

**The Amylum Silos  
Syril Site  
Tunnel Avenue  
London SE10**

London Borough of Greenwich  
An archaeological assessment and foreshore survey report  
Site code: FGW06  
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**Museum of London Archaeology**

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## **SUMMARY (non technical)**

Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) and The Thames Discovery Programme (TDP) were commissioned by Haydn Evans of Haydn Evans Consulting on behalf of Controlled Demolition Ltd to record the foreshore at Greenwich, London SE10. The investigation took place in June 2010.

The remains of piling for a jetty and evidence of stabilisation or ‘armouring’ of the foreshore were recorded; neither of which are likely to pre-date 1869. An archaeological watching brief under controlled conditions is recommended should any interventions into the foreshore be necessary as a result of future works.

This report also incorporates an assessment of the archaeological and historical background of the site area.

# CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Site background	1
1.2	Planning and legislative framework	1
1.2.1	<i>National planning policy guidance</i>	1
1.2.2	<i>Regional guidance: The London Plan</i>	2
1.2.3	<i>Local Planning Policy</i>	2
1.3	Site status	3
1.4	Origin and scope of this report	3
1.5	Research aims	4
<b>2</b>	<b>Methodology and sources consulted</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1	Organisation of this report and conventions used	5
<b>3</b>	<b>Topographical and historical background</b>	<b>6</b>
3.1	Introduction	6
3.2	Geology and natural topography	6
3.3	Archaeological and historical summary	7
3.3.1	<i>Prehistoric</i>	7
3.3.2	<i>Roman</i>	7
3.3.3	<i>Early medieval</i>	7
3.3.4	<i>Later medieval</i>	8
3.3.5	<i>Post medieval – modern</i>	8
<b>4</b>	<b>The foreshore survey</b>	<b>9</b>
4.1	Methodology	9
4.2	The archaeology of the foreshore	9
<b>5</b>	<b>Archaeological potential</b>	<b>10</b>

<b>5.1</b>	<b>Original research aims</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>5.2</b>	<b>New research aims</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>5.3</b>	<b>Significance of the data</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>5.4</b>	<b>Salvaged fixtures, fittings and materials</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>5.5</b>	<b>General discussion of archaeological potential</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Publication and archiving</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Proposed development impact and recommendations</b>	<b>13</b>
7.1	Impact of proposals	13
7.2	Recommendations	13
<b>8</b>	<b>Acknowledgements</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>NMR OASIS archaeological report form</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Appendix 1: list of archaeological photographs</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Appendix 2: updated alpha survey record</b>	<b>24</b>

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

*Front cover: general view of the site looking north.*

*Fig 1: Site location*

*Fig 2: Recorded features*

*Fig 3: Posts, part of jetty α301. Looking north*

*Fig 4: Posts of former jetty α301 to left, foreshore 'armouring' α302 to right. Looking north.*

## LIST OF TABLES

*Table 1: abbreviations used in this report*

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Site background

The development site is situated in eastern Greenwich (see Fig 1). It is bounded to the west by the Thames, to the north by Morden Wharf, to the east by the Syral industrial site and to the south by an oil jetty.

The Ordnance Survey National Grid reference for the centre of the site is 539095 178940. Within this report, the development area is referred to as 'the site'.

The proposed scheme involves the demolition of the silos, their pier and the jetty which served them.

The Museum of London site code, by which the records are indexed and archived, is FGW06.

The foreshore survey took place on the east bank of the River Thames (see Fig 1). No previous description or investigation of the foreshore area is known, apart from the work undertaken by the Thames Archaeological Survey during the late 1990s.

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*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 London Borough of Greenwich's Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted in July 2006 (LBG, 2006). The policies set out in this document determine the position of archaeology as a material consideration in the planning process. The most important of the Borough's policies and statements regarding archaeology are as follows:

#### **POLICY 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.

#### **POLICYD31:**

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 Council has designated a number of Areas of Archaeological Potential in the Borough. The majority of the present site lies within one of these Areas.

### **1.3 Site status**

The site does not contain any nationally designated sites, such as Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings or Registered Parks and Gardens, nor are the jetty or silo structures statutorily or locally listed as being of special architectural or historic interest. However, the site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area, as mentioned above.

