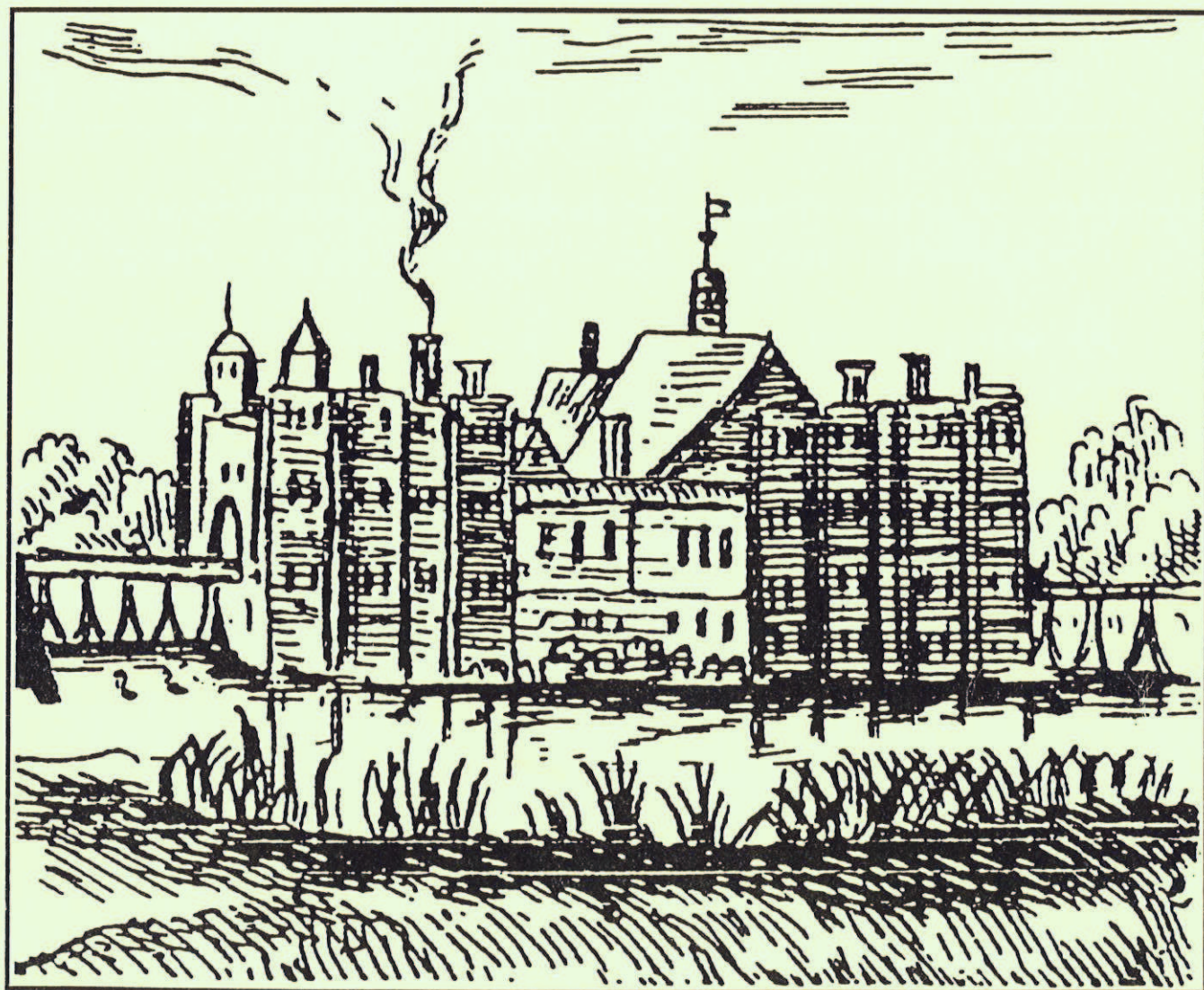


PAUL DAVIS & PARTNERS

THE GATEHOUSE, COURT YARD, ELTHAM PALACE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
MAY 1999

THE GATE HOUSE, COURT YARD, ELTHAM PALACE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

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THE GATE HOUSE, COURT YARD, ELTHAM PALACE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

FOR

PAUL DAVIS & PARTNERS

Summary

This archaeological desk based assessment has found that the footprints of both the proposed basement lowering and proposed side extension to The Gatehouse have a high potential to contain the possible remains of Late medieval and/or early Post-medieval buildings shown on a plan of c.1603. The proposed tennis court, located outside the buildings shown on the c.1603 plan will involve the removal of topsoil only, and is unlikely to have an impact on any archaeology.

The area of proposed development has the potential to contain prehistoric archaeology associated with the discovery of a prehistoric ditch c.50m to the south-east during an archaeological evaluation in 1996.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Oxford Archaeological Unit was asked by Paul Davis & Partners Chartered Architects to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment of The Gatehouse, Court Yard, Eltham Palace, in the London Borough of Greenwich. The proposal is for the lowering of a basement of The Gatehouse (a residential property) (Phase 1) and an extension on the east side of the house, grubbing out of two tree roots and the construction of a tennis court to the south of the house (Phase 2). Phase 3, the construction of a swimming pool in the western part of the site, is not covered by this report.
- 1.2 Eltham Palace is of medieval origin and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The constraint area surrounding the monument extends across most of the proposed development area. The Gatehouse itself lies immediately outside this area, although the ground beneath the house is included in the scheduling. The southern edge of the proposed extension to the house falls within the constraint area, as does the western half of the tennis court.

2. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF THE STUDY AREA

- 2.1 The area of proposed development is located within the London Borough of Greenwich, on a prominent hilltop at 60m OD, immediately to the north-east of Eltham Palace. The geology is Woolwich Beds, which comprises clays, sands and loams. A high water-table was noted during an archaeological investigation immediately south of the site on a similar lie of ground (OAU 4 on Figure 1). A brief inspection of the site, undertaken on 12th May 1999, noted a grassed and level ground surface.

3. SOURCES CONSULTED

3.1 The Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the National Monuments Record (NMR) are primary repositories of information on all known archaeology in the area. The Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) requested a list of sites and finds within a 1km study area surrounding NGR TQ 425 741 from the SMR. A similar Study Area was requested from NMR. In addition the following sources were consulted:

- Ashmolean Library, Oxford - published sources;
- Bodleian Library, Oxford - published and unpublished sources;
- Paul Davis and Partners - Report on Application for Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent
- Public Record Office, Kew - early maps;
- Oxford Archaeological Unit - unpublished site archives.

3.2 Appendix One is a gazetteer of archaeological sites and finds within the 1km study area. Each entry has been allocated an OAU number, added to the gazetteer, referred to in the text and marked on Figure 1. A full list of sources consulted is listed in Appendix Two. Figure 5 shows the development proposals and provides a base map for Overlays 1-4. The present residential property is referred to as The Gatehouse.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Several archaeological investigations have been carried out in the study area in the past. Between 1975-9 Humphrey Woods excavated part of the Great Court within the moated area of Eltham Palace (OAU 1). These investigations revealed a late Saxon timber structure and the earliest phases of the fortified manor house belonging to Anthony Bek, the Bishop of Durham.

4.2 In 1996 the OAU carried out an archaeological desk based assessment and field evaluation of a 2.3 ha area immediately south of the proposed development site (OAU 4) (Figure 7). This revealed a number of Post-medieval features and one possible prehistoric ditch, aligned east-west, c.50m south-east of the proposed development site. Although the ditch would not appear to extend into the area of proposed development its course beyond the excavated area is impossible to predict without further investigation on the ground; it may form part of an enclosure. It is also possible that other features associated with the ditch lie nearby and may extend into the area of proposed development. The evaluation also identified three Post-medieval ditches. Two are clearly marked, as field boundaries, on 19th century maps of the site. There is no cartographic evidence for the third ditch, which was interpreted as an early Post-medieval drainage or boundary feature.

4.3 The prominent hilltop on which the proposed development site is located might have attracted settlement in the prehistoric or Roman periods, although with the exception of the ditch uncovered in 1996, no such activity has been identified. No prehistoric or Roman remains were identified during a series of excavations carried out within the moated area of Eltham Palace, c.70m south-west of the proposed development area, in the 1950s and 1970s (OAU 1). Elsewhere in the study area there is evidence of Roman activity. In the 1920s FC Elliston excavated the remains of a small Roman farmstead c.650m to the north-east of the area of proposed development. The excavation produced the possible remains of hut floor and finds

of a coarse Samian pottery and an iron pin. The general area to the north of Eltham Palace has produced a chance find of two Roman cremation burial urns some time before 1950, although the exact location of these finds is not known (NMR No. 408055). Other chance finds include a Roman coin found near Eltham Green c.850m to the north-west of the site in 1955 (OAU 8).

