Fig 32 Trench 25, looking west

Fig 33 Brick structure [801] in Trench 25, looking north

out of use when later culvert [807], built of red brick set in yellow sandy mortar and truncating the walls, was constructed.

No structures were identified to the east of culvert [807], where a deeper machine slot through alluvium was excavated to 0.99m OD. The trench was filled with demolition deposits, consisting of brick and cobble rubble. Excavation was not possible in the west and east ends of the trench due to the presence of modern services.

3.2.26 Trench 26

Trench 26	
Location	In central part of site, to west of Warehouse 24 (Olympia)
Dimensions	25m by 5m by 1.67m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	4.90m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 4.64m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	Max *c* 1.39m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	3.23m OD
Natural observed	Not seen

Modern services prevented excavation of the north part of Trench 26 (Fig 22). In the south part of the trench, three phases of wall were identified. The walls all ran roughly northwest-southeast. The earliest phase was represented by a wall [724], its broken top at 3.52m OD and built of red brick set in white mortar. This was abutted by a cobble surface [723] at 3.39m OD. The northeast-southwest return of wall [724] was sealed under a second phase of wall [725], built of yellow and red bricks set in grey lime mortar. The wall [725] was founded on crumbly cement or concrete and its southwest face was stepped. The height of its broken top was similar, at 4.30m OD, to wall [726] running parallel to it and built of yellow and red bricks on a concrete foundation.

The trench was filled with demolition deposits consisting of bands of brick and cobble rubble, clay and silt to at least a depth of 3.23m OD. The demolition was sealed below the 0.30m deep concrete slab.

3.2.27 Trench 27

Trench 27	
Location	In central part of site, to south of Warehouse 24 (Olympia)
Dimensions	25m by 5m by *c* 2.57m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	3.26m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 3m
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	Max *c* 1.66m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	0.69m OD
Natural observed	Not seen

Trench 27 (Fig 34, Fig 35) contained at least five phases of walls and structures. The earliest seemed to be wall [864], built of red brick set in sandy mortar. This may have been the wall to a building or the Dockyard boundary wall, seen in the 1808 map as running through Trench 27. The northeast face of the wall was abutted by a red brick wall [863], set in off-white mortar, presumably of a second phase building added

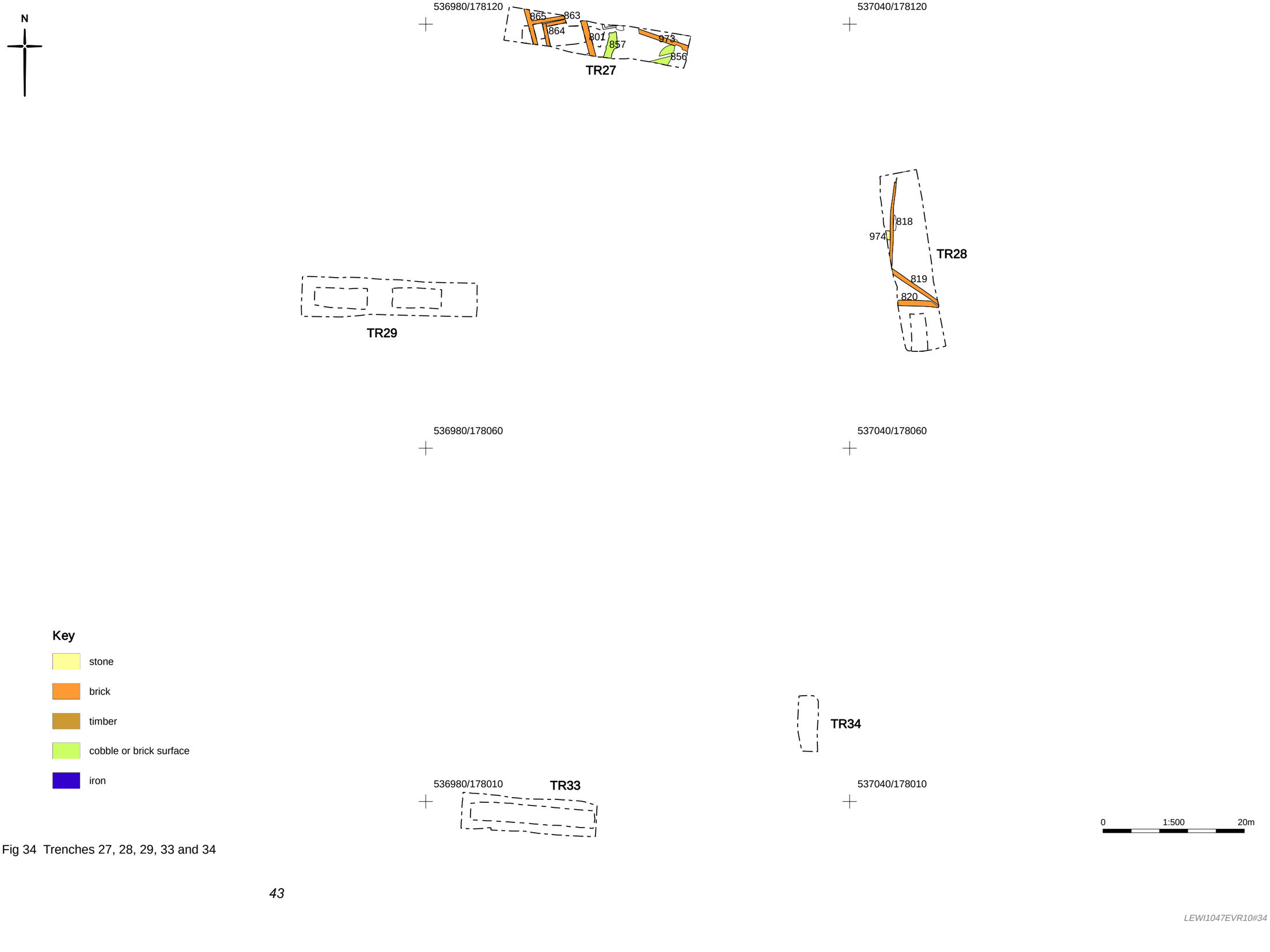

Fig 34 Trenches 27, 28, 29, 33 and 34

Fig 35 Trench 27, looking east. Wall [865] in foreground, earlier wall [864] behind

Fig 36 Trench 28, looking north. Culvert [820] in foreground, below wall [819]

later. Both walls were truncated to a height of 1.28m OD, although the southeast end of wall [864] lay at 1.82m OD. The northwest end of wall [864] was truncated by wall [865] built of red brick set in white mortar, marking a third phase of building. The northwest part of wall [865] had been robbed out or removed later, the robber trench backfilled with brick rubble and mortar. To the east, wall [801] was the same build as wall [865] and the walls may have been part of the same building. Wall [865] survived to 2.34m OD, wall [801] to 1.45m OD. An external surface survived to the east of wall [801] built of angular stone [856] and [857] at 1.64–1.83m OD.

The external surface was cut by a culvert [973], built of red brick set in white mortar, which itself was truncated by a wall [858] built of purple and red brick set in grey mortar. Machine slots were excavated on the west and east side of wall [801], to depths of 0.69m OD and 0.92m OD respectively, but the base of the rubble backfill that filled the trench was not seen.

3.2.28 Trench 28

Trench 28	
Location	In Warehouse 26
Dimensions	25m by 5m by *c* 2.07m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	4.75m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 4.45m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	Max *c* 1.85m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	2.68m OD
Natural observed	? sand and gravel

A deeper slot excavated in the north end of Trench 28 (Fig 34, Fig 36) revealed a sand and gravel deposit that appeared to be natural, at 2.68m OD. The earliest structure was a wall [818] built of red brick in white mortar which was partially overlaid by a by a culvert [817] built of purple-red bricks set in white mortar. The line of the culvert was continued north by a thin wall [816] on a timber baseplate. The culvert and wall [816] survived to a height of 3.46m OD. A stone plinth [974] was recorded in the west section of the trench that seemed to respect the line of the culvert. A vertical iron rod was set into the upper face of the stone, suggesting it was the support for a building or a machine. Further south, a culvert [820] crossed the trench, built of red and orange brick in white mortar, overlain by a later wall [819] built of frogged red bricks set in white cement on a concrete foundation. The trench was filled with building demolition, including brick rubble and cobbles, sealed by a 0.23m depth of tarmac and concrete slab.

3.2.29 Trench 29

Trench 29	
Location	In central part of site, on concrete forecourt to east of Warehouse 16
Dimensions	25m by 5m by *c* 2.14m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	4.46 – 4.76m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 4.17m – 4.47m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	Max *c* 1m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	2.62m OD
Natural observed	Not seen

No archaeological structures were identified in Trench 29 (Fig 34). A deep concrete slab occupied the west part of the trench, and a machine slot excavated to 3.39m OD in the east part of the trench also failed to locate any archaeological survival.

3.2.30 Trench 30

Trench 30	
Location	In central part of site, between Warehouse 16 and Warehouse 21
Dimensions	25m by 5m by *c* 2.65m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	4.59m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 4.33m
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	Max *c* 1.5m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	1.94m OD
Natural observed	Sand and gravel 2.44m OD

Trench 30 was filled with a number of dump deposits (including a dump of stoneware jars), presumably dating from when this part of the site was incorporated into the Dockyard in the late 19th century. The trench was stepped, and natural sand and gravel was identified at 2.44m OD in the base of the trench. Careful excavation failed to identify any garden features. The modern concrete slab was 0.30m deep.

3.2.31 Trench 31

Trench 31	
Location	In Warehouse 20
Dimensions	25m by 5m by *c* 1.38m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	4.45m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 4.15m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	Max *c* 1.16m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	3.07m OD
Natural observed	Not seen

A modern wall [570] running the length of Trench 31 (Fig 37) was built of red bricks set in cement. Modern granite sets [572] abutted the wall in the west part of the trench. The restricted space prevented machine excavation below the level of the granite sets, so a machine slot was excavated instead in adjacent Trench 32 to gauge the nature of underlying deposits.

