



**Brindle  
& Green**

# **Archaeological Desk-based Assessment**

32 Heathway, Vanbrugh Park, Royal Borough of  
Greenwich, London

Report Reference: BG23.346

**November 2023**



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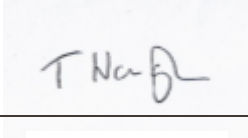

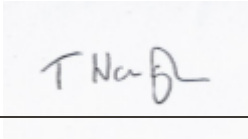
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# 1 Summary

- 1.1.1 Brindle & Green Ltd were commissioned by Mongillo Construction Ltd. to undertake an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for 32 Heathway, Greenwich, London. The purpose of this assessment was to identify the potential for any archaeological remains on site, the significance of any potential archaeological remains, and assess the impact on these remains by the proposed development. This addresses the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework, particularly paragraph 128. This report was prepared by Thomas Hough MSc, Head of Archaeology and Heritage.
- 1.1.2 The site is approximately 0.07 hectares in extent and is located along Heathway, a residential street just east of Greenwich Park, London. Aside from open areas of parkland to the west, the surrounding area comprises residential development. The river Thames is located 1.7km to the north-west. This report summarises impacts as a result of the future planning application for alteration and landscaping to the existing property, including the incorporation of a new swimming pool. Proposed plans are presented in Appendix 6.
- 1.1.3 This assessment establishes a potential for low value Roman and post-medieval remains being located on site. The magnitude of change to all of these remains is anticipated to be moderate. As such, the resulting impact to these remains should they be present is considered slight.
- 1.1.4 In light of the potential for the identified remains on site it is likely that the local authority would request a precautionary approach should these features be present on site. Given the low value of these remains however, it is considered that most appropriate strategy should entail a precautionary watching brief of the initial ground-breaking works on site set as a planning condition, which will be considered sufficient to mitigate for this likelihood of any non-designated archaeological remains on site. These works will be set out within a Written Statement of Investigation and agreed with the Planning Archaeologist



## 2 Introduction

- 2.1.1 Brindle & Green Ltd were commissioned by Mongillo Construction Ltd. to undertake an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for 32 Heathway, Greenwich, London. This assessment identifies the potential for any archaeological remains on site, the significance of any potential archaeological remains, and assesses the impact on these remains by the proposed development. This addresses the information requirements of Government's National Planning Policy Framework, particularly paragraph 128.
- 2.1.2 The site is approximately 0.07 hectares in extent and is located along Heathway, a residential street just east of Greenwich Park, London. Aside from open areas of parkland to the west, the surrounding area comprises residential development. The river Thames is located 1.7km to the north-west. This report summarises impacts as a result of the future planning application for alteration and landscaping to the existing property, including the incorporation of a new swimming pool. Proposed plans are presented in Appendix 6.
- 2.1.3 The legislation relevant to the historic environment within the United Kingdom is summarised within Appendix 2.
- 2.1.4 Results and recommendations contained within this report have been prepared by an experienced archaeologist and are therefore the view of Brindle & Green Limited. The survey is based on information provided by our client, the development proposals, results of the desk study and our survey of the site. This report pertains to this information only.

## 3 Methodology

### 3.1 Development Plan Framework

- 3.1.1 In considering the implications of a planning proposal, the local authority will be guided by current legislation and frameworks set by government planning policy.
- 3.1.2 In 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaced national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment). The most recent version of the NPPF was published in 2021.
- 3.1.3 Section 16 – Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment – summarises the objectives of the NPPF in relation to the historic environment as:
- The delivery of sustainable development.
  - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment.
  - Conservation of England’s heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance
  - Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our understanding of the past.
- 3.1.4 Section 12 also recognizes that managed change may sometimes be required if heritage assets are to be maintained in the long term.
- 3.1.5 A ‘heritage asset’ is defined in the NPPF as a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape, positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration on planning decisions.
- 3.1.6 A ‘designated heritage asset’ can comprise a; World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 3.1.7 The National Planning Policy Framework definition further states that in the planning context heritage interest may be archaeological or historic. This can be interpreted as follows:

- Archaeological Interest: As defined in the Glossary to the National Planning Policy Framework, there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- Historic Interest: An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

3.1.8 Local planning policy was also consulted for the purposes of this report.

## 3.2 Information Sources

3.2.1 Information regarding heritage assets and archaeological investigations were requested for an area within a 1km of the site in order to meet the requirements of the assessment and are in line with the guidelines laid down by ClfA (2014). Table 1 lists organisations and/or resources consulted as part of the desk-based assessment. Data regarding the historic environment was requested from the following sources:

Table 1. Historical Data Resources

Consultant	Requested Data	Search Radius	Date Requested
Greater London Historical Environment Record (HER)	Designated and undesignated heritage assets and historic landscape characterisation.	1km	03/11/2023
Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE)	Designated heritage assets.	1km	17/11/2203
Historic England Aerial Photo Viewer	Historic Aerial Photos	1km	17/11/2023
Magic Maps	Designated heritage assets	1km	17/11/2023
National Library of Scotland	Historical maps	Site area	17/11/2023

### 3.3 Assessment of Impact

3.3.1 The potential of archaeological remains on site was assessed on a scale of low to high, summarised as follows:

- Low – Very unlikely to be encountered
- Moderate – Possible that features may be encountered on site
- High – Remains likely to be found on site.

3.3.2 There is no nationally recognised standard criteria for assessing significance of the impact of a development on archaeological remains. However, criteria found within the Highway Agency's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (2007), contains criteria that, although used in a different context, are considered appropriate for use in other environmental impact assessments.

3.3.3 The value of known and potential archaeological remains that may be affected by the development have been ranked as follows:

Table 2. Ranking of the value of archaeological sites and remains

Value	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites and archaeological remains of international importance
High	Scheduled Ancient Monuments and undesignated archaeological remains of national importance
Medium	Undesignated archaeological remains of regional importance
Low	Undesignated archaeological remains of local importance
Negligible	Archaeological remains of little or no significance
Unknown	Archaeological remains whose importance has not yet been assessed.

3.3.4 The impact on archaeological remains by a proposed development can be ranked as follows:

Table 3. Ranking the impact of a development on archaeological remains

Value	Criteria
Major	Changes to archaeological remains, or their setting, so that the resource is totally altered
Moderate	Change to archaeological remains, or their setting, so that the resource is significantly modified.
Minor	Change to archaeological remains, or their setting, so that the resource is slightly altered.
Negligible	Change to archaeological remains, or their setting, so that the resource is barely affected
No Change	No change to archaeological remains, or their setting, so there is zero impact.