- 4.4 In 1998 the OAU carried out a watching Brief during the repair of a section of drainage c.100m to the west of the area of proposed development (OAU 10). This limited investigation revealed no archaeological deposits, only backfill deposits associated with drainage installation. A second OAU watching Brief during the laying of two electricity ducts within the moated area c.50m to the south-west of the proposed development site revealed no archaeology, only backfill deposits associated with Woods excavations in the 1970s (OAU 1). The ducts were not laid deep enough to damage known archaeology recorded by Woods beneath this layer of backfill.

4.5 *The Medieval Palace*

- 4.5.1 Although the first substantial stone-built remains on the site of the palace belong to the late 13th century palace of Anthony Bek, the Bishop of Durham, settlement on the site from at least the eleventh century onwards can be demonstrated from archaeological and historical sources. Eltham is first mentioned in Domesday Book (1086) as being held by Alwold from Edward the Confessor before 1066. After the Conquest it is recorded that the manor was held by Haimo, the Sheriff of Kent, on behalf of Odo, the Bishop of Bayeux and Earl of Kent. After the exile of Odo in 1088 the estate passed to the Earl of Gloucester and in 1216 passed to the De Clare family. In 1278 Gilbert De Clare granted the Eltham estate to John de Vesci and in 1295 his heir William conveyed the manor to Bishop Bek. The earliest recorded structure on the site, identified by Wood's excavations between 1975 and 1979 (Woods 1982 215-65) was a timber built building of uncertain size and function, dated by Woods to the late 11th century and considered by him to probably belong to the early Norman manor held by Haimo. Two further phases of wooden building, dating from the late 12th and early 13th centuries were identified on the site during Wood's 1970s excavations (OAU 1) and these remains were sealed by a layer of mid to late 13th century soil suggesting that the area was under cultivation during the second half of the century. This soil was overlain by a layer of West Country blue roof slates, interpreted by Wood (1983 218) as probably coming from a substantial house, possibly the home of John de Vesci, which appeared to lie just to the north of the excavation area in the area later crossed by the northern arm of the moat. Little now remains of Bek's stone built manorial complex although the excavations in the 1950's revealed the western perimeter wall and two towers at its north-west and south-west corners and Woods 1970's excavations revealed remains of possible chapel and hall structures. Bek passed the newly built, and probably moated, stone manor house to Edward II in 1305 although he appears to have continued to live there until his death in 1311.

- 4.5.2 In 1311 Edward's Queen Isabella took up residence staying there frequently during the reigns of Edward II and of their son Edward III. It was used extensively as a royal palace for the next 200 years with much rebuilding and many additions and there are accounts for many royal buildings (now gone) put up in the 14th century. The principal surviving late medieval building on the site, the Great Hall, was begun by Edward IV in 1475. Edward probably also built the stone moat bridge and is known to have built a range of new lodgings at the west side of the Great Court. Henry VII added further buildings (now gone) and Henry VIII rebuilt the chapel, whose foundations now lie beneath the North Lawn. At the end of the 16th century the palace consisted of the Great Court, containing the royal apartments and the Great Hall, court by the moat from the two outer courtyards, Green Court and Outer Court, which were divided by the gatehouse between them.

4.6 *The Medieval Park*

- 4.6.1 During the medieval occupation of the Palace the lands to the south formed part of the Royal Park, which was probably used primarily for hunting and was almost certainly heavily wooded. The parkland at this time was divided into three separate areas: Horn Park to the west, Middle Park to the south and Great Park to the east. To the north of the palace lay the main road and what would appear to be the medieval focus of settlement. This relict medieval field pattern is probably most clearly marked on Holmes 1749 map of Eltham which shows both Middle Park and Horn Park still retaining their characteristic round shape, girdled by roads. The 18th century boundary between Middle Park and Great Park, which may reflect the medieval boundary between sections of park runs along the track that leads down to Chapel Farm. The names of both Middle Park and Horn Park are still retained in the names of the post-war housing developments that now occupy their sites. The site of Great Park is now occupied by the Blackheath Royal Golf Course.

4.7 *The Post-Medieval Palace and Landscape*

- 4.7.1 From the middle of the 16th century onwards the importance of the palace declined and by the end of the century it appears to have become little more than a hunting lodge for the still extensive parks that surrounded it on three sides. The palace fell into heavy disrepair in the early 17th century: James I last stayed in it in 1612 and after this date it appears to have suffered much neglect. The account for 1617-18 mentions a number of rooms either collapsed or about to collapse and by 1627 the house was being propped up in various places. In 1632 parts of it are recorded as having blown down and a parliamentary survey of 1649 declared the house to be 'much out of repair and so not tenantable'. During the Commonwealth the manor and palace were sold to Colonel Nathaniel Rich who appears to have demolished most of the buildings with the exception of Great Hall. During this period the parks were also heavily plundered with much of the timber going to Cromwell's shipyards: the 1649 survey records that Middle Park contains '333 acres of woodland, the trees marked for the navy being 1000, the rest, old and fit only for the fire being 324'. In April 1656 the diarist John Evelyn wrote: 'Went to see his Majesty's house at Eltham, both Palace and Chapel in miserable ruins, the noble wood and park destroyed by Rich the rebel'.
- 4.7.2 With the resumption of the monarchy the land returned to the ownership of the king and in 1663 Charles II leased the palace and its land to Sir John Shaw, a supporter of the king during his exile. Shaw did not use the old palace as his residence but heavily rebuilt the old Lodge in the centre of Great Park to its east and laid out large and ornate gardens to the south. The palace continued in great disrepair with the Great Hall, by now the only substantial remaining building, used as a barn and the former parkland in use as farmland.
- 4.7.3 The first detailed maps of the area, Rocque's 1746 survey of London and Holmes 1749 survey of Eltham, show the decline of the old palace eloquently. Rocque's map clearly shows the elaborate avenues, gardens and pools of Shaw's new house while to the west of it lies the old palace set among rough meadows and orchards. Holmes 1749 survey, which gives the names and holdings of the tenants (the land is still nominally in the possession of the King) also demonstrates this and shows that the land around the palace is divided into a number of separate holdings at this time.
- 4.7.4 The second half of the 18th century and the early 19th century saw an increasing interest in the 'romantic ruins' of the site and this period has produced a wealth of prints, sketches and watercolours of the site, including notable ones by Turner and Sanby, as well as a number of contemporary descriptions. This interest does not appear to have led to an immediate improvement in the condition of the hall, which at this time appears to have still been in use as a barn. In 1827 the building is recorded as having become so dilapidated that it was

recommended by the Crown that it be demolished and the hammerbeam roof moved for re-use at Windsor Castle, which was being heavily rebuilt at the time. Only a spirited campaign, culminating in a debate in the House of Lords, prevented this action from being undertaken.

4.7.5 Eltham Palace was however becoming more gentrified: in 1818 Moat Court, a large 'modern house' incorporating part of the old gatehouse was constructed in the inner courtyard just to the south of the moat. The 1844 tithe map shows the increasing development of the site. The area of the palace is now occupied by the new Moat Court, its gardens and outbuildings while to the south lie the buildings of Court Farm. The Great Hall is still marked as a barn. The land to the north and east is now occupied by gardens and pleasure grounds associated with houses that have begun to spring up along Court Road and Court Yard Road. In 1859 Court Farmhouse was improved and extended, it is recorded at this time that the old Court Farmhouse contained portions of the Tudor lodgings, and converted into a private house (Eltham Court). It was at this time that the livestock were finally moved from the Great Hall and the hall was cleared and converted to a tennis court. By the time of the 1st edition OS 25" (1864) the division of the area within the moat into two separate holdings (Eltham Court and Moat Court) can be clearly seen. This map also shows the continuing development of the area to the east of the moat with the construction of a house and further gardens. By the time of the OS 2nd edition (1897) the area had become further built up with houses within the triangle formed by Court Yard, Court Road and Tilt Yard Approach and almost complete development of the west side of Court Road. This basic pattern is also reflected on the 1916 OS 25", the last detailed map of the palace and its surroundings before the changes undertaken by Stephen Courtald in the 1930's.

4.7.6 In 1933 Stephen Courtald obtained the lease of Eltham Palace and its remaining grounds from the Crown. He completed the restoration of the Great Hall, already begun by renovations by the crown in 1822 and 1912, swept away the 19th century tenements to construct new Eltham Hall, extended the moat (then confined to the north side) along the east and part of the west sides and laid out new gardens, tennis courts and greenhouses.