3.2.32 Trench 32

Trench 32	
Location	In Warehouse 19
Dimensions	25m by 5m by *c* 3.71*m max depth*
Modern ground level/top of slab	4.76m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 4.46m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	Max *c* 3.18m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	1.05m OD
Natural observed	Sand and gravel 2.29m OD

The wall and granite sets observed in Trench 31 (Fig 37) continued into Trench 32 ([573] and [575] respectively). Unlike Trench 31, Trench 32 was at right angles to

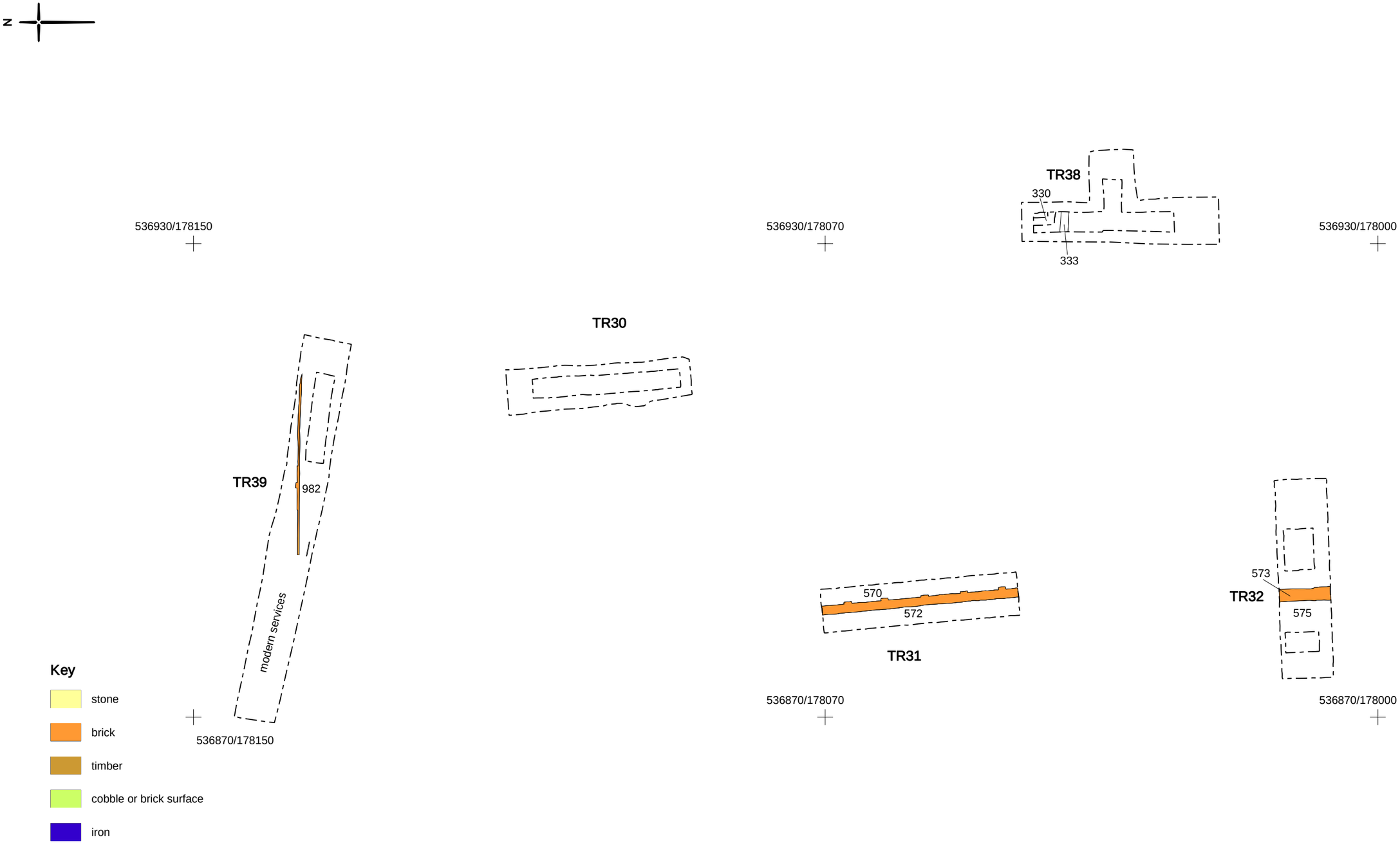

Fig 37 Trenches 30, 31, 32, 38 and 39

wall [573]/[570] which facilitated deeper excavation with the machine. Two machine slots were excavated either side of wall [573]. Natural sand and gravel was recorded in the slots at 2.29m OD.

3.2.33 Trench 33

Trench 33	
Location	In south of site, west of Warehouse 10
Dimensions	25m by 5m by *c* 2.53m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	4.74m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 3.61m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.40m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	2.21m OD
Natural observed	2.79m OD

Trench 33 (Fig 34) was stepped, and natural sand and gravel was recorded at 2.79m OD in the deeper part of the trench (Fig 38). The natural was sealed by brown sandy silt, up to 1.8m deep, below brick and concrete rubble and a 0.30m deep concrete slab. No features were identified in this trench.

3.2.34 Trench 34

Trench 34	
Location	In south of site, west of Warehouse 10
Dimensions	25m by 10m by *c* 1.10m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	4.28m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 3.73m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	0.55m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	3.18m OD
Natural observed	Not seen

Pre-excavation CAT scanning of this trench, located in the western main access roads to the site, revealed a live electricity cable running across the north part of Trench 34 (Fig 34) and other services in the south part. The tarmac and concrete were broken out and careful machine excavation began in a central area of the trench. However, an iron water pipe and an electric cable were encountered in this area and excavation of the trench was halted.

3.2.35 Trench 35

Trench 35	
Location	In south of site, southwest of Warehouse 10
Dimensions	25m by 10m by *c* 1.58m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	4.33m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 3.78m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.03m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	2.75m OD
Natural observed	Not seen

Two walls were identified in Trench 35 (Fig 40), both running along the north-south trench. The earlier wall [238] was built of purple-red bricks set in white mortar. The

Fig 38 Trench 33, looking southwest

Fig 39 Possible garden terrace in Trench 38, looking west. Terrace has been cut into natural sand and gravel, and subsequently backfilled with pale brown soil l

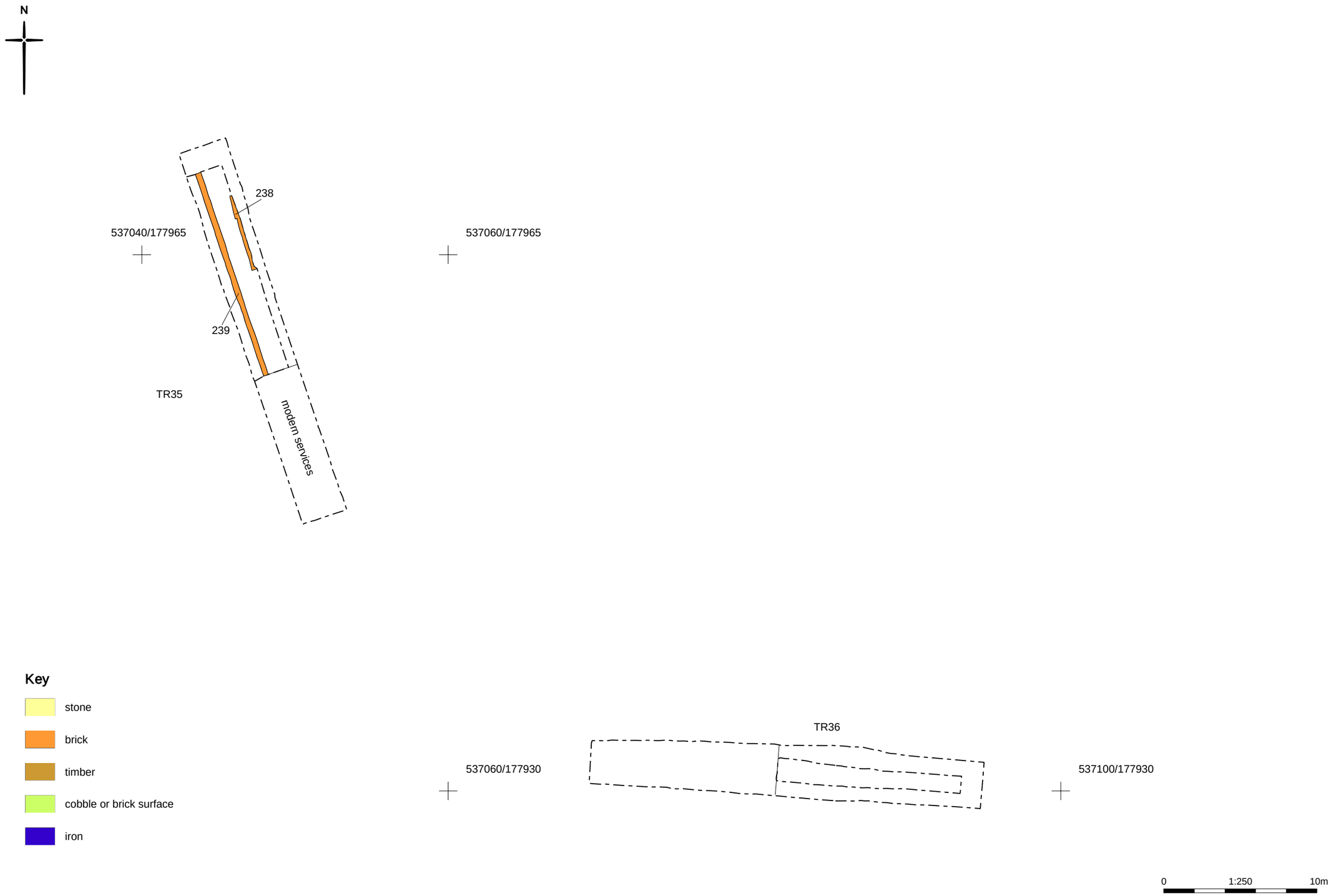

Fig 40 Trenches 35 and 36

upper part of the wall overhung the lower part, suggesting the wall was likely to have been the east edge of a culvert, the west edge having been lost. The top of the wall lay at 3.32m OD. Only the east face of the later wall [239] was exposed. The wall was built of shallow frogged yellow bricks set in grey cement and its broken top lay at 3.98m OD. Modern services in south part of the trench prevented excavation.

