Stone Wharf
Anchor and Hope Lane
Charlton
London Borough of Greenwich
London SE7

An archaeological assessment and watching brief report

December 2011

MUSEUM OF LONDON ARCHAEOLOGY

Stone Wharf
Anchor and Hope Lane
Charlton
London Borough of Greenwich
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NGR TQ 541005 179165

Sign-off history:

Issue No.	Date:	Prepared by:	Checked by	Approved by:	Reason for Issue:
1	18.11.2011	Eliott Wragg	Stewart Hoad	Stewart Hoad Contract Manager	First Draft
2	07.12.11	Eliott Wragg	Stewart Hoad	Stewart Hoad Contract Manager	Second draft

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Executive summary

Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) and The Thames Discovery Programme (TDP) were commissioned by Patricia Mak of Atkins Group, on behalf of their client the Environment Agency to assess the archaeological potential at Stone Wharf, Anchor and Hope Lane, Charlton, London Borough of Greenwich, SE7. This process involved an initial walkover survey, a desk based assessment and a watching brief on geotechnical trial pits and window samples dug to investigate the ground around the river wall. The work took place in October and November 2011.

The work was carried out in advance of the replacement of the existing river wall which is in a very decayed state. Heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals comprise:

- *Prehistoric alluvial and organic deposits, of low significance.*
- *Possible mid-late 19th, early 20th century river walls of low significance.*
- *A buried vessel, probably dating to the late post-medieval period of uncertain significance.*
- *A 19th century slipway built from broken up warship timbers of high significance.*

The site was located at some distance from the historic centre of settlement in the area, and has a low potential for buried heritage assets of other periods; the site probably being in a rural landscape at this time.

Survival of archaeological remains likely to be high, although partially truncated by the existing and any previous river walls.

In light of the generally low potential of the site itself to contain extensive significant archaeological remains, it is unlikely that the local authority would request site-specific evaluation of the site either pre- or post determination of planning consent. It is possible that they may request an archaeological watching brief during ground disturbance of the site, which would ensure that any previously unrecorded archaeological remains were not removed without recording and advancing understanding of asset significance.

If, however, the features on the foreshore are likely to be impacted upon during the works, then further mitigation may be required.

The decision on the need for any archaeological mitigation rests with the Local Planning Authority and their archaeological advisers.

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1.1 Site background

Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) and The Thames Discovery Programme (TDP) were commissioned by Atkins Group, on behalf of their client the Environment Agency to assess the archaeological potential at Stone Wharf, Anchor and Hope Lane, Charlton, London Borough of Greenwich, SE7. This process involved an initial walkover survey, a desk based assessment and a watching brief on geotechnical trial pits and window samples dug to investigate the ground around the river wall. The work took place in October and November 2011.

The work is being carried out in advance of the replacement of the existing river wall which is in a very decayed state.

The development site is situated in Greenwich (see Fig 1). It is bounded to the south by the Thames path, to the west by Vaizey's Wharf and to the north and east by the Thames foreshore. The Ordnance Survey National Grid reference for the centre of the site is TQ 541005 179165. Within this report, the development area is referred to as 'the site'.

The Museum of London site code, by which the records are indexed and archived, is FGW 14.

The foreshore walkover survey took place on the south bank of the River Thames, while the watching brief took place both on the foreshore and behind the river wall. The general area of this foreshore has been surveyed previously during the last three years by the Thames Discovery Programme, although no detailed work has been carried out on the specific area impacted upon by the proposed development.

Note: within the limitations imposed by dealing with historical material and maps, the information in this document is, to the best knowledge of the author and MOLA/TDP, correct at the time of writing. Further archaeological investigation, or more information about the nature of the present buildings may require changes to all or parts of the document.

1.2 Planning and legislative framework

1.2.1 National planning policy guidance

Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS 5) sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains (heritage assets), and provides recommendations for local development plans. The key points in PPS 5 are summarised as:

Policy HE12: Policy principles guiding the recording of information related to heritage assets

HE12.1 A documentary record of our past is not as valuable as retaining the heritage asset, and therefore the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether a proposal that would result in a heritage asset's destruction should be given consent.

HE12.2 The process of investigating the significance of the historic environment, as part of plan-making or development management, should add to the evidence base for future planning and further the understanding of our past. Local planning authorities should make this information publicly available, including through the relevant historic environment record.

HE12.3 Where the loss of the whole or a material part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, local planning authorities should require the developer to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost, using planning conditions or obligations as appropriate. The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the nature and level of the asset's significance. Developers should publish this evidence and deposit copies of the reports with the relevant historic environment record. Local planning authorities should require any archive generated to be deposited with a local museum or other public depository willing to receive it. Local planning authorities should impose planning conditions or obligations to ensure such work is carried out in a timely manner and that the completion of the exercise is properly secured.

1.2.2 Regional guidance: The London Plan

The over–arching strategies and policies for the whole of the Greater London area are contained within the GLA's London Plan (Feb 2008) also include statements relating to archaeology:

Policy 4B.15 Archaeology

The Mayor, in partnership with English Heritage, the Museum of London and boroughs, will support the identification, protection, interpretation and presentation of London's archaeological resources. Boroughs in consultation with English Heritage and other relevant statutory organisations should include appropriate policies in their DPDs for protecting scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological assets within their area.

1.2.3 Local Planning Policy

The Borough of Greenwich Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted in 2006. Policies D30 and D31 in the UDP state that:

D30 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.

D31 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 and to preserve their settings. For sites of lesser importance the Council will seek to preserve the remains in situ, but where this is not feasible the remains should either be investigated, excavated and removed from the site, or investigated, excavated and recorded before destruction. Appropriate conditions/legal agreements may be used to ensure this is satisfied.

Reason

6.50 Archaeological remains are a finite and fragile resource vulnerable to modern
developments. PPG16 gives guidance on how archaeological remains should be
preserved or recorded. It recommends that UDPs should include policies for the
protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of
their settings, as well as a map defining where these policies apply. The Borough's
archaeological heritage represents a local community asset that 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. Early discussion with the Council and English Heritage is encouraged. The support of local archaeological groups is essential to this process. The potential for 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 Greenwich Heritage Centre is a potential location for the retention of remains.

6.51 The Council will also:
i. 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.
ii. Encourage co-operation amongst landowners, developers and archaeological groups by promoting the principles laid down in the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.
iii. 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.

The Greenwich UDP identifies a number of Areas of Archaeological Potential within the Borough, one of which encompasses the riverfront extending out to the low tide mark. The site, therefore, is situated within this zone.

1.3 Designated heritage assets

The site does not contain any nationally designated (protected) heritage assets, such as scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings or Registered Parks and Gardens. However, the site lies within an Area of Archaeological Potential defined by the Greenwich UDP, as mentioned above.

1.4 Origin and scope of this report

The archaeological work of a historic environment assessment, along with field analysis and recording were commissioned from Museum of London Archaeology (MOL Archaeology) and the Thames Discovery Programme (TDP) by Atkins Group, on behalf of their client the Environment Agency in advance of proposed development at Stone Wharf. The scheme comprises the reconstruction of the river wall.

This desk-based study assesses the impact of the scheme on buried heritage assets (archaeological remains). It forms an initial stage of investigation of the area of proposed development (hereafter referred to as the 'site') and may be required in relation to the planning process in order that the local planning authority (LPA) can formulate an appropriate response in the light of the impact upon any known or possible heritage assets. These are parts of the historic environment which are considered to be significant because of their historic, evidential, aesthetic and/or communal interest. These might comprise below and above ground archaeological remains, buildings, structures, monuments or heritage landscape within or immediately around the site (DCLG 2010, 1, 13). This report deals solely with the archaeological implications of the development proposals and does not cover possible built heritage issues (eg setting).

