

Archaeological Investigations at Well Hall Pleasance Eltham Greenwich London



Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Oxford Archaeology

17th November 2002

**Client Name: Scott Wilson Resource
Consultants and Greenwich
Borough Council**

Issue N^o: 1

OA Job N^o: 550

NGR: TQ 424 751

Client Name: Scott Wilson Resource Consultants and Greenwich
Borough Council

Client Ref No: EHFS A

Document Title: Archaeological Investigations at Well Hall Pleasaunce,
Eltham, Greenwich, London, SE9. A Watching Brief
Report.

Document Type: Watching Brief

Issue Number: 1

National Grid Reference: TQ 4240 7510
Planning Reference: 00/0767/L and 00/0765/F

OA Job Number: 550
Site Code: WEG 01
Invoice Code: WEG WB and WEG WB2
Receiving Museum
Museum Accession No: Museum of London WEG 01

Prepared by: Dan Sykes and Ben Ford
Position: Site Manager
Date: 13th November 2002

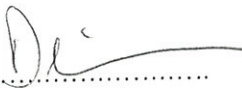
Checked by: Ben Ford
Position: Project Officer
Date: 14th November 2002

Approved by: David Wilkinson
Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: 17th November 2002

Document File Location U:\OAU\WEG WB Well Hall Pleasaunce\WEG WB
FinRep.doc

Graphics File Location Server 10:/oapubs_R-Z on server 10*WEGWB*Well
Hall Pleasaunce*ACT*03.10.02

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**Archaeological Investigations
at
Well Hall Pleasaunce, Eltham,
Greenwich, London, SE9**

A Watching Brief Report

NGR: TQ 424 751

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SUMMARY

A grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund has enabled Greenwich Borough Council to proceed with a comprehensive repair and restoration programme at Well Hall Pleasaunce, Eltham, a Registered Park and Garden. The main project was managed by Scott Wilson Resource Consultants, and works on the moat island were managed by Greenwich Borough Council.

The gardens and recreation facilities were established in 1931 during the inter-war period this incorporated the pre-existing Tudor structures including a barn, a moat, and a walled garden. The creation of the Pleasaunce also led to the demolition of a substantial Georgian house once occupied by E Nesbit, who wrote 'The Railway Children' whilst living there.

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology between May 2001 and June 2002 on behalf of Scott-Wilson Resource Consultants and Greenwich Borough Council.

The archaeological results include limited structural remains from a possible medieval manor house on the moat island, elements of the demolished sixteenth century buildings, elements of a Georgian house (home of E Nesbit), and two nineteenth century cottages. The watching brief also recorded the partially revealed elements of three possible fishponds and a boundary ditch.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 A grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund has enabled Greenwich Borough Council to proceed with a comprehensive repair and restoration programme at Well Hall Pleasaunce, Eltham, which is a Registered Park and Garden. The main project was managed by Scott Wilson Resource Consultants and works on the moat island were managed by Greenwich Borough Council.
- 1.1.2 The repair and restoration programme included remedial works to the fabric of both the historic and non-historic structures, landscaping including tree planting, new paths and fences, and the installation of new electric and water ring mains.
- 1.1.3 From May 2001 until June 2002 Oxford Archaeology (OA - formerly Oxford Archaeological Unit, OAU) undertook two archaeological watching briefs (Fig. 1). The primary and largest watching brief was commissioned by Scott Wilson Resource Consultants in order to satisfy the archaeological conditions of the planning consent.
- 1.1.4 A second smaller watching brief, which ran concurrently with the first, was commissioned by Greenwich Borough Council, and was specific to their works on the moat island. These comprised, the resurfacing of the amenity area and the installation of a ring main for new lighting.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site covers c.4.5 hectares overlying the London Clay adjacent to its junction with the earlier mixed clays, sands and loams of the Woolwich Beds (OSGS Sheet 271, 1977). It sits at the base of the south-western slopes of Shooters Hill at a height between 35 and 40m OD.
- 1.2.2 The site is situated 500m to the north of the historic core of Eltham, centred on National Grid Reference TQ 424 751, some 100m to the north-west of Eltham railway station. It is bounded by Well Hall Road to the east and by the A2 Rochester Way to the south. Woolwich Reach, the nearest stretch of the River Thames, lies four kilometres to the north.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The site lies 1.5km south of the known route of *Watling Street* Roman road. The Eltham area shows other evidence of Roman activity, notably the probable remains of a small Roman farmstead which was uncovered some 600m to the south-east of Well Hall in the 1920s. Other chance finds of Roman burial vessels are also known from the vicinity.
- 1.3.2 The historical background to the site has been fully described in a report prepared in October 1994 for English Heritage by The Conservation Practice (TCP) entitled *Well Hall Pleasaunce, Eltham, London, SE9. Archaeological Appraisal and Maintenance Plan*. A summary of this document is presented below.

- 1.3.3 A Medieval moated manor house is known to have been sited at Well Hall from at least 1253-4 and possibly even as early as 1100. It is possible that the extant moat on the site represents the much altered remnants of the medieval moat. On the 1748 Tythe map the moat island is shown to have a structure on it (Fig. 8b). In addition a series of three features located to the west of the moat, appearing first on the Title Map of 1839 and then on subsequent maps until 1936, are thought to be part of the manor complex and have been interpreted as possible fish-ponds (Figs 8c and d).
- 1.3.4 The extant Tudor structure immediately north of, and parallel to the north arm of the moat was originally part of a larger complex (with buildings on the south, west, and north sides), thought to date from the period 1524 - 1577. A more precise date of 1568 based upon a date-stone is not considered to be reliable, but the brickwork itself would narrow the period of construction to 1524-50.
- 1.3.5 In 1733 after the purchase of Well Hall by Sir Gregory Page the house on the moat island was demolished, and superseded by a large house on the east side of the moat. However, although the construction date for the new house is likely to be correct the structure on the moat island is still shown on the Estate Map of 1748 (Fig. 8c), either suggesting the map has an incorrect date or that demolition occurred after 1748. From 1779 the house became the home of the famous watchmaker, John Arnold. Edith Bland, the author known as E Nesbit, lived at the house from 1899 until 1922, and it was here that she wrote *'The Railway Children'* as well as many other works.
- 1.3.6 In 1931, following the purchase of the site by Woolwich Borough Council two years previously, the 18th century house which had become very dilapidated was finally demolished. A Well Hall Restoration Committee was established which led to the opening of the Well Hall Pleasaunce on 25th May 1933.

2 PROJECT AIMS

- 2.1.1 The aims of the project were to determine the location, extent, date and character, significance and quality of any below ground archaeological remains that were revealed during the restoration works. Remains were recorded to established Oxford Archaeology standards (Wilkinson 1992).

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1.1 Archaeological mitigation of all interventions from the development was achieved by a controlled watching brief.
- 3.1.2 For the purposes of this exercise the site was divided into 2 archaeological zones:
- Zone 1 comprised the area of highest archaeological potential, suggested by the historic map data.
 - Zone 2 comprised all other areas within the site boundaries but outside of Zone 1.

3.2 Watching brief - method 1

- 3.2.1 Method 1 applied to:

- All groundworks within Zone 1.

- Type A and B tree planting pits (some of which are located in Zone 2).
- Substantial gate post installations in Zone 2.
- Any other more substantial groundworks in Zone 2.

3.2.2 This method involved the removal of overburden under archaeological supervision to the first significant archaeological horizon or natural geology. If mechanical plant was used a toothless bucket was fitted. Inspection and hand cleaning of the resulting horizon by an archaeologist then followed. All archaeological deposits/remains were investigated and recorded prior to handing back to the groundworks contractor. Further reduction and/or breaking-out of historic structures to final dig level was achieved through minimal impact to the archaeological resource, i.e. breaking-out was limited to final dig level and no lower, and to the area and no wider.

3.3 Watching brief - method 2

3.3.1 This applied to all groundworks outside of Zone 1 except those listed under Method 1 above.

3.3.2 This method involved the removal of overburden and excavation to formation level which could proceed without the supervising archaeologist in attendance, however the spoil was left adjacent to the works and the resulting hole left open for later archaeological inspection.

4 RESULTS

4.1 General comments

4.1.1 This section presents the technical descriptions of the archaeological deposits and structures encountered during the works. Each recording exercise was allocated a unique number called an Archaeological Action (AA); this allows the text to be compared to the figures in the back of this report. The results of the AAs have been presented by site sub-divisions, for example 'Formal Gardens East', 'The Moat Island' - these areas were defined on Scott Wilson's drawing EHFSA/H-L/001 - 'Key plan to park areas' and are shown on Figures 2 and 3. Where possible the results of the AAs in Zone 1 have been presented first. Not all the technical detail has been presented in the text and it should be noted that size of bricks and type of mortar for each structure are listed in the context inventory in Appendix 1. Unless otherwise stated it should be assumed that structures continue beyond the limits of the excavations.

4.1.2 No significant archaeology was found during works to install new fences, railings gates and trees.

4.1.3 Despite extensive footpath remodelling around the Pleasaunce, typically to a depth of 0.30m - 0.40m, no archaeology was observed during these works except in AA14, reported on in Section 4.5.1.

4.2 The Moat Head

- 4.2.1 Remedial works to the moat comprised; the repair of the moat wall; re-lining of the moat floor to receive water; and the remodelling of the northern end of the feeder channel (or Moat Head) to facilitate a new amenity space.
- 4.2.2 A full cross section across the breadth of the moat head, including its retaining walls and the fills between them, was recorded during AA 11 (Fig. 7a). Natural orange clay 1128 was encountered at c. 36.40m OD, and was overlain by subsoil 1129. Both had been truncated by a substantial cut 1130 which ran north-south. This cut formed the west side of the construction of the moat and no equivalent cut was seen on the east side. Running north to south along the foot of the cut was a red brick wall 1131. This wall survived to a truncated height of 0.58m. At its base it was over 0.4m wide, which was offset by 0.10m from two courses of narrower wall above. Deposit 1132, a rubble fill of 1130, is interpreted as the backfill which would have filled the gap between the construction cut and the retaining wall. This fill was level with the top of the cut, at 36.63m OD, indicating the minimum height of the wall 1131. Together these elements probably represent a footing and the truncated remains of the retaining wall of the west side of the moat. The structure continued both to the north and south beyond the excavated area. These remains had been truncated to a height of 35.80m OD by later construction activity, cut 1133. Within this cut, and mortared onto the retained upper surface of the remains of 1131, was red brick wall 1135. This rebuild was constructed in English Bond; it measured 0.25m wide and survived to a height of 0.56m (36.38m OD). It also extended south and north beyond the excavated area.
- 4.2.3 On the east side of the moat were the truncated remains of an opposing retaining wall 1142. This had a similar construction to 1131 but with better quality stepped offset footings and a return to the east, mainly constructed in brick but also incorporating limestone blocks (apparently re-used).
- 4.2.4 The top of the footings at 36.08m OD were some 0.3m above the level of those opposite, and the difference in the brick size would suggest that walls 1130 and 1142 were not contemporary. Therefore there would appear to be three separate phases of retaining wall construction, represented by 1131, 1135, and 1142.
- 4.2.5 Infilling the moat space between the two retaining structural groups were a series of deliberate deposits dumps 1126, 1125, 1124, 1123, 1122. These were lying within cut 1127 which represented the base of the moat. Secondary fill 1125 yielded 19th century pottery, which suggests that cut 1127 could be contemporary with the rebuild phase to which 1133 relates and would therefore have removed all the earlier moat fills. A series of later fills overlies the remains of all the wall structures, into which was laid a large iron service pipe. The entire sequence was overlain by a tarmac surface and its associated make-up deposit.