3.2.36 Trench 36

Trench 36	
Location	In south of site, south of Warehouse 10
Dimensions	25m by 10m by *c* 2.69m depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	4.60m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 3.85m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.94m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	1.91m OD
Natural observed	Not seen

Trench 36 (Fig 40, Fig 41) was stepped and excavated 2.45m deep. Natural was not identified, and the earliest deposit was a dark grey alluvial-like silt in the east end of the trench, its top at 2.75m OD. The deposits in the trench consisted of a series of thin gravels, sands and silts sloping down from east to west into a deep feature whose edges or base was not seen in the trench. The deposits may have represented a deliberate attempt to backfill the deep feature, which may have been a natural depression or stream channel. The deposits were sealed by modern bedding deposits up to 0.35m thick below 0.15m thick concrete and tarmac. The west part of the trench was inaccessible because of modern services.

A geotechnical trial pit TP130 just east of Trench 36 (Fig 3) found that river terrace deposit sand (natural) lay at 2.65m below modern ground level (*c* 1.95m OD). Glass, brick, pottery and leather was recovered from the 'Made ground' above this sand – suggestive of an archaeological deposit.

3.2.37 Trench 37

Trench 37	
Location	In north of site, to north of Warehouse 14, on riverfront
Dimensions	25m by 10m by *c* 1.90m depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	5.10m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 3.87m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	Max *c* 1.07m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	3.20m OD
Natural observed	Not seen

Trench 37 (Fig 19, Fig 42) was located immediately southeast of Trench 11 and northeast of Trench 12. Unlike Trench 12, however, the fragmentary timbers uncovered in the trench were difficult to interpret as a slipway. Deeper slots excavated in the south and northern parts of the trench, to 3.20m OD and 3.55m OD respectively, failed to locate any further timbers. Any remains of the slipway seen in Trench 12 may have been removed by a line of modern concrete piles to the north of wall [875]. Wall [875] was built of yellow brick set in grey mortar and was likely to have been the wall shown on the 1916 map (Fig 71) crossing the northwest part of

Fig 41 Trench 36, looking east

Fig 42 Trench 37, looking northwest

the trench. A patch of cobbles [876] at 4.35m OD is likely to have been a survival from the Dockyard phase of the site.

3.2.38 Trench 38

Trench 38	
Location	In south of site, to east of Warehouse 19
Dimensions	25m by 5m by *c* 3.45m depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	4.88m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 4.38m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	Max *c* 2.93m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	0.52m OD
Natural observed	2.51m OD

Natural sand and gravel was encountered at 2.51m OD in a deeper central slot excavated in Trench 38 (Fig 37). Two features were identified in the north end of the trench. A steep-sided 1.34m deep ditch with a rounded base [333] ran east-west across the trench, and may have been a drainage ditch. North of this, a possible terrace was identified [330] running parallel to the ditch (Fig 39). The steep south edge of the terrace levelled off to a flat base at 0.72m OD. Ditch [333] and terrace [330] were filled with brown silty sand, and the base of the terrace was filled with washed-in yellow-brown sand. The fills of these features and the natural sand and gravel were sealed below a series of dark silty soils up to 2.0m thick below a concrete slab that was 0.20–0.44m thick.

3.2.39 Trench 39

Trench 39	
Location	In central part of site, to north of Warehouse 21
Dimensions	50m by 5m by *c* 2.87m depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	4.50m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 3.36m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.31m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	1.63m OD
Natural observed	2.05m OD

Natural sand and gravel was encountered at 2.05m OD in a machine slot excavated in the east part of Trench 39 (Fig 37). The natural was sealed by a series of dumps or levelling deposits of dark sandy silts with occasional brick and tile fragments to a height of 3.40m OD, which were themselves sealed by modern make-up deposits and a 0.30m depth of concrete slab. A thin wall [982] built of yellow brick ran along much of the length of the trench and may have dated to the early 20th century. The broken top of the wall lay at 3.37m OD. The west part of the trench was inaccessible because of modern services.

3.2.40 Trench 40

Trench 40	
Location	In west of site
Dimensions	25m by 5m by *c* 1.76m depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	3.85m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 3.80m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.71m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	2.09m OD
Natural observed	Not seen

Trench 40 (Fig 43) contained a number of walls likely to be the south walls of a building shown in the 1949 map (Fig 72) in this location. The walls were built of yellow bricks set in white mortar and survived up to 3.80m OD. Concrete floors in the building lay at 2.86m OD. The odd alignment of the east-west wall [503] seems to have been because the wall was following the line of an earlier wall [504], built of red brick in white mortar that may have been the boundary wall shown in this area as early as 1868 (Fig 69). Natural deposits were not seen in the deeper slots excavated within the walls to a depth of 2.32m OD.

3.2.41 Trench 41

Trench 41	
Location	In south of site, to west of Warehouse 2
Dimensions	35m by 5m by *c* 1.00m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	4.94m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 3.94m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	Not seen
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	3.94m OD
Natural observed	Not seen

Pre-excavation CAT scanning of Trench 41 (Fig 44), located in the eastern main access roads to the site, revealed a live electricity cable running along the west side of the trench and a water pipe running along the east side. The tarmac and concrete were broken out and careful machine excavation began in a central area of the trench that seemed clear. However, an iron water pipe and telephone cables were encountered in this area and excavation of the trench was halted.

3.2.42 Trench 42

Trench 42	
Location	In Warehouse 3
Dimensions	10m by 5m by *c* 2.09m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	5.20m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 3.11 OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	0.77m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	3.11m OD
Natural observed	Not seen

