

Wessex Archaeology

Turk's Boatyard, Kingston upon Thames

Archaeological Assessment
Results of excavation



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July 2003

**TURK'S BOAT YARD
THAMESIDE
KINGSTON UPON THAMES**

Archaeological Excavation Report

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SUMMARY

An archaeological excavation was carried out at the former Turk's Boatyard site, Thameside, Kingston upon Thames (centred on TR 517810 169530) in May 2003, prior to redevelopment. This followed two earlier evaluations of the site in 1990 and 1995 respectively which recorded part of at least one timber revetment of late medieval date on the east bank of the River Thames, just to the north of the built-up area of the medieval and early Post-medieval town. Archaeological monitoring of a larger site immediately to the north of Turk's Boatyard in 1996 revealed three phases of late medieval revetments and one phase of late 18th / early 19th century revetment. The 2003 excavation at Turk's Boatyard provided probably the last opportunity to investigate the sequence of revetments north of Kingston Bridge, the remainder having been largely destroyed by recent redevelopment.

The excavation, which covered approximately 250m², revealed a sequence of six phases of timber revetments relating to two properties, and these have been linked to the sequences recorded in the earlier investigations. The revetments spanned the 13th – 17th / 18th centuries and demonstrated various construction techniques including post / stake and wattle, plank, and re-used building timbers. No certain evidence for re-used boat timbers was found, although the majority of the revetments were not well preserved. Dumps of consolidation material behind the five medieval / late medieval revetments contained small amounts of pottery, which increased in quantity to the south nearer the town, but few other finds. Other medieval features included two shallow drainage ditches. The insubstantial nature of the medieval revetments and their isolation from any landward structures suggest that they had been constructed to reinforce the riverbank to prevent erosion and flooding rather than as quaysides.

Various deposits and a few features have been assigned to the Post-medieval period, almost all pre-dating the Turk's Boatyard use of the Site which began *c.* 1777. In addition to a single, late Post-medieval revetment were a sequence of levelling / make-up deposits, at least one pit, a drainage ditch, several post-holes marking a property boundary, and a dump of late 17th century pot wasters (probably brought to the site from London as ballast) in a pipe trench.

This report summarises the results of the excavation and details the requirements for post-excavation analysis – primarily the submission of timbers for dendrochronological dating if they are suitable. It is envisaged that the results of the 2003 excavation will be integrated with those from the earlier investigations and submitted as an academic paper for publication in the *London Archaeologist*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The fieldwork was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Lawrence Pontin. The fieldwork was directed by Phil Andrews ably assisted by Jerry Bond and Dan Stone. This report was compiled by Phil Andrews, with the finds section by Lorraine Mepham, the animal bone by Stephanie Knight and general environmental advice provided by Michael J. Allen. The illustrations have been prepared by Liz James.

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THAMESIDE
KINGSTON UPON THAMES**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 During May 2003 Wessex Archaeology undertook the excavation of approximately 250m² of land at Turk's Boat Yard, Thameside, Kingston upon Thames. The excavation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting in advance of a proposed building development on the site.
- 1.1.2 The excavation was carried out as part of a programme of archaeological work, including analysis and publication, required as a condition of planning consent.
- 1.1.3 Previous evaluation within the site by the Museum of London (Department of Greater London Archaeology) in 1990 and by Duncan Hawkins (CgMs) in 1995 demonstrated that buried archaeological remains of medieval and later date were present. The Wessex Archaeology excavation in 2003 was undertaken following recommendations by English Heritage who advised the local planning authority that further archaeological investigation and recording was desirable prior to development of the site.
- 1.1.4 The excavation and preparation of this report have been undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation prepared by Wessex Archaeology (Wessex Archaeology 2003, ref. T7964.02) and approved by English Heritage.

1.2 Site Location and Description

- 1.2.1 The site is approximately rectangular in shape and some 0.1ha in extent (**Fig. 1**). It is bounded by the Sea Cadet Headquarters to the north, Steadfast Road to the east, Water Lane to the south, and Thameside to the west which runs parallel and adjacent to the River Thames. The site consists mostly of recently cleared rough ground sloping gently down to the River Thames to the west and two derelict cottages (with cellars) in the south. The site is centred on National Grid Ref. TR 517810 169530.
- 1.2.2 The 1:50,000 Geological Survey map shows the site, adjacent to the River Thames, as alluvial floodplain overlying Thames Terrace gravels.

- 1.2.3 The land slopes gently from east to west, towards the river, from *c.* 6.50m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to 6.00m aOD.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.3.1 A previous archaeological desk top study on the site of the Sea Cadet Headquarters, immediately to the north of the Turk's Boatyard site, concluded that the area had a high potential for the late medieval Thames waterfront with associated features (Hawkins 1995).
- 1.3.2 Results from the two previous Turk's Boat Yard evaluations (Site codes TUK 90 (DGLA 1990) and TUR 95) and the subsequent Sea Cadets site fieldwork (Site codes TDE 95 & SAD 96 (Hawkins 1997a) revealed a series of timber revetments parallel with the river (see **Fig. 1**). These, however, were insubstantial, being only 0.2m high, set in natural gravels, single planked, badly eroded and in a poor state of preservation at *c.* 4.00m aOD, the present mean high water mark. A general lack of artefactual material adjacent to or within the backfilled material behind the revetments indicates that this process was not part of systematic settlement/industrial encroachment on the river at this time. It would appear rather that the revetments acted as breakwaters reinforcing the natural riverbank and preventing erosion. Until the 19th century the landward side of the revetments appears mainly to have been used for horticultural activity, lying just to the north of the built-up area of medieval – early Post-medieval Kingston. However, a shallow 16th / 17th century ditch, possibly a drainage ditch, recorded on TUK 90 contained a notable concentration of horn cores, perhaps representing waste from tanning.

2. AIMS AND METHODS

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The aim of the excavation was to further establish and record the presence and nature of the revetments and any associated features. This included investigating the differing styles of construction of revetments and their repair, and whether any of this material consisted of reused ships timbers. Associated material to be also investigated included any animal bone assemblages as noted from previous work in the area.

2.2 Methods

- 2.2.1 The fieldwork strategy is described in detail in the Project Design (Wessex Archaeology 2003) approved by English Heritage. In summary, the site was excavated through open area trenching in two parts of the site separated by an existing building and the Turks Boat Yard 1990 evaluation trench (TUK 1990) (see **Fig. 1**).