4.3 The Moat

- 4.3.1 A total of nine test-pits located in the base of the moat were archaeologically investigated. A series of five c.1m square trial pits (AAs 1-5) were excavated

adjacent to the moat walls to investigate their suitability to receive a new lining. The test-pits were distributed around the circuit of the moat, two in the eastern arm (AA 4 and 5, one each in the southern and western arm AA 3 and AA 2 respectively, and one in the moat head, AA 1. A further four holes (AAs 6-9) were excavated to install supporting buttresses to the retaining wall of the moat. These were located in the eastern half of the northern arm on the island side of the moat. A single investigation, AA 28 was excavated to install a further buttress. It was located just outside the south-east corner of the moat adjacent to the retaining wall (Figs 2 and 3).

- 4.3.2 In AAs 1-5 the brick wall of the moat was observed to continue downwards to form the foundations and rested on natural sand and gravels. The foundations in AAs 1-4 (1081=1083/ 1077/ 1074/ 1068 respectively) were of brick and mortar. The exception to this was seen in AA 5 (1071) where the foundations utilised mortared rough-cut chalk lumps. In all cases much of the outer face of the wall structures had been recently rendered and therefore it was impossible to record the bond in which the wall had been laid. In the main body of the moat the base of the foundations was at a maximum depth of 0.40m and a minimum depth of 0.14m below the top of the concrete lining. The base of the foundations varied in height around the moat as follows: AA 1 35.07m OD; AA 2, 35.57m OD; AA 3, 33.41m OD; AA 4, 33.74m OD; AA 5, 33.50m OD.
- 4.3.3 Archaeological Actions 6-9 were excavated adjacent to the north facing moat island wall which ran on an east-west alignment. In all the AAs the wall was considered to be part of one large structure 1096. However there were differences in the foundations, in AAs 6 and 7 the wall had an offset stepped brick foundation 1099, measuring at least 0.36m deep, whereas to the west in AAs 8 and 9 the wall had been underpinned at a later date using concrete foundations 1098. Through each intervention a circular brick culvert 1094 ran parallel to, and at the foot of, 1096. The culvert had an external diameter of 0.43m (Fig. 7b).
- 4.3.4 In AA 10 a further brick-built culvert 1090 was encountered. A brick barrel vault spanned two vertical brick walls, between which was a flat brick base, creating an internal space 0.33m wide and 0.40m tall. It ran east-west along the line of the retaining moat wall to which it abutted, for a distance of over 10.0m to the south and 1.0m to the north (Fig. 7c).
- 4.3.5 AA 24 was located outside the moat retaining walls on the west side of the moat in Woodland Glen North, which measured 2.8m east-west by 2m north south and was excavated to a depth of 1.8m b.g.l or 35.40m OD. The natural geology 1058 was a compact orange-brown sandy silt with a high percentage of gravel, which was overlain by 0.63m thick deposit 1057, a mid orange-brown silty clay subsoil. This was cut by 1066 which was a construction trench for the installation of wall 1055. The wall was brick-built but incorporated limestone pieces. It was orientated north-south and measured 0.40m wide, and at its tallest point it was 1.0m high, the base lying at 36.18m OD. It had obviously started to collapse in the past necessitating the construction of wall 1056, which abutted it immediately to the east and served as the most recent retaining wall to the moat at this point. This latest wall was abutted on its western face by a landscaping topsoil 1001 which also overlaid the truncated remains of 1055.

4.4 The Moat Island

- 4.4.1 The relaying of the stone slab surface involved minimal disturbance and did not have an impact on any archaeological deposits.
- 4.4.2 Archaeological evidence was only uncovered in the central area on the south side of the island, in AA 30. These remains comprised a trench-built foundation of mortared chalk-rubble 1116, which measured 0.8m wide and ran for a length of 3m east-west before returning northwards (1117) at its eastern end for a length of c. 1m (Figs. 2 and 4). This junction either formed a simple corner or a T-junction, or possibly even a crossing of two walls. At the northern end of 1117 a further east-west structure 1118 was observed. The structure ran for a total length of 2.30m, running both to the east and the west of its junction with 1117. The foundations were again trench-built consisting of mortared chalk rubble and measured 1.2 m wide. The foundation deposit was overlain by a brick wall measuring 1.0m wide, and survived to a height two courses. The mortar used in all the structures was very similar, suggesting they are contemporary; however, the use of brick in 1118 and the shortness in length of 1117 suggests the latter was the earlier of the two. There were no internal or external archaeological surfaces associated with these structural remains.
- 4.4.3 The remains were discovered between 35.20 and 35.43m OD. In places this was within 0.22m of the current surface. The full extents of the structures were not revealed and the remains continued beyond the western and eastern limits of the excavation.

4.5 Formal Gardens West

- 4.5.1 To the west of the Tudor Courtyard red brick wall remains were encountered in four separate Archaeological Actions, AAs 12 - 15 (Fig.2). The most extensive remains were located in AA12 and these consisted of walls 1109 and 1108. Wall 1109 was aligned north-south and measured 8.20m long (continuing southwards out of the exposed area) and 0.60m wide. At its northern end it returned at right angles to the east, forming a corner. This east-west element 1108 was 7.40m long (total un-truncated length) and 0.60m wide. Within the corner created by these two walls was an area measuring 0.25m by 0.55m of brick surface 1110. The bricks were laid un-bonded on a bed of sand with their long sides parallel with wall 1108. Some 16.0m to the south of 1108 in AA13 a further, east-west aligned, red brick wall 1093 was encountered at 37.44m OD. The structure measured 0.60m wide and ran for a length of 3.0m, continuing both east and west beyond the excavated area. In the same trench, 8m to the east of 1109, a further north-south aligned wall 1092 was encountered at 37.49m OD. It measured 0.60m wide and ran for a distance of 0.80m extending out of the excavated area both to the north and south. In AA14 (located 8m to the north of 1092) an east-west aligned brick wall 1091 was located. It was constructed in English bond, measured 0.60m wide and was exposed for a length of 0.7m; it continued both to the east and west out of the excavated area. In AA 15, 6m north of AA14 the remains of another brick wall 1034 were encountered at 37.47m OD. In contrast to the other walls in the area of the Tudor Courtyard this wall was roughly constructed of what appeared to be re-used dressed granite and limestone blocks. It was constructed on a NNW - SSE orientation and ran for a length of 1.6m.

It had a single finished face on its western side. This western face was abutted by a compact clay, a probable landscaping deposit. On its eastern side the structure was abutted and overlain by 1037, a make-up layer containing tarmac, brick bats and concrete lumps. This was in turn overlain by a stone make-up layer 1039 into which was set kerb stones abutted by the current tarmac path 1040.

- 4.5.2 A cable trench measuring 0.30m wide was machine excavated around the northern and eastern sides of the Tudor Courtyard. This trench, AA 16, revealed a series of red brick walls, all of which were sealed by landscaping deposit 1033 which was in turn overlain by the modern topsoil 1001. Within the trench on the eastern side, a heavily truncated mass of brickwork 1104 survived to a height of 37.30m OD, and was recorded in plan only. It had two finished faces: one faced north-east and was over 0.5m long, the other faced south-east and measured 0.35m long. The evidence suggests that at a short distance to the east the two faces would have met to form the south-east corner of a building orientated north-east to south-west. The north-east face of 1104 aligned with the north-east face of brick wall 1102 recorded c.6m to the north, within the northern trench. The full width of this wall was revealed and measured 1.2m. Both brick structures were made from bricks of the same size and bonded by the same type of mortar.
- 4.5.3 Within the eastern part of the trench, and 3.50m to the south, the remains of a further red brick wall (1105) were encountered at 37.30m OD. This wall was orientated ENE - WSW and measured 0.32m long and 0.44m wide.
- 4.5.4 The remains of two other red brick walls were uncovered in the northern part of the trench. Wall 1101 was situated 1.0m to the east of 1102. It was orientated NNE - SSW and measured 0.32m long (but continued out of the trench in both directions) and 0.80m wide. The second wall element 1103 was situated one metre to the west of 1102 at a height of 37.28m OD. It was orientated NNW - SSE and measured 0.55m long and 0.36m wide.

4.6 Formal Gardens East

- 4.6.1 At the northern end of the Formal Gardens East three Archaeological Actions (17-19) took place on the line of a 0.30m wide cable trenches (Fig.2). In AA 17 an east-west aligned brick wall 1043 was encountered at 38.39m OD. It measured 0.46m wide and was observed for a length of 1.70m (extending out of the exposed area both to the east and west). Nine metres to the east another brick wall 1042 was encountered at 37.80m OD. It was aligned NW- SE and measured 0.30m long and 0.55m wide. To the north-east of these remains in AA 18 a 1.4m long stretch of a 0.44m wide brick footing 1045 was unearthed. This was abutted, to the east, by an east-west orientated wall 1044 encountered at 38.34m OD. This wall was 5.0m long and 0.44m wide. A further very short stretch of a single course brick wall 1046, which continued out of the trench on a north west orientation, abutted the western face of 1045 at its northern end.
- 4.6.2 At the southern end of the Formal Gardens East two Archaeological Actions, AAs 20 and 21, took place on the line of 0.30m wide cable trenches (Fig.2). In AA 21 the north-east corner of a brick structure was recorded. This consisted of wall 1048

which was 0.47m wide and ran east-west from the western limits of the excavation for a length of 1.2m long. It formed a corner at its east end with wall 1047 to which it was bonded. This wall measured 0.46m wide and ran southwards for 1.8m before extending out of the excavated area. A further 1.8m length east-west aligned wall 1051, was recorded 2.8m to the south of 1048 in AA21. This was built in the same bricks and mortar and also measured 0.46m.

- 4.6.3 In AA 29 which was situated immediately east of the outer moat wall on its eastern side, a 2m x 1.2m x 2m hole was excavated for a pump housing. This contained a brick surface, 1113. This surface extended throughout the full area of the hole at a depth of 36.11m OD and continued out of the exposed area both to the north and south. This surface continued east, within a 0.6m wide service trench, for a distance of 10 metres from the moat wall. A cast iron drain cover over a brick lined soakaway 1114 which was set flush with this surface was located 1.5m from the moat wall.

4.7 Woodland Glen North /Woodland Glen South

- 4.7.1 AA 26 was situated within the Woodland Glen South, where three large cuts, (1014, 1019, and 1024) were partially revealed within the confines of the 0.30m wide x 1m deep trench. Feature 1019 measured 16m wide from east to west, and 1024 was 14.5m wide from east to west, but only the eastern edge to feature 1014 was revealed. Although each feature contained a number of different fills these were similar in nature, consisting principally of loams. The full depths and extents to the north and south of these large features remain unknown. The similarity, scale and nature of the deposits that fill these features suggest that they were fairly rapidly and deliberately infilled at the same time.

4.8 Floral Shield Garden / Rockery garden

- 4.8.1 AAs 22 and 23 were located at the south of the Floral Shield Garden. These archaeological works uncovered a number of brick structures.
- 4.8.2 In AA 22 wall 1063, constructed in brick lain in English Bond, ran on a north-south orientation for a distance of 2.3m. It continued out of the trench to the south, but at its northern end it returned to the east for a distance of 0.60m as wall element 1053.
- 4.8.3 In the southernmost part of AA 23 a single north-south wall 1062 was seen to be directly in line with wall 1052 in AA 22; these two elements probably form a single wall. To the east of wall 1052=1062 were three parallel north-south brick walls. The furthest east was 1060, which was observed for a length of 0.60m within the trench but continued both to the north and south beyond the limits of excavation. Between wall 1052=1062 and 1060 was structure 1061, which comprised two short north-south brick wall elements, both were 0.50m long and 0.36m wide and projected northwards from an east-west orientated wall to the south, and possibly represent the base of a fireplace.