The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2001), DCLG (2010), English Heritage (2008), and the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH 1998, 1999, 2009). Under the 'Copyright, Designs and Patents Act' 1988 TDP/MOLA retain the copyright to this document.

This results of the archaeological foreshore survey and watching brief carried out between the 26th of October and 3rd of November 2011, have been fed into this assessment report to provide further information

All archaeological analysis and recording during the investigation on site was done in accordance with the Museum of London *Archaeological Site Manual* (1994) and MoLAS *Health and safety policy* (2009) and the evolved foreshore methodology developed by the TDP.

1.5 Aims and objectives

The aim of the assessment is to:

- identify the presence of any known or potential buried heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals;
- describe the significance of such assets, as required by national planning policy (see section 1.2 for planning framework and section 2 for methodology used to determine significance);
- assess the likely impacts upon the significance of the assets arising from the proposals; and
- provide recommendations to further assessment where necessary of the historic assets affected, and/or mitigation aimed at reducing or removing completely any adverse impacts upon buried heritage assets and/or their setting.

2 Methodology and sources consulted

For the purposes of this report the documentary and cartographic sources, including results from any archaeological investigations in the site and a study area around it were examined in order to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation and significance of any buried heritage assets that may be present within the site or its immediate vicinity and has been used to determine the potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets of any specific chronological period to be present within the site.

In order to set the site into its full archaeological and historical context, information was collected on the known historic environment features within a 750m-radius study area around the area of proposed development, as held by the primary repositories of such information within Greater London. These comprise the Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER) and the London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC). The HER is managed by English Heritage and includes information from past investigations, local knowledge, find spots, and documentary and cartographic sources. LAARC includes a public archive of past investigations and is managed by the Museum of London. The study area was considered through professional judgement to be appropriate to characterise the historic environment of the site. Occasionally there may be reference to assets beyond this study area, where appropriate, e.g., where such assets are particularly significant and/or where they contribute to current understanding of the historic environment.

In addition, the following sources were consulted:

MOLA – Geographical Information System, the deposit survival archive, published historic maps and archaeological publications
Internet - web-published material including LPA local plan
Greater London Historic Environment Records
Groundsure – Ordnance Survey maps (From the 1st edition 1867 to the present day).

The archaeological foreshore survey was undertaken on the 26th October 2011 as an 'Alpha Survey' pioneered by the Thames Archaeological Survey (TAS) and utilised by the TDP. The watching brief on the trial pits was undertaken between the 1st and 3rd of November. This work included plans drawn at a scale of 1:20, and elevations drawn at a scale of 1:10; individual deposits being numbered sequentially and recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. A full photographic survey was also carried out. Observations made on the site visit have been incorporated into this report.

Fig 9 shows the location of known historic environment features within the study area. These have been allocated a unique historic environment assessment reference number (**HEA 1, 2**, etc), which is listed in a gazetteer in section 3 and is referred to in the text.

Section 2.2 sets out the criteria used to determine the significance of heritage assets. This is based on four values set out in English Heritage's *Conservation principles, policies and guidance* (2008), and comprise evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal value. The report assesses the likely presence of such assets within (and beyond) the site, factors which may have compromised buried asset survival (i.e. present and previous land use), as well as possible significance.

2.1 Organisation of this report and conventions used

All dimensions are given in metres features are identified by an alpha number, thus α325, while individual contexts are numbered sequentially and identified in this report by square brackets, thus [215].

BGS	British Geological Survey
DCMS	Department of Culture, Media and Sport
DoE	Department of the Environment
EH	English Heritage
GLAAS	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
GLSMR	Greater London Sites and Monuments Record
MoLA	Museum of London Archaeology
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Service
MoLSS	Museum of London Specialist Services
OD	Ordnance Datum (mean sea level at Newlyn, Cornwall)
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCHME	Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, England
TDP	Thames Discovery Programme
VCH	Victoria County History

Table 1: abbreviations used in this report

2.2 Determining significance

'Significance' lies in the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest, which may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic (DCLG 2010, 14). Archaeological interest includes 'an interest in carrying out an expert investigation at some point in the future into the evidence a heritage asset may hold of past human activity' (*ibid*, 13) and may apply to standing buildings or structures as well as buried remains.

Known and potential heritage assets within the site and its vicinity have been identified from national and local designations, HER data and expert opinion. The determination of the significance of these assets is based on statutory designation and/or professional judgement against four values (EH 2008):

- *Evidential value*: the potential of the physical remains to yield evidence of past human activity. This might take into account date; rarity; state of preservation; diversity/complexity; contribution to published priorities; supporting documentation; collective value and comparative potential.

- *Aesthetic value*: this derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from the heritage asset, taking into account what other people have said or written;
- *Historical value*: the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through heritage asset to the present, such a connection often being illustrative or associative;
- *Communal value*: this derives from the meanings of a heritage asset for the people who know about it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory; communal values are closely bound up with historical, particularly associative, and aesthetic values, along with and educational, social or economic values.

Table 2 gives examples of the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets.

Table 2: Significance of heritage assets

	Heritage asset description	**Significance**
	World heritage sites Scheduled monuments Grade I and II* listed buildings English Heritage Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens Protected Wrecks Heritage assets of national importance	Very high (International/ national)
	English Heritage Grade II registered parks and gardens Conservation areas Designated historic battlefields Grade II listed buildings Burial grounds Protected heritage landscapes (e.g. ancient woodland or historic hedgerows) Heritage assets of regional or county importance	High (national/ regional/ county)
	Heritage assets with a district value or interest for education or cultural appreciation Locally listed buildings	Medium (District)
	Heritage assets with a local (ie parish) value or interest for education or cultural appreciation	Low (Local)
	Historic environment resource with no significant value or interest	Negligible
	Heritage assets that have a clear potential, but for which current knowledge is insufficient to allow significance to be determined	Uncertain

Unless the nature and exact extent of buried archaeological remains within any given area has been determined through prior investigation, the significance of heritage assets which comprise below ground archaeological remains is often uncertain.

3 Topographical and historical background

3.1 Introduction

The time-scales used in this report are as follows.

Palaeolithic	*c* 450,000 - 12,000BC
Mesolithic	*c* 12,000–4000 BC
Neolithic	*c* 4000–2000 BC
Bronze Age	*c* 2000–600 BC
Iron Age	*c* 600 BC–AD 43
Roman	AD 43–410
Early medieval	AD 410–*c* 1000
Later medieval	*c* AD 1000–1500
Post-medieval–modern (including industrial)	*c* 1500–present

3.2 Geology and natural topography

London occupies part of the Thames Basin, a broad syncline of chalk filled in the centre with Tertiary sands and clays. In the City, and in most of London, this Tertiary series of bed-rock consists of London Clay. Above the bed-rock lie the Pleistocene (Quaternary) fluvial deposits of the River Thames arranged in flights or gravel terraces. These terraces represent the remains of former floodplains of the river, the highest being the oldest with each terrace becoming progressively younger down the valley side.

During the post-glacial rise in sea level, Britain became separated from the European Continent. Subsequent climatic changes produced fluctuations in sea levels resulting in change to coastal and river patterns. In the Lower Thames Valley and Medway a series of silt and peat deposits in the estuaries have produced evidence for five marine transgressions over the past 8,500 years. Over that period the sea level has risen by 25m.

The result of this rise in sea level was that the Lower Thames Valley saw a build up of alluvial silts. The rise was not constant and during periods of regression the exposed areas of newly deposited silt was colonised by vegetation resulting in the deposition of peat. These processes of transgression and regression have resulted in layers of peat being sandwiched between layers of alluvial silts and sands.

