence and Survival

5.1.1 The construction cut for the canal ([1003]), as well as two fills associated with its silting up ([1002] & [1001]), were observed during the watching brief.

5.1.2 The earliest deposits identified were natural sand & gravels [1005].

5.1.3 Generally speaking, parts of the canal did survive to be observed during the watching brief, however there was a large amount of modern truncation and dumping within the general canal area. This is best illustrated by the removal of the south-eastern canal wall in the north-eastern area of site for the construction of the warehouses which previously stood in this area.

5.2 Consideration of research aims

5.2.1 To define, insofar as possible, the date, character, form and function of any archaeological features observed on site.

The Surrey Canal was observed during the watching brief.

5.2.2 To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed development and to preserve by record any such remains.

The construction cut and lower silting deposits of the Surrey Canal were observed during the watching brief.

5.2.3 To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains

The upper fill of the surrey canal was observed c. 1.25m below ground level. The deposits and construction cut were observed in section along the duration of the south-eastern boundary of site.

5.2.4 To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits

The known route of the Surrey Canal was exposed during the watching brief. The infill deposits are not considered significant.

5.2.5 Is there evidence for the survival of the Surrey Canal observable along the northern edge of site?

There was no evidence of survival of the canal at the far northern edge of site, this area had been truncated by substantial foundations constructed for the previous building.

5.2.6 P5, Para 1 Re-evaluate the core/periphery model proposed for the Thames Valley in the Bronze Age, which identified relationships between the Upper and Lower Thames and between the river valley and its hinterland, on the basis of new evidence.

No evidence for this period was observed.

- 5.2.7 R1, Para 6 Understanding how the relationship between hinterland and *territorium* of *Londinium* operated.

No evidence for this period was observed.

- 5.2.8 M1, Para 3 Targeting archaeological research which has the potential to complement documentary knowledge.

No evidence relevant to this research goal was observed.

- 5.2.9 L2, Para 6 Identifying the consequences of infrastructural development at a local level

Although the canal route and infill deposits were exposed, these serve only to corroborate the known route of the canal and do not hold any archaeological significance, and as such their removal is of no real consequence.

5.3 Conclusions

- 5.3.1 The watching brief successfully corroborated the known route of the Surrey Canal in the south-western part of site. The cut and infill of the canal were observed to a width of 8.00m along the south-eastern boundary of site, and ran the length of this area. Where the site widened, to the north-east, it was clear that much of the canal remains had been removed during previous construction activities. The boundary walls for the canal were visible along the north-western and south-eastern edges of the site to the point where the site widened.

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HER Summary

Site Code	BHO16				
Identification Name and Address	Trophy House, Deptford				
County, District &/or Borough	London Borough of Lewisham				
OS Grid Refs.	NGR: 36486 78143				
Geology	Thanet sands				
Arch. South-East Project Number	160537				
Type of Fieldwork			Watching Brief		
Type of Site			Deep Urban		
Dates of Fieldwork			16/1/17-27/2/17		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs				
Project Manager	Andy Leonard				
Project Supervisor	Steve White/Jonny Gardner/Ian Hogg/Paulo Clemente				
Period Summary	.				
			Post-Med	Modern	
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the site of the Trophy House, Deptford in the January and February of 2017. The project consisted of the monitoring of ground works associated with the ground clearance to facilitate the construction of the new buildings.</i></p> <p><i>The watching brief successfully corroborated the known route of the Surrey Canal in the south-western part of site. The cut and infill of the canal were observed to a width of 8.00m along the south-eastern boundary of site, and ran the length of this area. Where the site widened, to the north-east, it was clear that much of the canal remains had been removed during previous construction activities. The boundary walls for the canal were visible along the north-western and south-eastern edges of the site to the point where the site widened.</i></p>					

OASIS Form**OASIS ID: archaeol6-278055****Project details**

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief Trophy House, Deptford, London Borough of Lewisham, SE8 5HY
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the site of the Trophy House, Deptford in the January and February of 2017. The project consisted of the monitoring of ground works associated with the ground clearance to facilitate the construction of the new buildings. The watching brief successfully corroborated the known route of the Surrey Canal in the south-western part of site. The cut and infill of the canal were observed to a width of 8.00m along the south-eastern boundary of site, and ran the length of this area. Where the site widened, to the north-east, it was clear that much of the canal remains had been removed during previous construction activities. The boundary walls for the canal were visible along the north-western and south-eastern edges of the site to the point where the site widened.
Project dates	Start: 16-01-2017 End: 27-02-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	BHO16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	CANAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON LEWISHAM DEPTFORD AND NEWCROSS Trophy House, Deptford
Postcode	SE8 5HY
Study area	0.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 36486 78143 51.485243621661 -0.034062291242 51 29 06 N 000 02 02 W Polygon