4.9 Walled Garden

- 4.9.1 AA 25 was located under the brick arched entrance to the Walled Garden at its north-west corner from Woodland Glen South. It revealed a single brick wall 1027, which

measured 0.42m wide and 0.50m long (continuing both north and south out of the exposed area). It survived at least 7 courses high and was overlain by a single course of un-mortared bricks 1028, which in turn was overlain by a gravel preparation layer 1032 for the tarmac path 1029.

- 4.9.2 AA 28 was located at the northern edge of the Walled Garden behind the south-east corner of the outer wall of the moat where it widens by 0.70m to the south. The short north-south element of the moat wall was seen to continue, slightly offset to the west, as wall 1111. It measured 1.2m long by 0.22m wide, with a return to the west at its southern end (parallel with the moat wall). This wall element measured 0.3m long, before continuing west out of the excavated area. Wall 1111 was bonded into the footing 1112 of the south facing outer moat wall.

4.10 Old Nursery/Putting Green/ Heather Garden

- 4.10.1 AA 27 was located across the boundary between Woodland Glen South and the Old Nursery. Only the upper part of the profile of a large feature 1003 was revealed (Figs 2 and 6). It was 5.0m wide at the top (with sides sloping at 45°) and exposed to a depth of 0.70m. It is filled with sandy silts, from earliest to latest: 1004, 1007, 1005 and 1006, none of which yielded any material culture. This feature is probably an old boundary ditch.

4.11 Sunken Garden and Italian Garden

- 4.11.1 New trees were planted within the Italianate and Walled gardens and the tree pits were archaeologically monitored. No archaeological deposits were encountered.

5 SPECIALIST REPORTS

5.1 Pottery by Duncan H. Brown

- 5.1.1 Fifteen sherds of pottery, representing six vessels, were recovered from four contexts. These were sorted by ware type and vessel type and quantified by rim percent, weight in grams and sherd count. Rim diameter was also recorded. The data were entered directly into a computerised spread sheet, which should form part of the project archive. Recording took place in July 2002. It was recommended that none of these finds be retained in the material archive. The assemblage is listed in Table 1, with date ranges for each vessel also shown. The finds from each context are described below.
- 5.1.2 Context 1015 contained a single sherd of a flower pot, in red earthenware. This is likely to be 20th century in date.
- 5.1.3 Context 1021 produced four sherds of a single flower pot base, also probably 20th century in date.
- 5.1.4 Context 1121 contained the complete profile of a white refined earthenware with external blue transfer print. The transfer has bled into the glaze. There is also the rim of a straight-sided preserve jar in London stoneware with a moulded line just below the rim, on the outside. Three fragments of the rim of a plain white bone china plate,

or perhaps saucer, were also recovered. All of these finds are probably also 20th century in date.

5.1.5 Context 1125 produced one base and four body sherds from the same post-medieval redware jar, with internal clear lead glaze. This is probably late 19th century in date.

5.1.6 This is a small, very late assemblage that imparts almost no information concerning the status or function of the site, or deposits, from which it is derived. No further analysis is required.

Context	Ware type	Ware date-range	Vessel type	Sherd type	Diam (mm)	Rim %	Weight (g)	Sherd count
1015	Garden pottery	1850-1950	Flower pot	Base			70	1
1021	Garden pottery	1850-1950	Flower pot	Base and body			63	4
1121	Transfer printed blue	1850-1950	Bowl	Profile	120	19	44	1
1121	London stoneware	1850-1950	Jar	Rim	120	22	86	1
1121	Bone china, white	1850-1950	Plate	Rim	140	16	11	3
1125	Post-medieval redware	1850-1900	Jar	Base and body			303	5

Table 1: The post-medieval pottery assemblage, listed in context order.

5.2 Bricks and building materials by Terrence Paul Smith

Introduction

5.2.1 The materials, consisting mostly of brick samples but with a small number of other forms also present, were recorded. Fabric types were determined by naked-eye examination. Materials were not weighed – nearly all were recovered as samples – but quantities *were* recorded. Fabric numbers from 1 to 6 have been assigned to the bricks, but not to other materials, since only one floor tile is present and all the peg tile fragments are in the *same* fabric. Correspondences of the assigned brick fabrics with standard MoLSS fabrics (found commonly throughout the Greater London area) are noted in the following section. At this stage, all materials have been retained. A note on retention and discarding is added at the end of this report. The data has been catalogued (see table in Appendix 2).

Bricks

5.2.2 Bricks in various fabrics are present in the assemblage. The fabrics are shown in the following table.

Fabric no.	MoLSS fabric no.	Description	Date
1	3033, 3039	Orange/red, fairly soft, varying amounts of sand; silty inclusions present in 3039	1400-1700
2	3032, 3034	Dark red, hard, with black organic inclusions of voids where these have burned out; often with yellowish tinge to surfaces	c. 1670-1900

3	3035	London Stock: yellow/brown, hard, with black organic inclusions of voids where these have burned out	c. 1725- C20th
4	-	Orange, fine	C 19th / C20th
5	-	Orange, fine - similar to 4 but rather more sandy	
6	-	Grey/buff fine, little or no sand	?

Bricks in fabric 1

- 5.2.3 Bricks in this fabric were recovered from contexts 1027, 1055, 1092, 1093, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1113, 1115, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1131, 1135, and 1142. The fabric corresponds to MoLSS fabrics 3033 and its silty variant 3039. Such bricks were introduced into London and its environs in the later Middle Ages – by 1400 at latest – and continued down to c.1700. Those from this site ranged in length from 220 to 235 mm with a median of 226.5 mm, in breadth from 100 to 116 mm with a median of 109 mm, and in thickness from 52 to 65 mm with a median of 60 mm. The thickest, at 65 mm, is due to warping caused by over-firing. Dimensions are a hazardous guide to dating, though most of the fabric 1 bricks from the site would be consistent with an early Tudor date, corresponding to the building of Well Hall itself; a 17th-century date cannot, however, be ruled out.
- 5.2.4 Bricks of this sort were manufactured as *place bricks*. They were moulded without a stockboard affixed to the moulder's bench. Sometimes a little clay oozed under the bottom of the mould to form small projections along one or more lower arrises. Some of the bricks from the site show this, one (context 1126) being unusually large. The bricks were then carried by an assistant (probably a woman or child) to the drying ground or *place* – hence the name given to them. There they were de-moulded to lie flat for initial drying, being too soft in their raw material to be placed on edge. As the mould was pulled up and off it sometimes dragged up small 'lips' along one or more edges. These were sometimes left in place, and some of the bricks from the site show them. More often, however, they were pressed down using the bottom of the mould; usually, a little too much pressure was applied, resulting in shallow depressions (sunken margins) along one of more edges of the bedface. A number of the bricks from the site show this feature.
- 5.2.5 Some of the bricks show small pebbles or smooth voids from where these have dropped out. This was the result of insufficient kneading of the clay before making the bricks. A few of the bricks have over-fired and show either warping or semi-vitrification of the surfaces.
- 5.2.6 In some cases, the bricks were present only as abraded fragments, sometimes accompanied by bricks of later date. Of some interest are the 'slices' of such bricks attached to the mortar which itself is attached to bricks in fabric 2 from context (1042). Presumably, the earlier bricks were salvaged and reused.

Bricks in fabric 2

- 5.2.7 Bricks in this fabric were recovered from contexts 1042, 1043, 1054, 1091, and 1094. The fabric corresponds to MoLSS fabric 3032 and its silty variant 3034. Bricks in this fabric were introduced into the London area c.1670, and over the last three

decades of the 17th century they rapidly superseded the earlier types. They continued in use down to the end of the 19th century.

- 5.2.8 They were made by mixing ash and cinder from domestic hearths with the clay. This resulted in a firmer raw material so that the bricks could be made as *stock bricks*. The mould was placed over a stockboard attached to the moulding bench, thus preventing the formation of squodg marks. The bricks were demoulded at the bench and carried by the assistant, in batches and separated by small wooden *pallets*, to the drying ground, where they were firm enough to be set on edge, even for initial drying. This saved space at the drying ground and also speeded up the drying, since a greater surface of each was exposed to the air than was the case with bricks lying flat. There were other advantages too, most important being a significant saving in fuel (coal by this date). Notwithstanding, there were sometimes complaints about these bricks, and one from this site, context 1043, is indeed a rather poor quality brick. The sample from context 1054 appears to have a shallow frog (indent) in its lower bedface, although mortar obscures this face, making certainty impossible. If this is indeed a frog, then the brick will not be earlier than c.1800. The bricks quite often have a yellowish tinge to their surfaces, resulting from the moulding sand used, and several from the site show this.
- 5.2.9 In length they range from 228 to 234 mm with a median of 231 mm, in breadth from 100 to 107 mm with a median of 104 mm, and in thickness from 60 to 66 mm with a median of 64 mm.

Bricks in fabric 3

- 5.2.10 Bricks in this fabric were recovered from contexts 1031 and 1123. The fabric corresponds to MoLSS fabric 3035. These are the familiar London Stocks, yellow/brown in colour. They were introduced during the second quarter of the 18th century and became very popular throughout the Greater London area, although they never entirely ousted the dark red bricks. Both examples from this site (one a mere fragment) have frogs and so are not earlier than the 19th century. That from context 1123 has an indented sans serif capital L impressed in the frog. This will be either the initial of the maker's name or of the name of the brickyard. Such marks were not introduced until the *later* 19th century. This brick measures 232 x 109 x 67 mm; the fragment from context 1031 is 69 mm thick.
- 5.2.11 The bricks were made exactly as those in fabric 2, except that chalk slurry was added to the raw material; it is the high lime content which gave the distinctive colour. A brick from context 1113 is a poorly mixed, so that it is partly in fabric 2 and partly in fabric 3. It measures 220 x 112 x 65–68 mm. One stretcher face is pockmarked, probably from rain falling on it whilst it was drying.

Bricks in fabrics 4 and 5

- 5.2.12 Bricks in this fabric were recovered from contexts 1044, 1045, 1059, 1090 and 1111. They are probably related, one being simply a rather more sandy version of the other. One shows a diagonal pressure mark, resulting from its being stacked for secondary drying ('skintled') in a diagonal honeycomb arrangement. If this was done whilst the bricks were slightly too soft then one would press into another, forming these marks.

One shows kiss marks from where the bricks were stacked in kiln or clamp for firing. They show the way in which the bricks were arranged. The bricks from contexts 1059 and 1090 show shallow rectangular frogs and were probably handmade; those from the other contexts were probably machine-made. All are of 19th- or even of 20th-century date. Unlike the others, there is no need to suppose that they are fairly local products. Following development of the railway bulk freight system from the second quarter of the 19th century bricks were widely traded over the country as a whole, and the London area frequently used bricks brought in from many miles (even hundreds of miles) away.

Brick in fabric 6

- 5.2.13 A tiny fragment was recovered from context 1123. It shows small perforations arranged in a daisy pattern and, beneath them, perforations of greater diameter. The fragment is part of a maltings brick, used to form the floor of a maltings. The barley was spread over the floor thus formed and heat from a fire in a chamber below was used for charring the grain as part of the process of making the malt.

Peg tiles

- 5.2.14 Peg tiles were recovered from contexts 1115, 1124, 1125, and 1126. All are in the same fabric (MoLSS fabric 2276), distinguished by its fine moulding sand. Where peg/nail holes are present (all incomplete) they are circular in shape. Peg tiles of this form were standard both in London and in Kent throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, although those in this particular fabric were not introduced before the very end of the 15th century. It is not possible to date them with any more precision.