### **1.4 Origin and scope of this report**

The archaeological work of assessment, analysis and recording, and the production of this report, were commissioned from the Museum of London Archaeology (MOL Archaeology) and the Thames Discovery Programme (TDP) by Haydn Evans of Haydn Evans Consulting on behalf of Controlled Demolition Ltd. 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).

This report presents the results of a foreshore survey carried out on the site during one low tide window on 12 June 2010.

## **1.5 Research aims**

A number of research aims were identified in the Written Scheme of Investigation<sup>1</sup>:

- Can we determine the nature of the geology and topography on the foreshore?
- Are there any prehistoric artefacts or structures, surviving on the foreshore?
- Is there any evidence for palaeoenvironmental deposits? If so are samples taken suitable for dating/pollen/diatom analysis?
- Is there any evidence for Roman activity on the site?
- Are there any Saxon or medieval deposits / artefacts surviving on the foreshore?
- Are structures or artefacts (relating to maritime activity) dated to the post-medieval period preserved on the site? What is the extent of the post-medieval remains on the foreshore?

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<sup>1</sup> Hoad & Wragg 2010: 9.

## 2 Methodology and sources consulted

For the purposes of this report documentary sources, including the results from archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the proposed development and a study area around it were examined in order to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation and possible significance of any archaeological remains that may be present within the site.

The following sources were consulted:

- Published historic maps and archaeological publications
- Internet - web-published material including Local Plan

The assessment included a site visit and photographic survey carried out on the 12<sup>th</sup> of June 2010 in order to determine the topography of the site and existing land use, and to provide further information on areas of possible past ground disturbance and general archaeological potential. Observations made on the site visit have been incorporated into this report.

The degree to which archaeological deposits actually survive on the site will depend on previous land use, so an assessment is made of the destructive effect of the previous and present activity and/or buildings, from the study of available plan information, ground investigation reports, or similar.

### 2.1 Organisation of this report and conventions used

All dimensions are given in metres.

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*

## 3 Topographical and historical background<sup>2</sup>

### 3.1 Introduction

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

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

The site lies on the western side of the Greenwich Peninsula on the eastern bank of Thames. According to the BGS mapping of the area the site lies over Holocene alluvium which covers the Shepperton floodplain gravels. Data obtained from numerous archaeological sites in the Borough of Greenwich indicate that the original surface level of natural Terrace Gravel is generally to be found between *c*-11m OD and *c*-2m OD. Detailed assessment of borehole data from the site (and the Phase 2 site to the north) has identified a series of 'Landscape Zones' where the natural gravels range

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<sup>2</sup> This information is mainly drawn from Cohen 2008: 7-12. Information from other sources will be individually referenced.

in height from over 1mOD to -4mOD, suggesting a variable environment with channels and marsh/wetland areas, together with areas of higher ground.

### **3.3 Archaeological and historical summary**

#### **3.3.1 Prehistoric**

As river levels rose towards the end of the Mesolithic period, areas of higher ground became islands, which are known to have been focal points for activity within the Thames flood plain; one of which is known to have existed in the area of the site during the Neolithic period. A number of artefacts of Neolithic and Bronze Age date have been recovered from riverine contexts to the southwest of the site, while a Bronze Age trackway was recorded during excavations at Bellot Street to the south of the site. A possible Bronze Age barrow cemetery was recorded in Greenwich Park by Antiquarians. During the Iron Age it appears that much of the Greenwich floodplain was occupied by mudflats, probably associated with a further rise in river level. While the marshes further east along the river have revealed plenty of evidence of activity dating to this period such as salt production, the Greenwich area has no such evidence.

#### **3.3.2 Roman**

The port of *Londinium* would have been visible from Greenwich Park and falling river levels would have made occupation of the Greenwich peninsula once more possible during this period. A possible religious complex has been excavated in Greenwich Park, while a tessellated pavement and axe were recorded as being found near Trinity Hospital to the southwest. To the north, off Blackwall Point, a 3<sup>rd</sup> century amber-glazed jar and vase, thought to have been part of a ship's cargo, were recovered from alluvial deposits.