Three geological borehole surveys have been undertaken approximately 150m east of the site. The first, identified as **HEA 11** in this report, undertaken at New Charlton, Riverside, recorded a layer of soft, grey silty clay with layers of brown, friable peat lying at between 4.3 and 5.2m below ground level (BGL). The second, **HEA 12**, some 50m further south, revealed friable, dark brown/black peat at between 5.7 and 6.5m BGL. The third, **HEA 4**, just to the east, recorded friable, dark brown/black peat at between 4.2 and 5.3m BGL.

The site is situated on the south bank of the river Thames below the Thames River Path. The geology of the area has been previously observed to comprise natural sands. The foreshore at Vaizey's Wharf has been previously surveyed by the TDP (site code FGW14).

3.3 Archaeological and historical background

3.3.1 Overview of past investigations

The foreshore at Stone Wharf has been the subject of an ongoing investigation by the TDP. The results of that investigation are summarised in 3.3.5 below.

3.3.2 Prehistoric

To the south of the site, in Charlton itself, evidence of Iron Age and earlier activity has been recorded although there is no evidence of activity in the immediate area of the site itself. As discussed in 3.2 above, three borehole surveys (**HEAs 4**, **11** and **12**), 150m to the east of the site, revealed peat deposits at between 4.2 and 6.5m BGL. At Bugsby's Way, some 700m to the south-west of the site, an auger hole survey (**HEA 2**) recorded deposits dating from the Upper Palaeolithic to the late Neolithic periods. Geo-archaeological monitoring at the Thames Barrier (**HEA 15**), approximately 500m east of the site, revealed gravels overlain by peat, and organic and alluvial clay. At Greenwich Industrial Estate (**HEA 16**), some 900m south-west of the site, further geo-archaeological survey recorded sediments and peat deposits which suggested a possible river channel. North of the river, auger holes at Royal Victoria Dock (**HEAs 7**, **8** and **9**) recorded possible ancient river channels. Excavations during the early 20th century, at Maryon Park (**HEA 5**), approximately 900m south-east of the site, revealed Bronze Age lithics and ceramics. North of the river at Silvertown (**HEA 6**), a sherd of prehistoric pottery was found before 1912.

3.3.3 Roman

There is no evidence of Roman activity in the immediate vicinity of the site, although it has been suggested that Woolwich Road may be of Roman origin, while a signalling station is believed to have been located east of the Greenwich peninsular. It has also been suggested that gravel may have been quarried from Maryon Park during this period. Excavations in the wider area have also revealed evidence for saltmaking, metalworking, substantial timber buildings and a possible circular mausoleum. North of the river, at North Woolwich Road, a borehole survey found sediments dating to the Roman and post-Roman period (**HEA1**).

3.3.4 Medieval

The only evidence of activity dating to this period in the area of the site is the recovery of an 11-12th century cooking pot recovered from the river near Silvertown on the north bank (**HEA 10**). Charlton itself dates to the Anglo-

Saxon period, the name meaning the town of the husbandmen or *coerles.* There is documentary evidence for Woolwich Road dating to 1023, when the body of St Alphege was brought from Canterbury to London along it. Charlton church is mentioned in a document dating to 1077, while *Cerleton* is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086.

3.3.5 Post medieval – modern

Post-medieval chalk and sand pits have been located at Valley Grove (**HEA 13**), approximately 800m south of the site, while finds dating from the 15th to 18th century have been recovered from the north bank foreshore near Customs House Quay (**HEA 14**).

The area of the site itself appears to have been relatively undeveloped until recent times. In 1622 a waterman, John Taylor, told of his journey down river:

> *...past Greenwich marshes where a small colony of watermen and fishermen lived in isolation, past the pig farms of Charlton, the Isle of Dogs with its fishing village, past small gunpowder plants dotting the shoreline to Gravesend and beyond.*

The Rocque map of 1746 (Fig. 2) showed a rural environment of fields with a lane running from the main east-west road towards, but not reaching, the riverbank; now known as Anchor and Hope Lane, with its distinctive kink, it was, at this time, depicted as Manor Lane. The site probably lies towards the bottom of the foreshore depicted here, as later developments appear to have encroached into the river.

The Ordnance Survey map of 1869 (Fig. 3) shows that, although the immediate area was still dominated by fields, the first stirrings of riverfront development had begun. A rope manufactory had been set up to the west of Anchor and Hope Lane, now extended to the river and known by its modern-day name. Immediately to the north of the rope works was a public house and associated structures, while three buildings and a pump had been erected east of the lane. At the end of Anchor and Hope Lane, and west of the site, Charlton Wharf had been built, jutting out onto the foreshore, on which stood a crane. A causeway was depicted further to the west, and beyond it more structures were shown. To the east Charlton Ballast Wharf had been erected, along with an associated railway track, probably to deal with the sand then being exported from Charlton.

It seems likely that Charlton Wharf was occupied by the shipbreaking firm Castle and Beech by this time; documentary evidence suggesting that they opened a yard here around 1856. Known as “Riverside Wharf” or “Anchor and Hope Wharf”, the site appears to have been Crown property and leased to the firm. In 1864 the Admiralty approved the styling of the works as an “Admiralty shipbreaking Yard”. Castles’ used the recovered timbers primarily for the construction of garden furniture, while the figureheads were used to decorate the walls of their yard at Baltic Wharf, Millbank.

A slipway comprising approximately 80 re-used warship timbers has been recently located some 10m south of the study site by the TDP and recorded as α327 (Fig. 4). The timbers appear to have come from at least three vessels of brig, sloop, corvette or frigate size; the slipway seems most likely to have been built between 1861 and 1885. It seems likely that this structure was associated with the shipbreaking which took place on the foreshore

The Ordnance Survey map of 1894-6 (Fig. 5) showed further development, most noticeably that the former Charlton Wharf had been extended, Durham Coal Wharf and Charlton Parish Wharf had been built further to the west, and still further west a barge building works had been constructed. Although still largely rural, the area behind the riverfront also showed signs of encroachment; to the east of Anchor and Hope Lane and just south-west of the site a timber yard had been erected, and to the west, south of the rope manufactory a number of other isolated structures had been built. The barge building yard was owned by William Cory and Sons, established in 1896, whose main trade was importing coal to London and exporting rubbish to be dumped on the Essex and Kent marshes. To the south of the site itself, an east-west running path or track was in evidence, while the land south of this was still undeveloped. Further east of the site, the Silicate Paint Works has been constructed.

Recent surveys and research by the TDP has suggested that a structure, recorded as α333, was built on the foreshore to the north west of the site in front of what is now known as Vaizey's Wharf, during the period 1904/5 (Fig. 6). The structure appears to have been built from more than 100 timbers from the first rate warship HMS *Duke of Wellington* launched in 1852 and at least one of the second rates HMS *Anson*, *Edgar* or *Hannibal* launched in1854, 1858 and 1860 respectively, along with fragments of armour plate from the iron proto-battleship HMS *Ajax* launched in 1880. This structure, again, seems likely to be associated with the shipbreaking activity.

Two timber revetments and a possible crane base have recently been recorded behind, and thus probably pre-date, this structure. The earlier revetment (α337) contained only three un-diagnostic re-used vessel timbers, and has therefore been suggested to date to the establishment of the ship-breaking yard in c.1856 The crane base (α341) contained four re-used vessel timbers, two of which have been interpreted as deck beams from a first rate ship of the line, suggesting a date range of 1875-1904. The later revetment (α336) contained a number of re-used vessel timbers including a number which have been identified as deck beams from vessels of fifth to third rate size. It was suggested that this revetment dated to the period 1862-1894.