Floor tile

- 5.2.15 A single floor tile fragment, 33 mm thick, was recovered from context 1125. It is probably of the unglazed type and of 16th-century or later date. Mortar on its upper face indicates reuse, probably as rubble.

Half-pipe

- 5.2.16 A fragment of half-pipe was recovered from context 1114. It is in a fine orange fabric with smooth finishes and is 76 mm in external diameter; it is 14 mm thick. It was probably formed by extrusion as a whole pipe and then cut down its middle using a knife. It was perhaps used to form some kind of conduit. It is probably of 19th- or even of 20th-century date.

Slate

- 5.2.17 A fragment of slate was recovered from context 1015. It appears to be of West Country slate rather than the more familiar Welsh slate. It is not possible to date it. It is 7 mm thick, and was perhaps used for roofing, although slates have other uses too. They could be used for slate-hanging of walls or, in the 19th century, for creating damp-proof courses. So thin a piece is unlikely to have been used for shelving.

Further work required

- 5.2.18 No further work is required in assessing the material. For publication, the data on material would need to be considered in relation to the site stratigraphy and other site data and a publication text written. The time for this would depend on whether a single 'stand-alone' specialist report is required, or a text for integration within the principal text, or both. This may be discussed with the specialist at a later date, and no estimate of time is included here.

Retention and discard of the material

- 5.2.19 The following items should be retained and, in due course, deposited with the Archive:

1. Slate: context 1015
2. Brick with kiss marks: context 1114
3. Half-pipe: context 1114
4. Brick with mark in frog: context 1123
5. Floor tile: context 1125

All other material may be discarded.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 The majority of the archaeological observations made during the restoration of Well Hall were elements of more extensive brick-built structures. Brick provides a very broad dating tool as stated in the specialist report in Section 5.2, from which refinement is only possible by the associated presence of other datable material such as pottery, coins etc, and the use of documentary and cartographic sources. There is a distinct lack of other datable find types from the watching brief as a whole, and the earliest maps of the site date to the mid-eighteenth century. Therefore although some of the remains encountered can be suggested to be equivalent to elements of structures shown on maps this does not give an absolute construction date for these structures.

6.2 Medieval 1066 to 1538

- 6.2.1 No finds dated to the medieval period, but common brick types from the site were equivalent to MoLSS fabrics 3033 and 3039, which have a use period from 1400 (at the latest) up to 1700.
- 6.2.2 Some of the brick-built structures uncovered were elements of more extensive buildings possibly dating to the medieval period, but the vast majority are probably associated with the later half of the 16th century.

The moat, moat-he and moat island

- 6.2.3 Documentary sources demonstrate a full sequence of ownership of a manor house at Well Hall from at least 1253-4 (TCP, 1994), and it is assumed that the moat survives as the only, if much altered extant feature of this complex.

- 6.2.4 The structural fabric of the earliest elements of the retaining walls suggest a sixteenth century construction date. The limited use of chalk at some points in the foundations hints more at re-use of available demolition materials than original medieval fabric. No finds were recovered from the limited excavation of the moat fills to confirm the postulated medieval construction date of the moat.
- 6.2.5 The structural remains of mortared chalk rubble foundations 1116 and 1117 and of brick work on chalk rubble foundations 1118, on the moat island (AA 30; Figs 3 and 4) are potentially of later medieval or early Tudor date although there was an absence of other complimentary dating evidence. The size of these foundations suggest that they belonged to a substantial building. These remains probably constitute the southern wall(s) of a property that occupied the moat island. Their position parallel and c. 2m north of the moat wall suggests a structure with a larger footprint than that which is shown on the Estate Map of 1748 (Fig. 8b).
- 6.2.6 The large foundations represented by 1102 and 1104 in the north-east corner of the Tudor Courtyard were constructed of Type 1 bricks (1400 - 1700) and therefore potentially pre-date the mid-sixteenth century building phase. They probably belong to the same building which unlike the other remains on site, was orientated on a NE-SW axis. This orientation can possibly be explained by the broad road junction at the north-east corner of the site to which this structure would appear to be aligned.

6.3 Post-medieval - 16th and 17th centuries

- 6.3.1 Multiple small observations were made of the fabric of the moat wall. AA 1 and AA 11 revealed elements of the infilled part of the moat head, AAs 2-9 were located inside the main circuit of the moat against the retaining walls, and AA 24 was located immediately outside the outer western retaining wall. All suggest that the original brick retaining walls were contemporary with the 'Tudor barn'.
- 6.3.2 An infilled and buried stretch of the former supply channel to the moat, or moat head, was seen in AA 11 to have two phases of brick-built retaining wall on its western side. The initial wall was probably constructed at the same time as the extant Tudor building in the third quarter of the sixteenth century.
- 6.3.3 AA 11 demonstrated that the original moat wall on the western side had been rebuilt at this location. The fill sequence contained bricks, peg tiles and floor tiles whose fabrics date to 1400 or later and within the secondary fill, modern pottery with a *terminus post quem* of 1850. This evidence indicates that probably as a result of the rebuilding works of the retaining wall and the installation of the concrete moat floor, the moat had been re-excavated removing all traces of earlier fills. The moat head at this point had been foreshortened and the map evidence shows that these works occurred between 1897 and 1936, probably at the time the Pleasaunce was created in 1931. In AAs 1-5, and 7 the original wall still survived to foundation levels, although much of the face had been rendered with a similar concrete to that which lined the moat floor.
- 6.3.4 In AAs 2-9 the installation of the existing concrete floor of the moat (left *in situ* during the re-flooring works) was again seen to have removed all the potential earlier

moat fills. However, two stretches of brick-built culvert/drain were observed under the concrete floor, one in the northern and the other in the eastern arm of the moat. These could have been part of a single system. Their function is elusive, but they may have provided foul water drainage for the structure that formerly occupied the island, or for the 18th century domestic property which sat to the east of the moat.

- 6.3.5 Structures built from fabric 2 type bricks dating to 1670 - 1900 included wall elements 1043 (AA17) and 1042 (AA 19) to the north of the Formal Gardens East. These walls probably represent structures added to the eastern end of the southern side of the Courtyard complex. This structure was constructed between 1748 and 1839, i.e. it is not represented on the 1748 Estate map and first appears on the Tithe map of 1839.
- 6.3.6 The structures revealed in AAs 22 and 23 probably related to a single building. Group 1054 (consisting of 1052, which probably continued to the south as 1062, and 1053) was built from brick fabric 2 and probably relates to the semi-detached cottages that were situated in the south-east corner of the site. Structures 1061 (a wall) and 1062 (a probable fireplace) were located near to Group 1054 and are remains of the same cottages. The cottages are possibly shown on the Estate map of 1748, but are definitely present on the Tithe map of 1839. The map and building material evidence suggests that these cottages were constructed at the earliest by 1670 or at the latest by 1839.
- 6.3.7 In AA 14 a single wall element 1091 possibly relating to the south-west corner of the structures on the north side of the courtyard was also constructed of brick fabric 2.

6.4 Post-medieval - 18th and 19th century

- 6.4.1 The remains of the house constructed in 1733 immediately to the east of the moat (later to become the residence of E Nesbit) were revealed in AAs 20 and 21. These are probably structural elements belonging to the southern part of the house. Walls 1051 and 1047 are probably the southern and eastern external walls, and 1048 possibly represents an internal partition. However, the brick samples suggest a 19th century date, evidence perhaps of later additions or rebuilding.
- 6.4.2 The three large sub-rectangular features that are first represented on the Tithe map of 1839 to the west of the moat appear to be water filled features, and have been suggested to be fishponds originating in the medieval period. The area of these features was crossed by AA 26, and although three separate large cuts were seen in section, only their uppermost fills were effected by the depth of the service trench. Only one context yielded datable finds, which dated the upper fills to the 19th century. Therefore a construction date can not be offered by the archaeological evidence alone. Such prominent landscape features would almost certainly have been included on the Estate map of 1748, from which they are conspicuously absent. This suggests that these features were constructed after 1748 but before 1839. They were still extant in 1897 and therefore probably filled in by 1931 when the Pleasaunce was created.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY: SITE CODE WEG 01

Context Number	Arch. Action	Type	Width	Depth / Absolute Level mOD	Comment (incl, brick dimensions and mortar type)	Brick Fabric (BF)/ Tile Fabric (TF)/ other finds	Date of finds	TPQ (based on strat.)
1001		deposit			topsoil			C20th?
1002	27	deposit			natural			natural
1003	27	cut	5m	-0.65m	ditch			?
1004	27	deposit			fill of 1003			?
1005	27	deposit			fill of 1003			?
1006	27	deposit			fill of 1003			?
1007	27	deposit			fill of 1003			?
1008	27	cut	1.5m	0.53m	ditch re-cut			?
1009	27	deposit			fill of 1008			?
1010	27	deposit			fill of 1008			?
1011	27	cut	1.1m	0.4m	pit cut/fill			
1012	27	deposit			backfill			
1013	26/27	deposit			natural			natural
1014	26	cut	3m	0.75m	large negative feature poss. fishpond 1			1850+
1015	26	deposit			fill of 1014	Slate; Pottery	19th century; 1850-1950	1850+
1016	26	deposit			fill of 1014			1850+
1017	26	deposit			subsoil			
1018	26	deposit			levelling			1850+
1019	26	cut	16.75m	0.70m	large negative feature poss. fishpond 2			?
1020	26	deposit			fill of 1019			?
1021	26	deposit			fill of 1019	Pottery	1850-1950	1850+
1022	26	deposit			fill of 1019			?
1023	26	deposit			levelling			
1024	26	cut			large negative feature poss. fishpond 3			?
1025	26	deposit			fill of 1024			?
1026	26	deposit			fill of 1024			?
1027	25	structure	0.4m	>0.52m / top 35.63mOD	wall/foundation-bricks 235x110x65mm	BF 1	1400-1700	1400+
1028	25	structure	0.225m	0.10m / top +35.73m OD	wall- bricks 225x110x65mm			
1029	25	deposit			tarmac			C20th
1030	25	deposit			backfill			
1031	25	deposit			con.debris	BF 3	1725 - C20th	1725+
1032	25	deposit			levelling			

Context Number	Arch. Action	Type	Width	Depth / Absolute Level mOD	Comment (incl. brick dimensions and mortar type)	Brick Fabric (BF)/ Tile Fabric (TF)/ other finds	Date of finds	TPQ (based on strat.)
1033	16/25	deposit			subsoil			
1034	15	structure	0.34m	0.38m / top +37.94mOD	wall/foundation-granite/limestone blocks 360-640x320-340x150-180			
1035	15	surface			courtyard/floor?			
1036	15	deposit			rubble			
1037	15	deposit			make-up			
1038	15	deposit			backfill			
1039	15	deposit			aggregate			C20th
1040	15	deposit			tarmac			C20th
1041	15	deposit			natural?			natural
1042	19	structure	0.55m	>0.20m / top ? mOD	wall/foundation-bricks>120x180x60mm	BF 2	1670-1900	1670+
1043	17	structure	0.46m	>0.65m / top ? mOD	wall/foundation-bricks220-240x105-110x60-75mm	BF 2	1670-1900	1670+
1044	18	structure	0.44m	0.26m / top +38.34mOD	wall/foundation-bricks210x95x60mm	BF 4 -5	C19th/C20th	C19th
1045	18	structure	0.44m	>0.55m / top +38.34mOD	wall/foundation-bricks210x100x70mm	BF 4 -5	C19th/C20th	C19th
1046	18	structure	>0.20m	0.07m / top +38.34mOD	wall-bricks>200x100x70mm			
1047	20	structure	0.46m	?	wall/foundation-bricks210x110x65mm			
1048	20	structure	0.47m		wall/foundation-bricks210x110x65mm			
1049	20/21	group			comprising walls1047,1048	BF 4	C19/20th	C19th
1050	20	deposit			rubble layer			
1051	21	structure	0.465m		wall/foundation-bricks210x110x65mm			
1052	22	structure	0.22m	>0.35m / top +36.29mOD	wall/foundation-bricks220x105x65mm	BF 2	1670-1900	1670+
1053	22	structure	0.22m	>0.30m / top +36.11mOD	wall/foundation-bricks220x105x65mm			
1054	22	group			comprising walls1052,1053.	BF 2	1670-1900	1670+
1055	24	structure	0.46m	<0.95m / top +37.12mOD	wall-bricks220-230x110x60-70mm&limestone	BF 1	1400-1700	1400+