- 2.2.2 Trench 1 was to be 20m by 10m, but was shortened by just under 1.5m (to approximately 18.5m) at the western end to avoid hoarding supports along Thameside. Trench 2 was to be 10m by 4m, with an option to extend the width to 6m following a site inspection of the adjacent cottages on the site. As a result of this inspection and on the basis of the proximity and poor condition of the cottages it was decided not to extend Trench 2 in width. However, an approximately triangular area (c. 10m²) was excavated to a relatively shallow depth of approximately 1m on the east side to further investigate a spread of late Post-medieval pot wasters. Trench 2 was also extended 2m to the south to further expose some wood stakes and to confirm its relation to the earlier evaluation trench (TUK 90).
- 2.2.3 Both trenches were excavated by 360° tracked excavator under constant archaeological supervision, and were stepped to allow excavation to continue below a depth of 1.2m. The western half of Trench 1 was machine-excavated in two stages. The first stage was to a depth of approximately 1.5m, around 0.4m above the water table, following which two 1m wide slots were hand-excavated along the north and south sides of the trench. This allowed the controlled recovery of dating material from the sequence of medieval – early Post-medieval consolidation layers associated with a series of five revetments. After recording, the entire area was stripped by machine to expose as much as possible of the revetments which were then subject to limited hand-excavation. Nine timbers were subsequently removed from several of the revetments for wood identification and assessment for dendrochronological dating. Trench 2, which ran parallel to the shoreline, was stratigraphically much less complex than Trench 1, but was also machined in two stages to allow some hand-excavation of the Post-medieval deposits prior to investigation of the underlying medieval sequence.
- 2.2.4 The trenches were recorded and planned using Wessex Archaeology's *pro-forma* record sheets.
- 2.2.5 The excavation was monitored by Nick Truckle of English Heritage's Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) on 8th May 2003, and attended by Jane Siddel, English Heritage's Environmental Advisor for Greater London, on 12th May 2003.
- 2.2.6 The excavation commenced on 30th April and was completed on 14th May 2003, and the trenches backfilled with the excavated arisings.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The results of the excavation trenches are presented below, with more detailed descriptions of the features and deposits contained in **Appendix 1**. Full cross-

referenced site records and an accompanying site matrix are contained in the archive.

3.2 Soil Profile (see Fig. 2)

- 3.2.1 There were virtually no modern disturbances within the two excavated areas, both of which demonstrated similar Post-medieval sequences (that from Trench 1 is illustrated and described in detail here). A layer up to 0.25m thick comprising recent demolition / levelling deposits and parts of a concrete floor covered much of the site, particularly Trench 1. This sealed the ground surface associated with the Turk's Boatyard tenure of the site from *c.* 1777, and layers **69** and **100** probably represent levelling deposits of late 18th / 19th century date laid down at the beginning of this period. Below these, a relatively deep sequence of Post-medieval make-up deposits (eg layers **2** and **35**) approximately 1m thick have been broadly assigned to the 17th and 18th centuries. These layers generally comprised dark/very dark greyish brown silty loams/silty loams mixed with some flint gravel and varying quantities of pottery, clay pipe, glass, brick and tile. Layer **35** was distinguished by a larger quantity of brick fragments and some mortar, and probably represents a demolition deposit, though not necessarily derived from a building on the site. Beneath layers **2** and **35** was a further sequence of Post-medieval make-up / levelling layers (eg **22**, **23**, **24** and **25**) up to 0.5m thick which were generally sandier / siltier and contained more gravel. These have been assigned to the earlier part of the 17th century.
- 3.2.2 The Post-medieval make-up deposits directly overlay natural gravel in the eastern half of Trench 1, but in the western half of this trench (and in Trench 2) sealed a sequence of medieval / early Post-medieval timber revetments and associated dumps of consolidation material sometimes interspersed with alluvial / flood deposits. Wood survived at *c.* 4.25m aOD, the height of the mean high water level. The size, position and alignment of Trench 2 resulted in only a small part of one late medieval / early Post-medieval revetment and associated consolidation deposits being exposed in this trench.
- 3.2.3 The natural deposits varied from loose, orange sandy gravel and more compacted greyish green sandy gravel in the western part of the site (reflecting the former extent of the Thames channel) to a more clayey, compact reddish brown gravel in the east. The former eastern edge of the channel exhibited a gently shelving profile with natural gravel at a depth of *c.* 3.60m aOD along the western edge of the site. To the east it rose to form 'dry land' at a maximum height of *c.* 5.40m aOD in the south-eastern corner of Trench 1.

3.3 Medieval / early Post-medieval revetments (Figs 1 and 2)

- 3.3.1 Five principal phases of timber revetments and associated consolidation deposits were exposed in Trench 1, with the latest of these also recorded in Trench 2. These have been broadly assigned to the 13th – 16th centuries on the basis of the

small quantities of pottery recovered, but it is possible that dendrochronological work will further refine this sequence. The sequence of revetments is set out, as far as possible, in chronological rather than numerical order.

Revetment 55 (early 13th century)

- 3.3.2 This lay in the southern property, was at least 2m long but continued beyond the southern limit of excavation, and comprised two small posts and five stakes. These were generally 0.3 – 0.5m apart, with a maximum length of 0.4m, and had been driven into the natural gravel on the former eastern edge of the Thames channel. If there had been any associated wattle this did not survive. Revetment **55** was the earliest on the site, and there was no corresponding early revetment in the northern property. However, Revetment **55** has been broadly equated with revetment 1 on SAD 96 to the north (see **Fig. 1**) which was on approximately the same alignment and of stake and wattle construction (Hawkins 1997a).

Revetment 61 (13th century)

- 3.3.3 This lay in the southern property, was at least 0.8m long but continued beyond the southern limit of excavation, and comprised a single very decayed plank lying face down. No associated posts or stakes were present. It corresponds to Revetment **56** in the northern property.

Revetment 56 (13th century)

- 3.3.4 This lay in the northern property and comprised a single surviving stake. However, its line was very clearly indicated by the sharp, sometimes near vertical division between consolidation deposits of **49 / 51** and **39**. Revetment **56** was probably contemporary with Revetment **61** in the southern property and has been broadly equated with revetment 2 on SAD 96 to the north (see **Fig. 1**) which was on approximately the same alignment and of stake and wattle construction. The latter has been interpreted as a rebuilding of revetment 1 (Hawkins 1997a).

Revetment 62 (late 13th – 14th century)

- 3.3.5 This lay in the southern property, was at least 2m long but continued beyond the southern limit of excavation, and comprised a single, broken plank held in place by three small posts or stakes up to 0.16m in diameter. Revetment **64** probably represents part of the same phase of construction which is likely to have preceded Revetment **57** in the northern property.

Revetment 64 (late 13th – 14th century)

- 3.3.6 This lay in the southern property, although marking the property boundary between this and the property to the north, and appears to have formed part of the same construction phase as Revetment **62**. It comprised the very decayed remains

of a single plank 0.6m long lying at 90° to Revetment **62**. To the west of this was a shallow, poorly defined gully containing a single stake perhaps indicating the former position of a plank associated with Revetment **62** or, possibly, Revetment **63**.

Revetment 57 (late 13th – 14th century)

- 3.3.7 This lay in the northern property, was at least 5m long but continued beyond the northern limit of excavation. It comprised the very poorly preserved remains of horizontal planking, at the northern end surviving as no more than a soil stain, held in place by nine stakes and two slightly larger posts. These were 0.3 – 0.8m apart, up to 0.16m in diameter with a maximum length of 0.35m, with those at the northern end in very decayed condition. Layer **36** overlay the remains of Revetment **57** and has been provisionally interpreted as a flood deposit, perhaps representing a period of abandonment and neglect. Revetment **57** corresponds with Revetment **62** in the southern property, and has been broadly equated with revetment 3 on SAD 96 to the north (see **Fig. 1**) which was on approximately the same alignment and also comprised of planks held in place by stakes or posts. The planks in revetment 3 on SAD 96 were recorded as re-used timbers from clinker built vessels (Hawkins 1997a), but there is no clear evidence (ie the presence of clenched nails etc) from Revetment **57** to indicate that the timbers in this revetment were of the same origin.