5. MAP REGRESSION OF THE AREA OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITE

5.1 This assessment incorporates a map regression exercise taken from the Paul Davis and Partner's Report on application for Scheduled Ancient Monument consent (Feb 1999), with the discussion of additional cartographic sources not previously consulted. These are: John Roque's Map of London and Ten Miles beyond (1741-6); A Survey of the Parish and Manor of Eltham by John Holmes (1749), the Ordnance Survey (OS) surveyor's drawing (1797), and the Tithe Map (1844).

5.2 John Thorpe's plan of Eltham Palace dated c.1603 is the earliest relevant cartographic source (Overlay 1 - to be used in conjunction with Figure 5). Thorpe's original map was consulted at the Public Record Office, Kew (Overlay 1). The plan is purely a detailed survey of the buildings around The Green Court, listing the function of each building, and shows no other detail. Colvin and Summerson, in their History of the King's Works (1982, 87), have reproduced a reasonably accurate scaled plan to fit a modern survey of the palace.

5.3 The Courtyard lay between the current Gatehouse and the bridge over the existing moat. There were three ranges:

- A north-western range that ran down towards the Palace, exactly incorporating the remaining Chancery Buildings used by Cardinal Wolsey and Sir Thomas More;
- A south-eastern range, with kitchens and lodgings, which ran down to the Palace from the approximate centre of the current Gatehouse garden. A long enclosure, used as a

“storehouse for the work”, projected eastwards beside current southern boundary of the garden;

- A north-eastern range with the original Gate House. The map overlay (Overlay 1) suggests that the corner of the north-eastern and south-eastern ranges lies approximately within the area of the centre of the current Gatehouse building.

- 5.4 The site of the Great Bakehouse lay east of the current house and appears to lie immediately outside the footprint of the proposed East Courtyard extension. It also appears to lie to the east of the existing garden wall. A Parliamentary Survey of 1649 refers to a brick wall bounding the Orchard, which is now called Tiltyard. This is probably refers to the existing wall (comprising) brick beeboles, which now bounds the garden to the east.
- 5.5 John Roque's Map of London and Ten Miles beyond (1741-6) is large-scale and therefore representational, but shows buildings (Figure 2). A building is shown on the site of the present property. The southern/eastern range of buildings of Green Court are no longer shown, other than one building nearest the moat. The remainder of the area of proposed development is shown as being apparently under arable cultivation.
- 5.6 A Survey of the Parish and Manor of Eltham by John Holmes (1749) shows the fields in detail (Figure 3). The plan shows buildings (represented pictorially) along the present Eltham High Street, but not elsewhere. This is likely to be convention, as although no buildings are shown within the proposed development site or the surrounding area (including Eltham Palace itself) we are told that they exist in a list of property descriptions on the side of the map. This list gives Mrs Gathwaight as the owner an occupier of 'house and garden' on the proposed development site.
- 5.7 The Ordnance Survey (OS) surveyor's drawing (1797) is large-scale but shows buildings. A rectangular building is shown on the site of The Gatehouse property. A plan of Eltham dated 1806 (untitled) is a detailed map that shows a domestic-scale property with a large south facing bay on the site of The Gatehouse (Overlay 2). The plan shows a new wing on the eastern side of the house, immediately outside the proposed development site. The wing does not appear to have impacted the site of the Great Bakehouse shown on Thorpe's plan of c.1603, being situated immediately to the north of this building. The eastern garden wall matches the alignment of the current beebole wall. It may be assumed that these are one and the same wall.
- 5.8 A Plan of Eltham dated 1839 (Overlay 3) is similar to the 1806 plan but shows new buildings in the western corner of the proposed development. The southern bay of The Gatehouse has disappeared. Curiously, the map does not show the eastern wing, although it reappears on the Tithe Map of 1844 (Figure 4), and is therefore likely to be an error in the 1839 map.
- 5.9 The OS 1st Edition 25" Plan (1869) (Overlay 4) and the OS 2nd Edition 25" Plan (1897) are the same as the Tithe Map, with added detail of a formalised garden with trees in the southern half of the proposed development site.
- 5.10 The OS 2nd Edition Revised 25" plan of 1916 shows the current house. Paul Davis and Partners inform us that the house was apparently built in 1912 (PD&P 1999, 3) (Figure 5). The house has been set out using the western face of the previous house and is shorter in length. All of the 1894 property has been removed with the exception of the bay wall which has been retained as a garden wall separating the current East Courtyard from the rear garden. A new wall is shown to the east of and forming the East Courtyard. This section of wall is we understand Listed along with the perimeter garden wall. An outbuilding, which

no longer remains, apart from a slab, is indicated in the East Courtyard attached both to the southern remnant wall and to the East Courtyard wall. The current partly-demolished timber garage therefore post dates the house and, according to the Paul Davis and Partners report (quoting the local historian John Kennert as a source), was built in 1921 (PD&P 1999, 3).

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE SITE

- 6.1 The area of proposed development has a reasonable potential to contain prehistoric archaeology. An OAU evaluation trench c.50m south-east of the site revealed a prehistoric ditch, aligned east-west (OAU 4). It is possible that the ditch formed part of an enclosure, which may lie within the proposed development area; no evidence for such was found in OAU evaluation trenches to the south of the ditch, or during excavations to the west of the ditch (c.70m south-west of the proposed development area) in the 1950s and 1970s (OAU 1). Features associated with the ditch may lie nearby, possibly within the proposed development area (see para 4.2).
- 6.2 There is a reasonable potential for Roman archaeology within the area of proposed development. Although the 1950s and 1970s excavations to the south (OAU 1) and the OAU 1996 evaluation to south-west (OAU 4) failed to find Roman archaeology, there is evidence of Roman activity in the study area. In the 1920s FC Elliston excavated the remains of a small Roman farmstead c.650m to the north-east of the site. The general area to the north of Eltham Palace has produced a chance find of two Roman cremation burial urns some time before 1950 (the exact location is not known) and chance finds of Roman coin found c.850m to the north-west in 1955 (OAU 8).
- 6.3 The site has a high potential to contain below-ground remains of early Post-medieval buildings that originally formed part of a courtyard shown on a map of c.1603. The exact location of these buildings is uncertain. The south-eastern range apparently runs through the centre of the site, while the eastern corner of two ranges of buildings appears to lie within the footprint of the proposed basement and proposed extension.
- 6.4 The site also has the potential to contain remains of an earlier building, shown on a map of 1741-6 and on subsequent maps up to 1897, on the site of The Gatehouse.

7. IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 7.1 The proposed lowering of the basement of The Gatehouse is likely to have an impact on any remains, that may survive, of the foundations of Late medieval and/or Post-medieval buildings shown on Thorpe's map of c.1603. This conclusion is based on careful scrutiny of an overlay of Thorpe's plan and the OS 1916 plan of the current Gatehouse. The overlay indicates that the corner of two ranges of 16th century courtyard buildings lies within the approximate centre of the current Gatehouse. The obvious problem with a plan of this type and antiquity is that it is difficult to be absolutely sure about its accuracy. Consequently, the overlay should only serve as a rough guide.
- 7.2 The overlay/map regression exercise indicates that the southern part of the proposed extension to The Gatehouse is likely to have an impact on possible remains of the Great Bakehouse shown on Thorpe's plan of c.1603. Paul Davis and Partners provided a sketch showing the preliminary foundation layout for the proposed extension with foundation depths (Sketch No.157/SK/02). The footings of the proposed extension are 0.6m wide in all places except along its eastern side, which will be 0.8m wide. The footings will extend 0.60m below the existing ground level. In two places the footings will be set at a deeper level. Footings for an

exercise pool on the eastern side of the proposed extension will extend 1.8m below existing ground level. A 1.8m square footing for a stairwell that will provide access to the basement of The Gatehouse, in the centre of the western half of the proposed extension, will extend 0.4m below the existing basement level (c.2.2m below ground level). The basement is currently accessed from a flight of stairs at the eastern end of The Gatehouse; these stairs will be incorporated into the development in the form of a stairwell. Construction of the footings, especially the footings for the pool and square footing, will have an impact on any archaeological deposits that may be present.

