

Wessex Archaeology

Granite Wharf, Greenwich London Borough of Greenwich

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Ref: 54980.01

March 2004

**GRANITE WHARF
GREENWICH, LONDON
LONDON BOROUGH OF GREENWICH
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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**GRANITE WHARF
GREENWICH, LONDON
LONDON BOROUGH OF GREENWICH**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Environ UK Ltd commissioned Wessex Archaeology to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site of Granite Wharf. It is in the London Borough of Greenwich at NGR 539145 178505 and covers an area of c.4.56 hectares (12 acres).

There is a considerable body of archaeological statute, guidance and policy potentially relevant to this Site, principal amongst which is the DoE's Planning Policy Guidance 16.

The study consulted the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service Sites and Monument Record covering a 1000 metre radius of the Site. The Greenwich Heritage Centre and London Metropolitan Archive were also consulted for historic and cartographic sources.

Archaeological evidence has been gained from the Site with the presence of the magazine building but it and earlier deposits will have been removed by 19th century brickearth extraction across part of the Site.

The recorded artefactual finds from prehistory are mainly due to the near locality of the river, with finds washed up along the foreshore and the discovery of a Bronze Age trackway and peat to the east of the Site.

Only chance discoveries are noted for the Roman period within the Study Area. Principal Roman occupation is only noted further south with the alignment of Watling Street running east west one and a half kilometres south of the Site connecting to a possible temple in Greenwich Park.

Anglo Saxon activity is also noted within the central Greenwich area to the south through the discovery of a Saxon cemetery on Romney Road and that Greenwich is an Anglo Saxon placename. Later Medieval activity with the Study Area relates to the expansion along the foreshore from Greenwich up to Highbridge Wharf just to the south of the Site. Excavations at Highbridge Wharf have revealed evidence of occupation and activity from the 11th to the 16th centuries. It would appear from later cartographic sources that the Site itself remained marshland throughout this period.

A gunpowder magazine is shown to have existed on the Site from 1694 and continues as a name (Old Magazine) on a map of 1804 but is disused after 1760 with the area

then used for the extraction of brickearth before 1869. It is only from the 19th century that a change from marshland occurs with the development of the general area for industrial purposes. From 1869 the Site is shown to exist under the name of Stone Yard and consists of lime kilns and coke ovens. By the mid 1890s the Site is now known as Granite Wharf and consists of a Lime Cement and Slate Works.

Wessex Archaeology would conclude that the Site possesses potential for archaeological remains prior to the Post-medieval period, subject to the impact of brickearth extraction and later 19th century industrial buildings and processes.

It should be considered by way of further investigation to undertake a watching brief on any further geotechnical investigations which are undertaken on the Site.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was commissioned by Environ UK Ltd. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Barry Taylor of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service and staff at the Greenwich Heritage Centre, Greenwich Library and the London Metropolitan Archive.

Lawrence Pontin managed this project for Wessex Archaeology, Hilary Valler produced the report and Mark Roughley produced the illustrations.

**GRANITE WHARF
GREENWICH, LONDON
LONDON BOROUGH OF GREENWICH**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Environ UK Ltd commissioned Wessex Archaeology to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of Granite Wharf at Greenwich, London (the Site) in the London Borough of Greenwich.

1.1.2 The Site covers an area of circa 4.56 hectares (12 acres), centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TQ 539145 178505 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.3 The aim of the study is to collate the known archaeological and historical information about the Site in the context of its surrounding area, and to assess on the basis of that information and past impacts on the Site, the potential for undiscovered archaeological remains.

1.1.4 The study also aims to assess possible impacts on any archaeological resource likely to be caused by a development scheme and to suggest appropriate strategies to mitigate those impacts.

1.2 Site description, topography and geology

1.2.1 The Site presently consists of various industrial or commercial premises within a series of wharves (Granite Wharf, Lovell's Wharf, Pipers Wharf and Badcock Wharf) on the south side of the Thames.

1.2.2 The west side of the Site is demarkated by the River Thames on the outer curve of the river at Greenwich Reach. To the north are industrial premises, with Christchurch Way on the eastern boundary. The Site runs to the north of Derwent Street and runs around Banning Street and to the south is Pelton Road. On the south and east sides of the Site are a row of properties that front onto the road. The Thames Path goes along the west side of the Site and runs eastwards (Cadet Place) through the Site towards Derwent Street.

1.2.3 The Site's geology, as shown by geotechnical records, indicate made ground to a depth of 3-4 metres over clayey sandy silt to a depth of 3-4 metres which is over natural sand and gravel.

1.3 Planning background

1.3.1 The following sections summarise the statutes, guidance and policies that may be relevant to archaeological heritage considerations for this development.

Statutory designations

- 1.3.1 There are two principal statutes which are of consideration:
- Scheduled Monuments - (Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979)
 - Listed Buildings - (Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1991)
- 1.3.2 There are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings within the Site boundary.

National guidance

- 1.3.5 National guidance on archaeological heritage and development is contained in the DOE's Planning Policy Guidance notes series of which the following two are most relevant:

- 1.3.6 Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16) DoE Nov 1990

Planning authorities and policies

- 1.3.7 The Borough of Greenwich receives advice on archaeological issues in relation to planning matters from the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service of English Heritage. The London Borough of Greenwich Unitary Development Plan (Adopted November 1994) has policies relating to archaeological matters which broadly reflect the guidance given in PPG15 and PPG16.
- 1.3.8 The London Borough of Greenwich Unitary Development Plan in Paragraphs 6.61-6.64 (D27A and B) states that:

- *At identified sites of known archaeological remains of national importance, including scheduled monuments, there will be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of the remains in situ and to allow for public access and display. For sites of lesser importance the Council will seek to preserve the remains in situ, but where this is not feasible the remains should be either excavated and removed from the site, or excavated and recorded before destruction. Appropriate conditions/legal agreements may be used to ensure this is satisfied.*
- *The Council will expect applicants to properly assess and plan for the impact of proposed developments on archaeological remains where they fall within 'Areas of Archaeological Potential' as defined on the constraints Map 10. In certain instances preliminary archaeological site investigations may be required before proposals are considered. The Council will seek to secure the co-operation of developers in the excavation, recording and publication of archaeological finds before development takes place by use of planning conditions/legal agreements as appropriate.*

Reasons

- *The Borough's archaeological heritage represents a local community asset which is desirable to preserve and utilise both as an educational and recreational resource. The objectives of new development can often conflict with the need to preserve, or to remove and record such remains. Potential developers should be alerted early on in the planning process of likely remains so as to secure their preservation. The support of local archaeological groups is essential to this process. The potential of discovery of significant remains in large areas of the Borough is high, whilst the opportunity to record and preserve such finite resources is usually restricted to one occasion.*

The Council will also:

- *Pursue land use policies which are sensitive to the potential threat development can pose to archaeological remains and adopt a flexible approach to the design of new development in areas where the preservation of archaeological remains is paramount.*
- *Encourage co-operation amongst landowners, developers and archaeological groups by promoting the principles laid down in the British Archaeologist and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.*
- *Encourage developers to allow an appropriate level of archaeological investigation where significant remains are unexpectedly discovered during construction, and if applicable make provision for the preservation or recording of such finds by a recognised archaeological organisation.*

Implementation during the development process

- 1.3.9 It is most likely that PPG16 will be the principal guidance used in determining the strategy for, and implementation of, archaeological heritage management issues. Significant archaeological discoveries could, in exceptional circumstances, lead to the Site (or part of it) being Scheduled. Certain archaeological material may also be subject to compulsory reporting and compliance with the Treasure Act 1996 or Burial Act 1857.

1.4 Methodology

- 1.4.1 In order to study the Site within the wider context of the River Thames and adjacent archaeological sites, a Study Area with a 1000 metre square radius from the NGR TQ 539145 178505 was examined.

- 1.4.2 Research for this report was undertaken between 21st November and the 9th December 2003, and the following sources of information were consulted:

- Greater London Archaeology Service Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held in English Heritage London. The SMR comprises a record of all known archaeological and historical sites and findspots.

- Greenwich Heritage Centre held the cartographic sources and general reference and information for the area.
- London Metropolitan Archive was consulted for the bomb map.
- Greenwich Library was consulted for the Unitary Development Plan for Greenwich.
- Previous archaeological interventions reported on by other archaeological organisations.
- Relevant sites and findspots referred to in the text, including the SMR entries, have been re-ordered and re-numbered with a site-specific Wessex Archaeology (e.g. **WA01**) numeration. These are shown in **Figure 1**, and listed in **Appendix 1**.

2 RESULTS

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 There are no known archaeological and historical findspots from within the boundaries of the Site itself. The following findings from the wider Study Area are presented chronologically (see **Figure 1** and **Appendix 1**).

2.2 Palaeolithic (c. 500,000 – 10,000 BC)

2.2.1 There are no recorded Palaeolithic finds from within the Study Area.

2.3 Mesolithic (c. 8,500 – 4,000 BC)

2.3.1 There are no recorded Mesolithic finds from within the Study Area.

2.4 Neolithic (c. 4,000 – 2,400 BC)

2.4.1 There are numerous find spots of this date found within the Study Area. Finds have been associated with the River Thames and ritual deposition into the river. A number of flint axes (**WA01-WA06**) and a flint sickle (**WA07**) have been washed up along the foreshore and are therefore not considered the primary place of deposition.

2.4.2 An evaluation on the Greenwich Peninsula (500m to the north east of the Site) in 1998 (Site Code GPN98) revealed an alluvial sequence of the river terrace gravels beneath sand which lay beneath a layer of peat (**WA08**). The peat has been dated to either the Neolithic or the Bronze Age.

2.5 Bronze Age (c. 2,400 – 700 BC)

2.5.1 Approximately 100m to the east of the Site in Bellot Street, an evaluation (1992) and watching brief were undertaken by South East London Archaeological Unit (BSG 93). This revealed a sequence of natural silts sealing a layer of peat (**WA09**), the peat was carbon dated to 3,600 BP, giving a date of 1650BC (+/-70 years). A concentration of preserved wood was found during the evaluation and represents a trackway (**WA10**) dating to 1250BC (+/-60 years).

2.5.2 Four other items also dating to this period have been retrieved from the River Thames (**WA11-WA14**). These include a bronze sword, a bronze spearhead ferrule and a bronze palstave from the south side of the Thames, with a socketed celt from the opposing side. These were most likely ritual deposits into the river which have been washed ashore.

2.6 Iron Age (c. 700 BC – AD 43)

2.6.1 A find from Greenwich Palace of an iron halberd blade (**WA15**) the exact provenance is not known and could have been a river find. The only other evidence for any form of Iron Age activity is the two Iceni coins (**WA16**) found at Wescombe Park in Blackheath. Further to the south of the Site, a bronze bowl with a bronze coin and two silver Belgic coins were found (**WA17**).

2.7 Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

2.7.1 It is traditionally believed that Greenwich was called *Grenovicum* by the Romans, though no historical evidence exists (Timbs 1870). There is no evidence of a major settlement in the immediate area dating to the Roman period. Nearly one and a half kilometers to the south runs Watling Street. It runs through Greenwich from the east-south-east and appears to be aligned to run to the south of Greenwich Park. It continues to skirt around the southern bow of the river via Deptford and then into Central London (MOLAS 2000).