3.3.5 Therefore, combining both of these ranking criteria's, the following matrix can be deduced in order to assess the impact of a development on an archaeological resource.

Table 4. Significance of impact matrix of a development of archaeological remains

Value of Remains	Magnitude of Change				
	No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Very Large	Very Large
High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Very Large
Medium	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
Low	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Moderate/ Slight
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight

3.3.6 These impact criteria are defined below within Table 5.

Table 5. Definitions of the criteria to determine the significance of impact

Impact Significance	Criteria
Very large	Assets of international or national importance which are partially damaged, or assets of a national or regional value which are almost or wholly damaged or destroyed. Mitigation will have a minimal effect in reducing impact.
Large	Effects which will damage cultural assets, their setting or context so that the integrity or understanding of such assets is severely compromised. Effects will conflict with national or regional policies. Mitigation will only be able to achieve a partial effect at reducing impact.
Moderate	Effects which damage cultural heritage assets, or their setting or context, so that the integrity or understanding of such assets is compromised but not destroyed. Effects will be at odds with national, regional or local policies. Adequate mitigation can be specified.
Slight	Proposals will damage cultural assets, or their setting, so that their integrity or understanding is diminished but not compromised. Adequate mitigation can be specified.
Negligible	No overall effects of heritage assets or the effects are negligible. No conflict with policies of any level.

### 3.4 Site Walkover Survey

3.4.1 A walkover of the site is undertaken, if required, as part of the site investigation in order to relate the findings of the desk-based study to the existing land use and in order to identify any evidence of identified structures or below-ground remains. A site walkover was not considered necessary for this assessment.

### 3.5 Limitations

3.5.1 There were no limitations to the compiling of this report.

## 4 Site Context

### 4.1 Geographical Context

- 4.1.1 The application site can be found at TQ 40206 77192 and comprises the curtilage of 32 Heathway, a residential dwelling just east of Greenwich Park, London. Aside from open areas of parkland to the west, the surrounding area comprises residential development. The river Thames is located 1.7km to the north-west.

### 4.2 Historical Context

- 4.2.1 Being located close to the River Thames, the site is located in an area which has been subject to settlement since prehistory, with tumuli in Greenwich Park thought to be Bronze Age barrows. The site is located very close to Watling Street, the major Roman road which lead from *Dubris* (Dover), through *Londinium* (London) and to the north. The Old Dover Road, just north-east of the site forms part of its route, the route beyond this point somewhat obscured by the development of London. Greenwich has its origins as an Anglo-Saxon settlement, possibly established due to the position along Watling Street and the proximity to the River Thames. The settlement is first mentioned as a manor of King Alfred in the late 9<sup>th</sup> century, and is later recorded as *Grenewic* in the year 964, the name meaning 'Green-wic' a *wic* being the term for a trading emporium. Greenwich is later recorded as *Grenviz* in the 1086 Domesday Book, and *Grenewych* in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, still a small fishing village as late as the early 15<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.2.2 In 1433, Greenwich Palace was constructed along the river, a royal palace later the birthplace of Henry VIII, Mary I and Elizabeth I, with the surrounding park being used for hunting. The Palace was demolished in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century and originally planned to be rebuilt, though this was never completed and instead the Greenwich Naval Hospital was built in the site, the building still present today. Within Greenwich Park, the Royal Observatory was constructed in 1675, later the basis for the Greenwich Prime Meridian and Greenwich Mean Time. Historically within Kent, Greenwich became urbanised and incorporated into greater London in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 4.3 Geology and Topography

- 4.3.1 The bedrock geology of the development site comprises Harwich Formation - Sand and gravel. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 56 and 47.8 million years ago during the Palaeogene period. The elevation of ground is approximately 44m above Ordinance Datum (aOD).



Figure 1: OS map of the project site and surrounding area. Red line boundary depicts application site.



## 5 Results

### 5.1 Desk Study

5.1.1 A study was compiled of the designated and non-designated heritage assets of the area within the site boundary and a 1km radius of the site, as well as a map regression exercise of the site. The definition of the timescales used in this section can be seen below in Table 7.

5.1.2 A summary of information obtained from the Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER) is summarised below (Section 5.3). Some records can pertain to multiple periods of history; therefore, some records may be referred to more than once. A full dataset is available on request.

Table 6. Timescales used in this report..

<b>Era</b>	<b>Timescale</b>
<b>Prehistoric</b>	
Palaeolithic	450000 – 12000 BC
Mesolithic	12000 – 4000 BC
Neolithic	4000 – 1800 BC
Bronze Age	1800 – 600 BC
Iron Age	600 BC – AD 43
<b>Historic</b>	
Roman	AD 43 – 410
Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -1066
Medieval	AD 1066 – 1485
Post-medieval	AD 1485 - 1800
Modern	AD 1800 - Present

## 5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 There were no Registered Battlefields within the site or within 1km of the site (Appendix 3).

5.2.2 The Greenwich Park World Heritage Site (WHS) is located within 1km of the site. A number of Scheduled Monuments are located within this WHS, though only one is located within 1km of the site itself. Greenwich Park is also designated as a Registered Park and Garden. These designated heritage assets are detailed below in Table 7.

Table 7. Details of Listed Buildings within 1km of the site

Name	Type	Location	Notes
Maritime Greenwich	WHS	Site within buffer zone Core area 0.53km W.	The ensemble of buildings at Greenwich, an outlying district of London, and the park in which they are set, symbolize English artistic and scientific endeavour in the 17th and 18th centuries.
Romano-Celtic Temple in Greenwich Park	Scheduled Monument	0.9km NW; TQ 39299 77417	The Romano-Celtic temple at Greenwich Park was built and in use by AD 100. It has been found by excavation to retain its main temple building, the cella with surrounding ambulatory, and its associated sacred precinct or temenos. Despite some excavation of parts of the main temple building over a number of years, most of this area and virtually all of the temenos is unexcavated.
Greenwich Park	Registered Park and Garden	0.53km W; TQ 39063 77268 (centre)	A Royal park with its origins in the C15 and formally laid out in the 1660s. At least part of the mid C17 restoration scheme was associated with the French designer Andre le Nôtre. Home of the Royal Observatory from 1676 to 1953.

5.2.3 The site is located within the Blackheath Conservation Area. A map of the extent of this area is presented in Appendix 3.