Context Number	Arch. Action	Type	Width	Depth / Absolute Level mOD	Comment (incl, brick dimensions and mortar type)	Brick Fabric (BF)/ Tile Fabric (TF)/ other finds	Date of finds	TPQ (based on strat.)
1056	24	structure	0.22m	>1.4m	wall-bricks 220x100x65mm			
1057	24	deposit			subsoil			
1058	24	deposit			natural			natural
1059	23	group			comprising walls 1060, 1061, 1062.	BF 4 -5	C19/20th	
1060	23	structure	0.35m	>0.40m / top +36.36m OD	wall/foundation-bricks 210x100x65mm	BF 1/2??	no sample taken	
1061	23	structure	1.6m	>0.42m / top +36.43m OD	wall/foundation-bricks 220x110x65mm	BF 1/2??	no sample taken	
1062	23	structure	0.33m	>0.08m / top +36.15m OD	wall/foundation-bricks 210x100x65mm	BF 2	1670-1900	1670+
1063	22	cut	0.50m	>0.30m	service?			
1064	22	deposit		0.06m	tarmac			C20th
1065	22	deposit		0.14m	aggregate			C20th
1066	24	cut	<0.72m	>0.70m	construction cut			
1067	24	deposit	0.06m	0.68m	backfill			
1068	4	structure		0.37m	wall/foundation-bricks 210x100x65mm	BF 1?		
1069	4	deposit		>0.20m	natural?			natural
1070	5	structure		0.10m	cement render			C20th
1071	5	structure		0.18m / top + 33.72m OD	foundation-chalk blocks 200x100mm			
1072	5	deposit		>0.35m	natural?			natural
1073	3	structure		0.19m	cement render			C20th
1074	3	structure		0.23m	wall/foundation-bricks 210x100x65mm			
1075	3	deposit		>0.10m	natural?			
1076	2	structure		0.09m	cement render			
1077	2	structure		0.14m	foundation/wall-bricks 210x100x65mm	BF 1?		
1078	2	deposit		>0.40m	natural?			natural
1079	2	deposit		>0.10m	natural?			natural
1080	1	structure		0.30m	cement render			C20th
1081	1	structure		0.18m.	wall/foundation-bricks 210x100x65mm	BF 1?		
1082	1	structure		0.55m	cement render			C20th
1083	1	structure		0.05m	wall/foundation-bricks 210x100x65mm	BF 1?		
1084	1	deposit		0.15m	layer			

Context Number	Arch. Action	Type	Width	Depth / Absolute Level mOD	Comment (incl. brick dimensions and mortar type)	Brick Fabric (BF)/ Tile Fabric (TF)/ other finds	Date of finds	TPQ (based on strat.)
1085	3	deposit		0.10m	concrete moat lining			C20th
1086	3	deposit		>0.35m	levelling			
1087	VOID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1088	VOID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1089	VOID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1090	4	structure	0.50m	0.50m / top +35.15m OD	culvert- bricks210x100x 65mm	BF 4 -5	C19/20th	C19th
1091	14	structure	0.60m	>0.30m / top +37.64m OD	wall/foundation- bricks240x110x 60mm	BF 2	1670- 1900	1670+
1092	13	structure	0.60m	>0.28m / top +37.49m OD	wall/foundation- bricks200- 220x100- 110x60-65mm	BF 1	1400- 1700	1400+
1093	13	structure	0.60m	>0.27m / 37.42m OD	wall/foundation- bricks220- 240x105- 120x60-70mm	BF 1	1400- 1700	1400+
1094	6-9	structure	0.34m	>0.35m / top +33.54m OD	culvert- bricks230x100x 65mm	BF 2	1670- 1900	1670+
1095	9	structure		>0.19m / top +33.94m OD	wall/foundation- stone/bricks220 x105x65mm			
1096	6-9	structure	0.23m	1.70-1.80m	moat wall- bricks230x100x 65mm			
1097	6-9	deposit		0.06m	backfill			
1098	8	structure	>0.16m	>1.0m	concrete foundation			C20th
1099	6/7	structure	>0.20m	>0.40m / top +34.08m OD	foundation- bricks225x100x 65mm			
1100	6-9	deposit		>0.30m	levelling			
1101	16	structure	0.80m	>0.06m / top +37.28m OD	wall/foundation- bricks200x105x >60mm	BF 1	1400- 1700	
1102	16	structure	1.20m	>0.06m.top 37.28mOD	wall/foundation- bricks>150x105 x65mm	BF 1	1400- 1700	
1103	16	structure	0.36m	>0.05m / top +37.28m OD	wall/foundation- bricks>150x105 x60mm	BF 1	1400- 1700	
1104	16	structure		top +37.30m OD	wall/foundation corner- bricks240x105x >50mm	no sample poss.		

Context Number	Arch. Action	Type	Width	Depth / Absolute Level mOD	Comment (incl. brick dimensions and mortar type)	Brick Fabric (BF)/ Tile Fabric (TF)/ other finds	Date of finds	TPO (based on strat.)
1105	16	structure	0.44m	>0.02m / top +37.30m OD	wall/foundation-brick-no dimensions	no sample poss.		
1106	7	deposit		0.10m	concrete moat lining			C20th
1107	7	group			inner moat wall=1096			
1108	12	structure	0.22m	>0.05m / top +37.47m OD	wall/foundation-bricks220x100x75mm			
1109	12	structure	0.22m	-0.05m / top +37.57m OD	wall/foundation-bricks220x100x75mm			
1110	12	surface	0.55x0.25m	0.06m.	floor-bricks230x120x60mm			
1111	28	structure	0.21m	-0.27m / top +36.63m OD	wall/foundation-bricks205-215x100x60-65mm	BF 4 -5	C19/20th	
1112	28	structure		top +36.63m OD	foundation-bricks200-215x100x60-65mm			
1113	29	surface	1.20x>10.00m	0.10m / top +35.74-36.08m OD	cobbled yard-bricks220x100x60mm	BF 1/ BF 2-3	1400-1700; 1670-C20th	
1114	29	structure		top +35.76m OD	drain	Half-pipe	19/20 Century	
1115	30	group			comprising walls 1116,1117,1118	BF 1 / TF 2276	1400-1700; 1500+	
1116	30	structure	0.82m	>0.35m	wall/foundation-chalk blocks30-300mm			
1117	30	structure	0.86m	>0.1m	wall/foundation-chalk blocks30-300mm			
1118	30	structure	1.00m	>0.34m	wall/foundation-bricks210x100x50mm/chalk rubble			
1119	11	deposit		0.01-0.03m	tarmac			1850+
1120	11	deposit		0.30m	levelling			1850+
1121	11	deposit		0.70m	levelling	Pottery	1850-1950	1850+
1122	11	deposit		0.25m	moat fill			1850+
1123	11	deposit		0.40m	moat fill	BF 1/ BF 3/ BF 6 (maltings)	1400-1700; 1725-	1850+

Context Number	Arch. Action	Type	Width	Depth / Absolute Level mOD	Comment (incl. brick dimensions and mortar type)	Brick Fabric (BF)/ Tile Fabric (TF)/ other finds	Date of finds	TPQ (based on strat.)
						brick)	C20th	
1124	11	deposit		0.40m	moat fill	BF 1 / TF 2276	1400-1700; 1500+	1850+
1125	11	deposit		0.15m	moat fill	BF 1 ; TF 2276 ; Floor tile; Pottery	B 1400-1700; T 1500+; FT 1500+; 1850+	
1126	11	deposit		0.10-0.15m	moat fill	BF 1 / TF 2276	1400-1700; 1500+	
1127	11	cut	8.00-10.00m	1.50-2.00m	moat cut			
1128	11	deposit		>0.50m	clay moat bottom			
1129	11	deposit		0.40m	subsoil			
1130	11	cut	0.50m	1.4m	construction cut for moat wall (1131)			
1131	11	structure	0.33m	0.58m	moat wall(west)-bricks225x100x60mm	BF 1	1400-1700	
1132	11	deposit	0.30m	0.85m	fill of (1130)			
1133	11	cut	0.35m	0.75m	construction cut			
1134	11	deposit	0.15m	0.70m	backfill			
1135	11	structure	0.22m	?	moat wall rebuild-bricks215-220x65-70x95mm	BF 1	1400-1700	1400+
1136	11	deposit		>0.40m	natural?/puddling?			?
1137	11	deposit		>1.05m	fill			1850+
1138	11	cut	>1.5m	>1.00m	robber cut			1850+
1139	11	deposit	>3.00m	<1.00m	dump deposit			1850+
1140	11	deposit		0.20m	moat fill			1850+
1141	11	cut	1.00m	>1.00m	service			1850+
1142	11	structure	0.76m	>0.45m	moat wall(east)-bricks220-225x100-110x65mm	BF 1	1400-1700	1400+
1143	12	group			comprising walls (1108),(1109)			
1144	30	cut		0.40m	service cut?			

APPENDIX 2 BRICK AND BUILDING MATERIAL CATALOGUE

SITE	CONTEXT	FABRIC	FORM	NO.	L (MM)	B (MM)	T (MM)	SAMPLE	COMMENTS
WEG01	1015	-	Roofing?	1	-	-	7	-	Appears to be west country slate
WEG01	1027	1	Brick	1	228	110	60	-	Sunken margins
WEG01	1031	3	Brick	1	-	-	69	-	Part of frog present
WEG01	1042	2	Brick	3	-	-	62	BS9	Fragments; pieces of fabric 1 attached
WEG01	1043	4	Brick	1	234	107	65	BS7	Rather poor quality
WEG01	1044	4	Brick	1	214	109	67	BS11	Kiss marks; probably machine-made
WEG01	1045	4	Brick	1	220	111	62	BS8	Diagonal pressure mark
WEG01	1049	4	Brick	1	217	103	63	BS4	-
WEG01	1054	2	Brick	1	-	103	64	BS2	Yellowish surfaces; shallow frog?
WEG01	1055	1	Brick	1	225	108	63	BS15	Sunken margins; squodge marks
WEG01	1059	5	Brick	1	224	104	63	BS13	Shallow rectangular frog
WEG01	1090	5	Brick	1	216	101	64-7	BS17	Shallow sub-rectangular frog
WEG01	1091	2	Brick	1	-	105	60	BS18	Yellowish surfaces
WEG01	1092	1	Brick	1	229	110	60	BS20	Partly overfired; some semi-vitrification
WEG01	1093	1	Brick	1	-	109	60-65	BS22	1 end overfired & slightly warped
WEG01	1094	2	Brick	1	228	100	66	BS24	Slightly overfired & warped
WEG01	1101	1	Brick	1	-	110	58	BS33	Small pulled-up 'lips'; overfired
WEG01	1102	1	Brick	1	-	105	58	BS28	Sunken margins
WEG01	1103	1	BRICK	1	-	116	57	BS26	fragments
WEG01	1111	4	BRICK	1	208	97	65	BS34	diagonal pressure mark; probably machine-made
WEG01	1113	1	BRICK	1	223	100	60	BS36	faint sunken margin
WEG01	1113	2 & 3	BRICK	1	220	112	65-8	BS37	poorly mixed materials; rain-pocked?
WEG01	1114	-	HALF-PIPE	1	-	76	14	BS38	smooth finishes; probably extruded, then cut
WEG01	1115	1	BRICK	1	220	109	57	BS39	-
WEG01	1115	-	PEG TILE	1	-	-	-	-	-
WEG01	1123	1	BRICK	1	-	-	-	-	abraded fragments
WEG01	1123	3	BRICK	1	232	109	67	-	rectangular frog with impressed capital 1
WEG01	1123	6	BRICK	1	-	-	-	-	perforated maltings brick
WEG01	1124	1	BRICK	1	-	-	-	-	abraded fragment
WEG01	1125	1	BRICK	6	-	-	52	-	fragments
WEG01					-	-	60	-	
WEG01					-	-	61	-	
WEG01	1125	-	PEG TILE	1	-	-	-	-	round hole - mortar-filled
WEG01	1125	-	FLOOR	1	-	-	33	-	apparently unglazed;