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Andrew Leonard
Project supervisor	Steve White
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	BHO16
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	BHO16
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

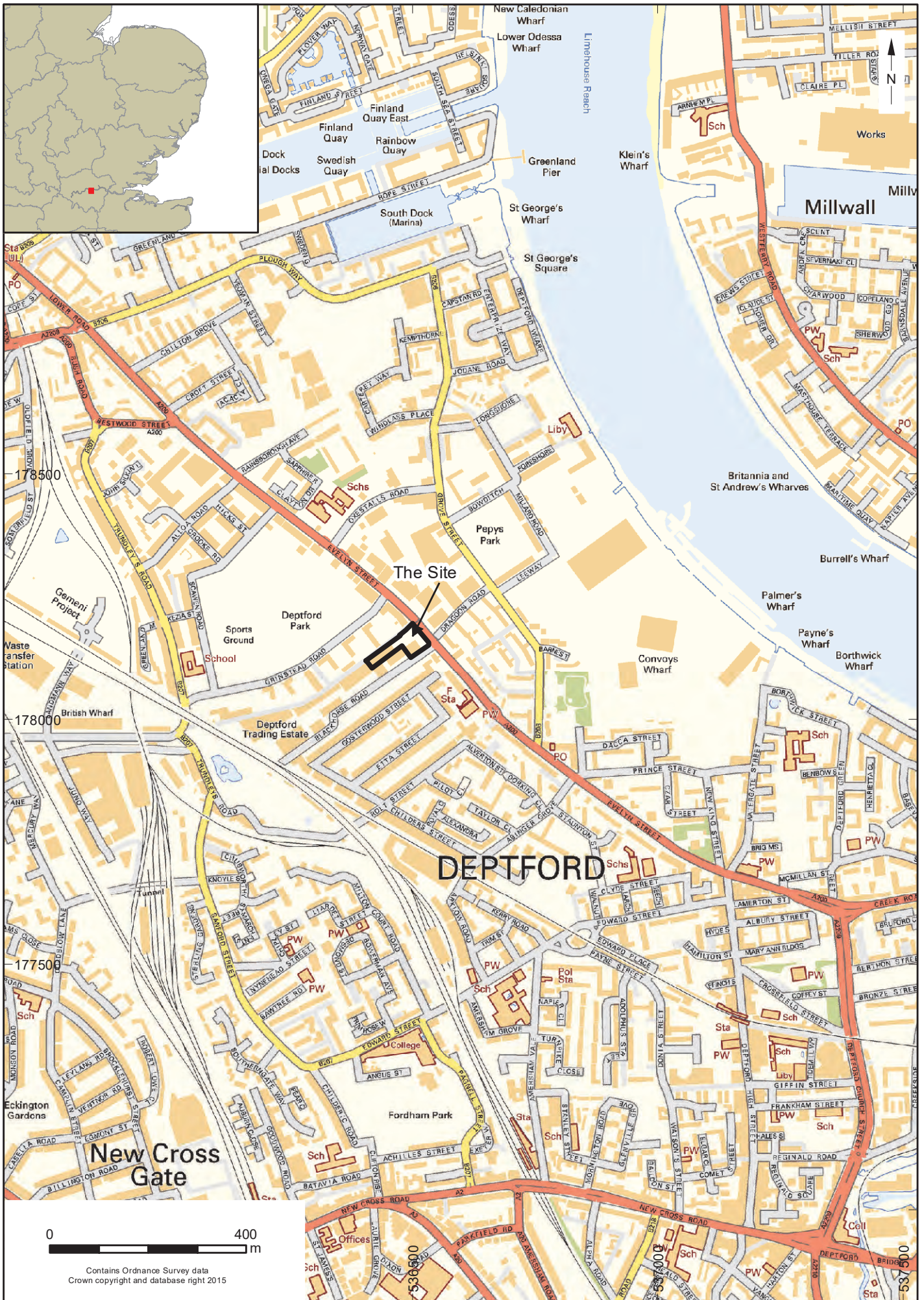
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publication