2.7.2 A scrap of tessellated pavement (**WA18**) and structure (**WA19**) was supposed to have been found in the grounds of Trinity Hospital half a kilometer to the south west of the Site. Also from the site of Trinity Hospital an ‘official’ axe was found (**WA20**) which is suggested as evidence for a municipium.

2.8 Saxon and Medieval (AD 410 – 1499)

2.8.1 In the Saxon period, Greenwich was known as *Grenewic* or the Green Village (Timbs 1870). The only evidence for occupation/activity in this period is a cemetery located under the Old Tiltyard, over half a kilometer to the south west, facing the hospital on the Romney Road. One burial was found in 1860 together with three enamelled escutcheons from a hanging bowl and three other burials were found within 100 yards together with bronze pins and ‘bronze ring money’ (**WA21**).

2.8.2 Within the general area Greenwich became a centre of royal activity with the residence of Greenwich Palace noted at Greenwich as early as the reign of Edward I (reigned 1272-1307), though by whom the palace was erected is not known (Timbs 1870). The land is now occupied by the Royal Navy College and is approximately 750 metres from the Site.

2.8.3 Adjacent to Greenwich Palace a part of a posy ring with traces of saints and floral decoration and the love motto inside which reads ‘de bon cor’ (**WA22**).

- 2.8.4 Nearer to the Site, an evaluation was undertaken 450 metres to the south west at Creedy's Yard (Site Code HBW97) in 1997 revealed evidence for a small-scale settlement in the 11th and 12th century and continuation of similar activity into the 14th century (Wessex Archaeology 2000) (see also Paragraph 2.9.2). Numerous 12th/13th century stakeholes (**WA23**) and pits (**WA24**) were found cutting through the natural sand. A small quantity of pottery was recovered (**WA25**). An excavation 60 metres further to the west from the above evaluation in 1997 (HBR97) was undertaken which uncovered a number of Medieval pits (**WA26**) and a well constructed from chalk, limestone and sandstone (**WA27**) dated to the late Medieval period.
- 2.8.5 Other general finds and discoveries of this period are an inscribed Medieval brass seal (**WA28**) dated to 1200-1300 was found near to the river to the south west of the Site. A brass ring with a mauve stone inset (**WA29**) was recovered from the front of Greenwich Palace. Further to the west a 12th or 13th century pit was excavated on Creek Road (**WA30**) by MoLAS (Site code DXL97) which cut through the natural alluvium.
- 2.8.6 Evidence for religious activity in this area is on Romney Road nearly 600 metres to the south west, are the remains of an abbey building (**WA31**) a rectangular building with chalk and limestone rubble walls resting on a rubble foundation, the thickness of the walls suggests they were sleeper walls for a timber-framed structure. The presence of two garderobe chutes suggest a 2 storey building. The area to the east of the building was later occupied by the chapel of the royal palace. Just to the north part of a medieval/post medieval tower (**WA32**) was recorded. Part of the north range was 11.5m east to west with two bays facing the river.

2.9 Post-medieval and Modern (AD 1500 – present)

- 2.9.1 To the south of the Site at Maze Hill Station, a trial excavation produced the floor of a gravel quarry (**WA33**) which was last worked during the late 17th century. To the west of the area just south of Trafalgar Road the walls, tribune walls, pits and a drain associated with a chapel (**WA34**) were recorded that date from the 19th century (no code provided for either site).
- 2.9.2 The excavation at Highbridge Wharf (incorporating Creedy's Yard) (HBW97) revealed a small scale settlement, it continued in use through to the late Medieval/Tudor period with the remains of a substantial walled structure (**WA35**). This was associated with a plaster floor and an overlying demolition spread which contained glazed floor tile and stained glass window fragments. A number of 17th century pits (**WA36**) were recorded, with late 17th and 18th century brick built drains and soakaways (**WA37**). Dump layers (**WA38**) from the 17th to 19th century were also recorded.
- 2.9.3 Further excavations in 1997 revealed the remains of three Tudor buildings (**WA45**) (HBR97) at Highbridge Wharf. The largest of these is thought to be the high status building of Compton House. Associated with the buildings are cobbled floors and yard surfaces. There is evidence for pin making with the number of pinners bones recovered from the site. After the demolition of the buildings in the 17th century a new house (**WA46**) was built on a different

axis, with associated yard surfaces. The inference is that during the late 17th or 18th century there was a shift from purely domestic use to light industry for the site and a decline in status of the river front area with the fading significance of Greenwich Palace. In the early 20th century all residential properties were demolished to create Creedy's Yard behind Highbridge Wharf.

- 2.9.4 The Foreshore Survey (Site Code FGW04) undertaken for London Archaeological Research Facility (University College, 1998), was conducted along the Thames, in front of Trinity Hospital towards the west to the power station. A timber riverfront defence in the form of a line of posts (**WA39**) were recorded. A scatter of nautical timbers (**WA40**) consisting of vessel fragments thought to represent shipyard activity prior to construction of the present power station. A gridiron constructed of timber (**WA41**) in front of Highbridge Wharf and a possible riverfront defence/revetment (**WA42**) consisting of a line of timber posts was found to the south west. Further to the south west (in front of the Old Royal Navy College) several phases of hardstanding constructed of chalk, stone and brick (**WA43**) were recorded.
- 2.9.5 Cartographic sources show that from the late 17th century until 1834 the land on the Greenwich Peninsula was given over to marshland and cattle pasture (**Figure 2**). Marsh Lane is visible to the east of the Site and a government magazine used for the storage and distribution of gunpowder is present within the Site on the shore of the Thames from 1694 (The Greenwich Millennium Site). A map of 1795 (not illustrated) shows 'The New Magazine' but by 1760 a bill to remove the magazine to Purfleet was approved (British Official Publications Collaborative Readers Information Service). It is still noted on a map of 1802 (not illustrated) as the 'Old Magazine'.
- 2.9.6 At Highbridge, the Trinity Hospital Almshouses (**WA44**) (originally called Norfolk College) were founded by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton and built in 1613-17, the chapel was rebuilt in 1812 with the almshouses remodelled at this time. It is first shown on a map of the c1830s (**Figure 3**) as Norfolk College.
- 2.9.7 On the same map (**Figure 3**) the development of land around the Site is shown, with the Enderby family building a wharf (shown on maps after 1830) to the north of Granite Wharf for their whaling business and set up a ropewalk from the river eastwards to Ship and Billet Lane (now called Marsh Lane). The two main roads around the Site have been built, including Pelton Place and Chester Street (now Banning Street), with the start of the building of residential housing to the south of the marshes. The area of Greenwich has begun to spread eastwards to incorporate the marshland of the Greenwich Peninsula.
- 2.9.8 The 1st edition OS map (**Figure 4**) shows the dramatic development of the Study Area, Granite Wharf is shown as Stone Yard with mooring posts to the west and a slip in the central west side of the Site. Paddock Place (later Cadet Place-Thames Path) is built but no road name is given, Banning Street is called Chester Street. On the south west part of the Site formerly known as