Revetment 63 (14th – 15th century)

- 3.3.8 This lay in the southern property, was at least 1.3m long but continued beyond the southern limit of excavation, and comprised two or three stakes up to 0.08m in diameter bracing the very fragmentary remains of a plank at least 0.7m long. Revetment **63** broadly corresponds with but pre-dates Revetment **58** in the northern property. It almost certainly forms part of the same revetment as recorded in site TUK 90 5m to the south (see **Fig. 1**) which was on the same alignment and of similar construction (DGLA 1990). There is no clear evidence that the planks from Revetment **63** and TUK 90 were re-used boat timbers.

Revetment 58 (14th – 15th century)

- 3.3.9 This lay in the northern property, was at least 6m long but continued beyond the northern limit of excavation, and comprised a substantial re-used building timber held in place by three small posts *c.* 0.14m in diameter. The building timber (**40**) is either part of a wall plate or, more probably, part of a base plate. It measured 0.22 x 0.18m in section, had the damaged remains of a possible faced-halved tenon joint at the south end (the north end was not recovered), and in one face were eight ‘blind’ mortice holes. These mortice holes, measuring *c.* 0.24m x 0.06m x 0.10m deep, were approximately 0.8m apart (centre-to-centre), except at the south end – near the tenon joint – where the end two were only 0.5m apart. At the south end of Revetment **58**, at its junction with Revetment **65**, was a

substantial post, 0.2m square, which had been shaped to a point at one end and driven through several alluvial / consolidation deposits into the underlying natural gravel. This post, at least 0.85m long, showed no evidence of having been a re-used building timber, but this is perhaps its most likely source. Revetment **58** broadly corresponds with but post-dates Revetment **63** in the southern property, but no equivalent was found to the north on SAD 96. It clearly did not extend in to this area, and none of the revetments on that site incorporated re-used building timbers.

Revetment 65 (14th – 15th century)

- 3.3.10 This lay in the northern property, was aligned east-west along the property boundary, and clearly formed part of the same construction phase as Revetment **58** with a substantial post (see above) at the junction of the two timbers. Revetment **65** also comprised part of a substantial re-used building timber, most probably from the same building, held in place by a single post 0.16m in diameter. The building timber comprising Revetment **65** may originally have been part of a wall plate, though there was evidence for a phase of re-use prior to it being incorporated in the revetment. The surviving length, cut down to 1.2m for use in the revetment, measured 0.20 x 0.12 – 0.16m (cut down) in section, and had a through splayed and tabled scarf joint at one end with two pegs holes and surviving pegs *in situ*. Next to this joint was a splayed mortice hole, 0.25 – 0.35m long x 0.05m wide, which passed through the thickness of the timber. The ‘upper’ surface around the mortice hole had been crudely axed to reduce the thickness of the timber by possibly as much as 0.10m and the end of the scarf had also been trimmed to a slightly narrower width. The purpose of this re-working is unclear, but it seems not to have been related to the timber’s re-use in the revetment.

Revetment 59 (15th – 16th century)

- 3.3.11 This revetment was the first to extend across both northern and southern properties, was at least 8m long and continued beyond the northern and southern limits of excavation, and comprised one small post and eight stakes. These were 0.6 – 1.2m apart, with an average length of 0.2m. If there had been any associated wattle this did not survive. Four stakes at the northern end of Trench 2, although not forming a clear line, are likely to form a continuation of Revetment **59** to the south. A relatively large quantity of late Kingston ware was recovered from within and immediately beneath the gravel consolidation layers associated with this revetment in Trench 2. To the north of the site, two stakes recorded on SAD 96 (as 016 and 017, Hawkins 1997a; see also **Fig. 1**) may also represent a continuation of Revetment **59**. This revetment was the latest in the ‘medieval sequence’, and has been provisionally assigned to the early Post-medieval period (?16th century), following which there may have been a period of abandonment and neglect reflected by layer **26**, possibly a flood deposit. A notable quantity of animal bone was recovered from deposits immediately above this layer in the south-west corner of the trench. This perhaps formed part of the same dump of

material found in the east-west ditch recorded on TUK 90, a short distance to the south, which was interpreted as possible tanning debris of 16th / 17th century date (DGLA 1990). Layer 26 was sealed by what appears to have been a major phase of Post-medieval dumping / make-up / reclamation represented by layers **22 – 25** and, subsequently, layers **2** and **35** (see **Fig. 2** and Section 3.2.1). The final revetment, **60**, was clearly Post-medieval in date and is described below.

3.4 Other medieval features

- 3.4.1 Ditch **47** in Trench 1 was a shallow feature at least 10m long, aligned east to west, which ‘faded-out’ just before it reached Revetment **57** (**Figs 1** and **2**). It was either contemporary or earlier than this revetment and is most likely to represent a drainage ditch.
- 3.4.2 Ditch **88** in Trench 2 (see **Fig. 1**, the most northerly ditch) was also shallow, aligned east to west, and cut the gravel consolidation layer behind Revetment **59**. Only a short length was exposed, but it was probably contemporary with Revetment **59** and is also most likely to represent a drainage ditch. It may have been a medieval feature, but an early Post-medieval date is considered more likely.

3.5 Post-medieval features and deposits (Figs 1 and 2)

- 3.5.1 The Post-medieval site sequence is described above (section 3.2.1), but in addition to the various make-up / levelling layers there were a number of discrete features which are described here.

Revetment 60 (17th century)

- 3.5.2 This was the latest revetment recorded, it extended across both northern and southern properties, and the surviving remains comprised a single, very poorly preserved plank (**Fig. 2**), much of which had been destroyed by a 19th century pit (**66**). However, the line of this revetment was very clearly represented by the division between layers **26** (a ?flood deposit) and **69** (the upper, late 18th / 19th century fill of the former channel). The middle and lower channel fill, **97**, produced pottery of late 17th / early 18th century date. The ground surface to the east and contemporary with Revetment **60** is indicated by the top of layer **2** (see **Fig. 2**), and the height of this demonstrates that a relatively substantial episode(s) of dumping / make-up took place following the disuse of Revetment **59** and prior to the construction of Revetment **60**. Revetment **60** might be broadly equated with revetment 4 on SAD 96 to the north (Hawkins 1997a), although this lay more than 30m away (see **Fig. 1**) and comprised several substantial posts, some with planks nailed to them. However, the latter revetment is thought to have been constructed in the late 18th or early 19th century and thus may well have been a century or more later in date than Revetment **60**.