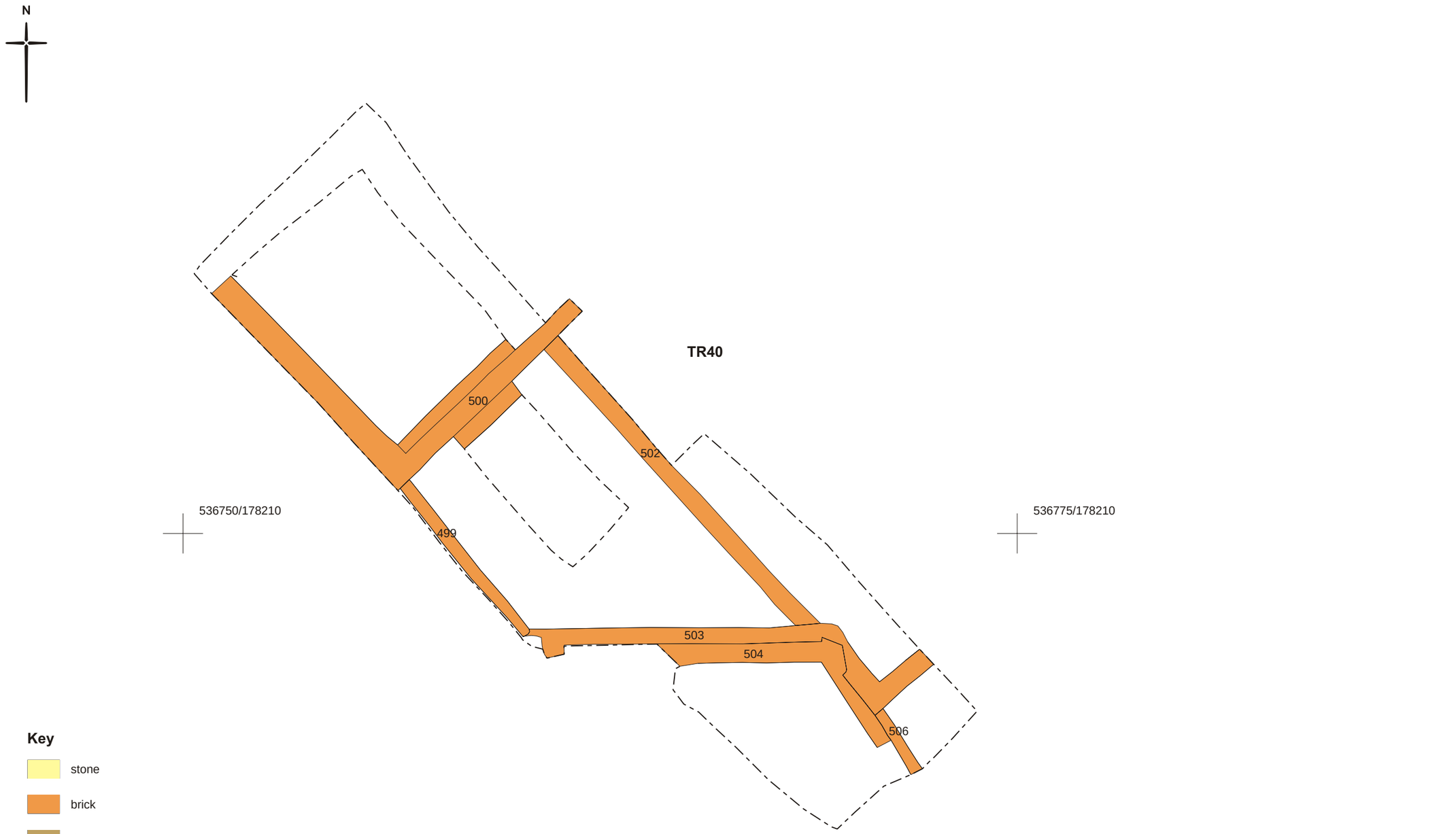

Fig 43 Trench 40

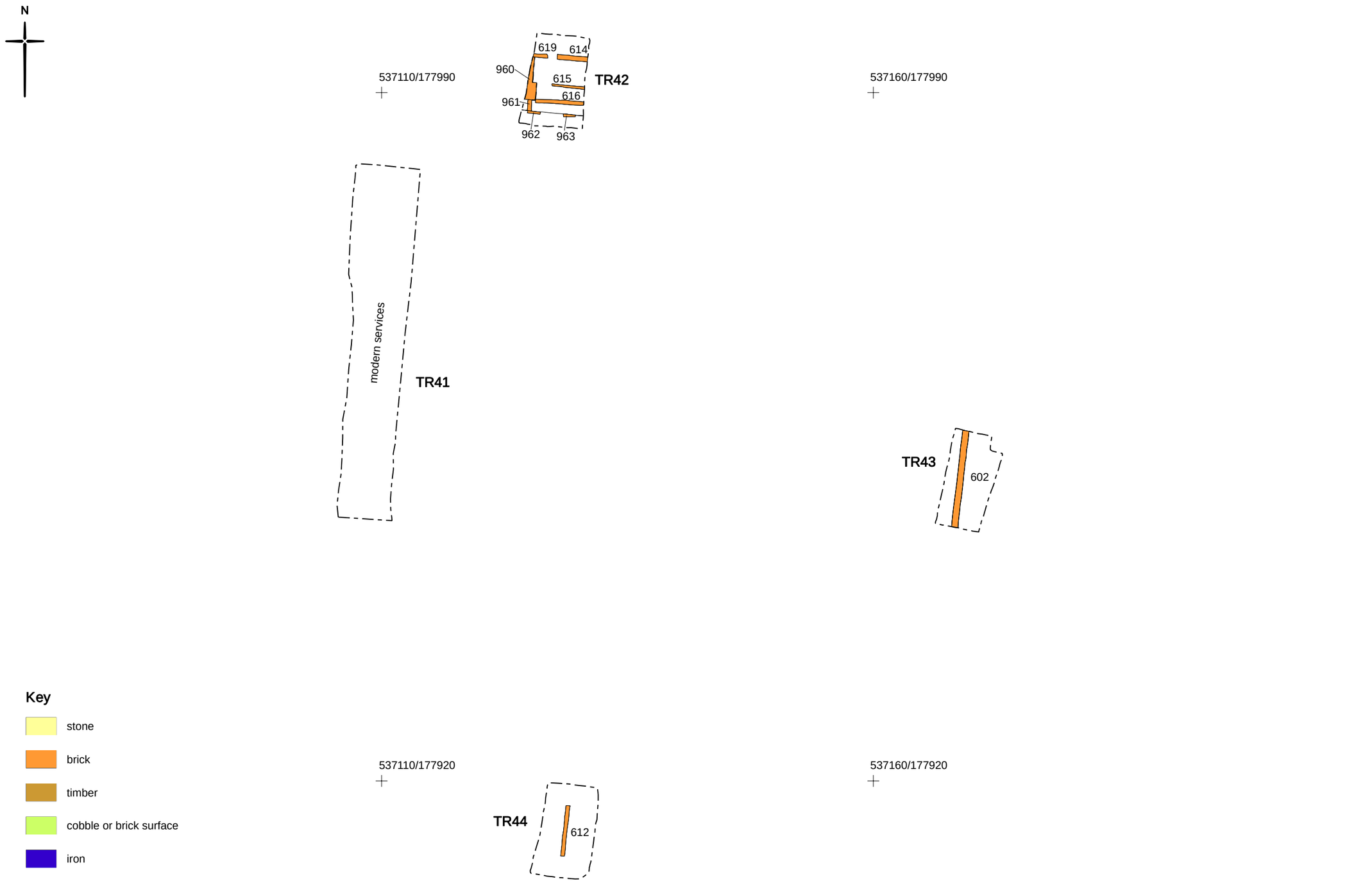

Fig 44 Trenches 41, 42, 43 and 44

Four phases of building were observed in Trench 42 (Fig 44). The earliest phase of wall [616] had been demolished to make way for a second phase building consisting of walls and structures [614], [619], [960], [961]. A possibly internal wall [615] added to this building represented a third phase. In the fourth phase, the southern exposed wall of the building was rebuilt as walls [962], [963]. Surfaces, possibly associated with the second phase building and the fourth, were also identified.

Once the 0.20m concrete slab and building demolition that filled the trench were removed, a series of walls was revealed. The earliest of these [616] was exposed 0.29m deep and built of red-purple bricks set in white lime mortar. The broken top of wall [616] lay at 3.79m OD. Its foundation consisted in part of re-used stone, including an ashlar block measuring 0.53m by 0.16m (Fig 46).

The west end of wall [616] was cut by a structure [960] whose build of red brick, with some yellow brick, set in white lime mortar was the same as that of walls [619] and [961] which were keyed into [960]. Wall [614] was a continuation of wall [619]. Together, these walls seemed to be part of a building that had replaced an earlier building of which wall [616] was part. The broken tops of the walls forming this building lay at 4.00–4.35m OD.

The size of structure [960] suggested it was a support for an element of the building superstructure, perhaps the base of a stair. At the junction of the west face of wall [961] mortar render on the south face of [960] suggested this was an external face – an interpretation strengthened by two uneven but flattish stones abutting the south face of wall [961] that seemed to form an external surface at 4.00m OD. A second surface, but built of brick and at the slightly lower level of 3.90m OD, abutted the north face of wall [614].

At some point there was a modification of the room formed by walls [614], [619], [960] and [961] when a thin internal wall [615] was added, its west end abutting structure [960]. Wall [615] was built of red brick set in white lime mortar, its broken top lying at 3.72m OD.

A more significant change was represented by walls [962] and [963] whose construction resulted in the partial demolition of wall [961] (with parts of wall [961] incorporated into wall [962]). An implication of the demolition of wall [961] is that the whole of the building of which it was part was also demolished. Walls [962] and [963] were built of red brick set in cement. A single flagstone, measuring 0.64m by 0.34m by 0.06m thick, to the south of wall [963] and at 4.46m OD, may represent the ground level during the period when walls [962] and [963] were in use.

3.2.43 Trench 43

Trench 43	
Location	In Warehouse 5
Dimensions	10m by 5m by *c* 1.52m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	5.26m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*C* 4.72m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	0.58m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	3.74m OD
Natural observed	Not seen

The only historic structure identified in Trench 43 (Fig 44) was a north-south running wall [602]. This wall was built of red bricks set in greyish white lime mortar, its broken

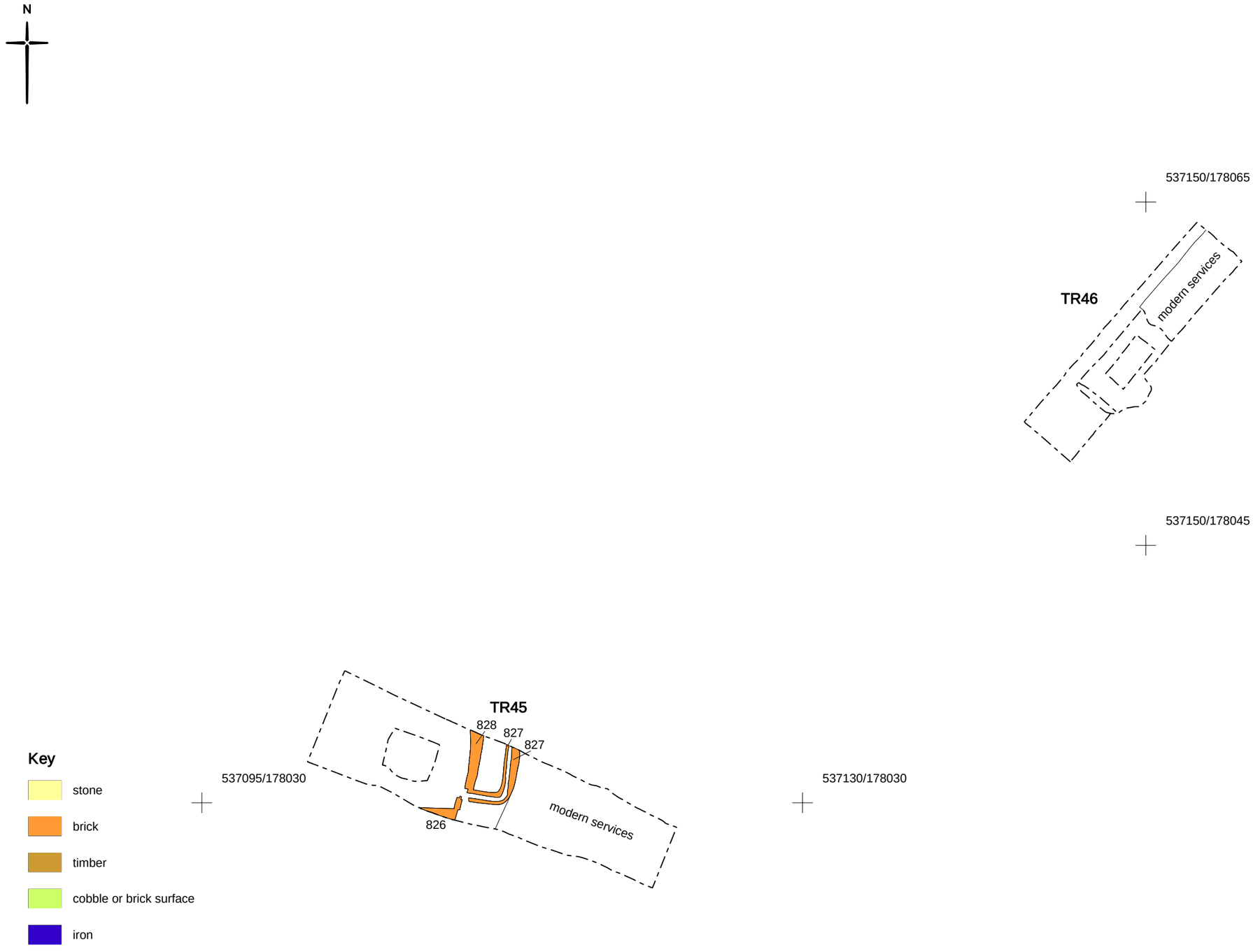

Fig 45 Trenches 45 and 46

Fig 46 Reused stone in foundation of wall [616] in Trench 42, looking south

Fig 47 Trench 45, looking north

top lay at 4.88m OD. The trench was filled with demolition deposits of brick and cobble rubble and 0.20m deep concrete slab.