Greenwich Wharf (now Lovells Wharf) are lime kilns and coke ovens. The area to the east (Derwent Street to Waldrige Street/Christ Church Way) is now all terraced residential housing. Trinity Hospital Almshouses are noted to the south west of the Site. The magazine has disappeared by 1869 (**Figure 4**) with a 'Brick Field' in its place being used for the extraction of brickearth.

- 2.9.9 The cartographic evidence shows that in the late 19th century (**Figure 5**) there is the continuation of the development of the road systems to the north east of the Site. Granite Wharf is noted with Paddock Place leading west from Chester Street, with the Lime Cement & Slate Works at Greenwich Wharf. The buildings of the Trinity Hospital Almshouses are still present with the parkland to the north east having been built upon by the Tramway Depot (later becomes the Greenwich Power Station (see Paragraph 2.9.11)).
- 2.9.10 In Trafalgar Road a series of trial holes were excavated by South East London Archaeological Unit which revealed 19th century features (**WA47**). Further to the south the road changes from Trafalgar Road to Romney Road, a watching brief (RNC93) in the north west grounds of the Old Royal Naval College shows that the original village of Greenwich (**WA48**) was situated here until the early 19th century. Demolition debris contained pottery from the 16th to late 18th century and probably relate to the known demolition of buildings in the 1830s.
- 2.9.11 On Hoskins Street 400 metres to the south of the Site the Greenwich Power Station (**WA49**) was built in 1906. This was the last power station built with reciprocating engines built to supply the London tramways. These engines were scrapped in 1922 and turbines installed. It is still in commission, using gas turbines for underground systems.
- 2.9.12 The 1916 OS map (**Figure 6**) shows the power station to the south of the Site. Paddock Place has been renamed Cadet Place (Thames Path) and Chester Street has been renamed Banning Street. Greenwich Wharf has a small area designated to kilns, with Piper's Wharf (to the north) stated as having a Barge Building Yard. Enderby's Wharf, further to the north has a series of landing stages, cranes and a causeway, with the Thames Soap & Candle Works still in production. All the roads in the area are now fully developed with the residential area continuing up to Piper's Wharf.
- 2.9.13 The 1937 OS map (**Figure 7**) shows little change with the Study Area to the present day. The Telcon Works (Electrical Cable & Wire Manufactory) takes over the area of Enderby's Wharf and Greenwich Wharf has been renamed Lovell's Wharf.

3 DISCUSSION

3.1 Archaeological potential and significance

- 3.1.1 There are good records which infer archaeological activity and deposits within the Study Area.

3.1.2 The archaeological potential within the Site may be summarised as follows:

- There is a **Low** potential for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic artefacts due to the paucity of finds in the Study Area.
- There is a **Low to Moderate** potential for Neolithic or Bronze Age material due to peat found on the Greenwich Peninsula being dated to either of these two periods and to the site in Bellot Street where Bronze Age peat and a trackway were recorded.
- There is a **Low** potential for Iron Age & Romano-British material given that there is little evidence for Iron Age material and for the existence of a Roman settlement nearby.
- There is a **Low** potential for Anglo Saxon material given that the evidence is specifically for the inhumation cemetery over half a kilometre to the south west of the Site.
- There is **Low to Moderate** potential for Medieval occupation given that many Medieval finds have been recovered from the Study Area. The excavation and evaluation of Creedy's Yard to the south west of the Site show that the area was inhabited from the 11th century.
- There is **Moderate to High** potential for Post-medieval material also due to the finds from Creedy's Yard with continuity until the 18th century. The evidence from Trafalgar Road and Romney Road show that the area was occupied from the 16th century to the present day. Evidence for riverfront defences/revetments are seen between the Old Royal Navy College and Highbridge Wharf. A magazine for gunpowder storage and distribution is evident on maps from 1695 but has been removed by the end of the 18th century with the area used for brickearth extraction.

3.2 Archaeological remains

3.2.1 Any archaeological remains within the Site could take one of several forms:

- Discrete un-associated artefacts within the natural gravels.
- Peat and waterlogged remains.
- Riverfront defences/revetments on the west side of the Site.
- Evidence for the 17th century gunpowder magazine.
- Late 19th century industrial/commercial remains.

3.3 Existing impacts

- 3.3.1 Recent/Modern activity on the Site, most notably the 19th century brickearth extraction and subsequent construction of conveyors, cranes and warehouses are evident on the Site.

3.4 Potential scheme impacts

- 3.4.1 The potential scheme for the Site is a proposed major mixed-use development. This will include high density residential units, gardens, offices, commercial units, car parking and landscaped open space. It is proposed that the basement will go half a level underground, to approximately 0.7m below the ground surface supported by pile and beam foundations.