- 3.5.3 Ditch **90** in Trench 2 (see **Fig. 1**, the most southerly ditch) was relatively substantial, aligned east to west, and 1.70m wide, 0.90m deep with a V-shaped profile. Only a short length of this ditch was exposed, but it cut layer **2**, was sealed by layer **100**, and the bottom fill produced a single sherd of 17th century pottery. Ditch **90** was probably broadly contemporary with Revetment **60** and, like the medieval ditches, is also likely to represent a drainage ditch rather than, for example, a property boundary.
- 3.5.4 A shallow trench (**98** – not illustrated) aligned approximately north to south and containing a ceramic drain pipe lay along the east side of Trench 2 across the top of ditch **90**. The fill of this pipe trench produced a considerable quantity of late 17th century pottery wasters. Initially it was thought that these wasters may have derived from a kiln in the vicinity of the site, and because of this the upper part of Trench 2 was extended to the east to investigate this possibility. However, no further wasters were recovered and it was subsequently concluded that they were brought to the site from London, most probably as ballast in a barge (Duncan Hawkins pers. comm.).
- 3.3.5 In addition to the large modern pit (**66**) at the west end of Trench 1 (see **Fig. 2**), one other, relatively small, sub-rectangular pit (**42** – not illustrated) lay 2m to the east, above Revetment **58**. This pit measured 1.35m x 1m, was approximately 1.5m deep and may have been an unlined cess pit. Pottery recovered from the lower fills indicate an 18th century date for this feature.
- 3.3.6 A curving north – south line of four sub-rectangular post-holes up to 0.7m across and 0.28m deep (**70**, **72**, **74** and **76** – not illustrated) were the only features other than medieval ditch **47** in the eastern half of Trench 1. Pottery from the fills of these post-holes dates them to the 18th / 19th century and it is clear that they reflect a boundary fence on the east side of the property occupied by the existing cottages on the site.

4. FINDS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The finds assemblage recovered from the excavation is relatively small in size and restricted in terms of material types. Animal bone, ceramic building material and pottery are well represented, with only very small quantities of other materials. The date range of the assemblage is medieval to Post-medieval, with a handful of earlier material (prehistoric worked flints, and prehistoric and Romano-British pottery sherds).
- 4.1.2 Finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and this information is presented in **Table 1**. Quantification and basic finds catalogues are held on an Excel spreadsheet which forms part of the project archive; the fields recorded follow the Museum of London's 'General standards for the preparation

of archaeological archives deposited with the Museum of London' (latest version 1998).

- 4.1.3 The finds collection policy on site was total recovery, with the exception of a dump of pottery wasters and associated ?kiln material from pipe trench **98**, from which a large grab sample of diagnostic material was collected.

4.2 Pottery

- 4.2.1 The pottery assemblage has been quickly scanned and quantified by ware type within each context; diagnostic forms and decoration have been noted but not quantified. Codes used for ware types follow the Museum of London type series. Overall quantification is given in **Table 2**.

- 4.2.2 One later prehistoric sherd (coarse flint-tempered), and one possible Romano-British sherd (coarse greyware) were recovered – both residual in later contexts (from a consolidation layer behind revetment **58** and pit **42** respectively).

- 4.2.3 The medieval assemblage, unsurprisingly, consists largely of sherds of Kingston-type wares (KING), mostly representing glazed jugs, some decorated. Later Surrey whitewares in the form of Coarse Border ware and Cheam ware (CBW and CHEA) are also represented, extending the date range into the mid 15th century, and there are a few sherds of 15th/16th century Kingston-type redwares (Hinton and Nelson 1980). Non-local wares comprise a single shelly ware (?SSW), two greywares (SHER), and a single imported ware from northern France (NFM). Medieval sherds were found in small quantities in several contexts; the largest groups came from consolidation layers behind revetment **63**, which produced a mixture of Kingston-type ware and Coarse Border ware including bifid rim jars and a baluster jug (14th/15th century).

- 4.2.4 Of interest amongst the Post-medieval assemblage is a group of redware wasters (PMR), most of which came from a dump of material within pipe trench **98** (grab sample), with a few more sherds from the middle/lower fill (**97**) along the western edge of the former Thames channel. This group represents almost exclusively wide, deep bowls or pancheons, with heavy, externally thickened rims, at least some of which were double-handled with opposed horizontal loop handles. Some have pre-firing perforations, in the centre of the base and/or just above the base in the body walls; the latter may have been either single or multiple perforations. Some vessels are internally glazed, a few externally glazed. There are a few smaller vessels, probably all bowl or platter forms. One rim with a vertical looped handle may be from a chamber pot. All these forms are paralleled within the later 17th century kiln assemblage from Woolwich (Pryor and Blockley 1978, nos. 66-9, 76, 85). In the absence of any evidence for pottery manufacture in Kingston at this period, it can be concluded that these wasters originally derived from a kiln elsewhere (perhaps Woolwich) and were dumped on the waterfront here, perhaps as ballast.

- 4.2.5 Other Post-medieval wares include Border Wares (BORD), stonewares - both English and German (KOLS/FREC, WEST, ENGS), tinglazed earthenware (TGW), creamware (CREA) and modern industrial wares (REFW).

4.3 Ceramic Building Material

- 4.3.1 This consists largely of fragments of peg tiles (174 fragments), of medieval and Post-medieval date. Several different fabric types are present. A small proportion of tiles are partially glazed, and one example, associated with the pottery wasters in pipe trench **98**, appears also to be a waster, with glaze running over broken edges. Also from this feature were five brick fragments, all of which show signs of having been subjected to high temperatures, perhaps as part of a kiln structure.
- 4.3.2 Also present are two other small brick fragments (pit **42**), one pantile (18th/19th century levelling layer **69**), one unglazed floor tile (post-hole **74**) and a glazed, moulded wall tile with a design forming part of the royal coat of arms (middle/lower channel fill **97**).

4.4 Other Finds

- 4.4.1 Other finds occurred in much smaller quantities, comprising clay pipe (stem and spur fragments, two with makers' marks), worked flint (two waste flakes), glass (Post-medieval bottle/jar), oyster shell, stone (probable whetstone fragment from pit **42**), and metalwork (iron patten ring, ?lock plate, nails and unidentifiable objects, copper alloy sheet fragment, all probably Post-medieval).

ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Animal bone

Introduction

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered, with the majority of the material coming from Post-medieval contexts. Identification and quantification of the bone has revealed a range of species including ox, horse, sheep / goat, bird, dog and cat. The numbers of identifiable specimens (NISP) are presented in **Table 3**, with full details of the recording methods and results contained in the archive.

Medieval

- 5.1.2 Of the 30 bones from this period, 13 (43%) could be identified. Four (13%) had been gnawed and all, except one very eroded horse bone, were in fair condition.

- 5.1.3 Ox bones were the most common, followed by horse, sheep/goat and bird (probably domestic fowl). One cat bone was recorded.
- 5.1.4 Five (16%) bones could provide information on the age at death of the animal, and four (13%) could be measured to indicate size. Three (10%) had been butchered.

Post-medieval

- 5.1.5 Forty-eight bones were recovered from contexts assigned to this period, and an additional 29 fragments were found to conjoin with them (mainly teeth from a dog skull and fragments of one ox bone). Only one (2%) had been gnawed, six (13%) were in good condition and the remainder were in fair condition.
- 5.1.6 Thirty-two (67%) could be identified, of which the most common species were ox, horse and sheep/goat. A positive identification of goat was made from the morphology of one horncore. A greyhound-sized dog skull and mandible were recovered from the channel fill (context 97), in good condition and complete except for some of the smaller teeth.
- 5.1.7 Nineteen bones can be aged (40%), and 14 can be measured (29%), both relatively high percentages indicating the unfragmented nature of this assemblage. Five bones (10%) had been butchered.
- 5.1.8 The majority of the horse bone (N=7) came from context 21, and derived from at least two individuals, one of which was immature. Horse bone had been butchered by both heavy chops through the shaft and knife disarticulation.
- 5.1.9 Pit 42, an 18th century pit, contained two ox horncores and five sheep/goat metapodials, perhaps indicating specialised industrial use of this area.