#### **3.3.3 Early medieval**

The place-name Greenwich is derived from the Old English, meaning the green trading site, while it has been suggested that the Bronze Age barrow in Greenwich Park was being re-used in this period. By the 10<sup>th</sup> century there were two, possibly three, manors in Greenwich. A charter of this time indicates that at least one was held by the crown as it details the gift of land in Greenwich from King Edgar to the Abbey of St Peter in Ghent. The exact location of the pre- 11<sup>th</sup> century settlement is unknown although it has been postulated that it was centred further west, in the area of the mouth of Deptford Creek. The area was at times a frontier zone in the wars between the Saxons and Vikings; in 1012 the Archbishop of Canterbury, St Alfege, was martyred by Danish forces encamped around Blackheath.

Greenwich was recorded in the *Domesday Book* of 1086 and described as an estate formed by the amalgamation of two manors, one of which had been held by King Harold. While four mills, meadows, pasture and woodland for swine are recorded there is no mention of fisheries. Although no archaeological evidence has been recorded for this period in the area of the

peninsula, it is possible that land reclamation may have taken place and/or that the area was being used as pasture/water meadow.

### **3.3.4 Later medieval**

Shortly after the Conquest the manor was seized by the new regime. While there is little archaeological evidence for the settlement in this period, a 12<sup>th</sup> century tide mill has recently been excavated south of the site at Greenwich Wharf. The mudflats, known as *les Wozes*, were used during the 14<sup>th</sup> century for laying up the royal war-galleys over the winter<sup>3</sup>. The royal manor appears to have been in use during this period; documentary evidence suggesting royal patronage at the chapel of the Virgin Mary, while Henry IV dated his will from the manor of Greenwich in 1408. Henry V granted the manor for life to the Duke of Exeter, Thomas Beaufort, who died there in 1417. It was later granted to the King's uncle, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, who was also granted a Royal Licence in 1433 to make a park and fortify the manor house. The Duke rebuilt the manor house as a palace and built a tower in the park on the site of the present-day observatory. On Humphrey's death in 1447 the manor reverted to the crown, and in 1466 was granted by Edward IV to his wife Elizabeth. During the late 15<sup>th</sup> and early 16<sup>th</sup> centuries the palace was the birth place of a number of monarchs including Henry VIII, Mary and Elizabeth I.

### **3.3.5 Post medieval – modern**

To the southwest of the site, Trinity Hospital was built in 1613-17, while the palace was further developed by the queen consorts Anne and Henrietta-Maria during the early 17<sup>th</sup> century. It was held by Oliver Cromwell during the Interregnum and reverted to the crown upon the Restoration. During the late 17<sup>th</sup> century the palace was rebuilt as a hospital for seamen. A powder magazine was built on the peninsula c. 1680-94, to the south of the study site by Granite Wharf, while the remainder of the peninsula appears to have remained marshland. 18<sup>th</sup> century maps of the peninsula show this building and field boundaries/drainage ditches including the Bendish Sluice which entered the Thames by Enderby's Wharf just to the south of the site. The magazine was closed during the late 18<sup>th</sup> century to be moved to Purfleet. While the area appears to have been open land until the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, cartographic evidence suggests rapid development thereafter. By the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the land to the east of the foreshore site was occupied by the Thames Soap and Candle Works which was replaced by the current refinery in the 1930s<sup>4</sup>. The foreshore was surveyed by the Thames Archaeological Survey in 1998 and, while post-medieval nautical remains indicating a shipyard were found to the south by Providence and Piper's Wharves, the only feature recorded within the study site was the existing jetty.

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<sup>3</sup> Rodger 1997: 70.

<sup>4</sup> Mills 2000.

## 4 The foreshore survey

### 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 during one low tide window (12 June 2010) with a low water level of 0.95m. Access to the foreshore was provided via a gently sloping river wall. The presence of the one feature recorded during the TAS survey of the site was noted while two additional deposits and one further structure were recorded, demonstrating both the effects of probable erosion on the site area and the advantage of a closer inspection than that afforded by the original survey. The additional features were plotted by triangulation. A photographic survey was also undertaken.

The site record comprises site notes and 24 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 under the site code FGW06. The project was designed to produce an archive that could be integrated with the Thames Archaeological Survey (TAS) records.

### 4.2 The archaeology of the foreshore (Fig. 2)

A ‘walkover survey’ was conducted in the area of the Amylum silos. This was restricted to the foreshore behind the existing jetty due to the unstable nature of the ground surface in front of it. It is likely that the foreshore in front of the jetty has been dredged to allow the safe berthing of vessels at low tide, and as such the upper strata are unlikely to contain features or deposits of archaeological significance.