			TILE						reused
WEG01	1126	1	BRICK	7	-	105	60	-	overfired & semi-vitrification
WEG01					-	112	62	-	faint sunken margin & large squodge mark
WEG01					-	116	58	-	
WEG01					-	-	58	BS20	fragments
WEG01	1126	-	PEG TILE	18	-	-	-	BS20	round holes
WEG01	1131	1	BRICK	1	232	108	60	BS41	small pulled-up 'lips
WEG01	1135	1	BRICK	1	222	110	60	BS43	overfired
WEG01	1142	1	BRICK	1	235	107	63	BS45	-

APPENDIX 3 GLSMR/RCHME NMR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

1) TYPE OF RECORDING

Watching Brief

2) LOCATION

Borough: Greenwich

Site address: Well Hall Pleasaunce, Well Hall Road, Eltham, Greenwich, London.

Site Name: Well Hall Pleasaunce Site Code: WEG 01

Nat. Grid Refs: TQ 424 751 (centre of site)

3) ORGANISATION

Name of archaeological unit/company/society: Oxford Archaeology

address: Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

Site director/supervisor: Dan Sykes Project Manager: Ben Ford

Funded by: Scott-Wilson Resource Management and Greenwich Borough Council

4) DURATION

Date fieldwork started: May 2001 Date finished: June 2002

Fieldwork previously notified? NO

Fieldwork will continue? NO

5) PERIODS REPRESENTED

Medieval?, Post-Medieval

6) PERIOD SUMMARIES

Possible Medieval:

Structural remains orientated north to south of elements (possibly two phases) of the south wall of a manor house on the Moat Island. A structure orientated north-east to south-west in the Tudor Courtyard.

Post Medieval:

Elements of the retaining walls of the extant moat and associated brick built drainage culverts. Elements of structures that formed around a courtyard immediately north of the moat and the Tudor barn. Remains of a Georgian house (formerly the home of E Nesbit the author). Elements of a brick built terrace houses in the south-east corner of the site. Infilled remains of a series of three large negative features (possibly fish ponds) leading from the south-west corner of the moat. A boundary ditch.

7) NATURAL

Type: London Clay adjacent to its junction with the earlier mixed clays, sands and loams of the Woolwich Beds (OSGS Sheet 271, 1977).

Height above Ordnance Datum: c. 35 - 40m OD

8) LOCATION OF ARCHIVES

- a) Please provide an estimate of the quantity of material in your possession for the following categories:

Notes 200 sheets

Plans 5 (A1) and 32 (A4/3) sheets

Photos -

Negatives 11 contact sheets

Slides 11 films

Correspondence 30

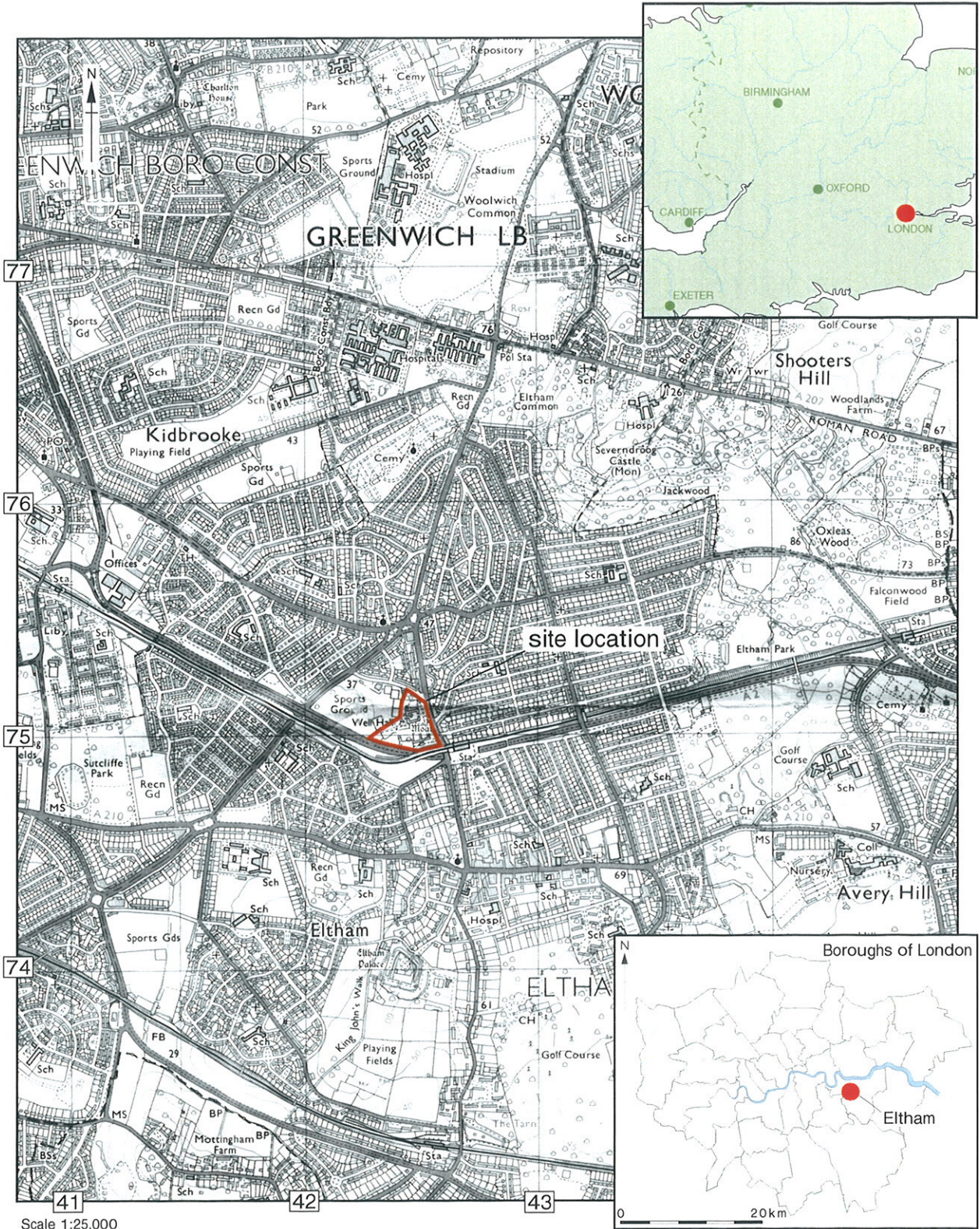
MScripts (unpub reports, etc) 1

Bulk finds some building material samples; and a dozen sherds of pottery.

Small finds 0

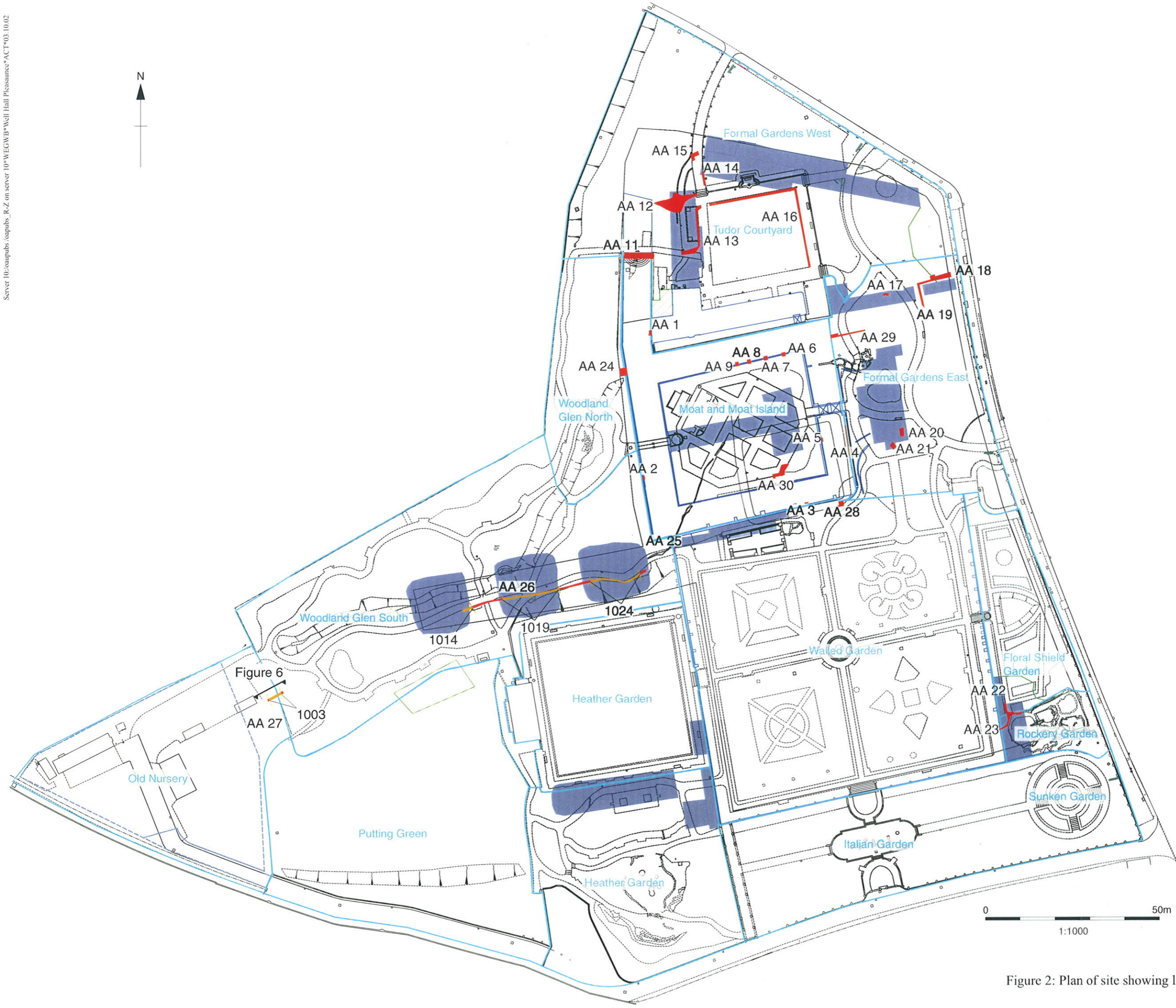
Soil samples 0

- b) The archive will be prepared and stored in accordance with MGC standards it is currently stored at Oxford Archaeology, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES and will be deposited in the following location: Museum of London, London.
- c) Has a security copy of the archive been made?: Not yet



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Figure 1: Site location






	Archaeological features
	Past structures and landscape features plotted from historic maps
	AA 12 Archaeological Actions