Discussion

- 5.1.10 The bone from medieval contexts is relatively well preserved, but the assemblage is too small to provide any useful information about animal husbandry or butchery patterns, especially as the material is in many cases likely to have been redeposited.
- 5.1.11 The Post-medieval assemblage is slightly larger, is well preserved and relatively unfragmented, and provides a high proportion of ageable, measureable bones. The character of the bone assemblages differs by feature providing some, albeit slight evidence for zoning and specialisation within the site and the immediately surrounding area.

5.2 Charred plant remains and sedimentological sequence

- 5.2.1 A single bulk soil sample of 20 litres was taken from Post-medieval pit **42**. It is proposed that this be discarded.
- 5.2.2 A soil monolith was taken from the fine-grained alluvial deposit (layer **36**) overlying Revetment **57**. This deposit probably represents a flooding episode, which, because of its location within the revetment sequence, may be reasonably well dated. There is the potential to provide further interpretative comments from a more detailed sedimentological description, and information about the tidal reach may be obtained by the examination of the foraminifera, if present.

5.3 Wood

- 5.3.1 Several of the timbers in the various revetments were reasonably substantial and well preserved, particularly the re-used building timbers in Revetments **58** and **65**, and have the potential for dendrochronological dating. Nine timbers have been selected and retained (see **Fig. 2**), and if dating is possible this will provide a good chronological sequence for the river edge development. Timbers from earlier excavations immediately to the north (SAD 97), which form part of the same sequence of revetments have been submitted for dendrochronological assessment (Ian Tyres pers. comm.), and the two groups can potentially be directly related.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 Medieval

- 6.1.1 The earliest features and deposits on the 2003 excavations at Turk's Boatyard were of medieval date, and can be assigned to perhaps the late 12th or early 13th century onwards. There were no prehistoric, Roman or Saxon deposits, although two flint flakes, a single sherd of later prehistoric pottery, and a possible Romano-British sherd were recovered as residual finds in later contexts.
- 6.1.2 The sequence of medieval – early Post-medieval revetments spanning the 13th – early 16th centuries reflect consolidation and limited reclamation of the riverbank to prevent or restrict erosion and flooding, rather than quaysides. The absence of contemporary landward structures reinforces this interpretation, and it is clear that the site lay just to the north of the built-up area of the medieval and early Post-medieval town. Overall the sequence of revetments, which has been linked to the earlier discoveries within the site and immediately to the north at the Steadfast Sea Cadets site (SAD 96, Hawkins 1997a), can be traced over a distance of at least 60m.
- 6.1.3 Within the site the arrangement of revetments clearly reflects two separate properties, and a further property division is similarly indicated in the arrangement of revetments approximately 40m to the north on the Steadfast Sea

Cadets site (SAD 96). At Turk's Boatyard it could be seen that revetment construction proceeded more or less in parallel in the two properties, but the development in the southern property usually took place immediately before that in the northern property. The probable amalgamation of the two properties is represented in Revetment **59** which was extended across both properties, probably in the early 16th century. The extent and speed of reclamation was limited, for example, the distance between Revetments **55** and **59** was approximately 7.5m – representing around 300 years of waterfront development. Today, the waterfront is approximately 25m to the west of its line in the 13th century.

- 6.1.4 The revetments were generally insubstantial and in some places poorly preserved. However, a number of details about their construction are clear. The earliest (Revetment **55** and revetments 1 and 2 on SAD 96) were of stake and wattle, but there was no progression in the construction techniques and one of the latest (Revetment **59**) was also of stake and probably wattle. Several other (ie Revetment **62** and **57** and revetment 3 on SAD 96) were of post and plank. Revetments **58** and **65** were unique to both sites in that these were the only ones to comprise re-used building timbers (the nature and date of these is discussed further below). However, re-used building timbers were a common feature of the medieval revetments either side of the old Kingston Bridge (Horsefair site) less than 150m to the north (Potter 1988) and at Charter Quay either side of the Hogsmill river (Wessex Archaeology forthcoming). There was no clear evidence for the re-use of boat timbers, specifically, overlapping planks from clinker built boats, as were found at the Horsefair and Charter Quay sites as well as on the Sea Cadets site in revetment 3 (Hawkins 1997a).
- 6.1.5 Several possible flooding episodes have been discerned within the sequence of revetments and perhaps in one case (Revetment **57** / layer **36**) the revetment may have been partly washed away. Layer **26** overlying Revetment **59** may also represent a flood deposit, or perhaps a period of abandonment and neglect in the 16th century.
- 6.1.6 The sequence of medieval – early Post-medieval revetments can at present only be broadly dated on the basis of the relatively small quantities of pottery recovered from the associated consolidation deposits, and some of this is likely to be residual. The building timbers cannot be closely dated on the basis of their carpentry (see below) and, furthermore, have been re-used in the waterfront and thus cannot be used to date the construction of the revetments. However, it is hoped that dendrochronological analysis of these and other timbers taken from the Turk's Boatyard and Steadfast Sea Cadets sites will enable a more precise dating of the medieval revetment sequence to be achieved.
- 6.1.7 The two building timbers recorded at Turk's Boatyard in Revetments **58** and **65** are thought to represent a base plate and part of a wall plate respectively. Examples of re-used building timbers recovered from waterfronts in London may provide dated comparative material, though the carpentry techniques are likely to

span a wider range. For example, a through-splayed and tabled scarf joint (as in revetment **65**) has been assigned to the 14th century and a face-halved joint (perhaps as in revetment **58**) to the 15th century (Milne 1992, figs 8c and 8g respectively). Squared baseplates with relatively deep ‘blind’ mortice holes at intervals of *c.* 1m (as in revetment **58**) are probably indicative of buildings with framed walls and mid rails (eg Milne 1992, fig. 96h) and perhaps most likely of 14th century date. Building timbers have also been found re-used in waterfront revetments elsewhere in Kingston, notably at the Horsefair and Charter Quay sites. The earliest at Charter Quay (a wall plate) came from an early 13th century revetment and have been dated by dendrochronology to the 12th century (Wessex Archaeology forthcoming). Those from the Horsefair were re-used in revetments of later medieval to early Post-medieval date (Potter 1988).

- 6.1.8 The built up area of medieval Kingston extended only as far as Water Lane in the north, and the evidence from the Turk’s Boatyard evaluation and excavation indicates that the western half of the site was covered by the Thames foreshore and the remainder by probably fields or orchards. There is no evidence for there having been any medieval structures on the site, particularly along the north side of Water Lane. Furthermore, the Kingston Tithe Map shows the existing cottages (and an ancillary structure - ?boathouse) as the only buildings on the north side of Water Lane as late as 1840, although the southern side was fully built-up. The relatively small quantity of medieval pottery along with few other finds, and the identification of two shallow, medieval ditches, interpreted as field drainage ditches, is also taken as evidence to indicate that the site was open ground in the medieval period. The increase in pottery noted to the south, in Trench 2, is likely to reflect its proximity to the built-up area south of Water Lane.