Two features were recorded during the survey. The first comprised fifteen sawn-off, square timber piles ( $\alpha$  301). They measured 0.30 x 0.30m in plan and had a maximum height of 0.90m. The jetty appears to have had overall dimensions of 50 x 10m. They were broadly in the area of the current jetty and silo pier and probably represent an earlier jetty (Figs. 3 & 4.). The OS map data suggests that the first jetty on the site was constructed between 1869 and 1894, this feature, therefore, is unlikely to pre-date 1869.

The second feature recorded comprised two areas of concrete poured onto the foreshore to provide a stable surface. One area, 16 x 26m ( $\alpha$  303) lay under the silo pier, the other 10x 10m ( $\alpha$  302), was recorded to the south of it (Fig. 4). This feature appeared to respect the earlier jetty structure discussed above and so is likely to be of later date.

## 5 Archaeological potential

### 5.1 Original research aims

A number of research aims were identified in the Written Scheme of Investigation<sup>5</sup>:

- Can we determine the nature of the geology and topography on the foreshore?

The surface of the foreshore was recorded as coarse sand, overlain in some areas by riverine silts and in others by 20<sup>th</sup> century demolition rubble. The foreshore sloped down in a uniform fashion to the front of the jetty, beyond this were riverine silts which sloped more gently towards the low tide mark.

- Are there any prehistoric artefacts or structures, surviving on the foreshore?

No prehistoric artefacts or structures were observed on the foreshore.

- Is there any evidence for palaeoenvironmental deposits? If so are samples taken suitable for dating/pollen/diatom analysis?

No peat or organic deposits were observed during the walkover survey.

- Is there any evidence for Roman activity on the site?

No evidence of Roman activity was recorded on the foreshore.

- Are there any Saxon or medieval deposits / artefacts surviving on the foreshore?

No artefacts or deposits dating to these periods were observed on the site.

- Are structures or artefacts (relating to maritime activity) dated to the post-medieval period preserved on the site. What is the extent of the post-medieval remains on the foreshore?

A number of sawn-off piles were recorded on site, which probably represent an earlier jetty structure. Behind this structure, two areas of concrete survived which represent the remains of either an attempt to 'armour' the foreshore against erosion, or to provide a stable working platform at low tide. Neither of these features are likely to pre-date 1869.

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<sup>5</sup> Hoad & Wragg 2010: 9.

## **5.2 New research aims**

Given the relatively recent date and paucity of the features identified during the survey, no new research aims are necessary. Should further work on the site require intervention below the current foreshore service, then the original research aims should be reinstated.

## **5.3 Significance of the data**

The features identified are of marginal significance for the history of the immediate locality; nothing being found of wider regional or national importance. The academic requirement to publish the results of the investigation will therefore be met by reporting the results in summary form in the annual excavation round-up in the *London Archaeologist*.

## **5.4 Salvaged fixtures, fittings and materials**

There was no archaeological requirement to salvage any of the materials or fittings.

## **5.5 General discussion of archaeological potential**

The nature of the tidal regime on the Thames foreshore is very dynamic with noticeable large-scale erosion and deposition taking place along the river. It is quite likely that the features recorded during this survey were covered over during the 1998 Thames Archaeological Survey.

The foreshore survey has shown that while no deposits or features of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or medieval date have been discovered, three features were recorded dating to the late post-medieval / modern period. These fragmentary features appear to post-date 1869 and have been interpreted as a jetty and foreshore 'armouring' or stabilisation.

After the development has taken place, changes in the flow pattern of the river may affect the foreshore deposits and structures but only further monitoring will be able to determine the effects.



## **6 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.

The site archive containing original records will be stored with the Museum of London.

In view of the limited significance of the data (Section 5.3) it is suggested that:

A summary of the results of the survey should appear in the annual round up of the *London Archaeologist*.

## **7 Proposed development impact and recommendations**

### **7.1 Impact of proposals**

At present the future work on the site is intended to be limited to the laying of a piling mat. It is possible, however, that further intervention into the foreshore may be necessary if the jetty and pier piles have to be dug out.

### **7.2 Recommendations**

While the foreshore outboard of the existing jetty appears to have been dredged, thus removing earlier deposits, it is possible that archaeological remains may survive under the surface of the foreshore beneath and behind it.

If, therefore, the jetty and pier piles have to be dug out, it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief under controlled conditions be maintained during these works.