The revetment on the eastern face of Vaizey's Wharf, immediately west of the site, also appears to comprise some re-used warship timbers, in this case, side planking (Fig. 7). It has been recorded by the TDP as α340 but has not yet been investigated in any detail.

A recent engineering trial hole dug behind the current river wall in the car park west of the flats on Vaizey's Wharf revealed a possible wooden capstan which may also be related to the ship-breaking yard.

The 1916 Ordnance Survey Map (not available for reproduction) showed the new structure built in 1904/5 (α333) on the foreshore. The land immediately south of the site was still undeveloped, although a glass bottle works had been erected to the west of Anchor and Hope Lane with allotments and a paint works further south, while, further south two groups of housing had been constructed around Derrick Gardens and Atlas Gardens, with allotments further east. It appears that by this date the river-wall is now on its current alignment.

By 1937 the Ordnance Survey Map (not available for reproduction) demonstrated that the immediate area had now been fully developed; the area south of the site being occupied by an engineering works.

The 1952-3 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 8) shows a broadly similar picture, although the engineering works has now been replaced by a foundry.

Charlton Buoys in the river, just north of the site, were mainly used for the mooring and unloading of sugar ships.

In 2008 a walkover survey undertaken by TDP identified a small number of timbers protruding from the foreshore at the eastern end of the site. These were tentatively interpreted as part of a buried vessel and noted as α325.

3.3.6 Gazetteer of known historic environment assets

The table below represents a gazetteer of known historic environment sites and finds within the 1km-radius study area around the site. The gazetteer should be read in conjunction with Fig 9.

Abbreviations
MoLAS – Museum of London Archaeology Service (now named MOLA)
DGLA - Department of Greater London Archaeology
HER – Historic Environment Record
PCA- Pre Construct Archaeology Ltd

HEA No.	Description	Site code/ HER No.
1	British Alcan Works (former), North Woolwich Road, E16. PCA geo-archaeological evaluation undertaken by Dr Helen Keeley in March 2007. A single borehole was taken to a depth of 7m. Sediments relating to Roman and Post-Roman period were recorded.	ELO4182
2	Bugsby's Way, [Greenwich Industrial Estate], Charlton, Greenwich. MoLAS augerhole survey of three auger holes in December 2002 recorded deposits from the Upper Paleolithic to the late Neolithic.	ELO720
3	Eastmore St. Near Holy Trinity church, New Charlton. Trial trenching immediately to the north of the Roman camp 070229 did not reveal any signs of Roman or pre-Roman evidence.	MLO11476
4	Riverside Wharf, Greenwich. Friable dark brown/black peat 1.1m thick at depth of 4.2m to 5.3m. boreholelog.	MLO14751
5	Maryon Park (Hanging Wood) SE7. Three vessels, found near Romano-British ‘camp' (070229).	MLO1814
6	Silvertown, Newham, River Thames. Unspecified works in the Thames near Silvertown prior to 1912 revealed a fragment of prehistoric decorated pottery. the potsherd has been variously dated to the Neolithic, Bronze age or Iron Age periods.	MLO25414
7	Royal Victoria Dock. Compilation of borehole reports (LDDC) undertaken by Ian Hanson for NMUS; 1996. A number of ancient water channels and inlets which have become silted and buried were located and their routes extrapolated from the borehole data. It is thought that they may be associated with docks, revetments and watercraft which may survive archaeologically.	MLO67542
8	Royal Victoria Dock. Compilation of borehole reports (LDDC) undertaken by Ian Hanson for NMUS; 1996. A number of possible ancient water channels and inlets were located and their routes extrapolated from the borehole data. It is thought that they may be associated with docks, revetments and watercraft that survive archaeologically.	MLO67543
9	Royal Victoria Dock. Compilation of borehole reports (LDDC) undertaken by Ian Hanson for NMUS; 1996. A number of possible ancient water channels and inlets were located and their routes extrapolated from the borehole data. It is thought that they may associated with maritime features such as docks, revetments and watercraft which might survive archaeologically.	MLO67544
10	Silvertown, Newham, River Thames. Part of an 11th to mid 12th century cooking pot was recovered from the River Thames near Silvertown, Newham. The pot was made of sand and shell tempered ware and had a raised lug pierced with a large circular hole.	MLO3160
11	New Charlton, Riverside, SE 7. Soft grey silty clay with layers of brown friable peat, 0.9m thick, 4.3m to5.2m down. Borehole log.	MLO3244
12	New Charlton, Riverside, SE 7. Friable dark brown/black peat 0.8m thick at a depth of 5.7M TO 6.5m.borehole log.	MLO4210
13	Valley Grove. Feature located from examination of 1st ed. Ordnance survey maps revealed two Post-Medieval chalk and sand pits.	MLO72893
14	Thames foreshore near Customs House Quay, Newham.	MLO100072

HEA No.	Description	Site code/ HER No.
	Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information: Date found: 24 November 2003 (Before) Methods of discovery: Metal detector Circumstances of Discovery: searching the foreshore. Finds dated from 15th-18th centuries and included a seal, toy, bolt fastening and buckle.	MLO100073 MLO100074 MLO100082-7
15	Thames Barrier Security Works. Geoarchaeological monitoring of geotechnical pits and boreholes by MoOLA in 2010. Deposits of geoarchaeological interest were located. The main deposits recorded were clast supported gravels overlain by peat and organic; then alluvial clay; and finally made ground to redeposited alluvium or redeposited gravel. These peats and organic clay deposits maybe of a Mesolithic date in the deeper areas of the site and Neolithic to Bronze Age across the rest of the site. The precise details of the redevelopment are confidential and as such no statement can be made on the likely impact of the proposed redevelopment. However, these deposits show good potential for palaeoenvironmental analysis and it is recommended that pollen, diatom and foraminifera analysis be undertaken to assess the potential for further work. Dating the sequence would enable more precise comparison of the sequence and palaeoenvironmental findings with nearby sites and the broader evolution of the Thames floodplain.	UNT10
16	Greenwich Industrial Estate, Bugsbys Way, Woolwich Road, Charlton, SE7. A geoarchaeological survey by MoLAS in 2002. Sediments and peat layers were recorded above the floodplain gravels in three auger holes. The sediments probably related to sand and gravel bar formation within or at the edge of braided channels that would have been common at the southern margins of the River Thames during the prehistoric periods of the Holocene epoch. A possible channel was inferred from sediments within one of the auger holes. The peat layers probably represent swampy areas that formed during sea level fluctuations in the prehistoric period between the gravel islands, or eyots. Radiocarbon dating of the main peat unit suggests formation from the late Mesolithic to the Middle Bronze Age. Modern construction had truncated the whole site.	GIE02

4 The walkover survey and watching brief

4.1 Methodology

All archaeological analysis and recording during the investigation on site was done in accordance with the Museum of London *Archaeological Site Manual* (1994) and MoLAS *Health and safety policy* (2009).

The site was surveyed and archaeological watching brief on ground investigation trial pits and window samples was carried out during four low tide windows (26th October and 1st to the 3rd of November 2011) with a predicted low water level of 0.80 to 1.30m. Access to the foreshore was provided via stairs below the Anchor and Hope public house. A photographic survey was also undertaken.

The site record comprises TDP alpha survey sheets, context sheets, plans and elevations, and 34 digital photographs. No objects or samples were collected. The site records will be deposited and indexed in due course in the Museum of London archaeological archive, along with the ongoing TDP archive under the site code FGW14. The project was designed to produce an archive that could be integrated with the Thames Archaeological Survey (TAS) records.

4.2 The walkover survey

An archaeological walkover survey was conducted on the foreshore in front of Stone Wharf. Two discreet features were recorded.