Figure 2: Plan of site showing locations of all archaeological actions



Figure 4: Plan of structural foundations in AA30 on the Moat Island



Figure 5: Plan of AAs 22 and 23 showing the structural evidence

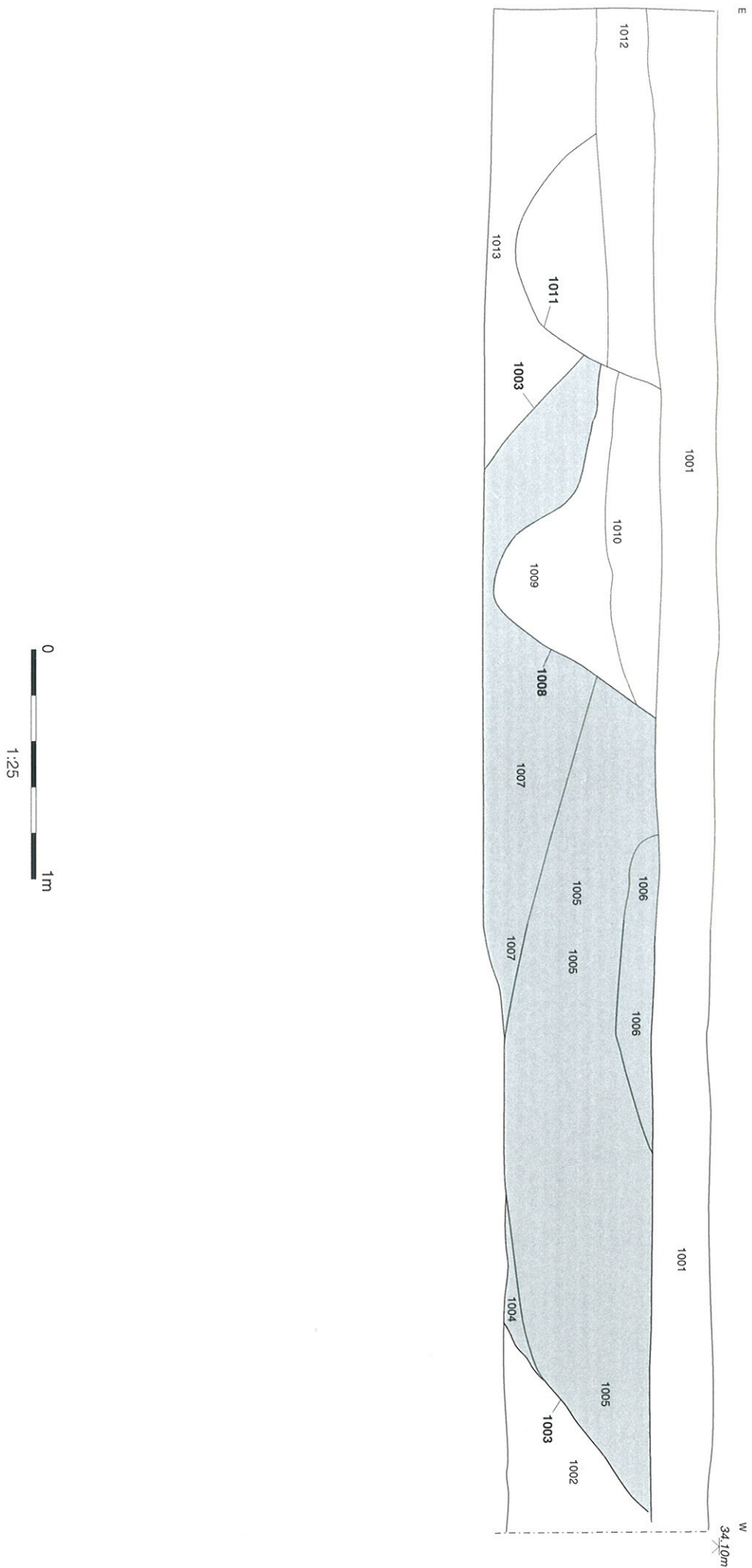
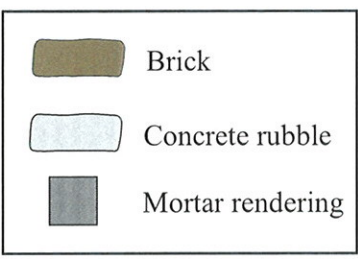
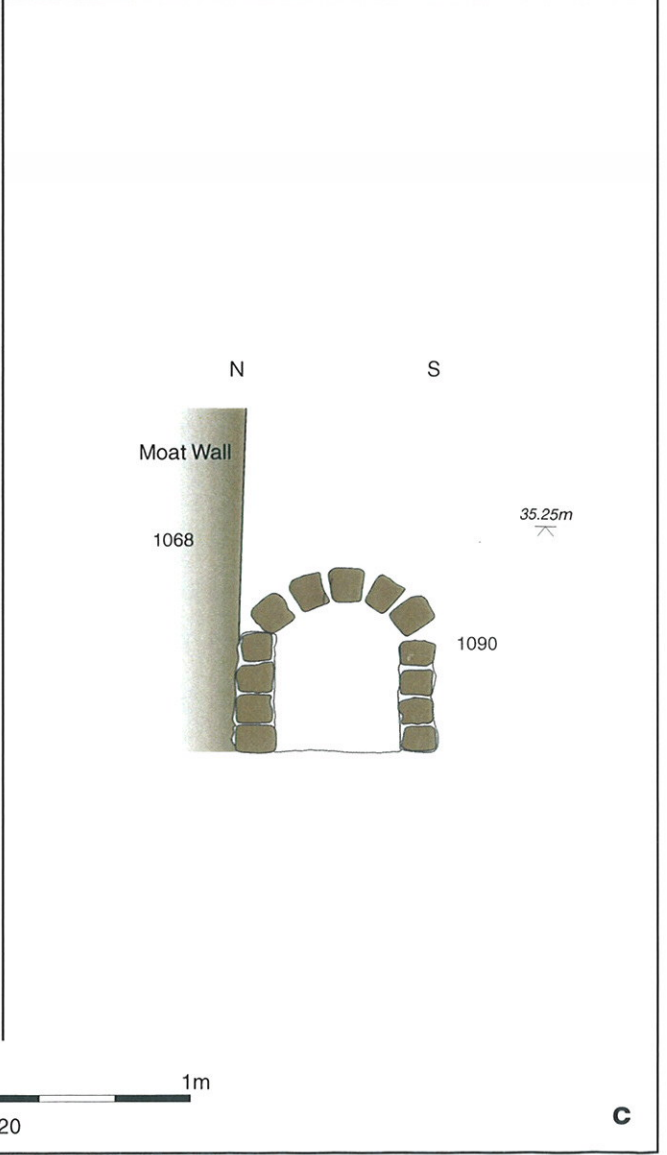
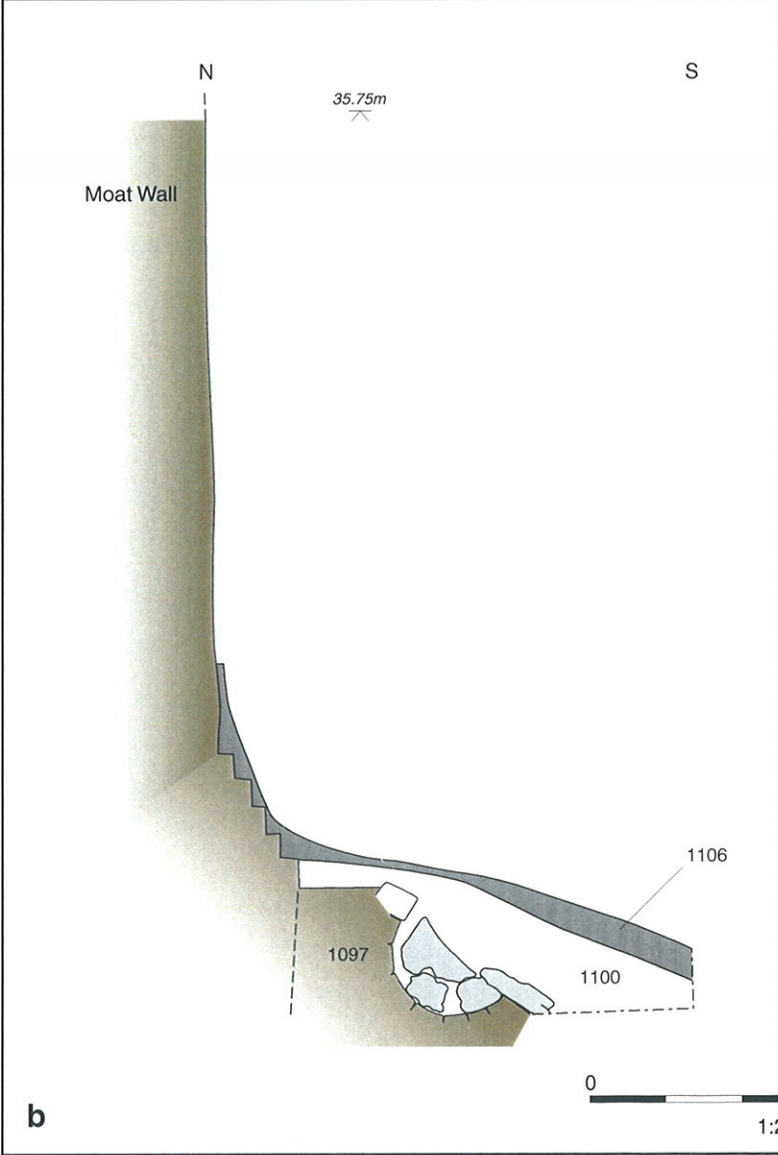
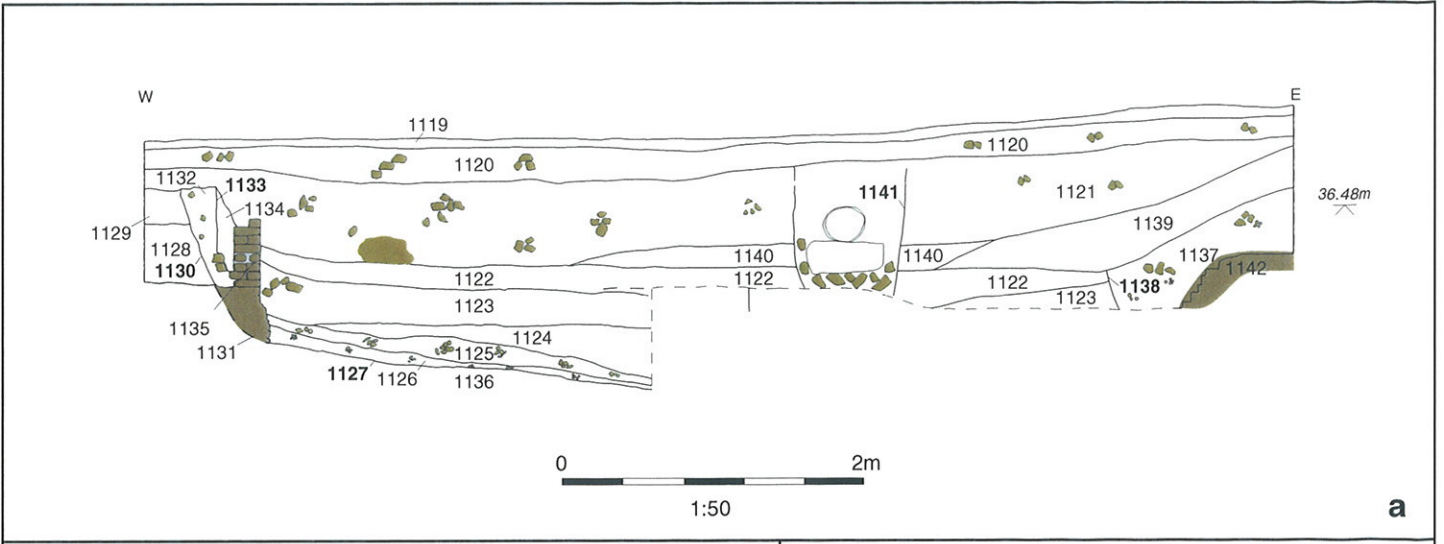