- 7.3 Rocque's Map of 1741-6 shows an earlier building on the site of The Gatehouse. It is possible that the building on Rocque's map had an impact on earlier courtyard-building foundations. A building (or consecutive buildings) is shown to the east of The Gatehouse, on the site of the proposed extension on 19th century maps. This building, which is no longer extant, is shown on maps of 1806 (Overlay 2), 1839 (Overlay 3), 1844 (Figure 4) and 1869 (Overlay 4). It is possible that the building(s) may have had an impact on archaeological deposits that may be present.
- 7.4 The proposed tennis court will be constructed by removing the topsoil and laying the court finish on top of this. This is unlikely to disturb archaeology that may be present. The footprint of the tennis court appears to lie outside any buildings shown on Thorpe's plan of c.1603.

8. CONCLUSION

- 8.1 This archaeological desk based assessment has found that the area of proposed development has the potential to contain prehistoric archaeology associated with the discovery of a prehistoric ditch c.50m to the south-east during an archaeological evaluation in 1996.
- 8.2 The footprint of the proposed basement lowering has a high potential to contain the possible remains of Late medieval and/or Early Post-medieval buildings shown on Thorpe's c.1603 plan of the outer courtyard of Eltham Palace. The proposed side extension to The Gatehouse also has a high potential to contain such buildings, although 19th century maps shown a earlier building on this site, which may have impacted any archaeological deposits present. The proposed tennis court, apparently located outside the building shown on Thorpe's Plan, will involve the removal of topsoil only and is therefore unlikely to have an impact on any archaeology.
- 8.3 The problem with using Thorpe's Plan to accurately locate the courtyard buildings is that with a plan of this type and antiquity it is difficult to be absolutely sure about its accuracy. Consequently, attempts to overlie Thorpe's Plan onto modern Ordnance Survey plans should serve only as a rough guide.

Oxford Archaeological Unit
May 1999

APPENDIX ONE

GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGY WITHIN 1KM STUDY AREA (REFER TO FIGURE 1).

Abbreviations:

OAU = Oxford Archaeological Unit

NMR UID= National Monuments Record Unique Identifier

SMR = Greater London Sites and Monuments Record

OAU No.	Description	NMR UID/ SMR NO.
1	Eltham Palace. Listed Grade I Building and Scheduled Ancient Monument. Manor is mentioned in Domesday as Altheam. Rebuilt in stone in 1295. The centre of three Royal parks (Great, Middle and Home). Strong and Craig carried out excavations on the perimeter walls in 1952. Excavations by Woods in 1975-9 revealed evidence for several buildings including the original stone hall and a chapel built by Henry VIII.	NMR 408051 SMR 223302 SMR 070350 SMR 223303 SMR 22330302 SMR 22330318 SMR 22330321 SMR 22330325
2	Eltham Palace Court Yard. Map of c.1603 shows a three ranges of buildings and gatehouse around a courtyard, on the north side of the moat. Buildings are no longer extant. Infront of the Gate House (probably on the site of the original gatehouse) there are c.16/17th century brick walls. Running south-east from the Gate House (within the area of proposed development) is a section of red brick wall of 18th century appearance, thought to be part of the original gatehouse.	SMR 223303 SMR 22330309 SMR 22330310 SMR 22330319
3	Excavation by Woods in 1975-9 located remains of three medieval timber buildings and medieval pottery and a later cultivation layer. Approximate location only.	SMR 07035001-05
4	The OAU carried out an archaeological evaluation of the 'Tilt Yard' in 1996. This revealed a number of Post-medieval features and one possible prehistoric ditch. Refer Figure 7.	---
5	Site of cottages on Eltham high street, possibly late medieval/Tudor, revealed through discovery of five bricks, possibly from an oven or chimney.	SMR 070354
6	Site of Well Hall medieval moated site with 16th century outbuildings. Mostly demolished in 1733. Moat and several outbuildings are extant.	SMR 070360 SMR 07036002 SMR 07036003
7	Parish church of St John. Believed to be the latest in a series of churches on the same site dating back to the Early medieval period.	SMR 071116
8	Roman coin found by chance near Eltham Green in 1955. Exact location not known.	NMR 408056 SMR 070233 SMR 070279
9	Romano-British settlement site excavated by FC Elliston in the 1920s, prior to construction of the hospital. Excavation revealed a hut floor, pottery and an iron pin.	NMR 408057 SMR 070232
10	OAU watching Brief during the repair of a section of drainage in 1998 revealed no archaeological deposits, only backfill deposits associated with drainage installation.	----
11	OAU watching Brief during the laying of two electricity ducts in 1998 revealed no archaeology backfill deposits associated with Woods excavations in the 1970s. The ducts were not laid deep enough to damage known archaeology beneath this layer of backfill.	---

APPENDIX TWO

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Ordnance Survey 1:1250 Scale Plan (1957)

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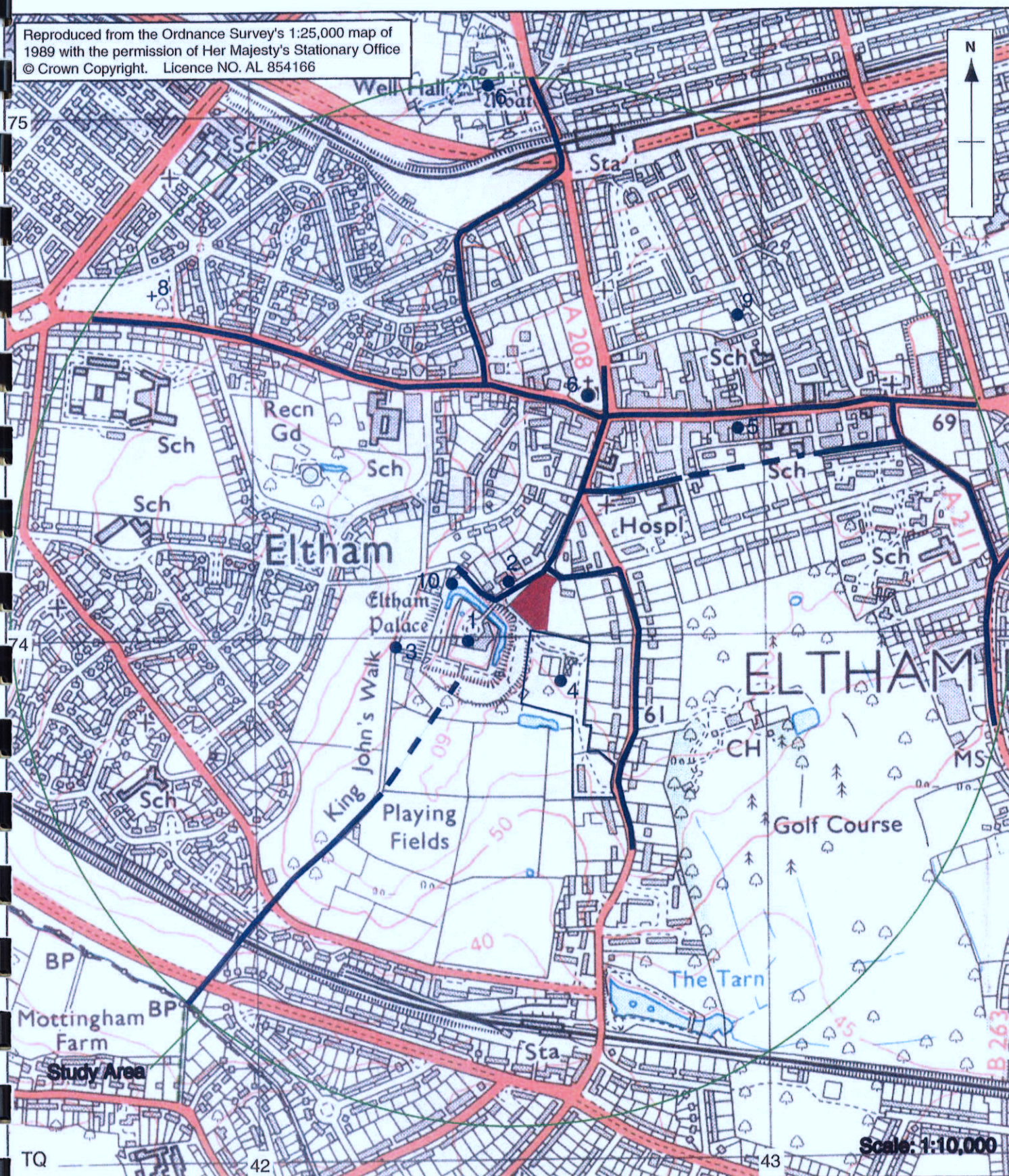


FIGURE 1: ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES PLAN

KEY:



Area of proposed development



Historic Road



Archaeological site



Archaeological findspot

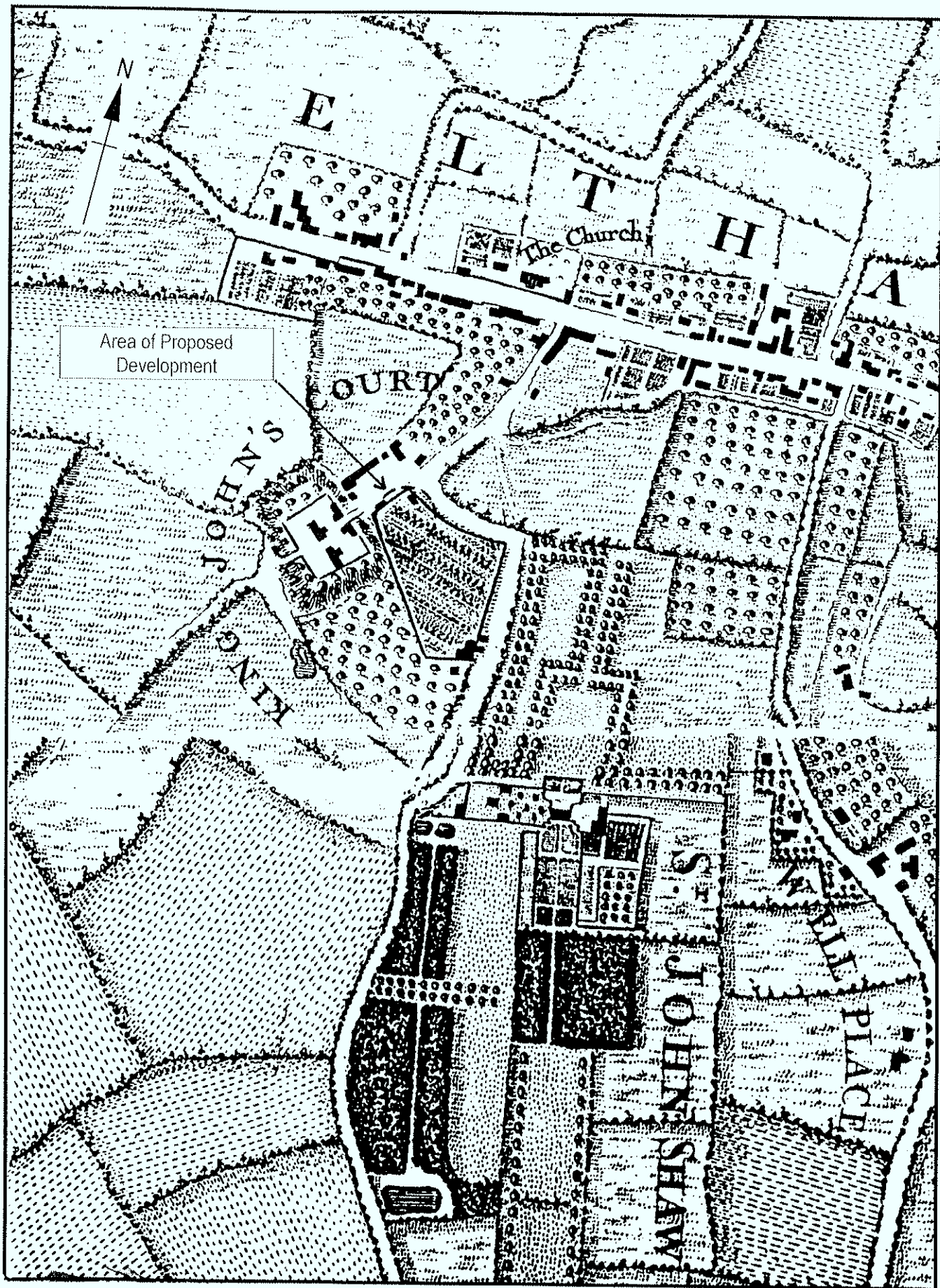


FIGURE 2. ROCQUE'S MAP OF 1741-6

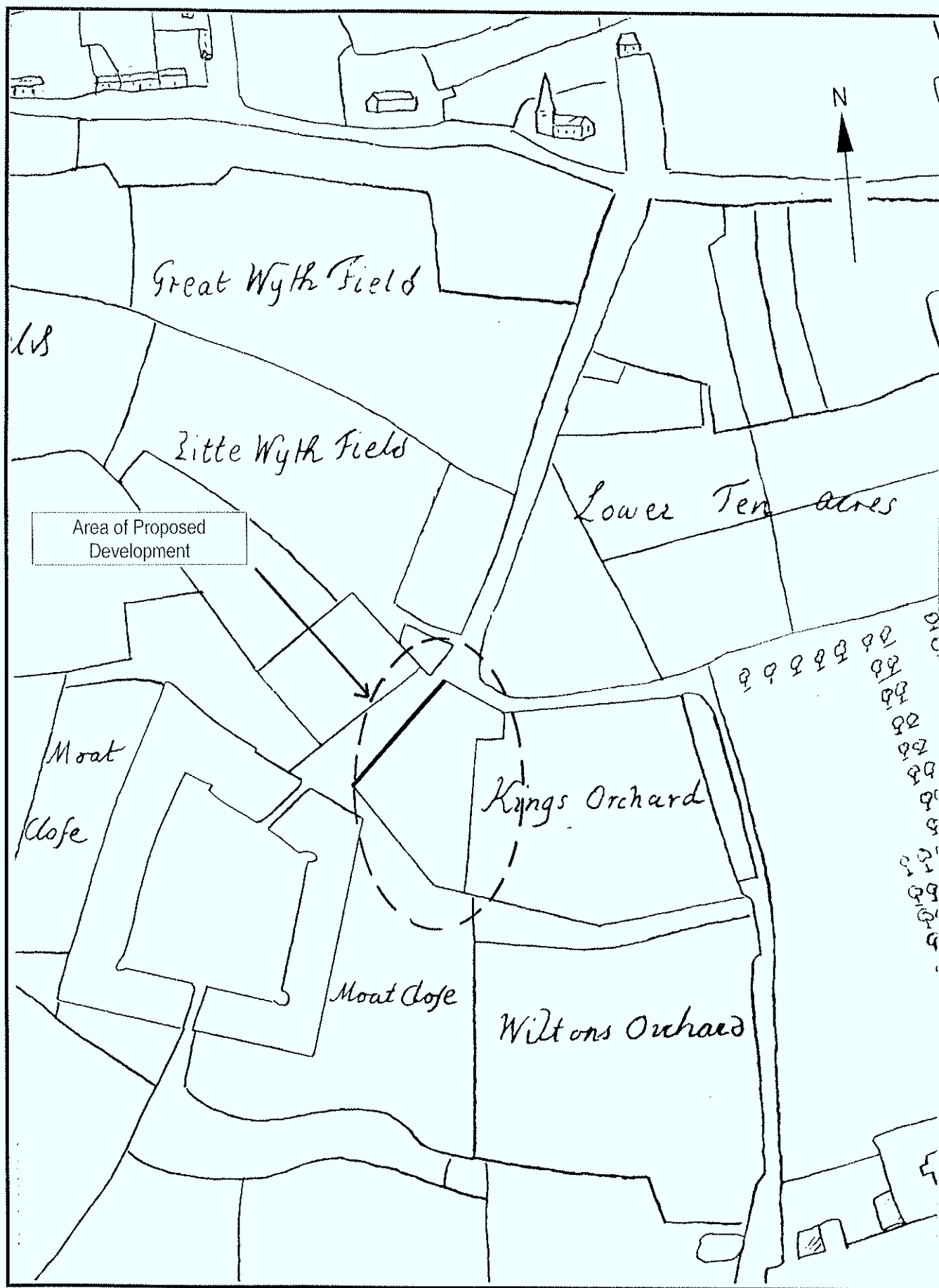