4.2.1 α 325 (Figs. 10 & 11)

This feature comprised eleven angled timbers protruding from the foreshore in a slight arc some 2.40m long on an east-west orientation. The timbers ranged in size from 0.05m by 0.05m to 0.16m by 0.15m. It is probable that this feature is a buried vessel, deliberately hulked to form part of the river defences. More of this vessel is likely to survive beneath the foreshore away from the river wall. Given the background to the site (see 3.3 above), this vessel is most likely to date to the 19th century.

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4.2.2 α343 (Fig. 12)

This feature comprises the current river-wall which is due to be replaced. Constructed of concrete, with numerous timber and concrete sandbag repairs; it probably dates to the early 20th century, although a late 19th century date cannot be entirely ruled out.

4.3 The watching brief

One exploratory pit dug prior to a borehole survey (BH01) and seven geotechnical trial pits (TPs 01-07) were observed along with two window samples obtained by power auguring (WSs 01 & 02). Of these, two trial pits,

TPs 06 and 07, and the borehole were dug on the landward side of the river wall. The locations of these trial pits and the borehole pit are shown in Fig10.

4.3.1 Borehole 01 (Fig 13)

Borehole 01 was dug to a depth of 1.16m below ground level (BGL) where two cast iron, east-west running, pipes were encountered. Above these was deposit [214] which comprised 19/20th century backfill of an unobserved cut, and which had a top height of 0.46m BGL. Sealing this deposit was a layer of concrete [213] which was encountered at 0.06m BGL, and, in turn, sealed by modern bricks [212] forming the current ground surface.

4.3.2 Trial Pit 01 (Fig 14)

Trial pit 01 was dug to a depth of 0.30m BGL. The lowest deposit encountered was a soft, dark greenish-blue, clay silt with sand inclusions [219]. With a top height of 0.13m BGL, this deposit was interpreted as re-deposited alluvium within the construction cut for river wall α343. An east-west running timber plank [221], 0.02m thick and 0.10m deep, was recorded adjacent to α343, and probably represents shuttering for its construction. These were sealed by gravel and rubble [216] forming the current foreshore surface.

4.3.3 Trial Pit 02 (Fig 15)

Trial pit 02 was dug to a depth of 0.20m BGL and contained undifferentiated gravel and modern rubble [216].

4.3.4 Trial Pit 03 (Fig 16)

Trial pit 03 was dug to a depth of 0.90 BGL. The lowest deposit encountered was a soft, dark greenish-blue, clay silt with sand inclusions [218], extremely similar to deposit [219] above, and, again was probably re-deposited alluvium. This deposit had a top height of 0.15m BGL. Within deposit [218], and with a top height of 0.49m BGL was angled, east-west running, plank [220] which was 0.20m wide. This was interpreted as a disturbed piece of shuttering for river wall α343, suggesting that this part of the wall had been repaired. Sealing deposit [218], was gravel and rubble [216].

4.3.5 Trial Pit 04 (Fig 17)

Trial Pit 04 was dug to a depth of 0.45m BGL; the lowest deposit being probably re-deposited alluvium [222] which was very similar to deposits [218] and [219]. With a top height of 0.14m BGL it was sealed by gravel and rubble [216].

4.3.6 Trial Pit 05 (Fig 18)

Trial pit 05 was dug to a depth of 0.39m BGL; the lowest deposit being probably re-deposited alluvium [217] which was very similar to deposits [218], [219] and [222]. With a top height of 0.10m BGL it was sealed by gravel and rubble [216].

4.3.7 Trial Pit 06 (Fig 19)

Trial Pit 06 was dug down to a depth of 0.76m BGL where concrete was encountered. Topsoil [215] was recorded as lying above the concrete.

4.3.8 Trial Pit 07 (Fig 20)

Trial pit 07 was dug down to a depth of 0.70m BGL where concrete was encountered. Topsoil [215] was recorded as lying above the concrete.

4.3.9 Window Sample 01

This window sample encountered loose, greyish green, gravelly sand [227] at 6.80m BGL, sealed by loose, mid blueish-grey sand [226] with a top height of 4.50m BGL. This was overlain by a soft, dark brown clay silt containing frequent organic inclusions [225], which was encountered at 2.30m BGL. This, in turn, was sealed by a firm, light greyish-blue silty clay with occasional sand [224] which had a top height of 1.40m BGL. Sealing this deposit was a plastic, mid blueish-grey clay silt with occasional sand [223], which was encountered at 0.15m BGL, and overlain by gravel and rubble [216] forming the surface of the foreshore.

4.3.10 Window Sample 02

Window sample 02 encountered loose greyish green sand and gravel [234] at 5.50m BGL, which was overlain by a firm, mid bluish-grey silty clay [233] with a top height of 2.65m BGL. Sealing this was a loose green sand horizon [232] which was encountered at 2.50m BGL. This was, in turn, overlain by a firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional organic inclusions [231] at a maximum height of 1.80m BGL. It was sealed by a soft dark brown clay silt with frequent organic inclusions [230] which was encountered at 1.60m BGL. Overlying this deposit was a firm, light bluish grey clay silt with occasional sand [229] with a top height of 0.70m, which was, in turn, sealed by a firm, mid-dark bluish grey clay silt with occasional chalk deposits [228], which was encountered at 0.15m BGL and may be redeposited. This was sealed by gravel and rubble [216].

5 Statement of Significance

5.1 Introduction

The following section discusses past impacts on the site: generally from late 19th and 20th century developments which may have compromised archaeological survival, i.e. building foundations or quarrying, identified primarily from historic maps, the site walkover survey, and information on the likely depth of deposits. It goes on to consider which factors which are likely to have compromised asset survival.

In accordance with PPS5, this is followed by a statement on the likely potential and significance of buried heritage assets within the site, derived from current understanding of the baseline conditions, past impacts, and professional judgement.

5.2 Factors affecting archaeological survival

Natural Geology

Based on current knowledge, the predicted level of natural geology within the site is as follows:

- Current foreshore level lies at 2.4m to 1.8m OD. The ground is generally flat, although slopes down towards the river.
- The surface of the natural gravels lies at *c.*6.8 and 5.5m BGL (-4.6 and -3.6m OD).
- The gravels are overlain by alluvial deposits with maximum heights of c. 4.5 and 2.5m BGL (-2.3 and -0.6m OD).
- These are, in turn, overlain by organic deposits with maximum heights of c. 2.3 and 0.6m BGL (-0.01 and 1.3m OD).
- Overlying the organic horizons were further alluvial deposits with maximum heights of c.0.15m BGL (2.05 and 1.75m OD).

The disparity in maximum heights between the two window samples probably indicates the presence of a palaeo-channel.

Past impacts

Given that the land behind the river wall appears to have served as a path or track, it seems likely that the only past impacts on the upper deposits would have been the river wall itself, along with any predecessor revetments. It is considered that the lower deposits probably survive intact.

Likely depth/thickness of archaeological remains

Archaeological remains may be present within the organic and alluvial deposits, which are up to 6.7m thick.

5.3 Archaeological potential and significance

The nature of possible archaeological survival in the area of the proposed development is summarised here, taking into account the levels of natural geology and the level and nature of later disturbance and truncation discussed above.

The site has a low potential to contain archaeological remains dated to the prehistoric period. Although organic horizons were observed in the window samples at depths of 1.60 and 2.30m BGL, there is no evidence for activity dating to this period in the close vicinity of the site.

The site has a low potential to contain archaeological remains dated to the Roman period. There is no evidence for Romano-British activity in the near vicinity of the site.

The site has a low potential to contain archaeological remains dated to the medieval period. Again, there being no evidence of medieval activity close to the area of the site; the archaeological potential is considered to be low.