3.5 Conclusions

- 3.5.1 Archaeological evidence has been gained from the Site with the presence of the magazine building but it and earlier deposits will have been removed by 19th century brickearth extraction across part of the Site.
- 3.5.2 The recorded artefactual finds from prehistory are mainly due to the near locality of the river, with finds washed up along the foreshore and the discovery of a Bronze Age trackway and peat to the east of the Site.
- 3.5.3 Only chance discoveries are noted for the Roman period within the Study Area. Principal Roman occupation is only noted further south with the alignment of Watling Street running east west one and a half kilometers to the south of the Site connecting to a possible temple in Greenwich Park.
- 3.5.4 Anglo Saxon activity is also noted within the central Greenwich area to the south through the discovery of a Saxon cemetery on Romney Road and that Greenwich is an Anglo Saxon placename. Later Medieval activity within the Study Area relates to the expansion along the foreshore from Greenwich up to Highbridge Wharf just to the south of the Site. Excavations at Highbridge Wharf have revealed evidence of occupation and activity from the 11th to 16th centuries. It would appear from later cartographic sources that the Site itself remains marshland throughout this period.
- 3.5.5 A gunpowder magazine is shown to have existed on the Site from 1694 and continues as a name (Old Magazine) on a map of 1804 but is disused after 1760 with the area then used for the extraction of brickearth before 1869. It is only from the 19th century that a change from marshland occurs with the development of the general area for industrial purposes. From 1869 the Site is shown to exist under the name of Stone Yard and consists of lime kilns and coke ovens. By the mid 1890s the Site is now known as Granite Wharf and consists of a Lime Cement and Slate Works.
- 3.5.6 Wessex Archaeology would conclude that the Site possesses potential for archaeological remains prior to the Post-medieval period, subject to the impact of brickearth extraction and later 19th century industrial buildings and processes.

3.5.7 It should be considered by way of further investigation to undertake a watching brief on any further geotechnical investigations which are undertaken on the Site.

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Appendix 1 : Gazetteer of Sites referred to in the text

WA No	NGR (TQ)		Description	Period	Other References (GLSMR Nos)
WA01	3850	7805	Hand axe	Neolithic	110006
WA02	3850	7805	Flaked flint axe	Neolithic	110007
WA03	3850	7805	Flaked flint axe	Neolithic	110008
WA04	3850	7805	Polished axe	Neolithic	110009
WA05	3880	7820	Flaked flint axe	Neolithic	110010
WA06	3882	7830	Polished stone axe	Neolithic	110012
WA07	3872	7825	Flint sickle	Neolithic	110013
WA08	3965	7892	Layer of peat	Neo/Bronze Age	071834
WA09	3930	7840	Natural silts sequence	Bronze Age	071292
WA10	3930	7840	Trackway	Bronze Age	071293
WA11	3851	7811	Bronze sword ?forgery	Bronze Age	110014
WA12	3879	7835	Bronze spearhead ferrule	Bronze Age	110015
WA13	3840	7800	Bronze palstave	Bronze Age	110075
WA14	3850	7810	Bronze socketed celt	Bronze Age	110076
WA15	3850	7800	Iron halberd blade	Bronze Age	071067
WA16	3950	7750	2 Icenian coins	Iron Age	070241
WA17	3965	7752	Bronze bowl with bronze coins and 2 silver Belgic coins	Romano-British	070239
WA18	3882	7814	Tessellated pavement	Romano-British	070378
WA19	3860	7790	Roman remains	Romano-British	070398
WA20	3882	7814	'Official' axe	Romano-British	070396
WA21	3869	7785	Cemetery	Anglo-Saxon	070235
WA22	3855	7810	Part of posy ring	Medieval	110017
WA23	3876	7810	Stakeholes	Medieval	071418
WA24	3876	7810	Pits	Medieval	071419
WA25	3870	7810	Postholes and stakeholes	Medieval	071566
WA26	3870	7810	Pits	Medieval	071565
WA27	3870	7810	Well	Medieval	071567
WA28	3850	7810	Brass seal, inscribed	Medieval	110077
WA29	3850	7805	Brass ring with mauve stone inset	Medieval	110018
WA30	3823	7774	12/13 th century pit	Medieval	071846
WA31	3854	7796	Abbey Building	Medieval	070397
WA32	3856	7800	Tower-part of north range	Medieval	070376

WA33	3886	7781	Chapel	Post-Medieval	070403
WA34	3910	7780	Gravel quarry	Post-Medieval	070987
WA35	3876	7810	Stone walled structure	Post-Medieval	071420
WA36	3870	7810	Pits	Post-Medieval	071570
WA37	3870	7810	Brick drains & soakaways	Post-Medieval	071571
WA38	3876	7810	Dump layers	Post-Medieval	071421
WA39	3878	7822	Timber riverfront defence	Post-Medieval	071540
WA40	3881	7826	Scatter of nautical timbers	Post-Medieval	071541
WA41	3874	7814	Timber gridiron structure	Post-Medieval	071543
WA42	3871	7811	?Riverfront defence/?revetment	Post-Medieval	071545
WA43	3852	7803	Hardstanding of chalk, stone & brick	Post-Medieval	071546
WA44	3881	7815	Almshouses	Post-Medieval	223463
WA45	3870	7810	Remains of Tudor buildings	Post-Medieval	071568
WA46	3870	7810	Building over WA38	Post-Medieval	071569
WA47	3900	7800	Unknown features (19 th century)	Post-Medieval	071165
WA48	3839	7791	Original Greenwich village position	Post-Medieval	071294
WA49	3890	7810	Power station & associated buildings	Post-Medieval	071346