Figure 6: Section through probable boundary ditch in AA 27



a: South facing section through infilled moat at the moat head in AA 11
b: East facing section showing moat wall/circular culvert and 20th century lining in AA 7
c: North facing section showing moat wall and culvert 1090 in AA 4

Figure 7: Various sections showing the moat construction with associated fills and structures



Figure 8a: Rocque's Map c.1741-5

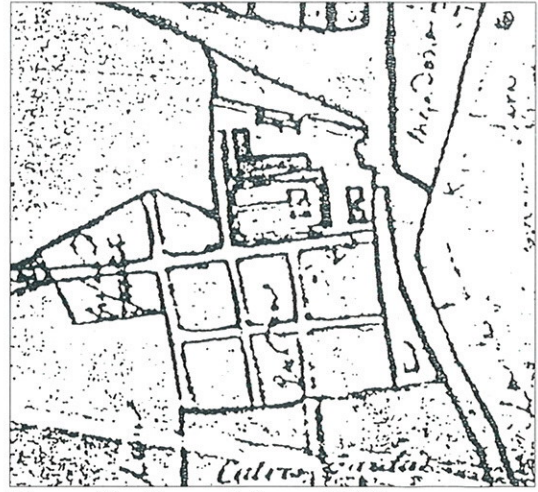


Figure 8b: Estate Map c.1748

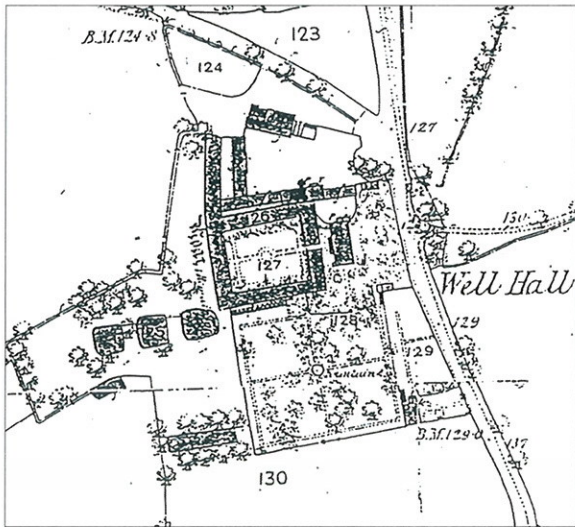


Figure 8c: Ordnance Survey Map c.1870

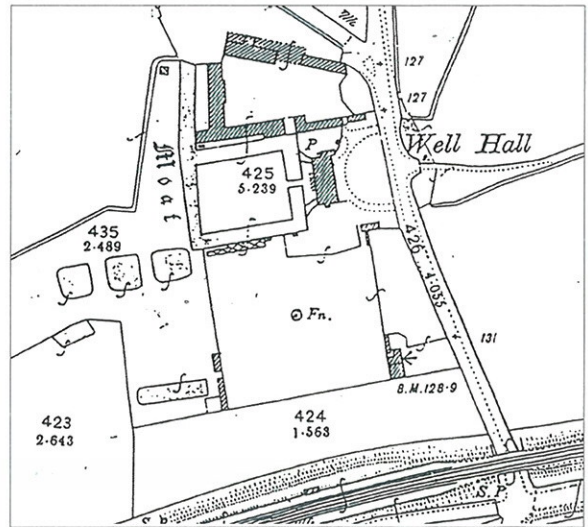


Figure 8d: Ordnance Survey Map c.1897

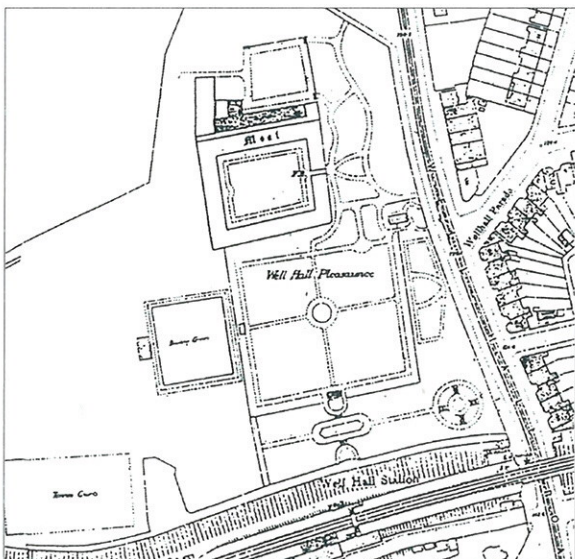


Figure 8e: Ordnance Survey Map c.1936

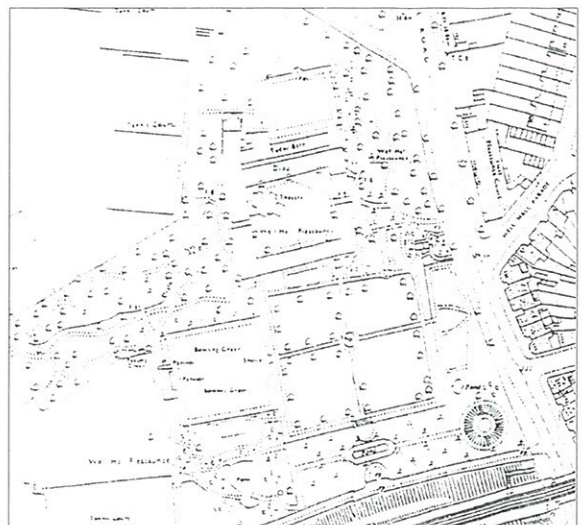
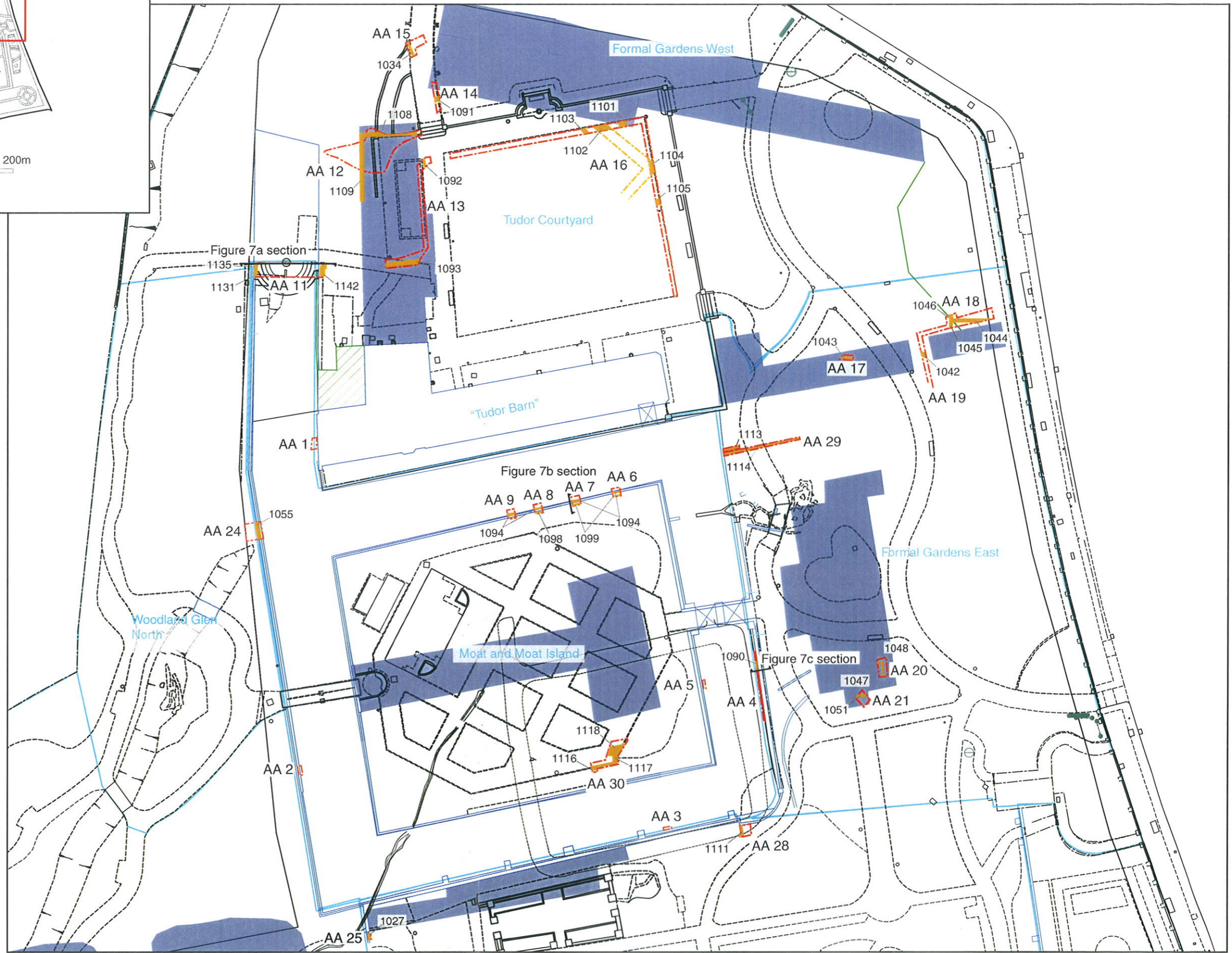
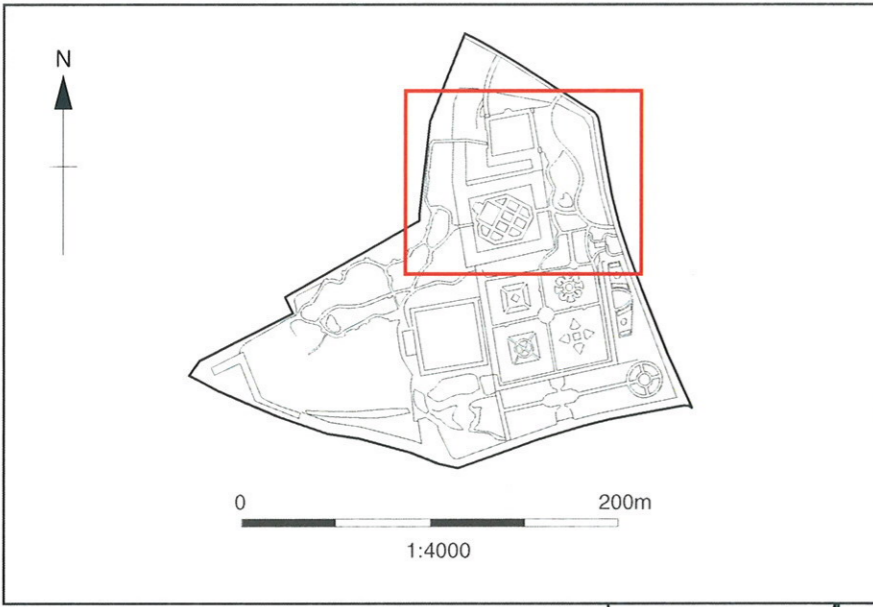


Figure 8f: Ordnance Survey Map c.1958-70






 Archaeological features
 Past structures and landscape features plotted from historic maps
 AA 12 Archaeological Actions

Figure 3: Plan showing archaeological structures within the Core Area



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