The site has a low potential to contain archaeological remains dated to the post-medieval period up to c.1850. No evidence exists of occupation of the vicinity to this point.

The site has a high potential to contain archaeological remains dated to the post-medieval period from c.1850 onwards. There is little evidence that occupation of the area of site began much before the mid 19th century. Nevertheless, from that period onwards, the area was under increasing occupation; notably by the Castles' ship-breaking yard to the west and Charlton Ballast Wharf to the east. Although the area immediately south of the site does not appear to have been developed until the early 20th century, a slipway comprising re-used vessel timbers dating to the late 19th century has been identified immediately to the north, and a buried vessel, probably dating to the 19th century, has been recorded lying very close to the proposed development.

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6 Impact of proposals

6.1 Proposals

The development proposal comprises the following elements:

- The insertion of sheet piling behind the line of the existing river wall.
- The use of a barge supported on jacks to lie on the foreshore to facilitate the works.

6.2 Implications

The identified impact to heritage assets from the proposed development would be from the construction of the new river wall and to a lesser extent from the impact of the barge upon the features identified on the foreshore.

Any construction trench associated with the sheet piling would entirely remove any buried heritage assets within the footprint of the works. This might include post-medieval structural remains, primarily post c.1850 river walls, of low significance.

The barge is likely to have an impact upon the foreshore structures if positioned above them. These comprise a buried vessel of uncertain significance and a slipway built of re-used warship timbers, which, in conjunction with the other disarticulated vessel remains on the Charlton foreshore are of high significance.

7 Conclusions and recommendations

7.1 Conclusions

Table 5 summarises the known or likely buried assets within the site, their significance, and the impact of the proposed scheme on asset significance.

Table 5: Impact upon heritage assets (prior to mitigation)

Asset	Asset Significance	Impact of proposed scheme
Mid to late 19th and 20th century river walls (high potential)	**Low**	Ground works for sheet piling **Overall significance of asset remains of low significance**
Prehistoric alluvial and organic deposits including possible palaeo-channel (high potential)	**Low**	
Buried vessel, date unknown, although probably later post-medieval (medium potential)	**Uncertain**	Location of barge and jacks. **Overall significance of asset remains of uncertain significance.**
Partially recorded slipway constructed from warship timbers (medium potential)	**High**	Location of barge and jacks **Overall significance of asset remains of high significance.**

7.2 Recommendations

In light of the generally low potential of the site of the new river wall to contain significant archaeological remains, it is unlikely that the LPA would request site-specific evaluation of the site either pre- or post determination of planning consent. It is possible that they may request an archaeological watching brief which would ensure that any previously unrecorded archaeological remains were not removed without record. Any such work would be required to be carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) under the terms of a standard archaeological planning condition. Given the uncertain and high potential of the foreshore features, if the barge was to impact upon them, then the LPA may request site-specific evaluation. It is recommended that the proposed development avoids impacting upon either of these features, while an archaeological watching brief under controlled conditions should be undertaken during the proposed work itself. If there is a possibility that either of these features would be impacted upon during the proposed works, it is recommended that further archaeological work should take place in advance of any development, in order to fully record and characterise the nature of the threatened remains.

The decision on the need for any archaeological mitigation, on the basis of evidence presented here, rest with the LPA and their archaeological advisers.

7.3 Non-archaeological site constraints

It is anticipated that live services will be present on the site, the locations of which have not been identified by this archaeological report. Other than this, no other non-archaeological constraints to any archaeological fieldwork have been identified within the site.

Note: the purpose of this section is to highlight to decision makers any relevant non-archaeological constraints identified during the study, that might affect future archaeological field investigation on the site (should this be recommended). The information has been assembled using only those sources as identified in section 2, in order to assist forward planning for the project designs, working schemes of investigation and risk assessments that would be needed prior to any such field work. MOLA has used its best endeavours to ensure that the sources used are appropriate for this task but has not independently verified any details. Under the Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 and subsequent regulations, all organisations are required to protect their employees as far as is reasonably practicable by addressing health and safety risks. The contents of this section are intended only to support organisations operating on this site in fulfilling this obligation and do not comprise a comprehensive risk assessment.

8 Publication and archiving

Information on the results of the survey will be made publicly available to permit inclusion of the site data in any future academic researches into the development of London or warship development.

The site archive containing original records will be amalgamated with the ongoing TDP site archive before being stored with the Museum of London.

It is suggested that a summary of the results of this survey should appear in the annual round up of the *London Archaeologist.*

9 Acknowledgements

Museum of London Archaeology and the Thames Discovery Programme would like to thank Patricia Mak of Atkins Group for commissioning the work, on behalf of their client the Environment Agency.

The author would like to thank Mark Burch and Juan Jose for the illustrations, Laura O'Gorman for her work on the HER gazetteer and contribution to the map regression, and Craig Smith for his on site assistance.