## **8 Acknowledgements**

Museum of London Archaeology and the Thames Discovery Programme would like to thank Haydn Evans of Haydn Evans Consulting on behalf of Controlled Demolition Ltd. for commissioning the foreshore survey and report.

The author would like to thank Latifa Nouibat for her on-site assistance and Mark Burch for the illustrations.

Fig 1: Site location

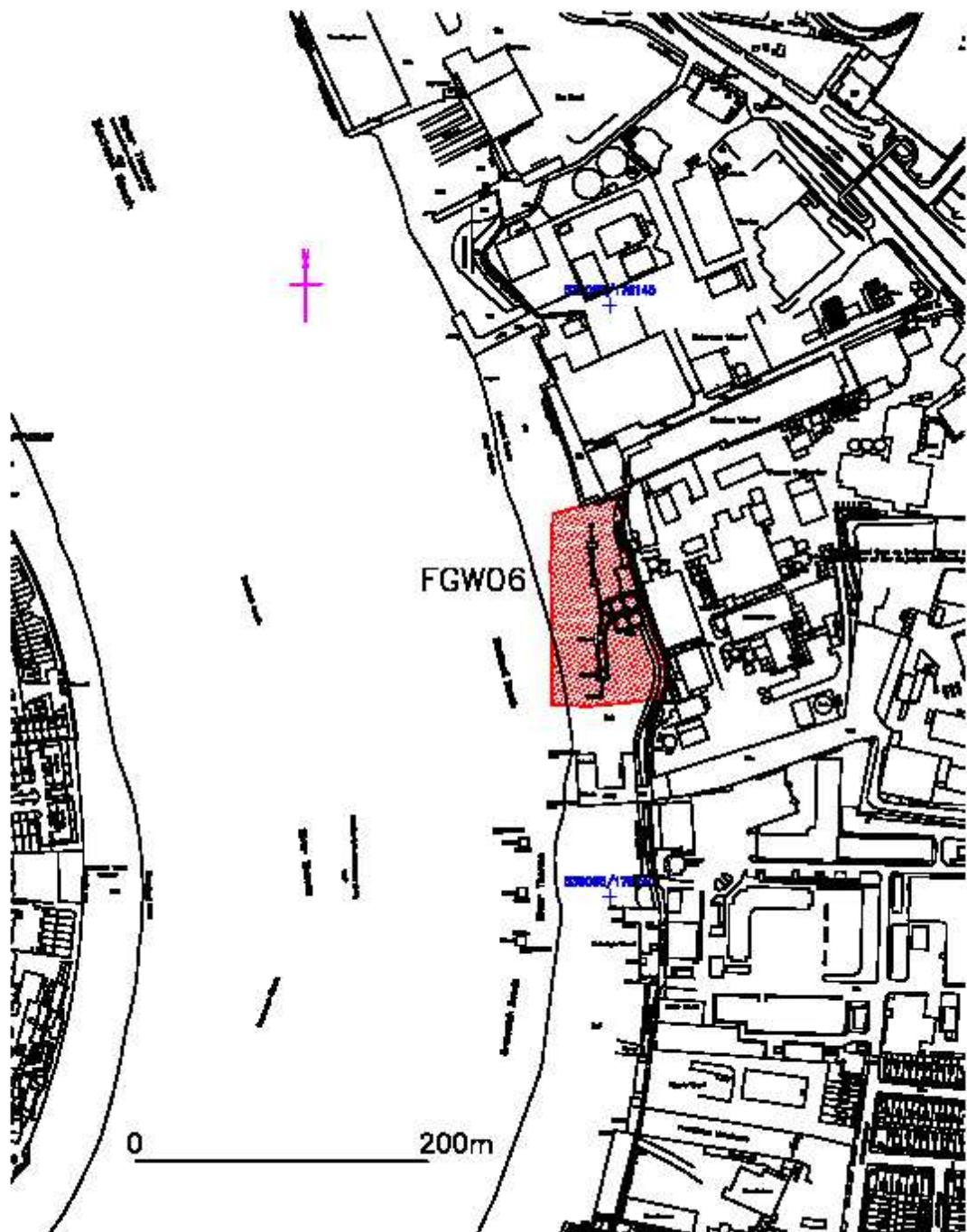
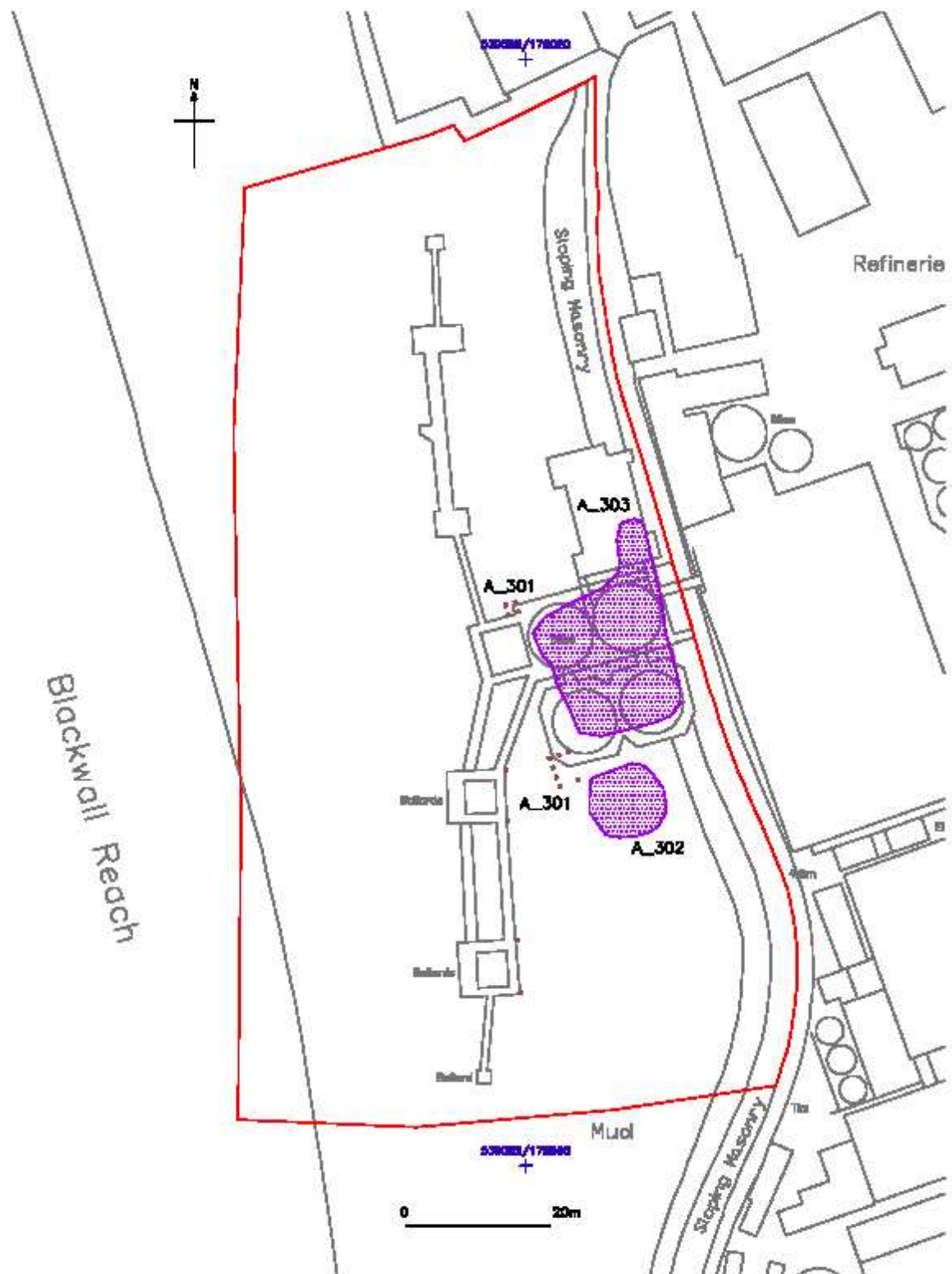