5.2.4 There are 43 listed buildings or structures within 1km of the site (Appendix 3), including three Grade I, and four Grade II\* listed buildings. The nearest or most notable are detailed below in Table 8. A map of all listed buildings is located in Appendix 3.

Table 8. Details of Listed Buildings within 1km of the site

<b>Name</b>	<b>Date first listed</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Church of St. John the Evangelist	08/06/1973	0.09km SE; TQ 40294 77135	19 <sup>th</sup> century church, vncoursed ragstone with freestone dressings. Welsh slate roofs.
War memorial outside the Church of St John.	19/05/2016	0.11km SE; TQ4031577139	First World War memorial, 1922, with later additions for the Second World War.
The Woodlands	19/10/1951	0.38km N; TQ 40112 77556	Grade II* - Formerly Convent of Little Sisters of the Assumption. Now Kidbrooke House Community Centre. 1772. 2 storeys and dormers. 5 windows. Renaissance style in stone. Green slate roof.
Morden College	19/10/1951	0.77km S; TQ 40367 76436	Grade I - 1695-1702 by Sir Christopher Wren. Founded by Sir John Morden as almshouses for "decayed Turkey merchants" and continues today as almshouses for needy men of good character from the locality.
Numbers 1 – 14 The Paragon, Paragon Cottage, Paragon Lodge	19/10/1951	0.81km SW; TQ 39966 76408	Grade I - Circa 1790. Crescent of seven blocks of two houses with lodges to east and west. Each block has three storeys attic and basement, four windows. Hipped, slated mansard roof with two round headed dormers and central brick chimney stack. Group was badly damaged in World War II and has since been carefully rebuilt and restored, and converted into flats.

### 5.3 Non-designated Heritage Assets

5.3.1 The dataset from the Greater London HER provided records of the locations of archaeological features and find spots (monument records), as well as the details of archaeological previous investigations (event records) within the site and within 1km of the site.

5.3.2 A map with all record locations can be found within Appendix 4. This section also includes evidence revealed by the map regression exercise. Maps referred to can be found within Appendix 5.

## Prehistoric

Table 9. Details of HER entries pertaining to the prehistoric period.

HER Reference	Location	Notes
MLO25694	0.46km W; TQ3972577235	Supposed record of flint flakes found in a front garden.

## Roman

- 5.3.3 No records relating to the Roman era were present in the HER. However, the site is located close to the route of Watling Street, and the Scheduled Monument detailed above relates to Roman remains present within Greenwich Park.

## Early-medieval

- 5.3.4 No records relating to the early-medieval era were present in the HER, though Greenwich is known to have existed as a manor in this era. A Scheduled Monument designated for an Anglo-Saxon barrow cemetery is situated 1.35km west of the site, containing at least thirty-one barrows dating to the sixth and eighth centuries.

## Medieval

- 5.3.5 No records relating to the medieval era were present in the HER.

## Post-medieval

Table 10. Details of HER entries pertaining to the post-medieval period

HER Reference	Location	Notes
MLO107887	0.22km W; TQ3922776704 (centre-point)	Blackheath, an area of former common land from at least the post-medieval era. The gathering point of a number of notable historical events in the medieval and post medieval era. Managed for common use since 1871.
MLO2106	0.39km W; TQ3980477274	Findspot of a late 18 <sup>th</sup> century / early 19 <sup>th</sup> century earthenware dish.
MLO72897	0.44km SW; TQ3980477004	Location of a gravel pit noted on early OS maps.
MLO69499	0.37km NE; TQ4040577505	Location of a former conduit head noted on the 1695 map.

## Modern (including map regression analysis)

Table 11. Details of HER entries pertaining to the Modern period

HER Reference	Location	Notes
MLO101406	0.15km NE; TQ4040577367	A private square designated under the London Squares Preservation Act of 1931.
MLO106921	0.37km NE; TQ4052377402	Building used as an auxiliary hospital during WW1
MLO98692	0.46km E; TQ4068977254	Location of a former Methodist Chapel, now demolished.
MLO99327	0.46km E; TQ4068977240	Site of a Baptist Sunday school building, demolished around the turn of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
MLO104188	0.34km W; TQ3978177348	Vanbrugh Park, a 1960s housing estate.
MLO101405	0.5km N; TQ3999377701	A private square designated under the London Squares Preservation Act of 1931.

5.3.6 The available OS maps for the site (Appendix 5) depict the area within the red-line boundary for the period 1695 – 1950, and allows a comparison to the modern day. The earliest of these maps was compiled by the Surveyor General, Samuel Travers in 1695, and it oriented to the south, though it reveals that the general road layout as early as the late 17<sup>th</sup> century is the same as it is to the present day. By comparing to adjacent roads, it appears that Heathway is present on this map as a small rural track in an area of sparsely inhabited land. Land to the north is depicted as under the ownership of the Manor of West Comb, and to the south-west as Blackheath, noted above as an area of common land. Greenwich Park is laid out to the north-west in much the same layout as it is today. Subsequent OS maps depict the gradual development of the area surrounding the site with residential development, though Blackheath remains open space.

## Archaeological Priority Areas

5.3.7 Eleven Archaeological Priority Areas (APA's) are present within 1km of the site, with the site situated within the 'Blackheath' area, though this one of two with the same name and appear to be an extension of the 'Blackheath Village' APA. Details of the Blackheath Village APA are provided below in Table 12. A map of all APA's in the area is presented in Appendix 4.

Table 12. Details of undated HER entries

HER Reference	Location	Notes
Blackheath Blackheath Village	Site within Blackheath area; Blackheath Village core area located 0.27km south.	Blackheath, which is divided by Watling Street, is a traditional place of assembly, the scene of medieval and Tudor pageantry, violent confrontation and dissent. These include 14 <sup>th</sup> and 16 <sup>th</sup> century rebellions, and 18 <sup>th</sup> century religious meetings. Blackheath Village was a speculative development which started in the 18th century on the site of a small hamlet known as Dowager's Bottom. Considerable potential for buried, albeit ephemeral evidence of the various assemblies that have taken place over the centuries.

### Event records

- 5.3.8 The information provided by the HER also provides records of archaeological surveys, investigations and assessments that have occurred within 1km of the site (event records). Notable event records for within 1km of the site are detailed in Table 13.

Table 13. Details of event records

HER Reference	Location	Notes
ELO7138	0.47km E; TQ4069777214	Evaluation of three trenches at the land of a former medieval church. Post medieval ploughsoil and walling identified.
ELO7380	0.41km SE; TQ4053476912	Watching brief at 56-58 Shooters Hill. No archaeological deposits, finds or features noted.

### Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)

- 5.3.9 HLC data was provided from the Greater London HER for the site and surrounding area (Appendix 4). The area within the red-line boundary is depicted as 'residential'.

## 6 Evaluation and Impact

### 6.1 Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.1.1 The site is situated in an historic area, with Greenwich Park in close proximity. Greenwich Park is both a World Heritage Site and a Registered Park and Garden. This mainly relates to the post-medieval era, with it being the site of scientific and technological innovation in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. However, a number of Scheduled Monuments are located within the park. Only one of these is located within a 1km radius of the site, being the remains of a Roman building. However, a Scheduled Monument designated for the remains of a fairly large Anglo-Saxon burial ground located in the western end of the park was also noted.
- 6.1.2 There are 43 listed buildings or structures within 1km of the site, mainly relating to residential dwellings of a post-medieval or modern origin.

### 6.2 Potential sub surface archaeological remains

- 6.2.1 The level of significance of sub-surface archaeological remains is based on several factors, including the date of the remains, the nature of the remains, the state of their preservation and their evidential value and potential value to add to research objectives.
- 6.2.2 Data provided by the HER was overall limited. This, however, may be more due to a lack of archaeological work in the area, either due to the fact the land within Greenwich Park and Blackheath has been largely unaltered, or that residential areas surrounding the site were developed prior to a requirement for archaeological investigations. The lack of records is notable given the known historic significance of the surrounding area and does not necessarily indicate an absence of archaeology overall.
- 6.2.3 A single record for the prehistoric era in the HER relates to a findspot of some flint flakes, though the accuracy of this record seems undetermined. The wider Thames estuary is known to have supported significant prehistoric settlement, and it is thought the Anglo-Saxon burial mounds to the west may have been Bronze Age barrows re-used by the Anglo-Saxons. Crooms Hill, a road to the west of Greenwich Park is also thought to be one of the oldest routes in London, with the name having a Celtic origin. However, taking into account the relatively small scale of the site, the overall potential for prehistoric era remains is considered low.

- 6.2.4 No records pertaining to the Roman era were present within the HER. However, the route of Watling Street passes close to the site; now the A207 and A2, passing across Blackheath before leading north-west towards London. In addition the Scheduled Monument to the north-west pertains to a Roman building complex, interpreted as either a villa or a temple. This was excavated in 1902, with 300 coins ranging from the range of the entirety of the Roman era; from Claudius (r. 41-55) to Honorius (r. 395 - 423), uncovered. Further excavations are understood to have been undertaken in recent decades (though these are not present within the HER). Historic OS mapping also states that Roman remains were found along Vanbrugh Park road, just north-east of the site, though it is unclear what this refers to. Given the proximity of the site to Watling Street, although a small site it is considered there is a medium potential for low value Roman remains, comprising findspots of remains such as individual coins.
- 6.2.5 No records were present in the HER relating to the early-medieval or medieval era. That said, settlement activity during this period is understood to have occurred within the area. Greenwich is known to have developed as a settlement within the early-medieval era, likely due to its proximity to both the Thames and Watling Street, giving it good trade links. The Scheduled Monument to the west comprising the Anglo Saxon burial mounds date to the 6<sup>th</sup> century, early in this period when 'wic' settlements were being established. Combined with the Roman remains also located within Greenwich Park, is it possible the original settlement was located somewhere within what is now the park. Greenwich is recorded in an Anglo-Saxon charter in 918. The manorial holding of Greenwich later passed into church ownership, before passing into royal ownership towards the end of the medieval era. As the name suggests, Blackheath, the area in which the site is located, comprised an area of unenclosed heathland during this period, and was the focus for a number of historic events. Blackheath was a rallying point for the 1381 Peasants Revolt and 1450 Jack Cade rebellion, the site of a meeting of Henry IV and the Byzantine Emperor Manuel II Palaiologos in 1400, and of a meeting of a procession of London aldermen and Henry V following the victory of the latter in the 1415 Battle of Agincourt. However, these events took place due to the fact the area was unoccupied and able to facilitate them. It would be expected there would be an increased potential for early-medieval or medieval remains further to the west. However, taking into account the small scale of the site, it is considered the potential for early-medieval or medieval era remains is considered low.
- 6.2.6 Greenwich itself was the site of the Palace of Greenwich in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, and later the current Naval Collage and landscaped park. Blackheath remained unoccupied land



throughout this period, depicted as still unoccupied in the 1695 Traver's map. Land to the north of the site is also unoccupied, with is possible the area was used for sheep pasture. One record in the HER specifies the location of gravel extraction to the south-west of this site. This was undertaken on land owned by Sir John Vanbrugh, the architect of Blenheim Palace, who gave his name to the Vanbrugh Park area of Blackheath in which the site is located. The main area in which this gravel extraction was to the south-west of the site and is now an area of parkland. The Heathway Road is also depicted on the Travers map and may have originated as a track through part of the heathland of Blackheath. Though a sparsely inhabited area, it is considered possible that there may be some remains from this era on site, with a medium potential for low value remains such as evidence of sheep farming or evidence of gravel extraction, which if found may provide clarification how the land on site was used prior to the construction of residential development.

- 6.2.7 Modern era records relate to existing built structures. In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the site is depicted as part of a rear garden of a residential dwelling still present along Stratheden Road. The separate dwellings along Heathway appear to have been constructed as infill development sometime after 1950. The potential for modern era remains is considered low.

### **6.3 Proposed development**

- 6.3.1 The site is the subject of a future planning application for alteration and landscaping to the existing property, including the incorporation of a new swimming pool.

### **6.4 Current land use**

- 6.4.1 The site currently comprises the existing residential dwelling and the associated garden.

### **6.5 Assessment of Impact**

- 6.5.1 Any development is understood to be retained within the current red-line boundary. It is understood the proposed development will require some below-ground works, which will likely include construction techniques common to modern developments which would result in it being improbable that if any archaeological remains lie within the site they will survive the development process. As such the magnitude change by the development is considered moderate. It is considered that there is potential for low value Roman and post-medieval remains. Therefore, the resulting significance of impact to these remains by the development is summarised below in Table 14.

Table 14. Significance of the impact of archaeological resources by the development.