FIGURE 3. HOLMES' MAP OF 1749

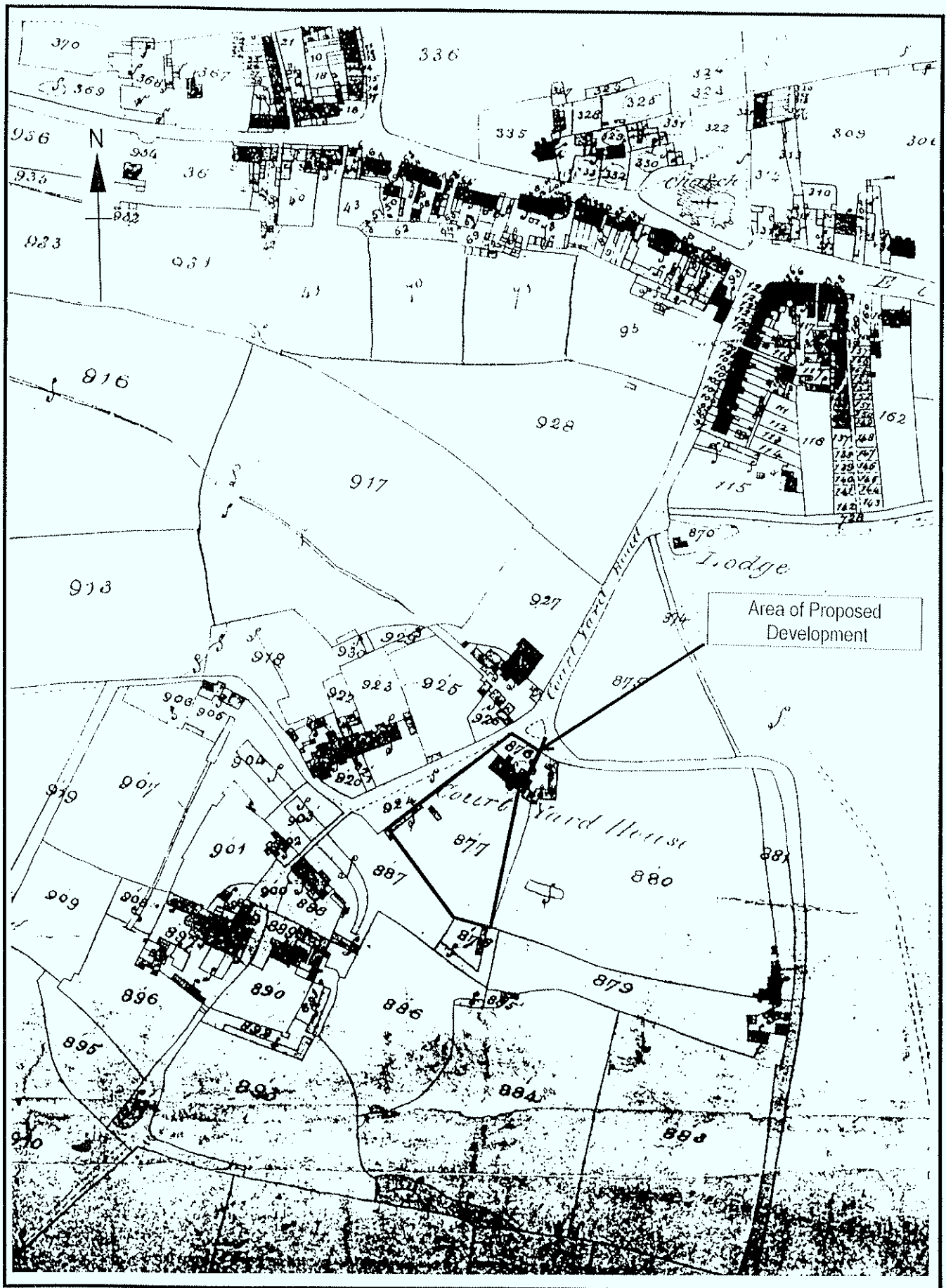


FIGURE 4. TITHE MAP OF 1844

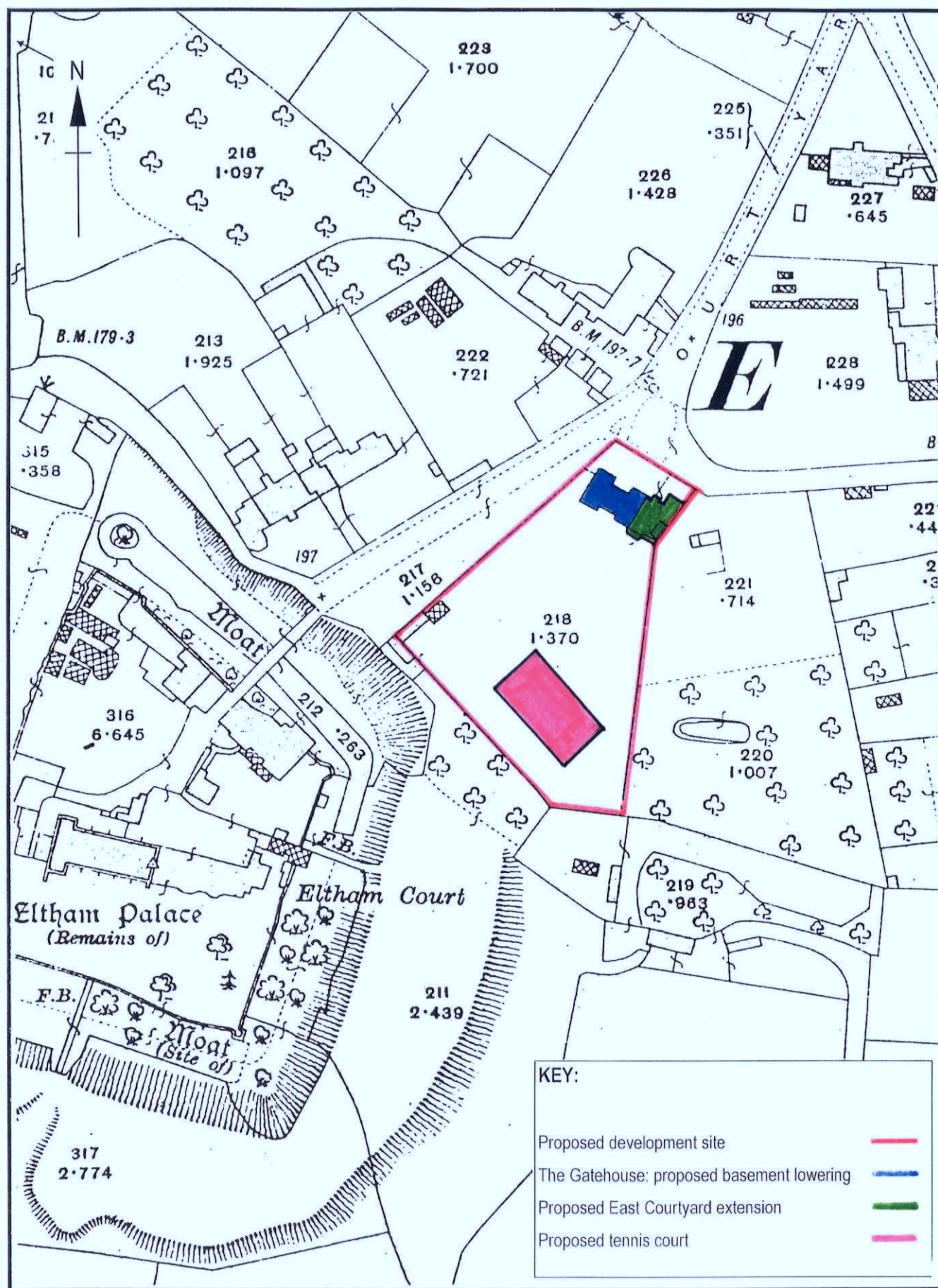


FIGURE 5. O.S. 25" PLAN (1916) SHOWING PRESENT BUILDING (ENLARGED 150%: TO BE USED WITH OVERLAYS)