Appendix 2 : Cartographic Sources

Date	Title	Surveyor	Scale	Copied	Source
17 th Cent	Chart of the River Thames	Jonas Moore		YES	GHC
1695	Survey of the King's Lordship or Manor of East Greenwich	Drake		YES	GHC
1741-5	London	J.Rocque		YES	GHC
C1778	Map of Hundred of Blackheath			YES	GHC
1796	Map of the River Thames			YES	GHC
1802	Ballasting in the Part of London			YES	GHC
1834	A Plan of the Parish of St Alphage Greenwich in the County of Kent	W.R.Morris		YES	GHC
c.1830				YES	GHC
1844	Plan of the Parish of Greenwich in the County of Kent	Messrs Crawter	4 chains:1 mile	YES	GHC
1869	OS London LVIII		25":1 mile	YES	GHC
1869	OS London XLVII		25":1 mile	YES	GHC
1870	Map of Greenwich		182:1 mile	YES	GHC
1871	OS London XII		25":1 mile	YES	GHC
1894-6	OS London XCII Middlesex XXIII		25":1 mile	YES	GHC
1914	OS 2 nd edition London XII		25":1 mile	YES	GHC
1915	Kellys map of Greenwich & Woolwich Boroughs			YES	GHC
1916	OS London X		25":1 mile	YES	GHC
1916	OS Essex LXXXVI London VI		25":1 mile	YES	GHC
1937	OS		25":1 mile	YES	GHC
1948	Bomb Map (1916 map)		25":1 mile	YES	LMA

1956	London Tramways: Greenwich			YES	GHC
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GHC – Greenwich Heritage Centre
LMA – London metropolitan Archive



- Neolithic
- Neolithic/Bronze Age
- Bronze Age
- Iron Age
- Romano British
- Anglo Saxon
- Medieval
- Post-Medieval
- Study Area
- Site Boundary

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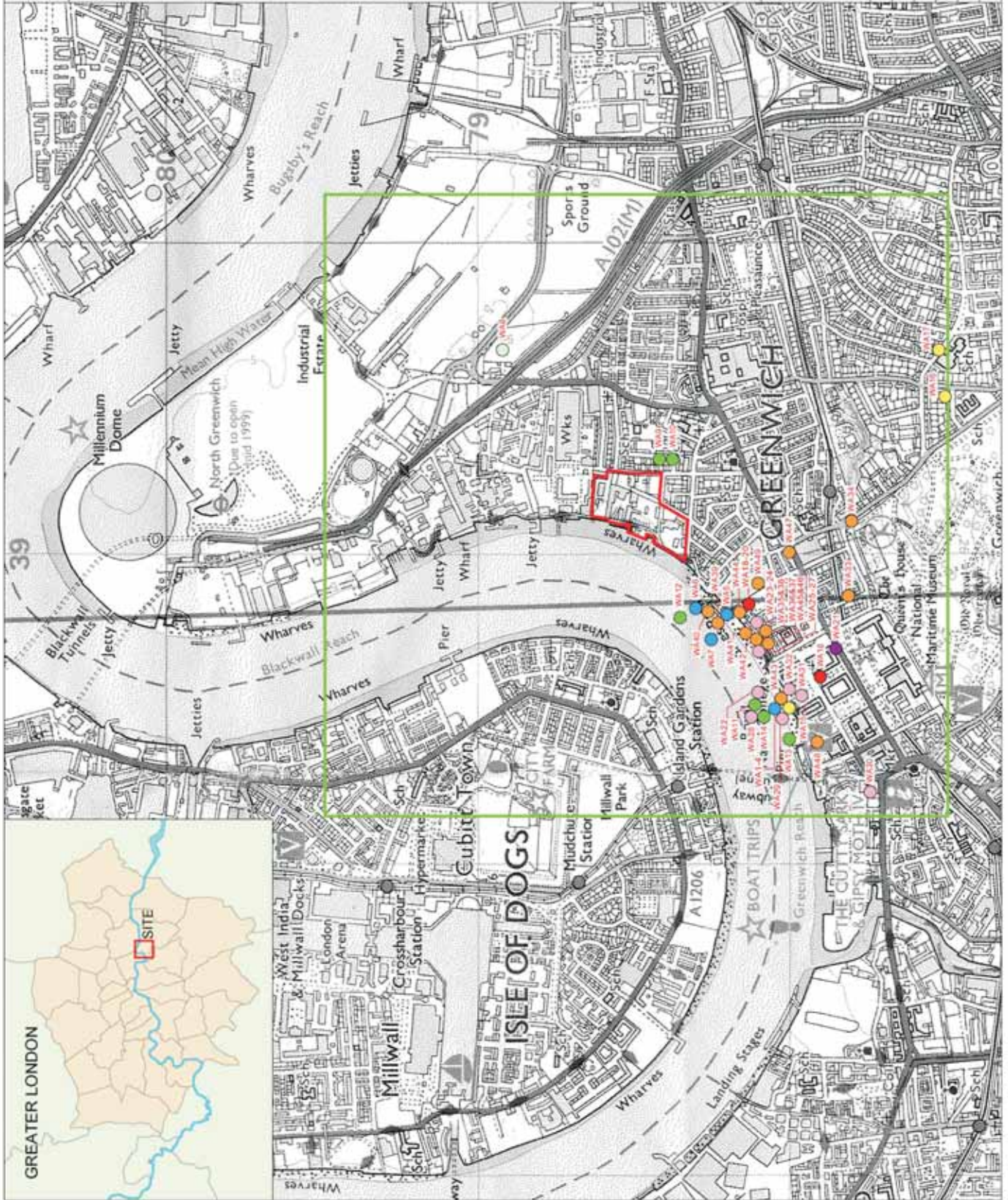