<b>Value of Archaeological Resources</b>	<b>Magnitude of Change</b>	<b>Significance of Impact.</b>
Low value Roman and Post-medieval remains	Moderate	Slight

# 7 Conclusions and Recommendations

## 7.1 Conclusions

- 7.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment draws together the available archaeological, historical, and topographic information in order to assess the heritage significance and impact by the proposed development. It addresses the requirements set out by the NPPF.
- 7.1.2 This assessment establishes a potential for low value Roman and post-medieval remains being located on site. The magnitude of change to all of these remains is anticipated to be moderate. As such, the resulting impact to these remains should they be present is considered slight.

## 7.2 Further recommendations

- 7.2.1 In light of the potential for the identified remains on site it is likely that the local authority would request a precautionary approach should these features be present on site. Given the low value of these remains however, it is considered that most appropriate strategy should entail a precautionary watching brief of the initial ground-breaking works on site set as a planning condition, which will be considered sufficient to mitigate for this likelihood of any non-designated archaeological remains on site. These works will be set out within a Written Statement of Investigation and agreed with the Planning Archaeologist.

# Appendix 1. General References

BGS (2019) British Geological Survey website - <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/home.html>

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Highways Agency (2007) Design Manual for Roads and Bridges Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2, Annex 5: Cultural Heritage Subtopic Guidance – Archaeological Remains. Unpublished document.

Historic England. (2019) Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets Historic England Advice Note 12. Swindon. Historic England.

Historic England. (2019) A Guide to Historic Environment Records (HERs) in England. Swindon. Historic England.

Historic England. (2015) Managing Significance in Decision-taking in the Historic Environment. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2. Swindon. Historic England.

National Library of Scotland (2020). Explore Georeferenced Maps. Available at: <https://maps.nls.uk/os/>

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. (2021) National Planning Policy Framework.

## Historic Maps

Travers, 1695

OS Six Inch, 1863 - 1866

OS Six Inch, 1897

OS 1:1250, 1950

## **Appendix 2. Legislation and Guidance Sources**

Articles of International and British legislation and policy guidance are referred to. The articles of legislation are:

- Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
- Protection of Wrecks Act 1973
- Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953
- UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and National Heritage 1972.

# Appendix 3. Designated Heritage Assets

Figure 2. Extent of the Greenwich Park World Heritage Site

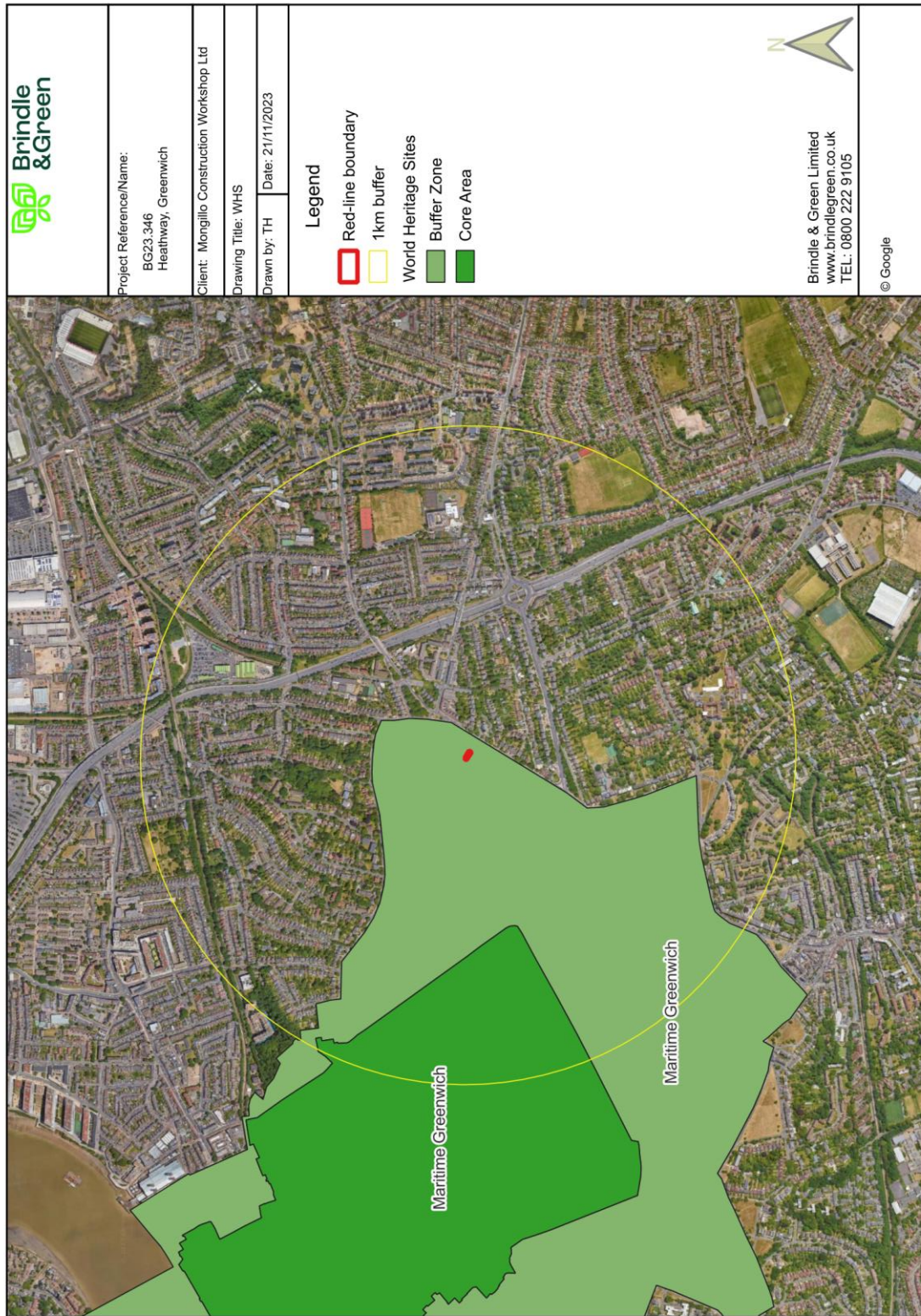




Figure 3. Locations of Scheduled Monuments and Parks and Gardens within 1km of the site