Fig 2: Recorded features.







*Fig 3: Posts, part of jetty  $\alpha$ 301. Looking north. © MLA/TDP*



*Fig 4: Posts of former jetty  $\alpha$ 301 to left, foreshore 'armouring'  $\alpha$ 302 to right. Looking north. © MoLA/TDP*

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## 10 NMR OASIS archaeological report form

### 10.1 OASIS ID: thamesdi1-79081

#### Project details

Project name            An archaeological assessment and foreshore survey of the Amylum Site, London, SE10

Short description of the project            The remains of piling for a jetty and evidence of stabilisation or 'armouring' of the foreshore were recorded; neither of which are likely to pre-date 1869.

Project dates            Start: 12-06-2010 End: 04-07-2010

Previous/future work            Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes            FGW 06 - Sitecode

Type of project            Field evaluation

Site status            Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use            Coastland 2 - Inter-tidal

Monument type            JETTY Modern

Significant Finds            NONE None

Methods techniques            & 'Annotated Sketch','Fieldwalking','Photographic Survey','Visual Inspection'

Development type            Not recorded

Prompt            Planning condition

Position in the            Not known / Not recorded

## planning process

### Project location

Country England  
 Site location GREATER LONDON GREENWICH  
 GREENWICH The Amylum Silos, Sural Site.

Postcode SE10

Study area 11200.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 539095 178940 50.9393452921  
 0.190859725216 50 56 21 N 000 11 27 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Thames Discovery Programme/Museum of  
 London Archaeology

Project brief  
 originator Consultant

Project design  
 originator Elliott Wragg and Stewart Hoad

Project  
 director/manager Elliott Wragg and Stewart Hoad

Project supervisor Elliott Wragg

Type of  
 sponsor/funding  
 body Developer

Name of  
 sponsor/funding  
 body Haydn Evans Consulting

### Project archives

Physical Archive  
 Exists? No

Digital Archive LAARC

recipient

Digital Contents 'other'

Digital Media available 'Text'

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Contents 'other'

Paper Media available 'Correspondence','Drawing','Report','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title The Amylum Silos Syral Site Tunnel Avenue London SE10

Author(s)/Editor(s) Wragg, E.

Date 2010

Issuer or publisher Thames Discovery Programme/ Museum of London Archaeology

Place of issue or publication London

Description An archaeological assessment and foreshore survey report

Entered by Elliott Wragg (e.wragg@thamesdiscovery.org)

Entered on 4 July 2010

## 11 Appendix 1: list of archaeological photographs

Image number	Direction of view	Description
IMG0830	N	The site
IMG0831	N	In front of the existing jetty ( $\alpha$ 123)
IMG0832	N	The existing jetty ( $\alpha$ 123)
IMG0833	N	Behind the existing jetty ( $\alpha$ 123), part of jetty ( $\alpha$ 301) and 'armouring' ( $\alpha$ 302)
IMG0834	NW	Existing jetty ( $\alpha$ 123), part of jetty ( $\alpha$ 301)
IMG0835	N	Existing jetty ( $\alpha$ 123), part of jetty ( $\alpha$ 301) and 'armouring' ( $\alpha$ 302)
IMG0836	NW	Existing jetty ( $\alpha$ 123), part of jetty ( $\alpha$ 301)
IMG0837	N	Part of jetty ( $\alpha$ 301)
IMG0838	E	'Armouring' ( $\alpha$ 303)
IMG0839	E	Part of jetty ( $\alpha$ 301)
IMG0840	S	Part of jetty ( $\alpha$ 301)
IMG0841	S	Part of jetty ( $\alpha$ 301)
IMG0842	W	Existing jetty ( $\alpha$ 123), part of jetty ( $\alpha$ 301) and 'armouring' ( $\alpha$ 302)
IMG0843	NW	Existing jetty ( $\alpha$ 123), part of jetty ( $\alpha$ 301) and 'armouring' ( $\alpha$ 302)
IMG0844	NW	Existing jetty ( $\alpha$ 123), part of jetty ( $\alpha$ 301) and 'armouring' ( $\alpha$ 302)
IMG0845	S	The site
IMG0846	S	The site
IMG0847	S	Existing jetty ( $\alpha$ 123), part of jetty ( $\alpha$ 301)
IMG0848	S	Existing jetty ( $\alpha$ 123), part of jetty ( $\alpha$ 301)
IMG0849	SE	The site
IMG0850	S	In front of the existing jetty ( $\alpha$ 123)
IMG0851	SE	Behind the existing jetty ( $\alpha$ 123)

## 12 Appendix 2: updated alpha survey record

<b>α Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
α123	Jetty	Existing jetty
α301	Jetty	Precursor to α123
α302	Deposit	Foreshore ‘armouring’ or consolidation
α303	Deposit	Foreshore ‘armouring’ or consolidation