3.2.44 Trench 44

Trench 44	
Location	In Warehouse 1
Dimensions	10m by 5m by *c* 1.83m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	5.28m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 3.45m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	0.71m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	3.45 m OD
Natural observed	Not seen

A north-south running wall [612] was identified in Trench 44 (Fig 44), built of red brick set in white lime mortar. The wall had been truncated at either end by modern concrete piles and its broken top lay at 4.16m OD. The trench was filled with demolition deposits of brick and cobble rubble below 0.90m deep modern make up and 0.16m deep concrete slab.

3.2.45 Trench 45

Trench 45	
Location	In south of site, east of Warehouse 26
Dimensions	35m by 5m by *c* 2.37m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	4.78m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 4.11m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.70m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	2.41m OD
Natural observed	2.41m OD

A machine slot excavated in the west part of Trench 45 (Fig 45, Fig 47) exposed natural sand and gravels at 2.41m OD. The natural was sealed by dumps of demolition debris and gravel. The earliest structure identified was a north-south running wall [828] which was built of red bricks set in sandy yellow mortar. A further red brick wall [826], returning west, was unlikely to have been part of the same building as the white lime mortar was significantly different. Both walls had been truncated at *c* 3.69m OD. Both walls were truncated by a later wall [827], built of red-purple bricks in white mortar, with a recess in its upper surface to carry a pipe. Wall [827] had been truncated at *c* 4.16m OD. Modern services prevented excavation in the east part of the trench.

3.2.46 Trench 46

Trench 46	
Location	In east of site, south of Warehouse 34
Dimensions	40m by 5m by *c* 2.57m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	5.01m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 3.94m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.50m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	2.44 m OD
Natural observed	2.86m OD

Natural sand and gravel was identified in a machine slot in the central part of the Trench 46 (Fig 45) at 2.86m OD. The natural sand and gravel was sealed by a 0.50m depth of clay sand subsoil-like deposit below a series of dumps with frequent brick rubble. The dumps lay below the 0.30m deep concrete slab. Modern services prevented excavation in the north and south parts of the trench and along the western edge.

3.2.47 Trench 47

Trench 47	
Location	In Warehouse 25
Dimensions	90m by 10m by *c* 1.88m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	4.89m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 4.59m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.58m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	3.01m OD
Natural observed	2.05m OD

Natural sand and gravel was seen in deep machine slots excavated in the south part of Trench 47 (Fig 48). The gravel lay at 2.05m OD. A shallow ditch [579] cut into the natural was 0.52m deep, its base at 1.69m OD. The ditch fill contained pantile, dating the feature to the post-medieval period. A feature [851] to the west of the ditch was a tree bole.

The earliest structure in Trench 47 was represented by walls [113], [121] (Fig 50), [132] and [139] and built of distinctive Tudor red brick set in white mortar. These walls formed the northwest end of the Tudor storehouse built in the early 16th century. The southeast end of this building had been identified in the 2000 evaluation (Divers 2001). The walls survived to a height of 3.81–3.90 m OD and had been truncated by later structures, notably Victorian drains running along the length of Trench 47. In addition, the upper part of the northeast face of wall [121] had been truncated away to produce a stepped appearance and the base of the wall had been partially removed to accommodate later wall [120].

Most of the other walls in the northern part of Trench 47 all shared common features and therefore seemed to be part of the same post-Tudor building. Walls [128], [133], [138], [147], [143], [144] on the northwest side of the trench and walls [116], [118], [119], [122], on the southeast side of the trench were all built of yellow, red and purple bricks (some clearly reused) set in hard white mortar. Rubble had been used to infill spaces between walls, for example brick rubble deposits [129], [137], [140] and [142]. Other walls were clearly added later, but seemed to belong to the same era as this building. These later walls were wall [141] that had been added to the face of walls [143] and [147], and wall [136]/[150] had also been built later (to form an opening, subsequently blocked by wall [135]). One feature of note included a stone base [964] which may have been inserted between walls [128] and [133], with the faces of these walls cut back on line with the face of [964].

Two much later walls in this part of the trench were wall [316] at the northeast end of the trench which was built of yellow and brown bricks set in cement, and wall [117] built of yellow, red and white glazed brick also set in cement.

There seemed to be a change in build south of walls [122] and [144] (although extensive reuse of bricks made it difficult to be sure). Walls [123], [124], [145], [147],

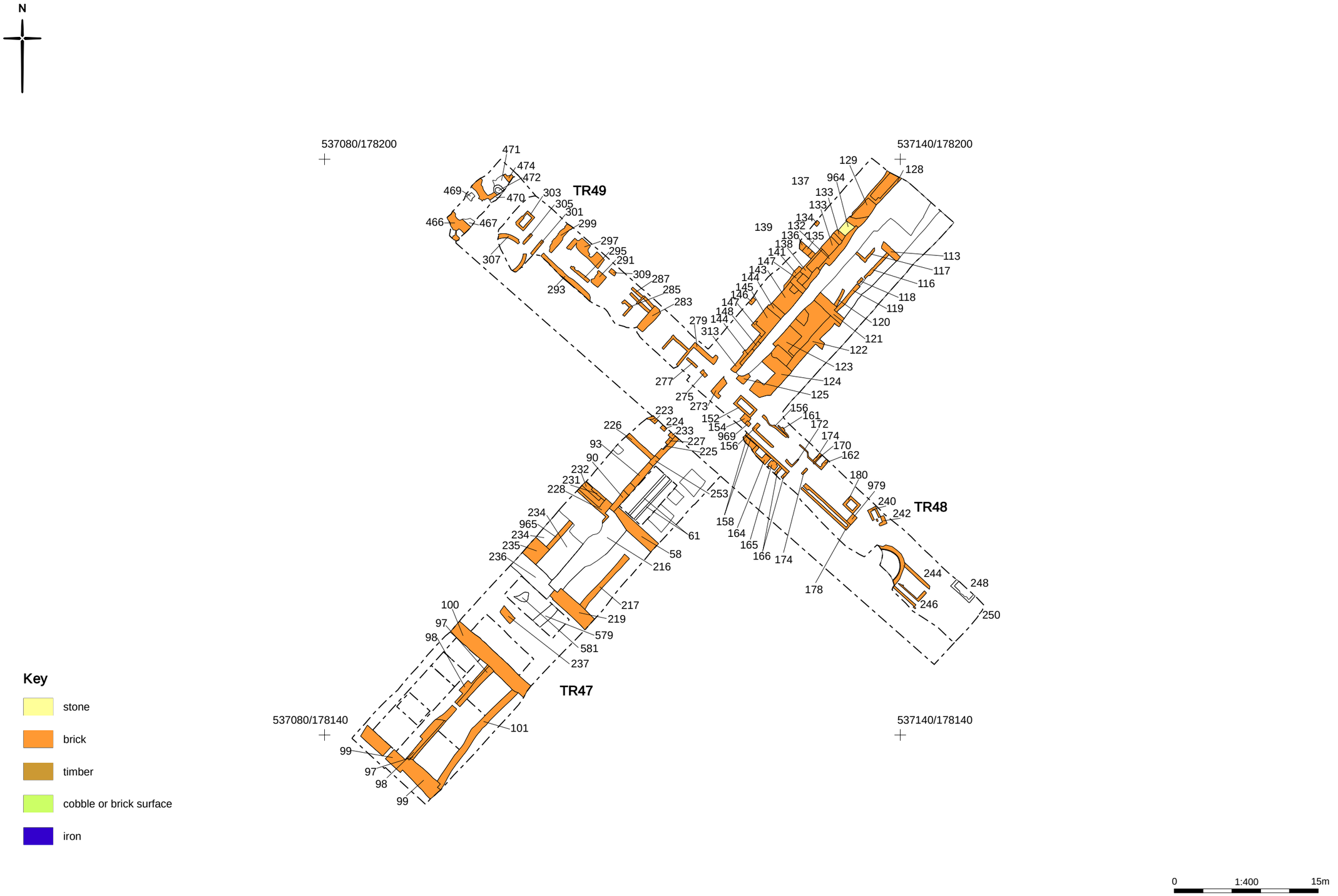

Fig 48 Trenches 47, 48 and 49

[148], [149] and [313] were built of red and yellow brick set in brown cement-like mortar.

In the southwestern part of Trench 47, another change in build was evident. Walls [058], [090] and [216] were built of red brick set in white mortar. One unexpected feature was an iron door [225], southwest of wall [227].

A machine slot was excavated in a large area devoid of structures to the northeast of wall [058] to investigate any underlying stratigraphy or structures. The slot was 3.7m deep, to a depth of 1.20m OD (Fig 51) and revealed an iron pipe within the walls of a broken-topped culvert [061]. This iron pipe, presumably for discharging foul water into the Thames, was seen to continue further southwest as well as northeast, capped by concrete (and removing any underlying archaeological structures or deposits). This area of deeper excavation also showed that the springing for a brick arch had been inserted into wall [093], indicating this area of the building had been vaulted (the principal axis of the vault running northeast-southwest). On the southwest side of wall [058], remains of a springing were also visible on wall [217].

Walls [228], [231] and [232] seemed to have been later additions to this part of the building. A modern trench, filled with rubble, timber and polystyrene, along the edge of wall [228] was re-excavated and this showed that wall [228] was relatively shallow at 0.50m and was founded on a concrete raft. Together with walls [216] and [236], wall [228] marked one of the only areas where a floor to the building was evident. This floor had been coated in bitumen, which also ran partially up the faces of the walls. A wall [234] near the centre of this room had been removed so only the upper 0.05m was raised above the surface of the floor, and bitumen was used to coat the wall top.