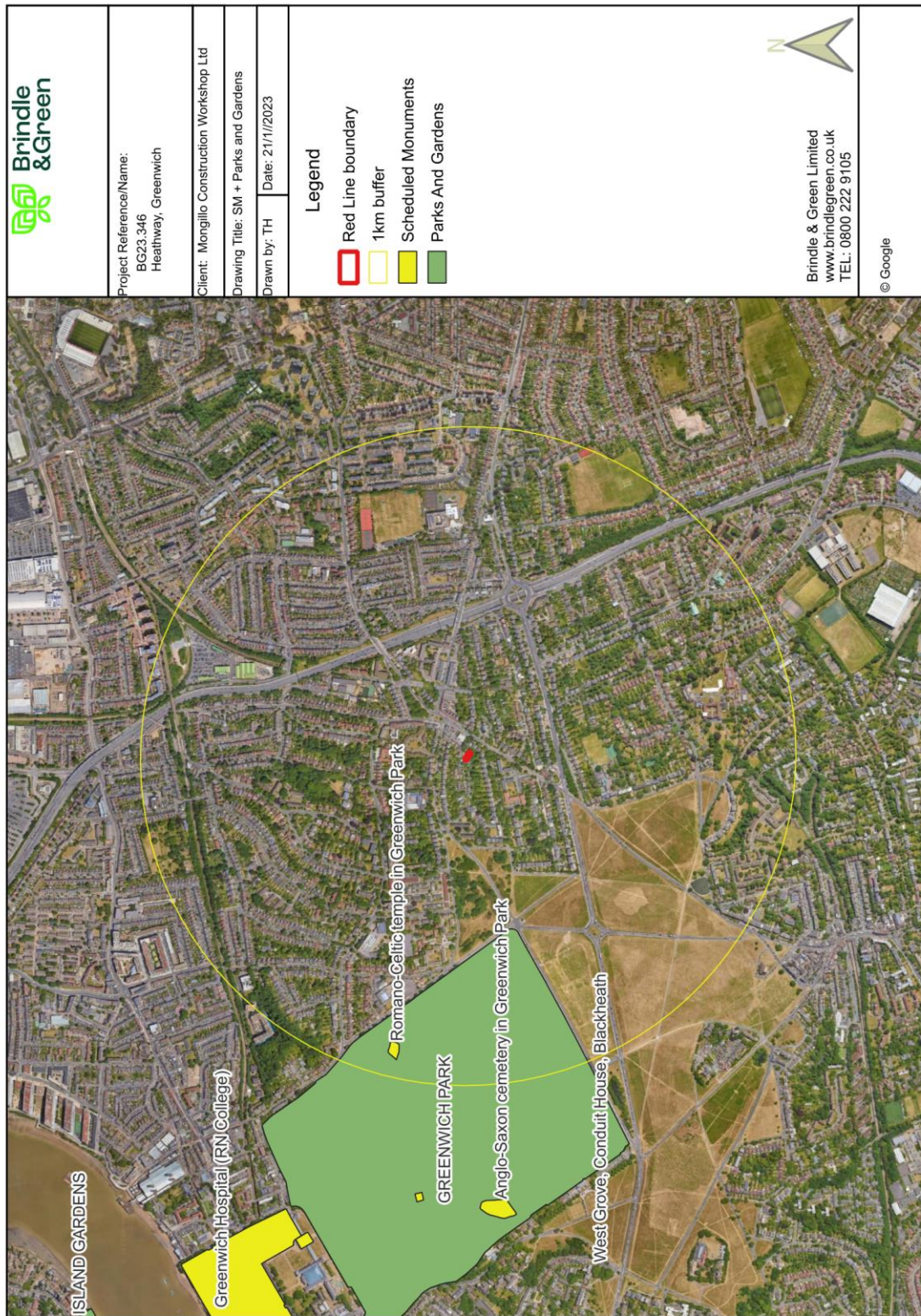




Figure 4. Locations of Listed Buildings within 1km of the site.