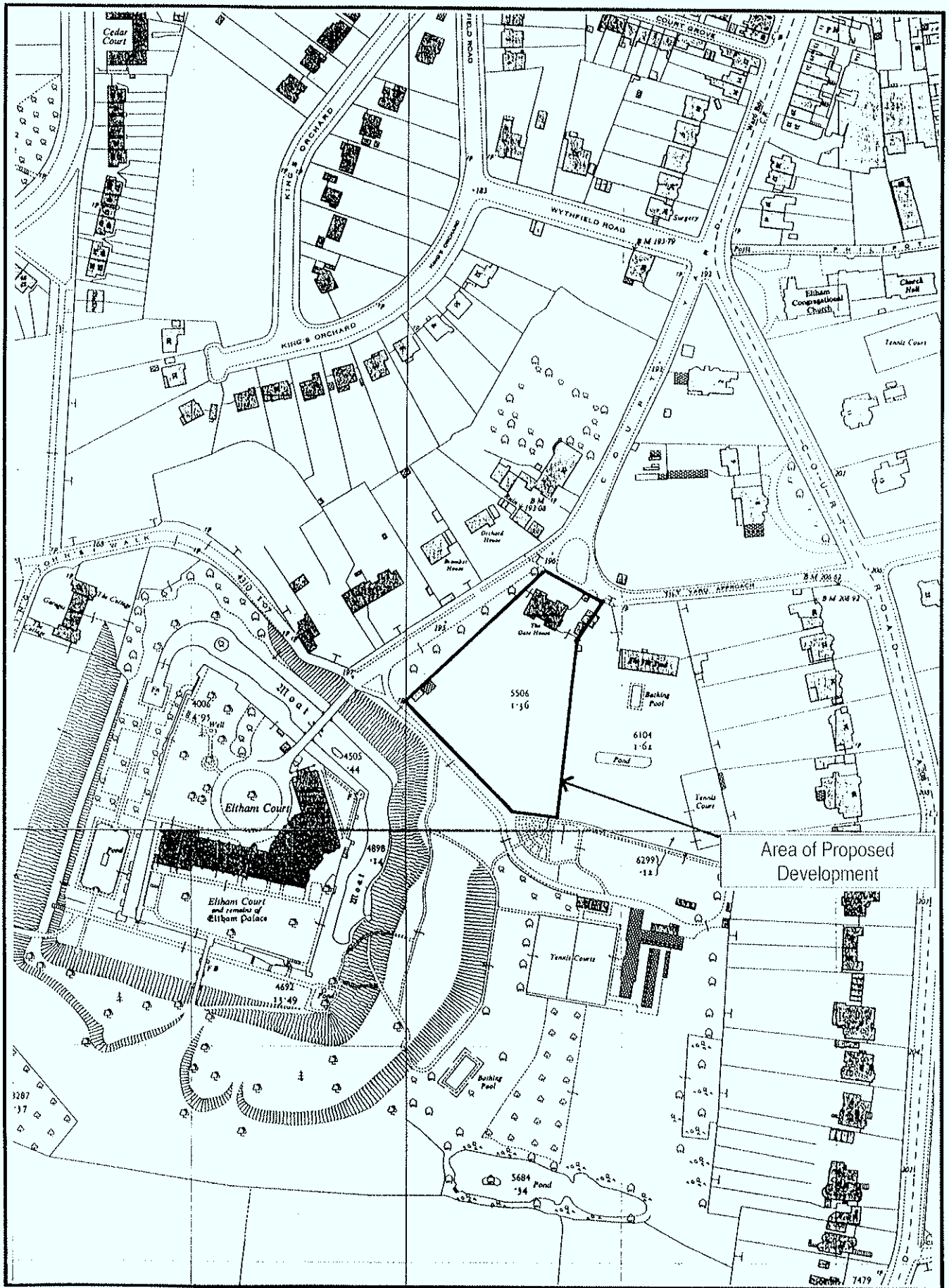


FIGURE 6. OS 1:1250 SCALE PLAN (1957)

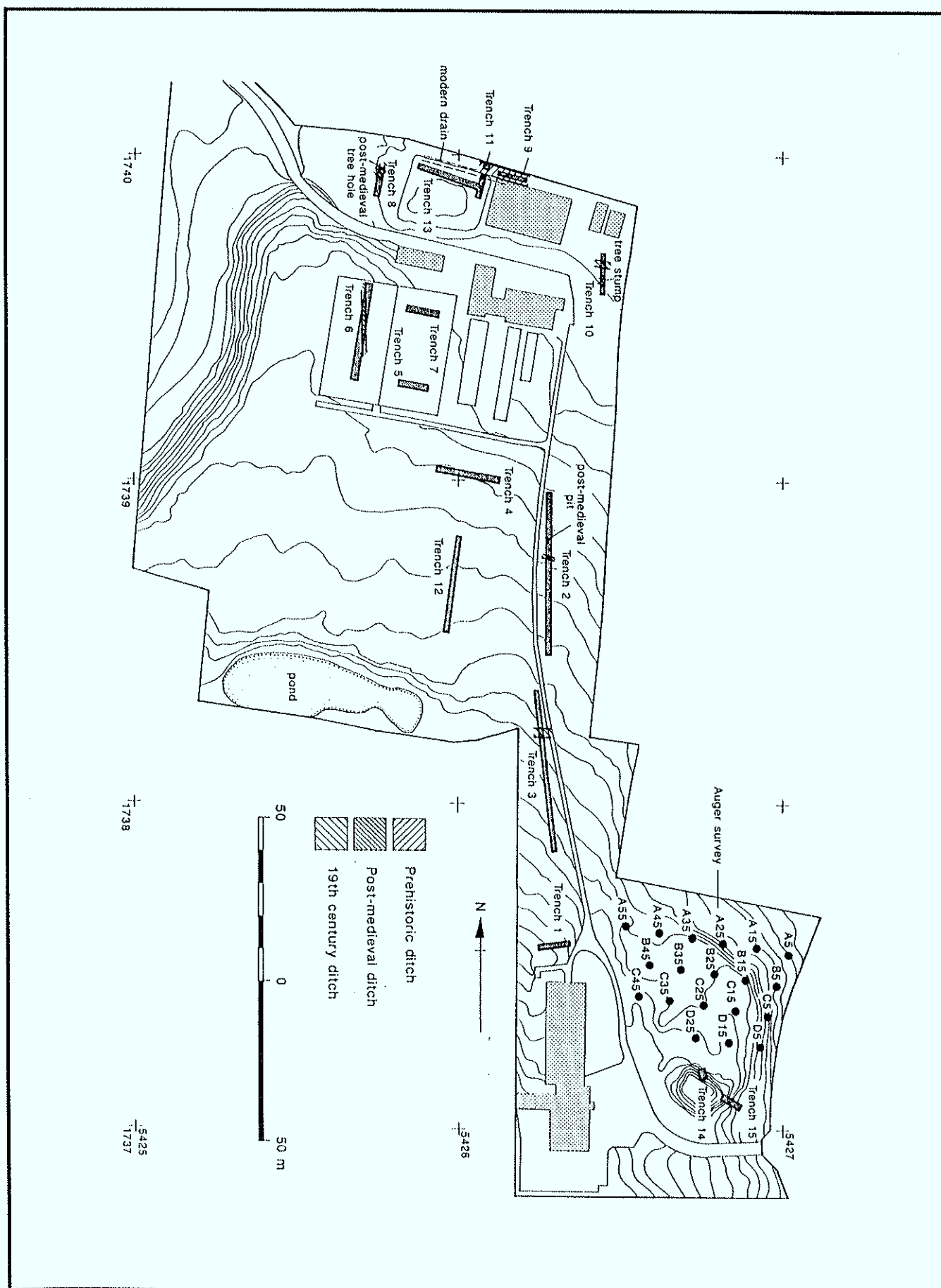
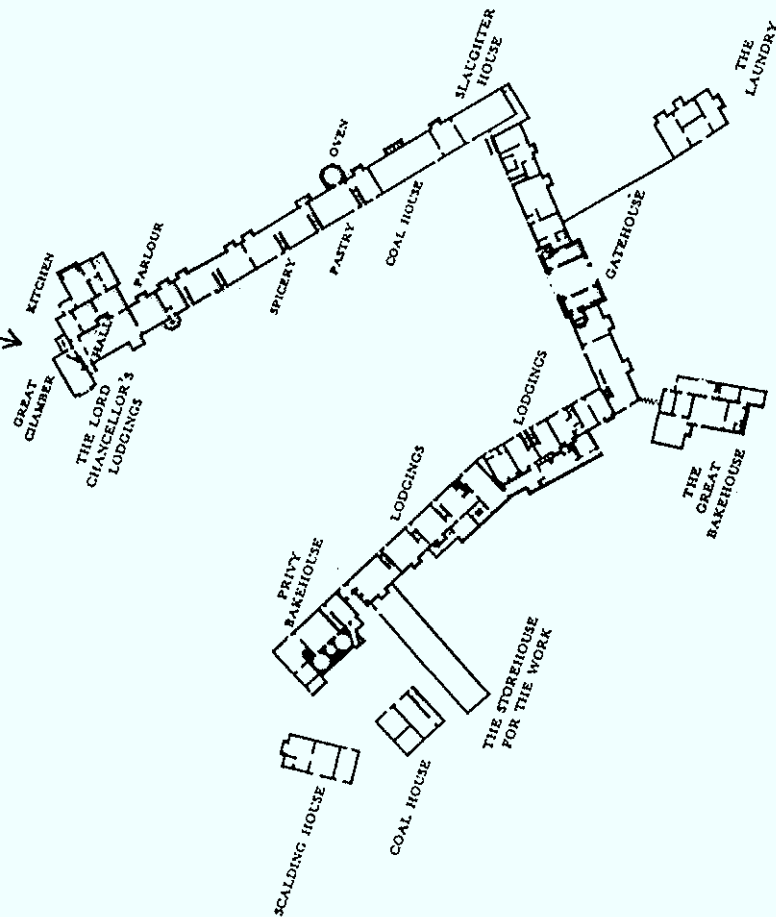
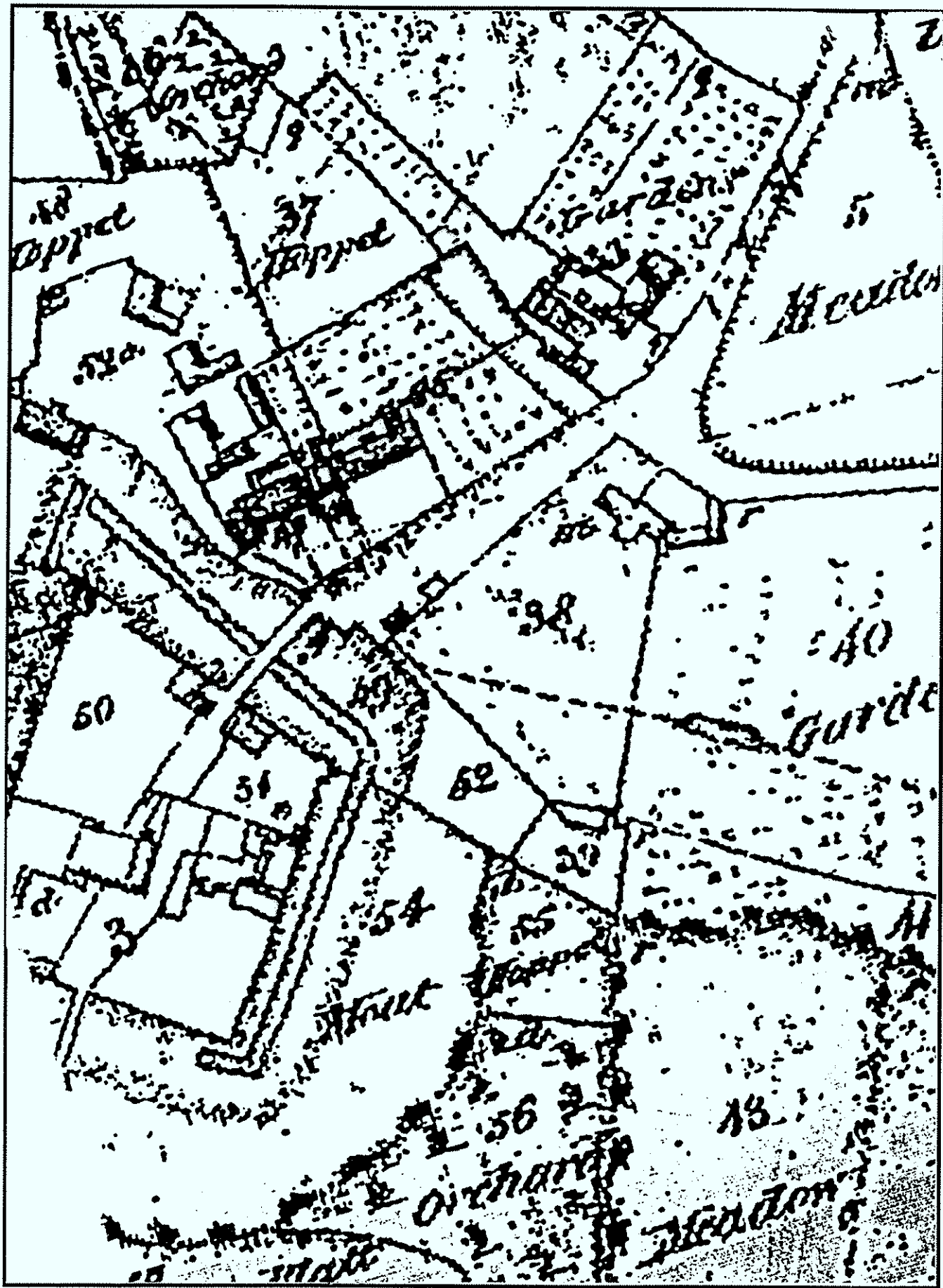