Walls [219] and [236] represented the outside wall of a building – likely the Georgian storehouse – with an external space between this wall and the outside wall [100] to the building to the southwest.

Wall [100] was built of red brick set in white mortar and was keyed into walls [097]/[098] and [101]. These walls also showed evidence of having been the springing for arches, the principal axis of the vault running northeast-southwest. Machine slots were excavated between these walls to establish whether any earlier structures survived. The slots showed that the truncation was up to 4.0m deep, with underground rooms having been built with floor insulated with cork presumably as part of the 1950s Cold Store building. The natural sand and gravel had been truncated to a depth of 0.69–0.82m OD here. Wall [099] was keyed into walls [097]/[098] and [101] and of the same build. The southwest end of the trench could not be excavated because of modern services.

Fig 49 Trench 47, looking southwest

Fig 50 Tudor wall [121] in Trench 47, looking southwest

Fig 51 Deep truncation in the south part of Trench 47,north of wall [058] image looking south

Fig 52 Trench 48, looking northwest, turntable in centre of image

3.2.48 Trench 48

Trench 48	
Location	In Warehouse 25
Dimensions	25m by 10m by *c* 1.78m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	4.89m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 4.12m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.01m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	3.11m OD
Natural observed	Not seen

Almost all the structures identified in Trench 48 (Fig 48, Fig 52) were associated with drainage. Walls [172], [174] and [176] were some of the earliest structures in the trench, built of yellow brick set in white mortar. Wall [165] was built of red-purple brick set in white mortar and wall [154] of red brick in white mortar. The other walls in the trench – walls [152], [156], [160], [158], [164], [162], [170], [180], [178], [240], [242], [244], [246] and [248] – were built of yellow or yellow and red brick set in cement. The notable exception was a turntable – of the same design as that seen in Trench 15 with a circular iron rail and bricks founded on a concrete base. Presumably the turntable dated to the use of the site in the early 20th century. The southwest part of the trench could not be excavated due to the presence of modern services.

3.2.49 Trench 49

Trench 49	
Location	In Warehouse 25
Dimensions	25m by 10m by *c* 1.65m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	4.86m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 4.37 OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.16m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	3.21m OD
Natural observed	Not seen

The earliest group of structures in Trench 49 (Fig 48, Fig 53) may have related to the Boat House known to have been located in this area of the site from map evidence. Tile floor [474] lay at 3.27m OD (Fig 54). Very fragmentary wall foundations survived nearby [469], [470] and [471], and the possible mortar packing for a post [472].

Walls [275], [277], [279] and [281] were all built of yellow bricks some of which were glazed, and presumably formed a sub-basement or ground floor room within the building. The fragmentary remains of other walls were less straightforward to understand. Walls [273] and [299] were built of red brick set in whitish mortar. Wall [283], also built of red brick in white mortar, contained the top of a brick arch – presumably of an underground vault in this area of the trench and suggesting truncation here.

Many of the later structures were built of yellow brick set in cement and were associated with drainage, specifically walls [303], [305], [301], [293], [291], [289], [287]. A turntable [303], similar to that seen in Trench 48 and built of red brick set in

Fig 53 Trench 49, looking southeast

Fig 54 Tile floor [474] in Trench 49, looking east

white cement on a concrete base, presumably related to the early 20th century of the site. Much of the southwest part of the trench could not be excavated due to the presence of modern services.

3.2.50 Trench 50

Trench 50	
Location	In east of site, north of Warehouse 31
Dimensions	25m by 10m by *c* 3.43m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	4.79m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 4.59m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	3.23m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	1.36m OD
Natural observed	Not seen

The 10.4 m long west wall [457] of the Great Dock ran north-south across Trench 50 (Fig 55, Fig 56). The surviving top of the wall lay at 4.60m OD. The north part of the wall was built of closely-fitting granite blocks. Further south, closely-fitting limestone blocks were used and the east face of the wall formed by these blocks curved downwards. The west (landward) face of the upper part of the Great Dock wall was built in red brick. The brick and the close-fitting joints of the stone had been set in brown sandy mortar, similar to that used for the capstan in Trench 1. On the top of the Great Dock wall, square recesses had been cut, perhaps for a capstan.

The upper parts of the massive gate [451] of the Great Dock were exposed, comprising partially decayed oak beams and uprights of its iron frame. Thick cream paint on one of the beams suggested reuse. The oak was fast-grown and probably of British origin, perhaps surprising as in the mid 19th century more rot-resistant tropical timber species were used (Damian Goodburn pers comm.). The gate had evidently become dislodged from the semi-circular recess cut into the stone.

The south end of the Great Dock west wall was stopped, and a mason's mark or graffito (an 'H', 74mm high and 52mm wide) had been carved into a stone in the end (Fig 58). An area of mortar-like white concrete [456] abutted the Great Dock here, with recesses visible, some of which still contained rotted timber, for a land-tie arrangement. A large stone was still *in situ*, embedded in the backfill of the Dock, where it had fallen – presumably when this early concrete failed or the land ties rotted.

The east wall [397] of the Great Dock was also exposed, although it was less complete and it had been robbed to the south. A depth gauge, marked in feet in Roman numerals from XVII at the top of the surviving wall to XIV at the base of excavation, was painted on the north part of the wall (Fig 57).

A number of structures were identified on the west (landward) side of the Great Dock wall. An area of chalk dumping was cut by a culvert [373] built of red brick set in white mortar. Near the south corner of the trench, a well [377] was built of red-purple bricks set in white mortar.

The Great Dock was filled with a very mixed deposit of brick demolition, gravels and redeposited alluvium [390]. A machine slot was excavated along the Great Dock wall through fill [390] to a depth of 1.36m OD to expose the face of the wall. Structures [389], [394] and [452] were drainage features and structures [387] and [392] were

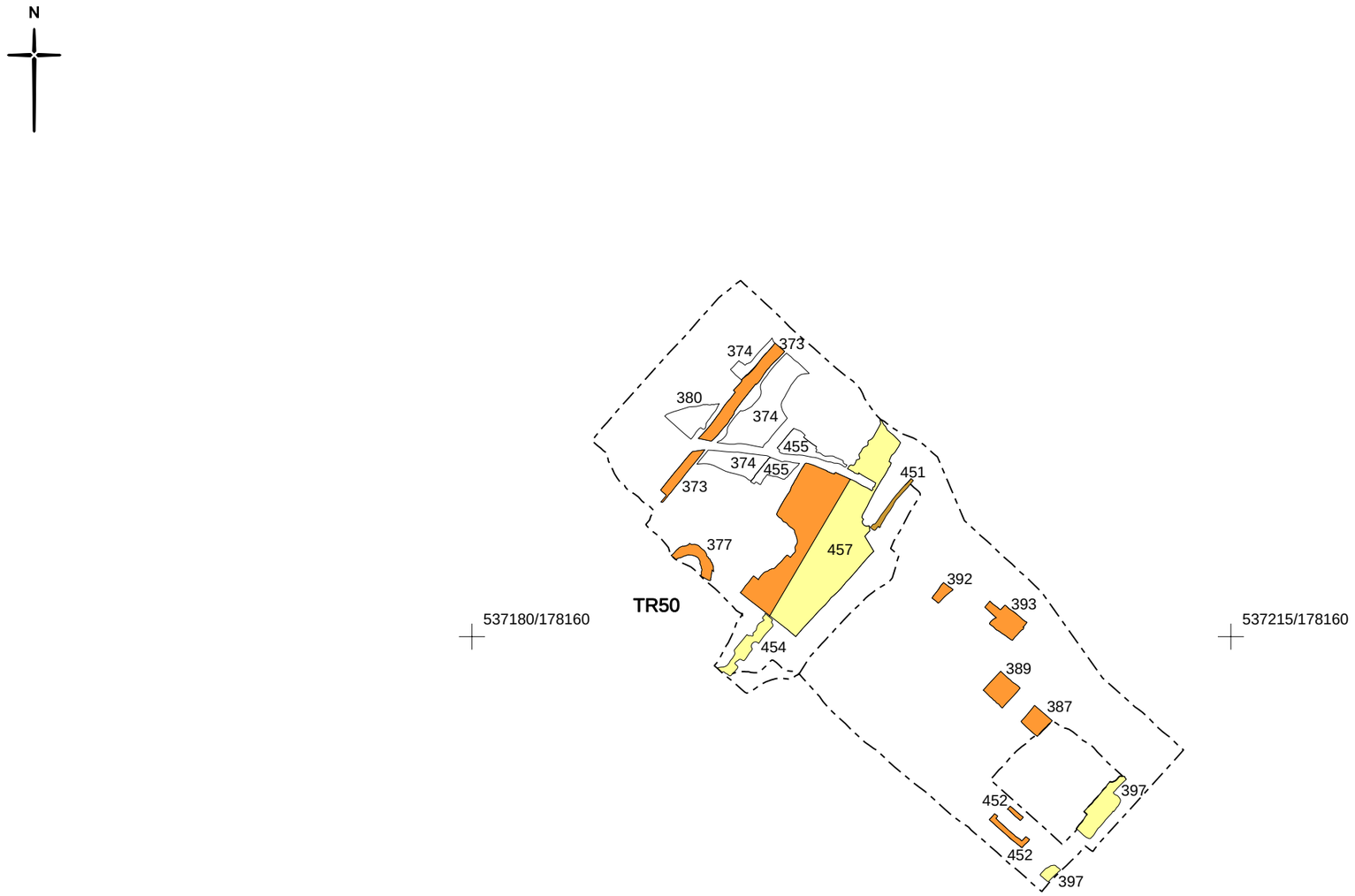

Fig 55 Trench 50

Fig 56 West wall [457] of the Great Dock in Trench 50, looking northwest. Iron and timber dock gate to right

Fig 57 East wall [397] of the Great Dock in Trench 50, looking southeast. Painted depth gauge on left

Fig 58 Mason's mark or graffito ('H') on Great Dock Wall [457] in Trench 50, looking northeast

brick plinths located in the fill of the Great Dock, and dating to the late 19th century or early 20th century.