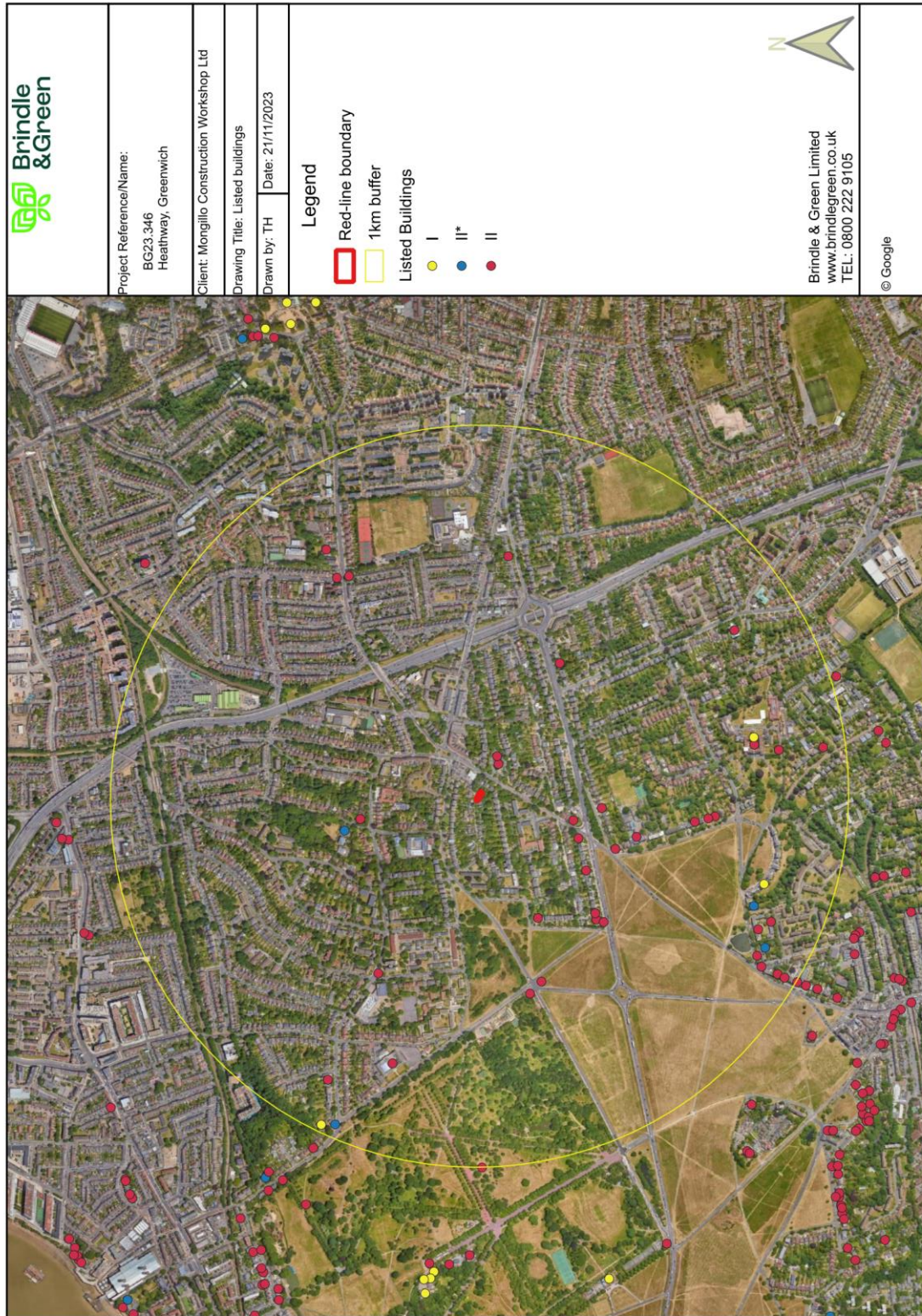
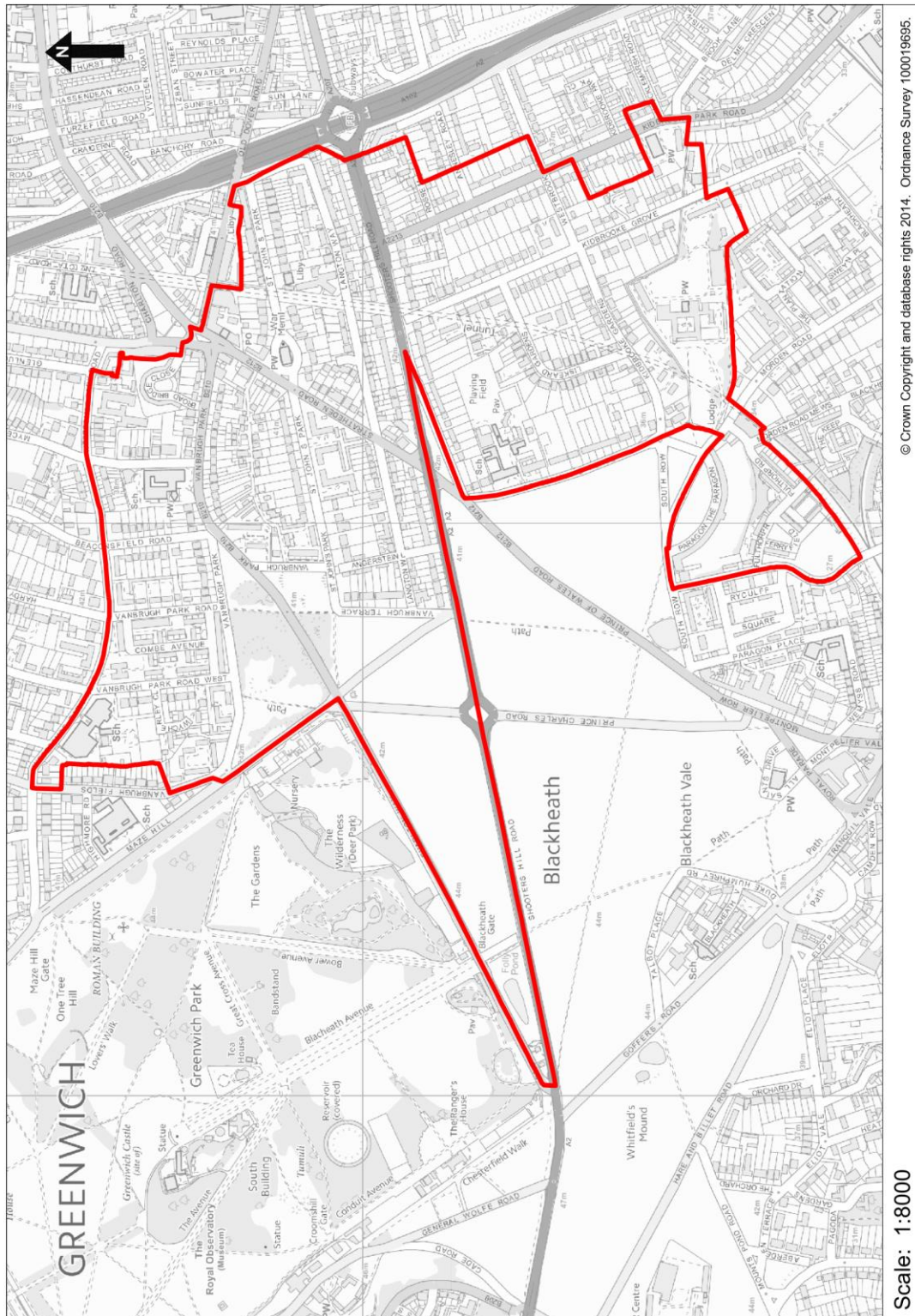