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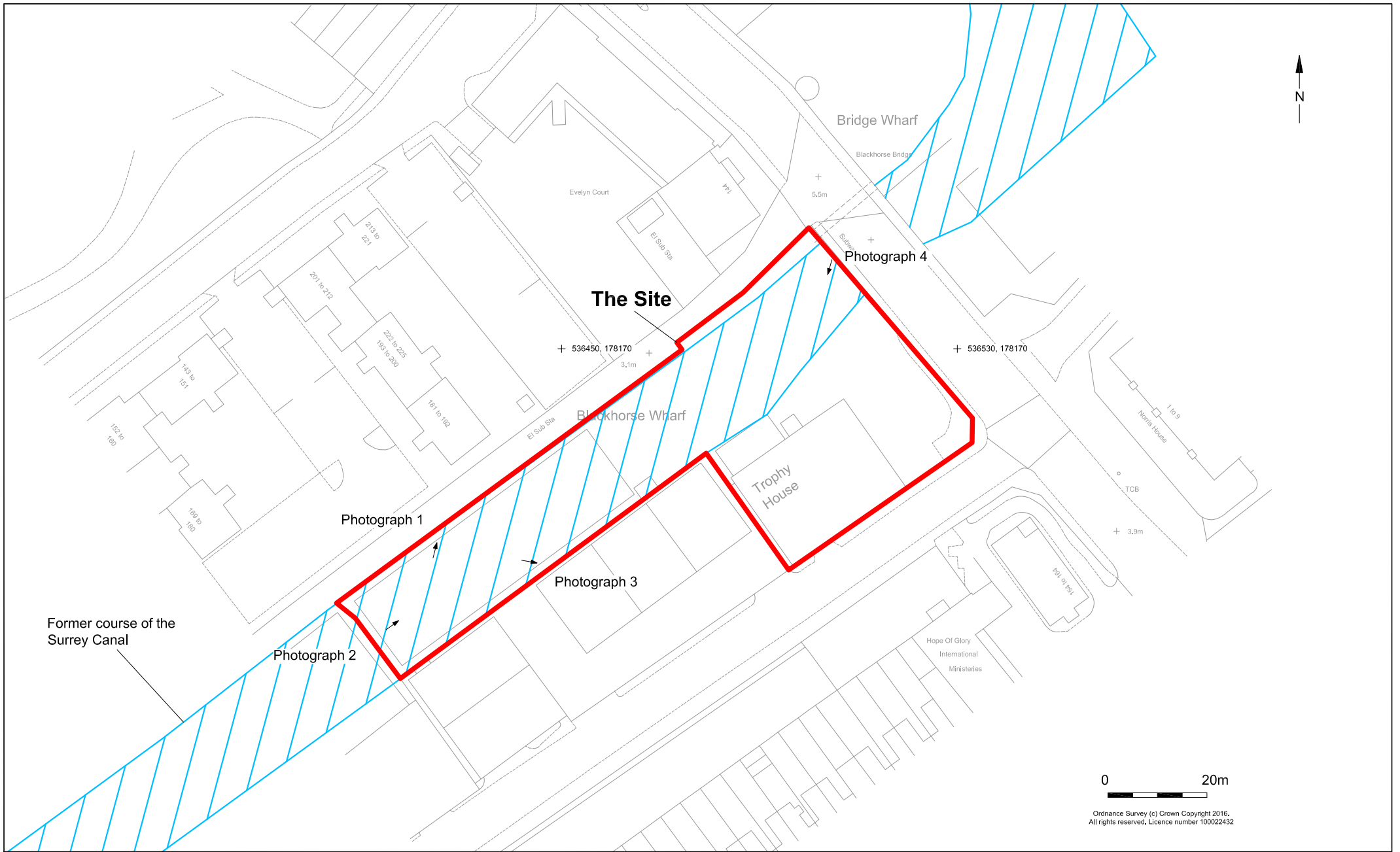
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Entered on 2 March 2017



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© Archaeology South-East		Trophy House, Deptford		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160537	Mar 2017	Site location		
Report No: 2017097	Drawn by: APL			



© Archaeology South-East		Trophy House, Deptford	Fig.2
Project Ref: 160537	Mar 2017	Location of the area of archaeological monitoring	
Report Ref: 2017097	Drawn by: APL		



Photograph 1: View north into ground reduction



Photograph 2: View north-east along site



Photograph 3: View of section along south-eastern boundary showing silting fills 1000 and 1001 with 1m hand tape in yellow for scale



Photograph 4: View south into site

© Archaeology South-East		Trophy House, Deptford	Fig.3
Project Ref: 160537	Mar 2017	Site photographs	
Report Ref: 2017097	Drawn by: APL		

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