3.2.51 Trench 51

Trench 51	
Location	In Warehouse 25
Dimensions	25m by 10m by *c* 1.79m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	4.89m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 4.57m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	3.10m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	1.47m OD
Natural observed	Not seen

The earliest structures in Trench 51 (Fig 59, Fig 60) consisted of a gridwork of substantial (200mm, sub square or roundish) oak beams ending to the west against a mass of dumped chalk rubble [210]. The northwest ends of the pair of northwest-southeast beams [182], [185] had decayed off but the remains of a dogged-on, wrought iron tie was visible on each. The iron ties acted to strap the land-tie beams to now decayed posts of a dock inlet which was extant when the chalk was dumped in. Unusually, iron spikes (large nails) which once held the plank sheathing of the dock inlet to the posts were still *in situ* in the chalk (Fig 62), despite the sheathing plank having rotted away. Beams [182] and [185] were jointed or fitted with a lock bar and anchor stakes to resist land-fill pressure pushing northwest.

The southern most beam [185] (Fig 61) had a bead moulding on an aris and three shallow housing joints showing that it was originally a large ship deck beam whilst the northern beam [182] was a minimally trimmed log. Two northeast-southwest beams [184]/[196] and [193] were jointed or fitted with a lockbar and two anchor stakes showing that they retained the contemporary river wall to the northeast (not seen in the trench). Both these beams had been doubled over showing long term use and repair. The isolated large oak upright [195] may have been part of simple pole crane or support for a temporary building (Damian Goodburn pers comm.).

From the woodworking technology and raw materials point of view such structures could have been built anywhere between late 16th to early 19th centuries. The first use of dogged on iron ties comes from Victoria Wharf Limehouse in the late 16th century, but they were much used later as well (Damian Goodburn pers comm.).

The dumped chalk [210] may have been the remains of an early slip, and traces of timber – presumably from beams – were identified in cuts in the upper surface of the chalk. Its top lay at 3.63m OD. This slip was evidently replaced by later slipways, with walls built in brick. Wall [199], sloping into the slip and built of yellow frogged bricks set in brown sandy mortar, was likely to have been the slipway wall to No 5 slipway, while sloping wall [200], built of red bricks set in sandy mortar, was likely to have been the wall to slipway No 4. The slipway walls had undergone modification during their use. The northeastern ends of both walls was earlier than the abutting wall running southwest. Rectangular brick foundations, with remains of timber in the centre, were the remains of foundations for the cover buildings associated with the slipways: [203] and [204] for No 5 slipway, and [211] and [212] for No 4 slipway. Deeper machine slots were excavated in both slipways. By wall [200], the slot was excavated 3.42m deep (to 1.47m OD), but the base of alluvium filling the slipway was not seen and no structures identified. By wall [199], the slot was excavated 3.30m deep (to 1.59m OD), and a timber brace [582]/[583] was identified. The brace

Fig 59 Trenches 51 and 52

Fig 60 Trench 51, looking south

Fig 61 Timber tie-backs in Trench 51, looking northeast. Iron rod and reused deck beam [185] in foreground

Fig 62 Nails left in situ after plank wall had degraded in Trench 51, looking north

Fig 63 Timber brace [582]/[583] in slipway in Trench 51, looking northwest

consisted of a vertical post, exposed 0.77m high, with a second timber, exposed 1.58m long, sloping down from the top of the vertical post (Fig 63).

3.2.52 Trench 52

Trench 52	
Location	In east of site, between Warehouse 14 and Warehouse 25
Dimensions	25m by 10m by *c* 1.61m max depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	4.79m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	*c* 4.60m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.42m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	3.18m OD
Natural observed	Not seen

The central part of Trench 52 (Fig 59) was inaccessible because of modern services. It was therefore difficult to assess structures partially hidden by the services or later walls. Timbers [643], [644], [645] and [648] may have been tie-backs, as seen in Trench 51, or the fragmentary remains of early slipways. Similarly, chalk deposits, for example [633] in the northwestern part of the trench (Fig 65), may also have been slipway remains or dumps of chalk. Some surfaces were identified: an area of cobbles [635] in the northwest part of the trench at 3.63m OD, and flagstones [641] in the southeast part at 3.45m OD. The slipway wall [637] (Fig 64) in Trench 52 was the corresponding wall to Slipway No 4 as wall [200] identified in Trench 51. The northeast part of wall [637] was earlier than the wall [638] that abutted its southwest stopped end. The corresponding cover building foundations were also identified: [639], [640] and [642]. A well [630] was identified in the northwest corner of the trench at 4.21m OD and a fragmentary yellow brick wall [632] surviving to a similar height.

Fig 64 Slipway wall [637] in Trench 52, looking southwest

Fig 65 Chalk dump [633] and cobbles [635] in west side of Trench 52, looking northeast

3.3 Assessment of the evaluation

GLAAS guidelines (English Heritage, 1998) require an assessment of the success of the evaluation 'in order to illustrate what level of confidence can be placed on the information which will provide the basis of the mitigation strategy'. In the case of this site the 52 evaluation trenches were targeted at structures and features identified from map evidence as being integral to the function and development of the Dockyard and Sayes Court, and were distributed evenly across the site. In total, 8287.5 square metres were evaluated.

Although structures were not removed during the evaluation, preventing the investigation of possible underlying stratigraphy and features, in a limited number of cases deeper excavation was possible (specifically Trenches 8, 10, 16, 18, 47 and 49). This deeper excavation demonstrated the presence (in the case of Trenches 8, 10, 16, 18 and 49) or absence (in the case of Trench 47) of significant archaeological survival, particularly in deep alluvial deposits.

The evaluation also successfully identified where significant structures survive – specifically the scheduled Tudor storehouse in Trench 47, the Great Dock in Trench 50 and the granite slipways in the listed Olympia building, Warehouse 24 – as well as the degree of their preservation.

4 Archaeological potential

4.1 Realisation of original research aims

Research aims and objectives have been outlined in the written scheme of investigation (Hawkins 2010a, 5–13) and in the Archaeological Resource Management Scheme (Hawkins 2010b, 25–28). These involve establishing the position of key archaeological elements as well as investigating the potential for other archaeological features and structures that might be present to inform the anticipated detailed planning applications, and are summarised here.

The aim of Trench 1 was to expose part of the east wall of the large mast pond, to assess its condition and confirm the nature of the post-1945 backfill of the mast pond. The aim of Trench 2 was to determine the level of survival of cranes and capstans serving the large mast pond and, if these structures did not survive, to investigate evidence of pre dockyard activity.

The aims for Trench 1 were successfully achieved. The large mast pond wall was exposed in the trench. In terms of its condition, the wall had survived well, although it was subsiding considerably into the mast pond. The nature of the post-1945 backfill of the mast pond was confirmed. In contrast, the aims for Trench 2 were not achieved as it was not possible to excavate the trench due to the presence of modern services. However, this is mitigated in part as a possible crane base and a capstan were identified in Trench 1.

Trench 3 was located over the former Tank Store with the aim of determining the level of survival of this structure. A secondary objective was to determine the position of the pre-19th century River walls. Although the Tank Store was not identified, the Trench successfully located multiple phases of the northeast wall of the small mast pond, including an early timber phase braced by tie backs. Further to this, results from the trench showed that timber sheds depicted in the 1808 map on the northwest edge of the mast pond are likely to have been built on the partially-infilled mast pond trench. Although River walls were not seen, the likely position of such walls – between the riverward trench edge and the existing river frontage – was identified.

The success of Trench 3 in locating the north wall of the small mast pond mitigated the results from Trench 4 where extensive modern piling had removed any structures.

Trench 5 was targeted at the former Tank and Smiths Shop, with the aim of determining the level of survival of this structure. Although Trench 5 was extensively truncated by modern services, a foundation beam for a building was identified that lay on the line of a building wall shown in the 1808 map. A decayed revetment was also identified as well as fragmentary external surfaces.

The aim of Trench 6 was to determine the level of survival of the former sawmill. This aim was achieved, as parallel walls identified in the Trench corresponded to the position of parallel walls of the saw mill shown on the 1868 map.

In contrast to Trench 4, Trench 7 successfully located the southwest wall of the small mast pond. Combined with the results from Trench 3, this allows the mast pond to be mapped, although the picture is complicated by the fact that two parallel walls were encountered. This suggests that the mast pond underwent significant modification

during its history, with the wall in the southwestern part of the trench representing the earlier of the two mast pond walls.

The aim of Trench 8 was to determine the level of survival of the former large timber shed. However, this building was not identified and presumably does not survive. A second aim was to identify the 1753 dockyard boundary – a wall in the east end of the trench lay on the same alignment as this boundary.

Trench 9 was targeted at the former long timber sheds, with the aim of determining the level of survival of these structures. Brick walls were identified running across the trench on the same alignment as the timber sheds shown on the 1808 and the 1868 maps. However, it was difficult to reconcile these walls with the map evidence for these buildings, particularly as a cobbled – and presumably external – surface was identified in the trench between two of the walls.

The aim of Trench 10 was successfully achieved as the wall that is likely to be that of the former steam kiln was encountered in the trench, as well as an external surface and a later culvert. In addition, an earlier structure of chalk and timber, buried deep in the alluvium of a presumed silted-up watercourse, was identified.

Trenches 11, 12 and 37 formed a combined area targeted on the former No 1 slip and its cover building. The timbers of an early slip were identified in Trench 12, but remains of later slipways were not found.

Trenches 13, 14, 19 and 20 also formed a combined area, with the aim of mapping the former Dockyard basin. This aim was partially successful, as the west wall of the basin was identified in Trenches 14 and 19. In addition, the wall to a narrow canal shown on the 1808 map was identified in Trench 14. Both Trenches 13 and 20 lay within the fill of the basin and no significant structures were encountered.