Fig 1 Site location

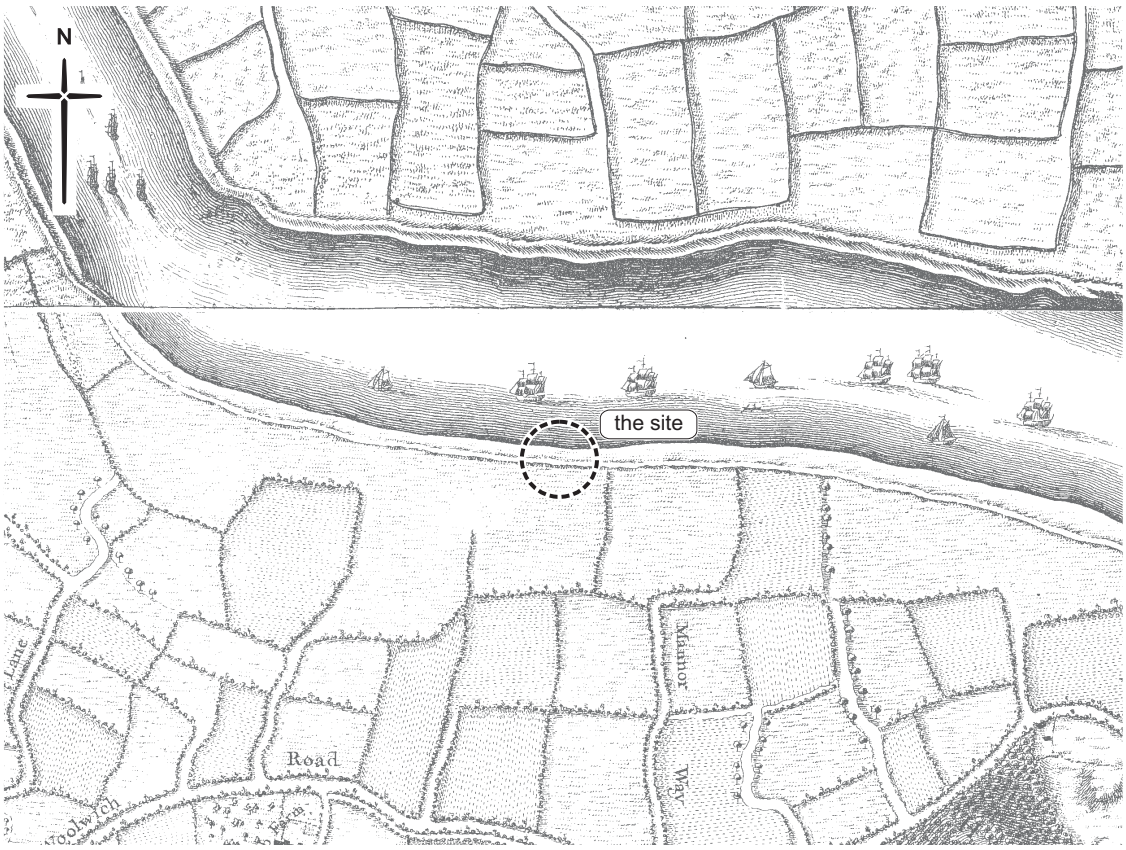


Fig 2 Roque 1746

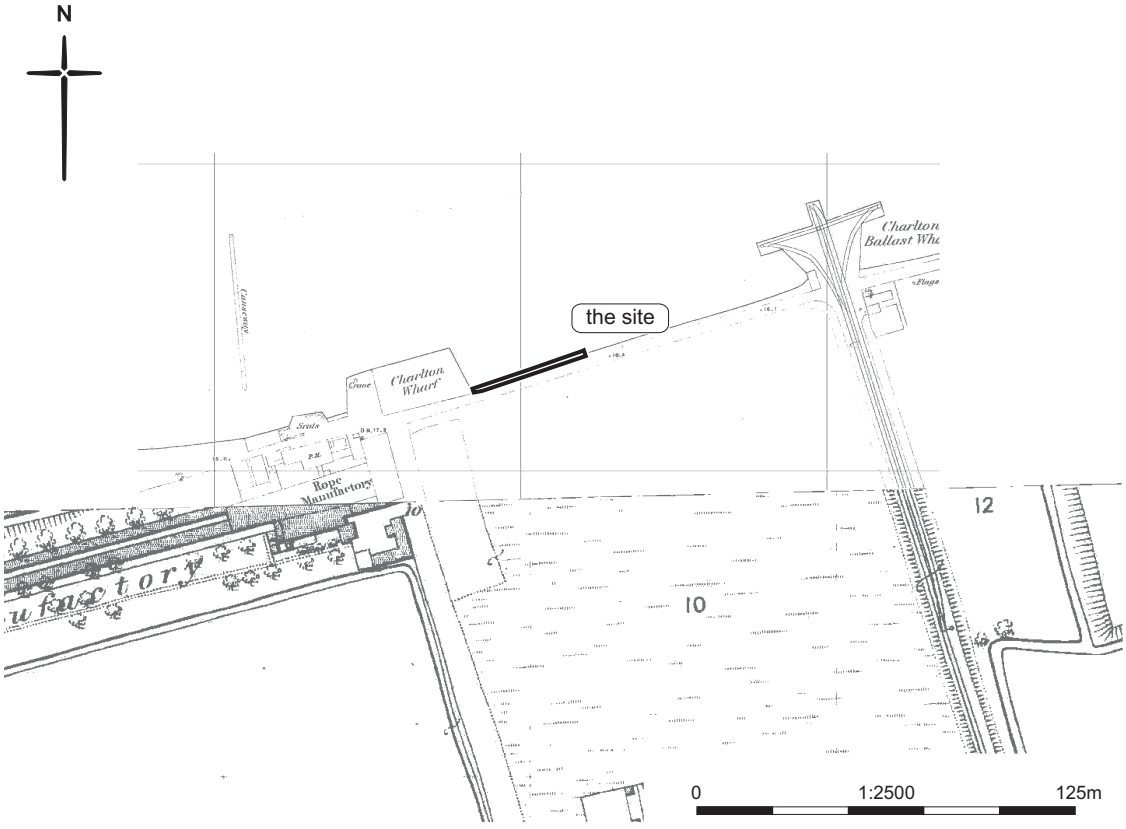
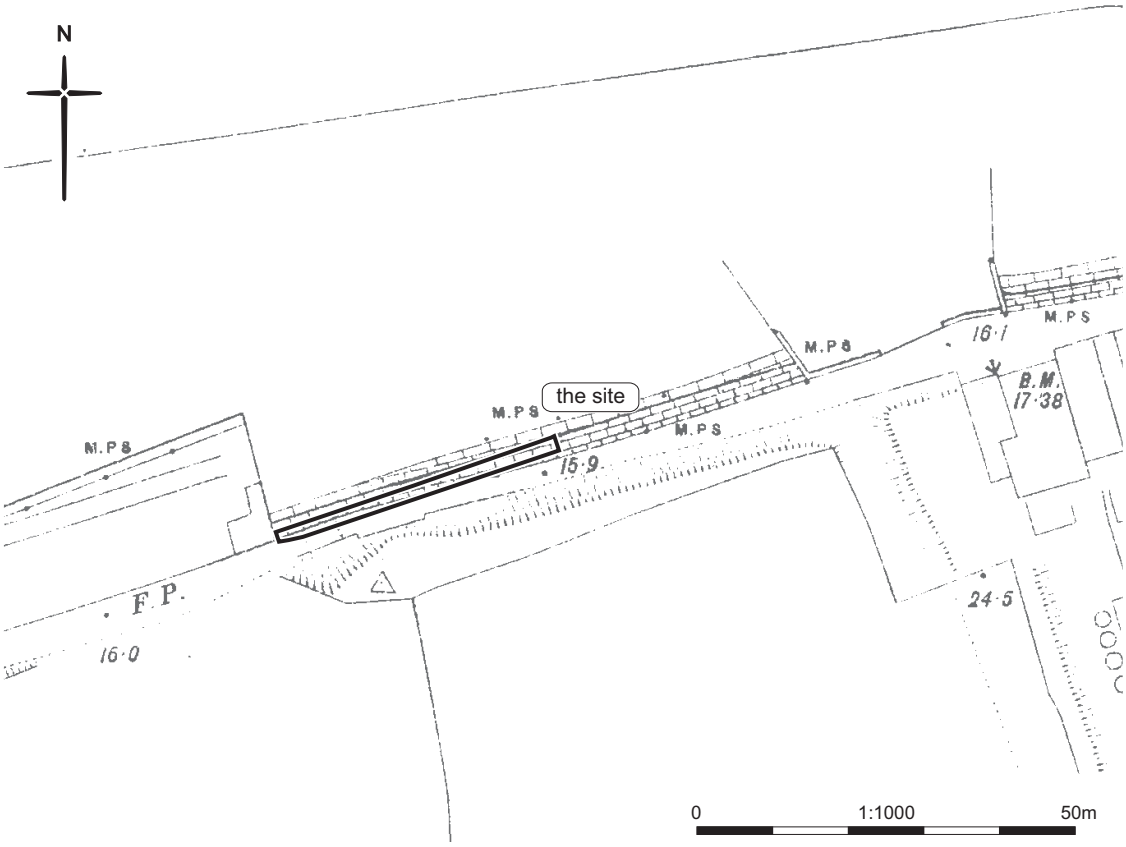


Fig 3 OS 1869

Fig 4: TDP volunteers working on α327, looking north-east


N
the site
M.P.S
M.P.S
M.P.S
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M.P.S
16·1
B.M.
17·38
15·9
F.P.
16·0
24·5
0
1:1000
50m