6.2 Post-medieval

- 6.2.1 No building remains were identified which pre-dated Turk’s Boatyard tenure of the site from *c.* 1777, and the 1840 Tithe map shows only this plot occupied on the north side of Water Lane. However, the existing 19th century cottages on the site may have replaced at least one phase of earlier building(s) which occupied the same, slightly elevated position adjacent to Water Lane. Prior *c.* 1777 there appears to have been a prolonged period of make-up and levelling, from perhaps the 16th century until the construction of the final excavated revetment (**60**) in the 17th century. The shallow ditch recorded on the TUK 90 evaluation, perhaps a drainage ditch of 16th century date, contained animal bone possibly representing debris from tanning, and a small quantity of similar but later (18th century) material was recovered from the recent excavation. However, there was no evidence for tanning on site, and the material most probably represents a dump of material from elsewhere. The bones from at least two horses (from a probable 17th century feature) may reflect the proximity of the Horsefair, and large dumps of horse bones of similar date have been excavated recently at Charter Quay to the north of Kingston Bridge. The waterfront at Kingston became the focus for an important tanning industry in the Post-medieval period, and these deposits of

animal bone probably reflect this. The dump of late 17th century pottery wasters found in a pipe trench has been interpreted as ballast from a barge which had come upstream from London, with the wasters perhaps deriving from a kiln in Woolwich.

- 6.10 The history of Turk's Boatyard at Kingston is well-documented and many photographs of the site exist from the 19th and 20th centuries (Butters 1995, 115 and 158, for example). These show the existing cottages on the site, two boathouses (recently demolished / destroyed), and a gently shelving shoreline down to the Thames rather than a revetted waterfront.

6.3 Archaeological significance

- 6.3.1 The excavations at Turk's Boatyard and to the north at the Sea Cadets site have been successful in providing a coherent archaeological picture of the waterfront in this area, and represent a significant contribution to the overall understanding of medieval and Post-medieval Kingston upon Thames. Although the excavations lay just to the north of the contemporary built-up area, they reflect Kingston's development in these periods, and provide further useful information on revetment construction techniques and medieval carpentry as demonstrated in the re-used building timbers.
- 6.3.2 Perhaps their greatest significance lies not solely in the results from the excavations themselves, which might be considered of local importance, but in providing another useful addition to the overall archaeology of Kingston. This is becoming increasingly better understood through a combination of documentary evidence and excavation, particularly the large-scale excavations at Charter Quay, and to a lesser extent the Horsefair. However, the numerous smaller investigations, such as those at Turk's Boatyard and the adjacent Sea Cadets site, are going a considerable way to 'filling out' the picture of urban development in the town which may now be considered the best understood within the (former) county of Surrey.

7. PUBLICATION PROPOSALS

- 7.1 Following the results of the dendrochronological analysis it is proposed that a academic paper be prepared combining the results of the archaeological work at Turk's Boatyard (TUK 90, TUR 95 and TAD 03) and the Sea Cadets site (TDE 95 and SAD 96). The article will be based on this report and that from the Sea Cadets site (Hawkins 1997a), and will discuss the site within the wider framework of archaeological and documentary work within Kingston. The contents of the paper will be co-ordinated by Duncan Hawkins, who will be the principal author. Page and figure numbers have yet to be determined, and the place of publication remains to be finalised. However, it is proposed that the article be prepared for the *London Archaeologist*; this would allow relatively rapid publication, would be commensurate with the importance of the archaeology, and would follow three

previous papers on Kingston published recently in this series (Hawkins 1997b; 1998; 2003).

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT SUMMARY

All contexts are in Trench 1 unless otherwise indicated (Tr 2)

Context number	Description	Interpretation
01	Yellowish orange gravel.	'Natural'
02	Group No. allocated to sequence of 'late' layers	Post-medieval dumping/levelling deposits pre-dating Turks Boatyard use of site (c. 1777)
03	Plank	Part of Revetment 62
04	Sandy gravel	Dumped / consolidation deposit behind Revetment 61
05	'Dirty' sandy gravel	Dumped / consolidation deposit behind Revetment 62
06	Yellowish grey silty sand	Alluvial deposit over Revetment 62
07	Greyish green silty sand	Alluvial deposit over Revetment 62
08	Post-hole. Contains 09	Part of revetment 63
09	Decayed post. Fill of 08	Part of revetment 63
10	Yellowish orange gravely sand	Dumped / consolidation deposit behind Revetment 63
11	Yellowish grey silty sand	Dumped / consolidation deposit behind Revetment 63
12	Yellowish grey gravely sand	Dumped / consolidation deposit behind Revetment 63
13	Post	Part of revetment 59
14	Grey brown gravely sand	Dumped / consolidation deposit behind Revetment 59
15	Dark blue grey	Flood deposit (=26 & 86) over revetment 59
16	Dark 'organic' silt	Fill of post-hole 08
17	Grey yellow clayey silt	Flood deposit. Cut by pits 18 & 19
18	Small pit. Contains 21	Post-medieval pit
19	Small pit. Contains 20	Post-medieval pit
20	Dark brown silt	Fill of pit 19
21	Dark greyish brown silt	Fill of pit 18
22	Pale brown clayey silt	Dumped / consolidation deposit behind Revetment 60
23	Pale yellowish brown clayey silt	Dumped / consolidation deposit behind Revetment 60
24	Pale brown gravely clayey silt	Dumped / consolidation deposit behind Revetment 60
25	Grey silty clay	Alluvial deposit over Revetment 59
26	Dark blue grey	Flood deposit (=15 & 86) over Revetment 59
27	Pale grey gravely clayey silt	Dumped / consolidation deposit behind Revetment 59
28	Pale yellow gravely sand	Dumped / consolidation deposit behind Revetment 59
29	Grey / yellow sandy silt	Alluvial deposit in front of Revetment 59