Figure 1
 Location plan and SMR plot

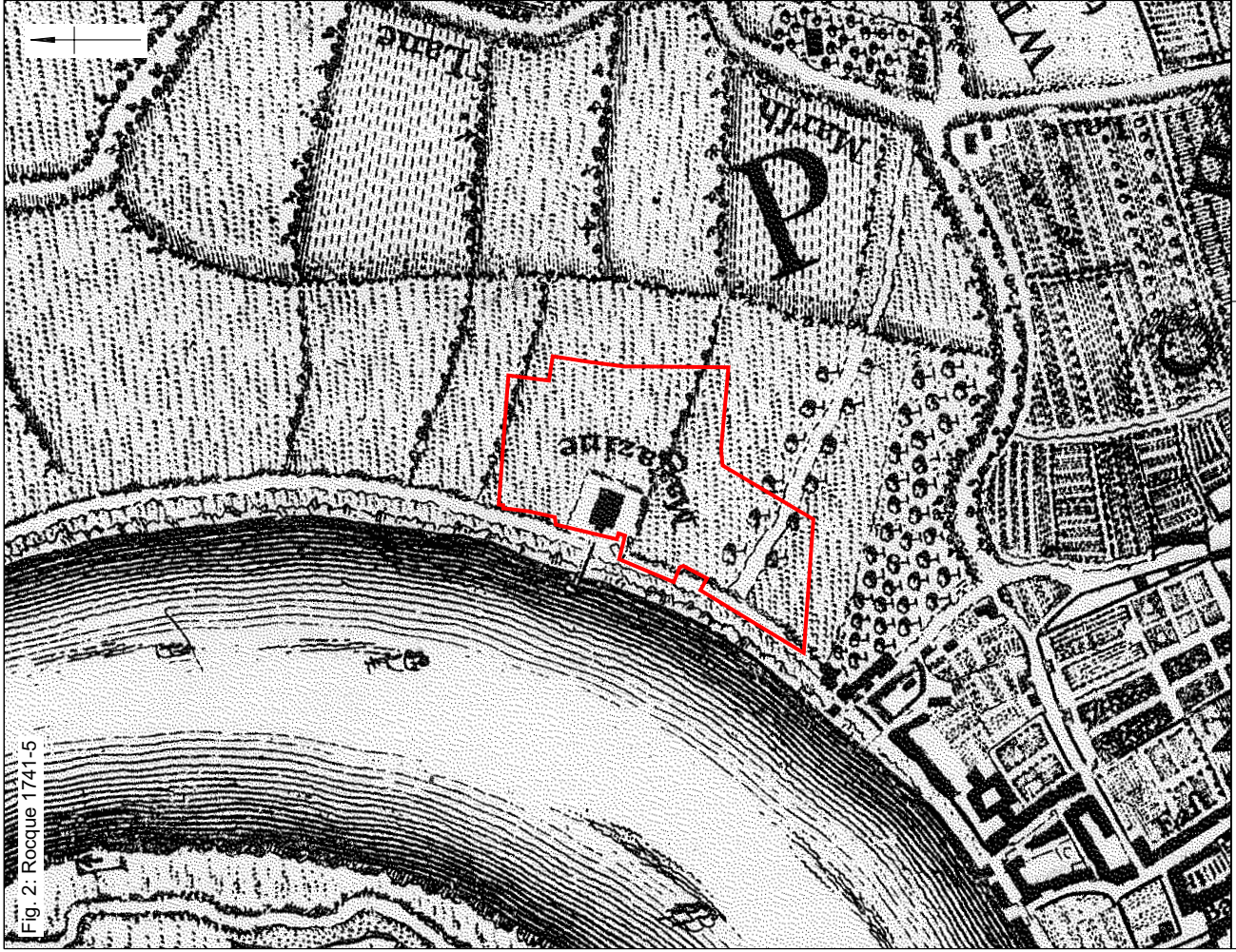


Fig. 2: Rocque 1741-5

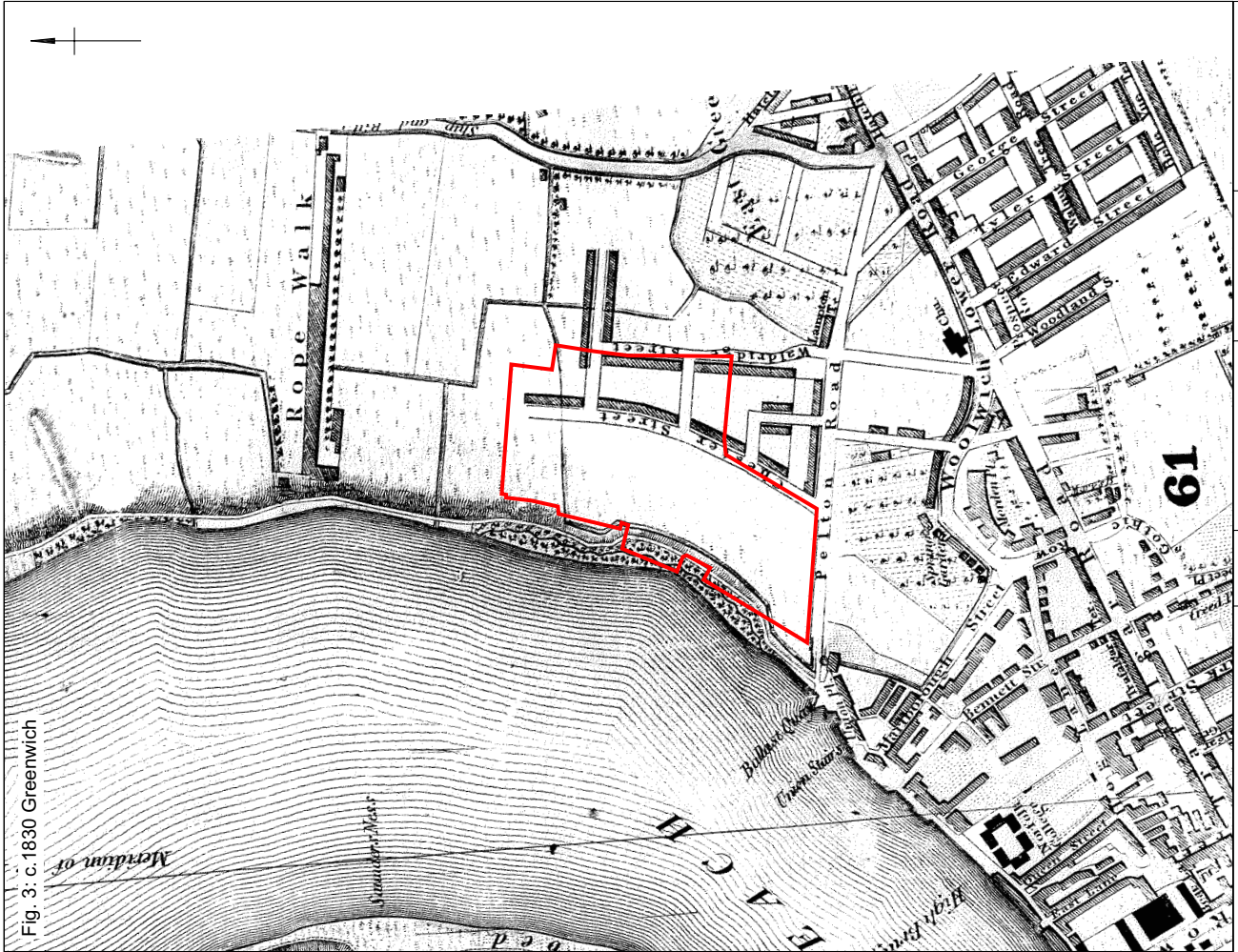


Fig. 3: c. 1830 Greenwich