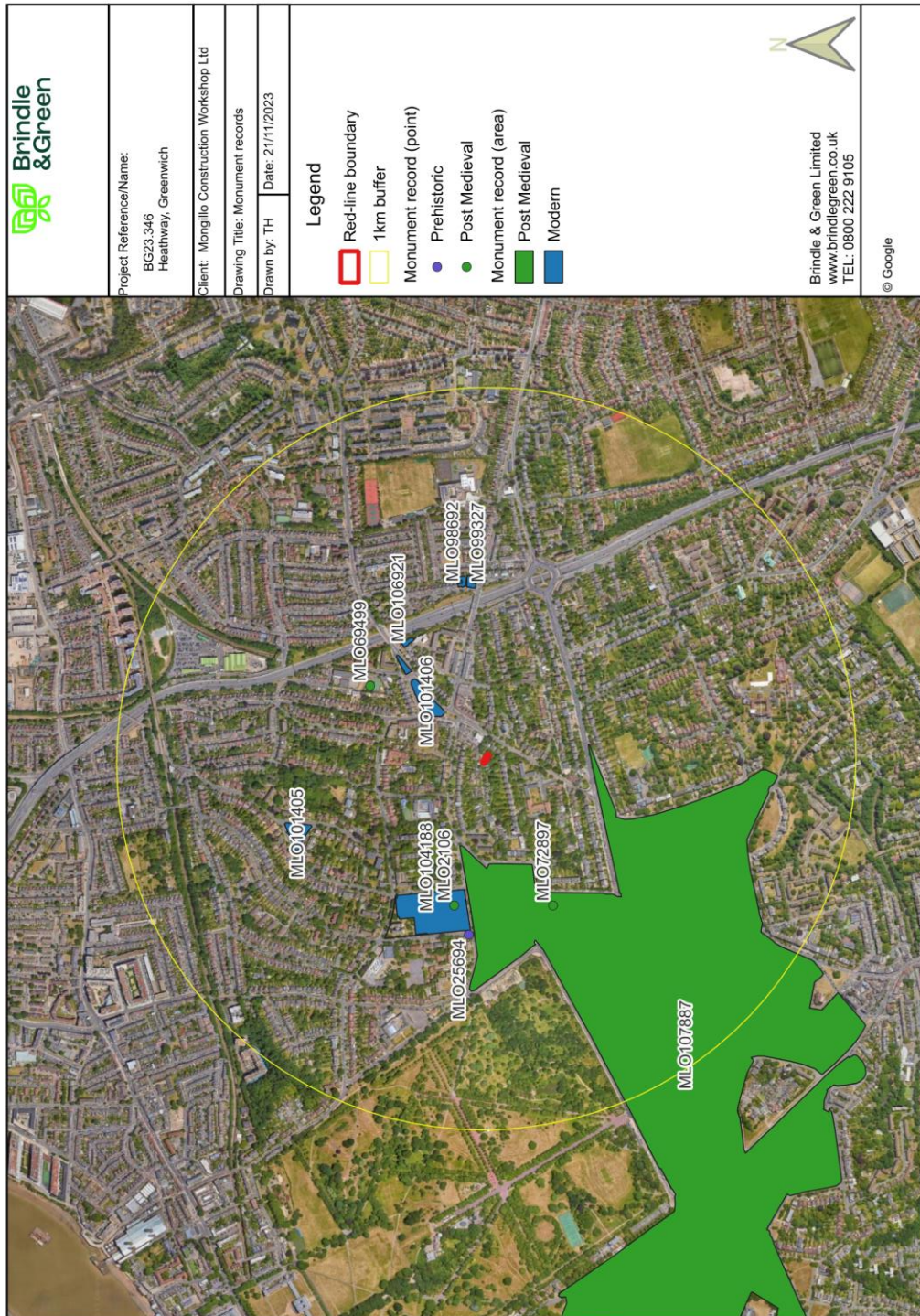
Figure 5. Boundary of the Blackheath Conservation Area





# Appendix 4. Non-designated Heritage Assets

Figure 6. Monument records within 1km of the site





# Appendix 5. Archive of Maps

For all maps the approximate extent of the proposed development boundary is depicted in red.

Figure 7. Section of the 1695 Travers Map, oriented to south



Figure 8. Section of the 1863 - 1866 OS Map





Figure 9. Section of the 1897 OS Map

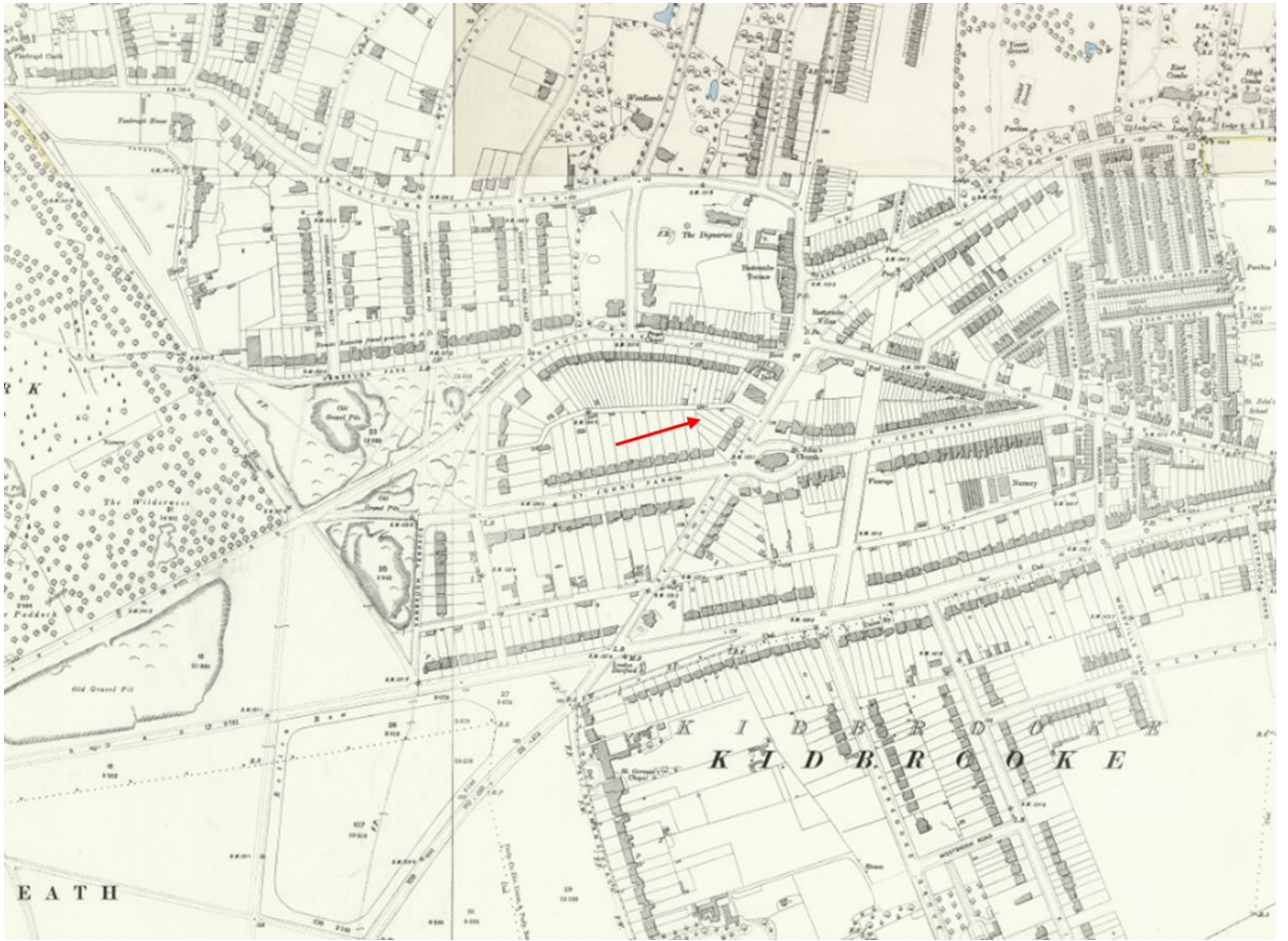


Figure 10. Section of the 1950 OS Map





Figure 11. Modern satellite view