The aim of Trenches 21, 22, 23 and 24, all located in the 19th century cover building, Olympia, was to identify the depth, form and fabric of No 2 and No 3 slips. This aim was successful and in addition the relatively shallow nature of the foundations of the iron columns of the Olympia building was identified.

The aim of Trench 25 was to investigate slipways predating the 19th century. This aim was achieved as the east wall of a slipway was identified in the trench. An unexpected discovery was a large brick structure, perhaps the substantial base for a crane.

Trenches 30, 31, 32, 38 and 39 were positioned in an area outside the Dockyard in the Sayes Court estate and the gardens of the horticulturalist and diarist John Evelyn with the aim of determining the presence or absence of evidence for the gardens and associated structures. A secondary objective was to examine any evidence for earlier activity in this area. Careful excavation of these trenches failed to reveal any significant evidence for Evelyn's gardens, although a possible terrace was recorded in Trench 38. No evidence of earlier activity was identified.

The aims of Trenches 33 and 34 were to refine and fix the position of the Mansion House of Sayes Court, partly identified in the 2000 archaeological evaluation (Divers 2001). However, no building remains were identified in Trench 33 and excavation was not possible in Trench 34 because of modern live services.

The aim of Trenches 27, 28 and 29 was to define the location of the demolished 17th to early 19th century Dockyard boundary wall and assess the level of survival of

stores and timber sheds, with a secondary aim to investigate earlier activity. Although modern intrusions had removed any structures in Trench 29, the Dockyard boundary wall was successfully identified in Trench 27.

Trenches 35 and 36 were targeted at the former Royal Marine Barracks, with the aim of assessing the survival of these buildings. Although Trench 35 was truncated by modern services, a wall was identified running the length of the trench that may correspond to a Barracks wall on the same line. No buildings were encountered in Trench 36.

Trenches 51 and 52 were targeted at the former No 4 and No 5 slips and their cover buildings, with the aim of assessing their survival. Both walls of No 4 slip and the west wall of No 5 slips were identified in the trenches. The foundations for the cover buildings were also recorded as well as a timber brace in No 5 slip. An earlier slipway and associated timber tie backs were identified in Trench 51.

The aim of Trenches 47, 48 and 49 was to map the extent of survival and form and fabric of the Tudor storehouse and boat store. This aim was achieved, with the west end of the storehouse recorded (the corresponding east end had been identified in the 2000 evaluation (Divers 2001)) and possible floor surfaces of the boat store identified. Walls relating to later buildings were also recorded. Trench 50 was targeted on the Great Dock, its aim to fix the position of the dock, examine its structural condition and determine the nature of its backfill. This aim was achieved.

The aim of Trenches 41, 42 and 45 was to determine the level of survival of the Smithy complex, its form and fabric. Trench 41 could not be excavated because of services. Multi-phase walls were identified in Trenches 42 and 45. The aim of Trenches 43, 44 and 46 was to determine the level of survival of the former officers' quarters, their form and fabric. No archaeological structures were identified in Trench 46. Trench 40 was targeted on horticultural land, the aim to identify the nature of land use. A modern building occupied the trench.

4.2 General discussion of potential

The evaluation has shown that the potential for survival of structures relating to the Dockyard and Sayes Court varies across the site. Important structures have been found as deep as 4.50m below ground level (timber piles [981] in Trench 10) as well as very close to the surface (the upper surviving part of Great Dock wall [457] was less than 0.20m below ground level). The evaluation has also shown where archaeological structures survive best, and where they are likely to have been completely removed, for example by deep later truncation.

4.3 Significance

Some of the archaeological remains are nationally important – for example the scheduled Tudor storehouse. Most of the remains uncovered in the evaluation are of local or regional significance, however.

5 Conclusions

The archaeological mitigation measures for the proposed development are set out in the Scheme of Archaeological Resource Management (Hawkins 2010b). In all circumstances preservation *in situ* will be considered as the first option for archaeological mitigation.

The purpose of measures for the preservation of *in situ* deposits is to seek to eliminate the threat of damage to the remains and preserve them as an archaeological resource for current and future generations. Such preservation of archaeological remains can be achieved by a number of means: protecting them below public open space; their partial or complete exposure within the context of the new development; retaining them within the context of the new development; preservation *in situ* by strip, map, record and design of the encapsulating building.

Archaeological remains to be preserved *in situ* can be protected during the demolition process by: retention of slabs *in situ* during demolition to ground level; direct archaeological supervision of all slab removal; the use of fencing, protective barriers and covers; retention of footings in situ or as appropriate direct archaeological supervision of footing removal. Protection during the construction phase can be achieved by the use of fencing, hoarding or barriers and direct archaeological supervision of all construction groundworks. Where preserved archaeological remains are located adjacent to new basements, they will be protected from collapse by the creation of piled coffers and direct archaeological supervision and continuous review. Sub surface remains can be preserved by burial within a stable environment within which their long term survival can be assured.

Where preservation *in situ* is the chosen mitigation strategy then a long term programme of condition monitoring will need to be implemented. Conservation and repair will need to be undertaken by a suitably qualified contractor.

Where archaeological remains of local or regional importance are agreed by the Borough of Lewisham and English Heritage not to require preservation *in situ* or where such preservation is impossible to achieve in engineering and architectural terms, then preservation should be by preservation by record through archaeological excavation, post excavation and publication. Such preservation by record will be achieved by four principal approaches: full archaeological excavation, geo-archaeological borehole survey, evaluation and archaeological monitoring (watching brief), with each element including post excavation and publication. This should be implemented following a review of the results of this evaluation in consultation with the client, the Borough of Lewisham and English Heritage. Preservation by record should always be a secondary choice after preservation *in situ*.

Fig 66 Backfilling Trench 47, looking southwest

6 Trenches superimposed on historic dockyard/site layouts

Fig 67 Trenches superimposed on 1692 map

Fig 68 Trenches superimposed on 1808 map

Fig 69 Trenches superimposed on 1868 map

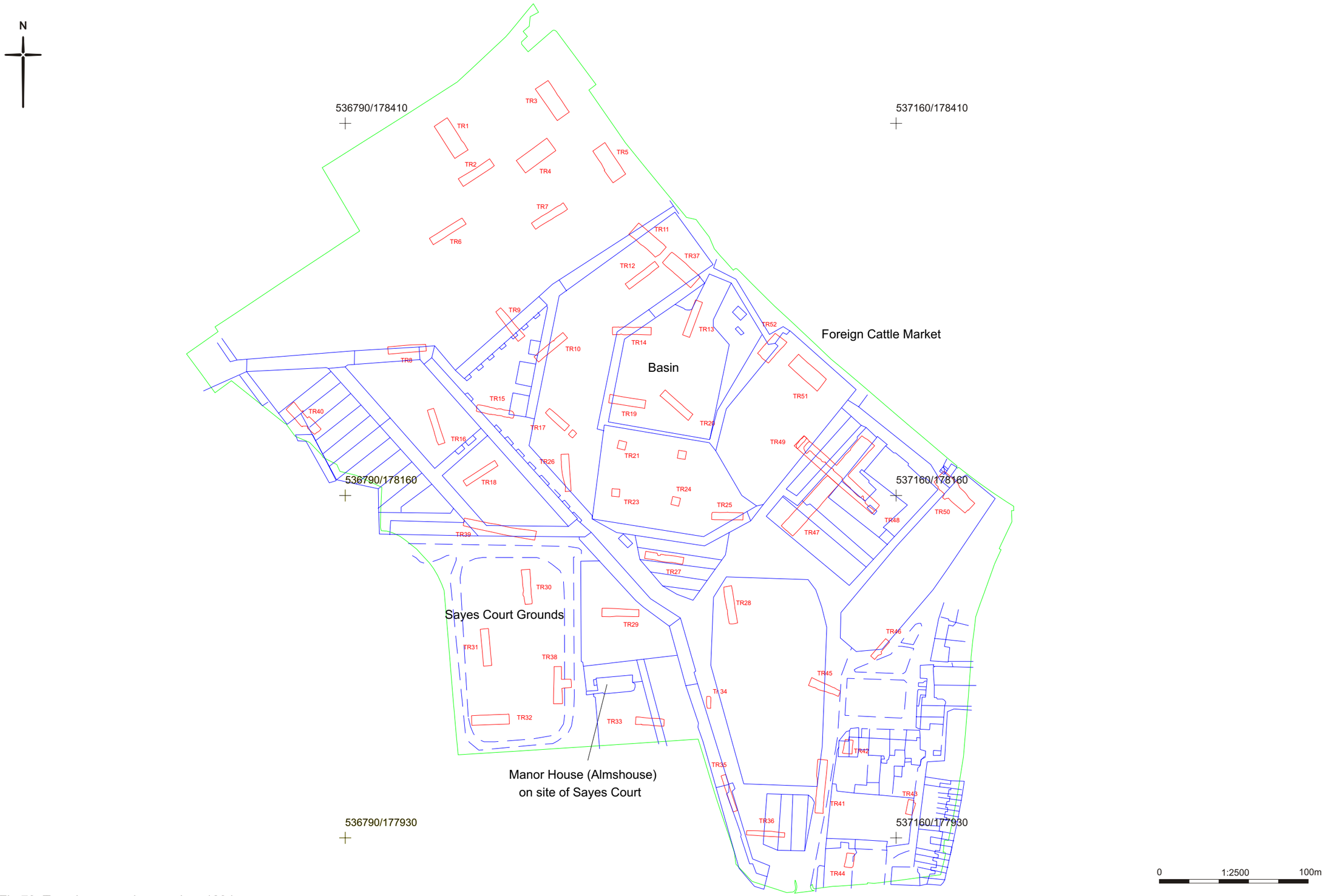

Fig 70 Trenches superimposed on 1894 map

Fig 71 Trenches superimposed on 1916 map

Fig 72 Trenches superimposed on 1949 map

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