30	Dark brown clayey silt	Alluvial deposit behind Revetment 59
31	Yellowish orange sandy gravel	Dumped / consolidation deposit behind Revetment 59
32	Dark brown clayey silt	Alluvial deposit in front of Revetment 58
33	Pale grey sandy gravel	Dumped / consolidation deposit behind Revetment 58
34	Reddish orange sandy gravel	Dumped / consolidation deposit behind Revetment 58
35	Dark greyish brown clay loam – common brick frags	Post-medieval dumping / levelling deposit
36	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	Flood deposit over Revetment 57
37	Yellowish grey silty sand	Alluvial deposit over Revetment 57
38	Orange sandy gravel	Alluvial deposit
39	Yellowish brown sandy silt	Dumped / consolidation deposit behind Revetment 57
40	Re-used building timber	Part of Revetment 58
41	Not used	-
42	Small pit. Contains 43 - 46	Post-medieval pit
43	Dark grey silt	Fill of pit 42
44	Greyish green silt	Fill of pit 42
45	Greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of pit 42
46	Greyish brown silt	Fill of pit 42
47	Shallow E / W ditch. Contains 48	Drainage ditch (medieval)
48	Yellowish grey silty sand	Fill of ditch 47
49	Greyish brown silty sand	Dumped / consolidation deposit behind Revetment 56
50	Dark brown clayey silt	Dumped / consolidation deposit behind Revetment 56
51	Yellowish brown gravelly sand	Dumped / consolidation deposit behind Revetment 56
52	Dark yellow gravelly sandy silt	Alluvial deposit - ?pre-dating revetments
53	Mid brown gravelly silty clay	'Natural'
54	Dark brown clayey silt	'Natural'
55	Post/stake and ?wattle revetment	Group No for medieval revetment (S property)
56	Post/stake and ? revetment	Group No for medieval revetment (N property)
57	Post/stake and plank revetment	Group No for medieval revetment (N property)
58	Re-used building timber revetment	Group No for medieval revetment (N property)
59	Post/stake and ? revetment	Group No for late medieval revetment (N & S properties)
60	?Post and plank revetment	Group No for post-medieval revetment (N & S properties)
61	?Post and plank revetment	Group No for medieval revetment (S property)
62	Post and plank revetment	Group No for medieval revetment (S property)
63	Post and plank revetment	Group No for medieval revetment (S property)

64	?Post and plank revetment	Group No for medieval revetment (N/S property)
65	Re-used building timber revetment	Group No for medieval revetment (N/S property)
66	Large pit. Contains 67 and 68	Modern (?C20) pit
67	Very dark greyish brown silty clay loam	Fill of pit 66
68	'Dirty' yellow sandy gravel	Fill of pit 66
69	Very dark greyish brown silty loam	Late post-medieval / early modern fill in front of Revetment 60
70	Post hole. Contains 71	Late post-medieval N/S property boundary
71	Dark greyish brown sandy silt loam	Fill of post hole 70
72	Post hole. Contains 73	Late post-medieval N/S property boundary
73	Dark greyish brown sandy silt loam	Fill of post hole 72
74	Post hole. Contains 75	Late post-medieval N/S property boundary
75	Dark greyish brown sandy silt loam	Fill of post hole 74
76	Post hole. Contains 77	Late post-medieval N/S property boundary
77	Very dark greyish brown sandy silt loam	Fill of post hole 76
78	Post hole. Contains 79	Late post-medieval N/S property boundary
79	Very dark greyish brown sandy silt loam	Fill of post hole 78
80 (Tr 2)	Dark greyish brown silty clay loam	Post-medieval dumping/levelling deposits pre-dating Turks Boatyard use of site (c. 1777)
81 (Tr 2)	Yellowish orange sandy gravel	Dumped / consolidation deposit behind Revetment 59
82 (Tr 2)	Mid brown clayey silt	Dumped / consolidation deposit behind Revetment 59
83 (Tr 2)	Pale brown sandy clayey silt	Dumped / consolidation deposit behind Revetment 59
84 (Tr 2)	Orange sandy gravel	Dumped / consolidation deposit behind Revetment 59
85 (Tr 2)	Grey silty sandy gravels	Alluvial deposit - ? pre-dating revetments
86	Dark blue grey / greyish brown	Flood deposit (=15 & 26) over revetment 59
87 (TR 2)	Pale grey clayey silt	Fill of ditch 88
88 (Tr 2)	Shallow E / W ditch. Contains 87	Drainage ditch (late medieval / early post-medieval)
89 (Tr 2)	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	Alluvial deposit overlying ditch 88
90 (Tr 2)	Relatively large (1m deep) E / W ditch. Contains 91-94	Drainage ditch (post-medieval)
91 (Tr 2)	Greyish brown gravely silty clay	Upper fill of ditch 90
92 (Tr 2)	Very dark brown/black ash/silty clay	Upper fill of ditch 90
93 (Tr 2)	Pale greyish brown gravely clayey silt	Middle fill of ditch 90
94 (Tr 2)	Pale greyish brown clayey silt	Bottom fill of ditch 90
95 (Tr 2)	Dark greyish brown silty clay loam	Post-medieval dumping/levelling deposits ?pre-dating Turks Boatyard use of site (c. 1777)
96 (Tr 2)	Dark brown sandy silt loam. Contains large quantities of post-medieval pot wasters and brick frags (? Kiln debris)	Fill of pipe trench 98. Pre-dates early Turks Boatyard use of site (from c. 1777)

97 (Tr 2)	Dark greyish brown silty clay loam	Post-medieval fill of channel - ? in front of Revetment 60
98 (Tr 2)	Pipe trench/ cut for ceramic drain pipe	Pre-dates early Turks Boatyard use of site (from c. 1777)
99 (Tr 2)	Pale- mid grey sandy silt	Alluvial deposit - ? pre-dating revetments
100	Group No allocated to late post-medieval / early modern deposits	Dumping /levelling deposits probably contemporary with early Turks Boatyard use of site (from c. 1777)

Table 1. All finds by context

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Clay Pipe	Flint	Glass	Prehist/RB Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Post-med Pottery	Shell	Stone	Metal
10	4/34	3/56					5/66				1 Fe
14		3/154			1/1		3/14				
21	11/401										
26	3/261	10/392		1/1			1/7	2/11			
27	9/224	15/297		1/8	1/1		5/56	1/43	2/19		1 Fe
33	3/207	6/776					2/9				
34	3/73	8/151				1/5	5/75				2 Fe
36	9/286	8/419					4/28				
37	1/7	2/32					1/6	1/151			
44							1/3				
45	26/980	55/2230				1/11		6/144			1 Fe
46	25/360	41/2321					11/162		1/16	1/123	
48	5/17	10/381					2/19		1/8		
51							2/15				
67			2/10					2/11			
69		1/375	1/2		1/4			4/233			
75		1/2536						1/2			
77								1/1			
79								1/3			
82		3/80					59/387				
83		2/10					37/144				
84							42/479				
85	1/167	5/134					2/45	1/10			
89					1/1		1/1				1 Cu
94								1/20			
96		9/3010	2/13					119/12060			
97	15/427	1/686	1/8					16/1516			2 Fe
TOTAL	115/3444	183/14040	6/33	2/9	4/47	2/16	183/1516	156/14205	4/43	1/123	7 Fe; 1 Cu

Table 2. Pottery totals by ware type

PERIOD	WARE TYPE	No. sherds	Weight (g)
PREHISTORIC	Prehistoric flint-tempered	1	5
ROMANO-BRITISH	RB greyware	1	11
MEDIEVAL	CBW	125	746
MEDIEVAL	CHEA	1	5
MEDIEVAL	KING	50	661
MEDIEVAL	LOND	4	233
MEDIEVAL	NFM	1	6
MEDIEVAL	SHER	2	12
MEDIEVAL	SSW	1	4
POST-MEDIEVAL	BORD	4	265
POST-MEDIEVAL	BORDY	1	10
POST-MEDIEVAL	CREA	1	6
POST-MEDIEVAL	ENGS	7	591
POST-MEDIEVAL	KOLS/FREC	3	212
POST-MEDIEVAL	PMR	128	12,626
POST-MEDIEVAL	Kingston-type redware	1	43
POST-MEDIEVAL	REFW	4	233
POST-MEDIEVAL	TGW	5	48
POST-MEDIEVAL	WEST	1	20
	TOTAL	341	15,737