FIGURE 7. OAU 1996 EVALUATION SITE PLAN (OAU 4 ON FIGURE 1)

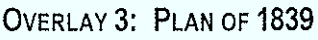
Use existing Lord Chancellor's Lodgings
as a guide to matching overlay to Figure 5

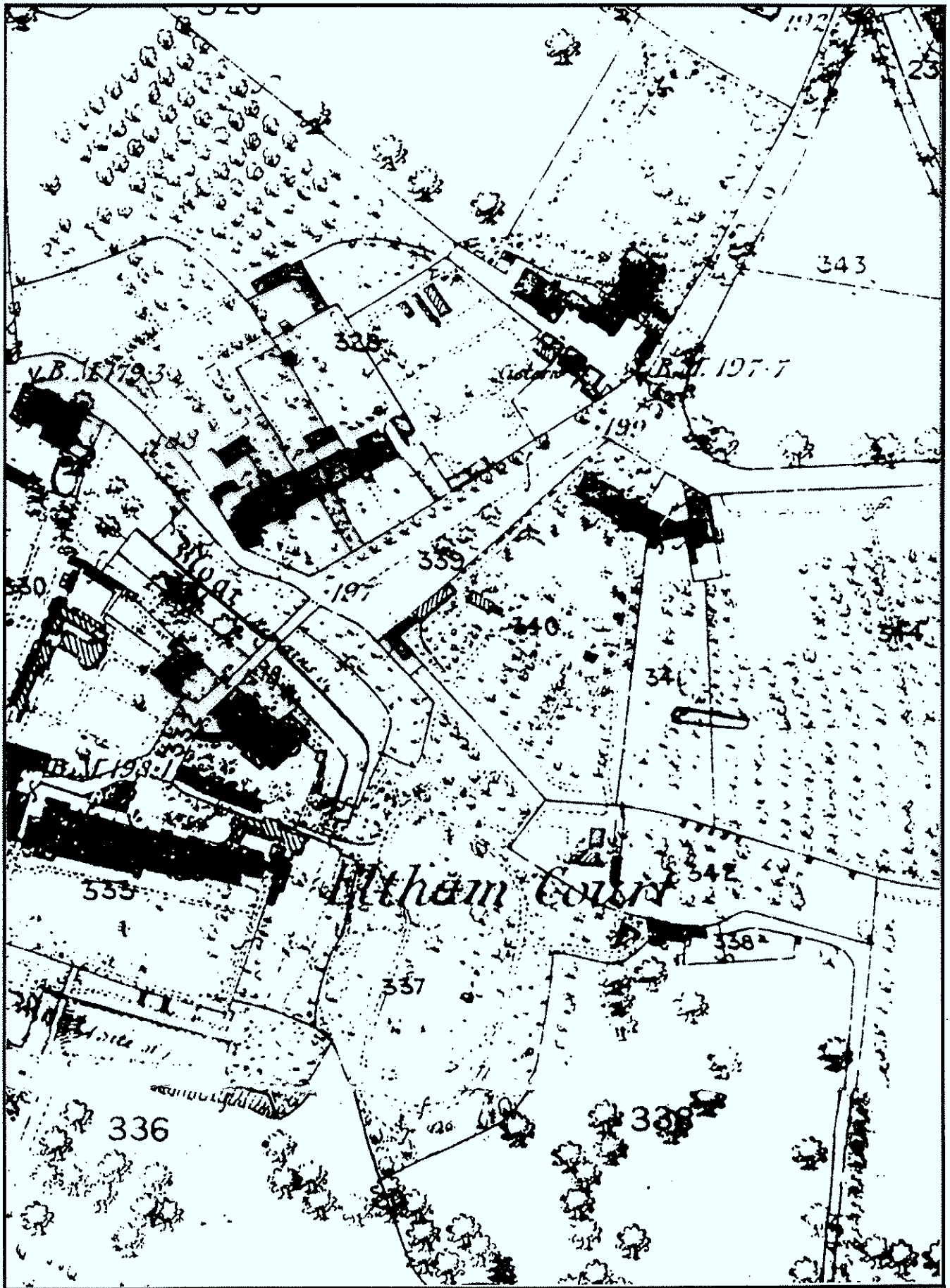


OVERLAY 1: THORPE'S PLAN OF C.1603



OVERLAY 2: PLAN OF 1806





OVERLAY 4. OS 1ST EDITION 25" PLAN (1869)



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