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Fig. 4: 1st Edition OS 1869

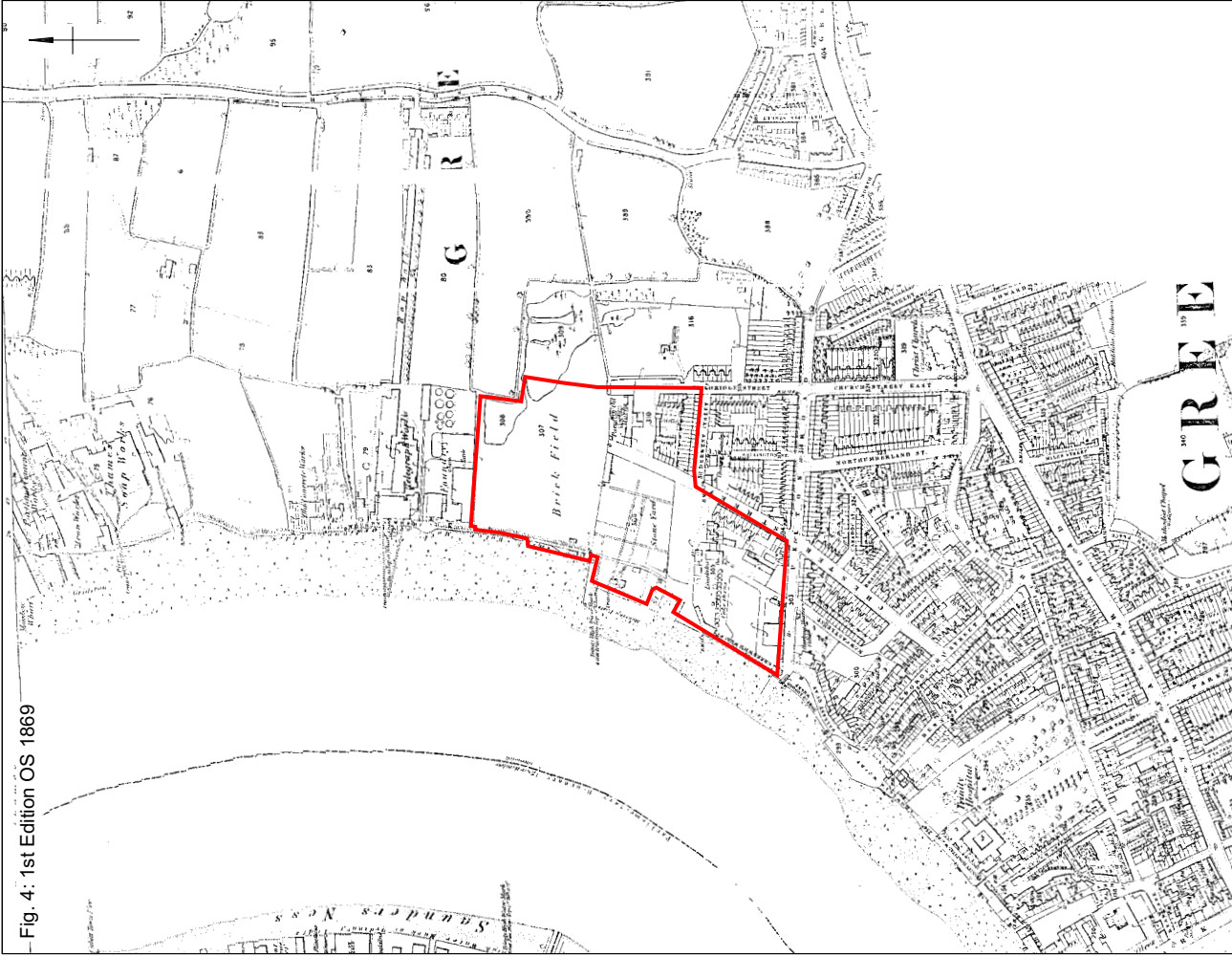


Fig. 5: 2nd Edition OS 1894-6



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