Table 3. Animal bone: Species list and percentages by period

Species	NISP			% of identified fragments	
	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Total	Medieval	Post-Medieval
<i>Aves</i> (bird)	2		2	15	
<i>Bos</i> (ox)	6	11	17	46	34
<i>Capra</i> (goat)		1	1		3
<i>Canis</i> (dog)		4	4		13
<i>Equus</i> (horse)	2	9	3	15	28
<i>Felis</i> (cat)	1		1	8	
<i>Ovicaprid</i> (sheep/goat)	2	7	9	15	22
Unidentified	17	16	40		
Total	30	48	78		

NISP = No. of Identifiable Specimens



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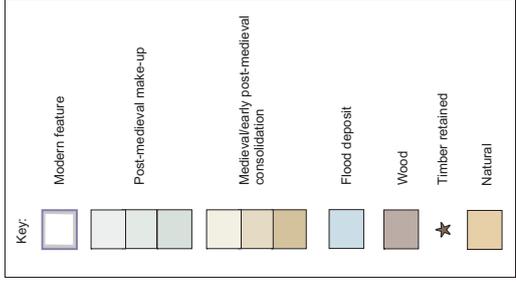
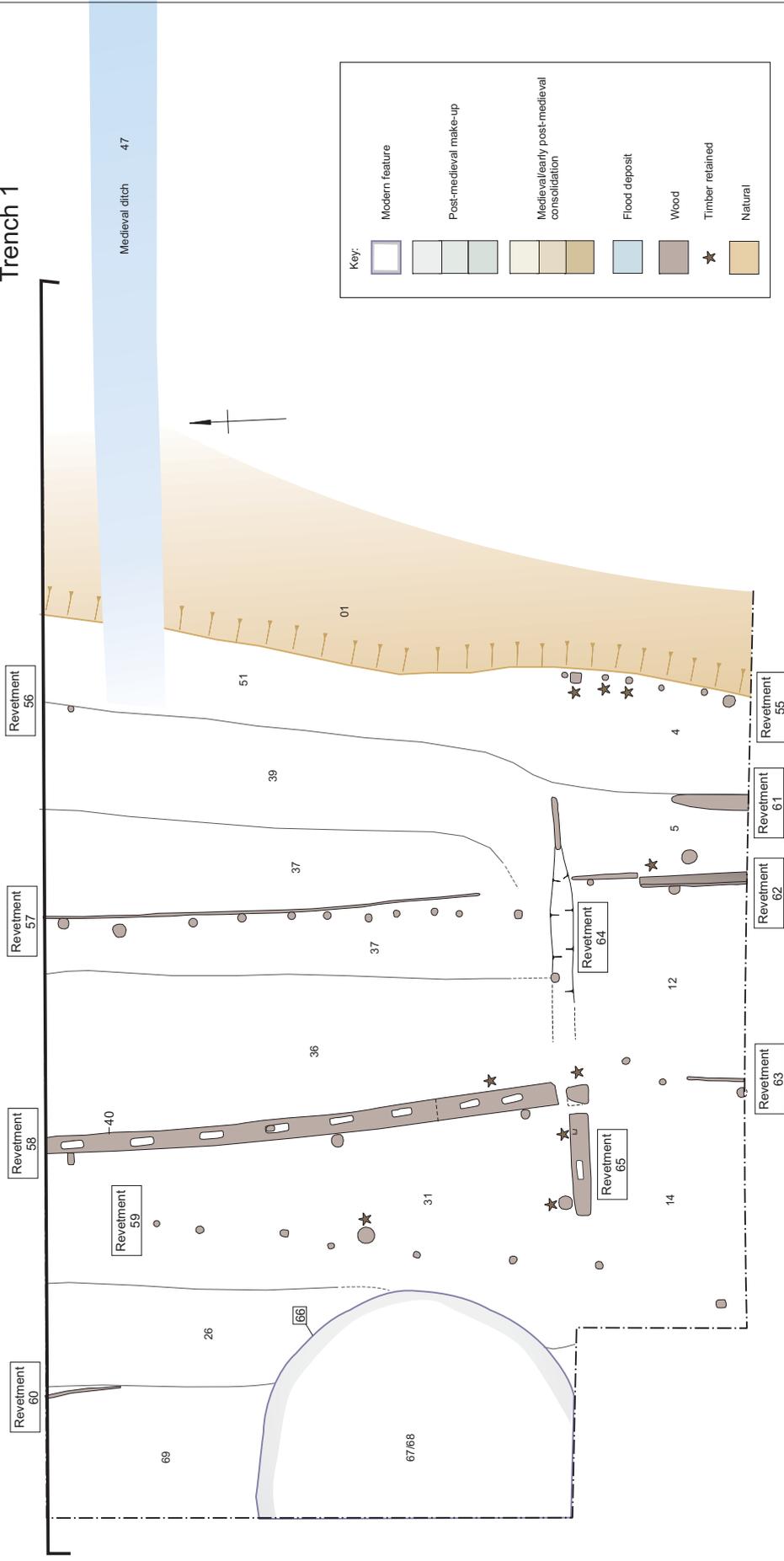


Site and trench location

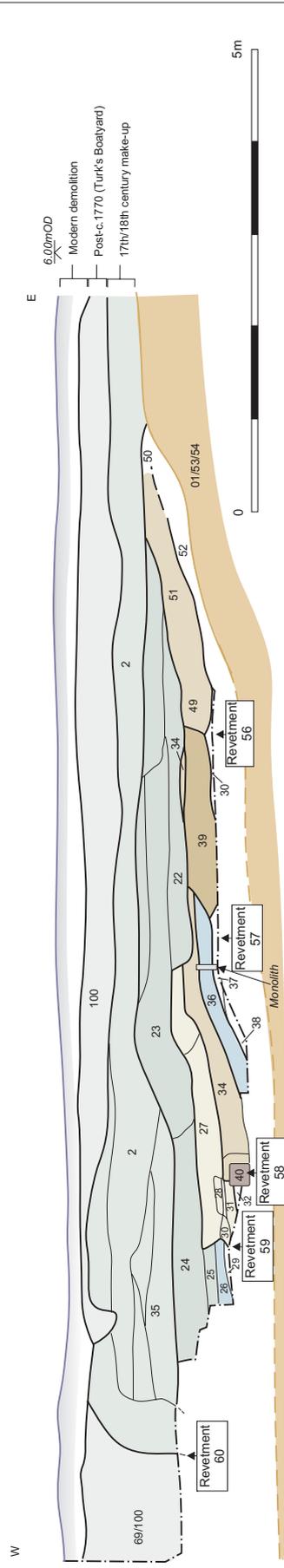
Figure 1

Trench 1

Plan



Section



Date:	27/05/03	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:50@A3	Illustrator:	SEJ
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Plate 1: Revetment 58/65 exposed during second stage of machine stripping.



Plate 2: Revetment 58/65 - detail showing 'blind' mortice holes in re-used building timber.

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