Fig 5 OS 1894

Fig 6: Structure α333, looking west

Fig 7: Revetment α340, looking west

Fig 8 OS 1952-3

Scale 1:14,000 @ A4

0 500m

Fig 9 Distribution of known Historic Environment Assets

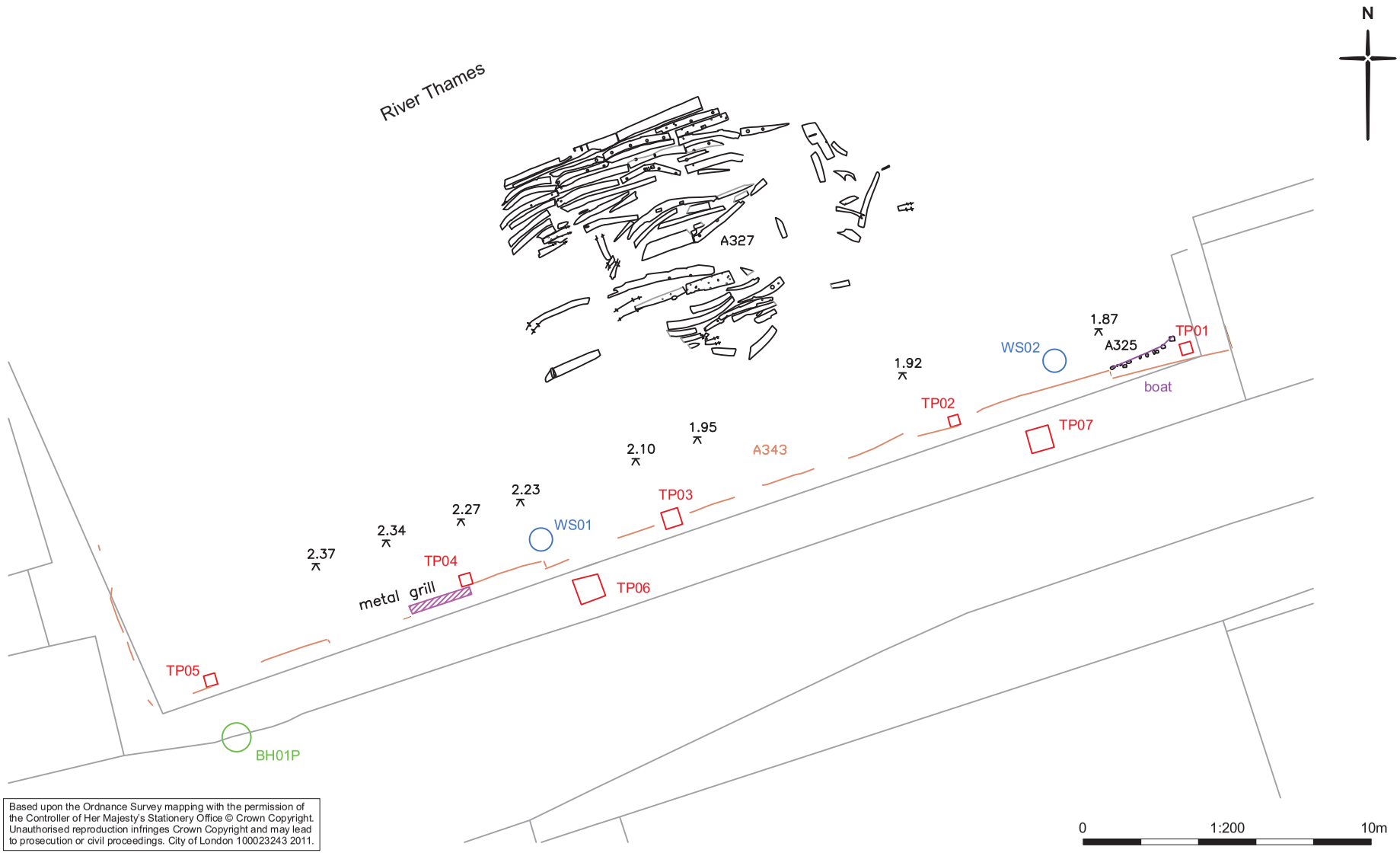

Fig 10 Plan of buried vessel α325 and slipway α327, also showing borehole, trial pit and window sample locations

Fig 11: Buried vessel α325 l*ooking south*

Fig 12: River wall α343 looking southwest.

Fig 13: Borehole pit 01 looking east.

Fig 14: Trial Pit 01 looking east

Fig 15: Trial Pit 02 looking east

Fig 16: Trial Pit 03 looking east

Fig 17: Trial Pit 04 looking east

Fig 18: Trial Pit 05 looking east

Fig 19: Trial Pit 06 looking west

Fig 20: Trial Pit 07 looking west

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11 NMR OASIS archaeological report form

OASIS ID: thamesdi1-114583

Project details	
Project name	Stone Wharf Anchor and Hope Lane Charlton An Archaeological Assessment and Watching Brief Report.
Short description of the project	Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) and The Thames Discovery Programme (TDP) were commissioned by Patricia Mak of Atkins Group, on behalf of their client the Environment Agency to assess the archaeological potential at Stone Wharf, Anchor and Hope Lane, Charlton, London Borough of Greenwich, SE7. This process involved an initial walkover survey, a desk based assessment and a watching brief on geotechnical trial pits and window samples dug to investigate the ground around the river wall. The work took place in October and November 2011. The work was carried out in advance of the replacement of the existing river wall which is in a very decayed state. Heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals comprise: Prehistoric alluvial and organic deposits, of low significance. Possible mid-late 19th, early 20th century river walls of low significance. A buried vessel, probably dating to the late post-medieval period of uncertain significance. A 19th century slipway built from broken up warship timbers of high significance.
Project dates	Start: 26-10-2011 End: 25-11-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	FGW14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Desk based assessment
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Coastland 2 - Inter-tidal

Monument type	BURIED LAND SURFACE Late Prehistoric
Monument type	SHIP BREAKERS YARD Post Medieval
Monument type	SLIPWAY Post Medieval
Monument type	WATERCRAFT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Documentary Search','Visual Inspection'
Development type	Shoreline development
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON GREENWICH GREENWICH Stone Wharf
Postcode	SE 7
Study area	100.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 541005 179165 50.9394963387 0.193585949481 50 56 22 N 000 11 36 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Thames Discovery Programme/Museum of London Archaeology
Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	Eliott Wragg and Stewart Hoad

Project director/manager	Eliott Wragg and Stewart Hoad
Project supervisor	Eliott Wragg
Type of sponsor/funding body	Environment Agency

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	'Survey'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Survey'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Matrices','Plan','Report','Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Stone Wharf, Anchor and Hope Lane, Charlton, London Borough of Greenwich, SE7. An archaeological assessment and watching brief report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wragg, E.
Date	2011

Issuer or publisher	MoLA/TDP
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 paphlet
Entered by	Eliott Wragg (e.wragg@thamesdiscovery.org)
Entered on	25 November 2011

12 Appendix 1: Context index

Context No.	Type	Description	Probable Date	Location
212	Layer	Brick	20th century	BH01
213	Layer	Concrete	20th century	BH01
214	Fill	Fill of unseen cut	19th/20th century	BH01
215	Layer	Topsoil	20th century	TPs06,07
216	Layer	Gravel and Rubble	19th/20th century	TPs 01,02,03,04,05,WSs01,02
217	Fill	Re-deposited Alluvium	19th/20th century	TP05
218	Fill	Re-deposited Alluvium	19th/20th century	TP03
219	Fill	Re-deposited Alluvium	19th/20th century	TP01
220	Timber	Plank	19th/20th century	TP03
221	Timber	Plank	19th/20th century	TP01
222	Fill	Re-deposited Alluvium	19th/20th century	TP04
223	Layer	Alluvium	Post-prehistoric?	WS01
224	Layer	Alluvium	Prehistoric	WS01
225	Layer	Organic clay silt	Prehistoric	WS01
226	Layer	Natural sand		WS01
227	Layer	Natural sand and gravel		WS01
228	Layer	Possibly re-deposited Alluvium	19th/20th century	WS02
229	Layer	Alluvium	Prehistoric	WS02
230	Layer	Organic clay silt	Prehistoric	WS02
231	Layer	Organic silt clay	Prehistoric	WS02
232	Layer	Sand	Prehistoric	WS02
233	Layer	Alluvium	Prehistoric	WS02
234	Layer	Natural sand and gravel		WS02

13 Appendix 2: Updated Alpha Survey Record

α Number	Type	Description
α343	River defence	19th/20th century timber and concrete revetment