

**ST JOSEPH'S RC CHURCH  
HIGH STREET  
ST MARY CRAY  
LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY**

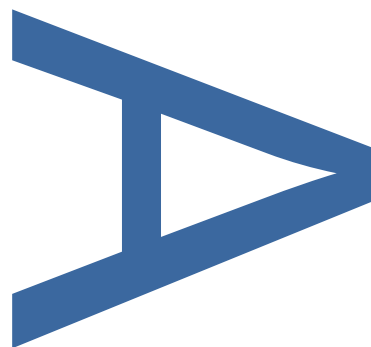
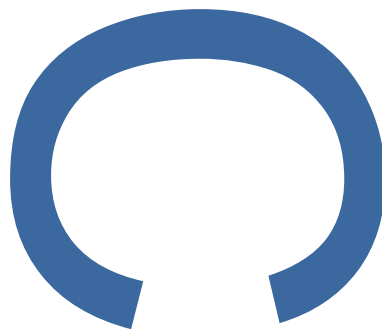
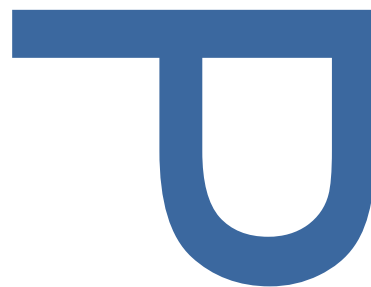
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
ASSESSMENT**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY**

**PCA REPORT NO: R12742**

**SITE CODE: SJR14**

**DECEMBER 2016**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

ST JOSEPH'S RC CHURCH, HIGH STREET  
ST MARY CRAY  
LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			K3387
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Jo Taylor		December 2016
Graphics Prepared by:	Mark Roughley		December 2016
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown	<i>Josephine Brown</i>	December 2016
Project Manager Sign-off:	Jon Butler	<i>Jon Butler</i>	December 2016

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
Unit 54  
Brockley Cross Business Centre  
96 Endwell Road  
London  
SE4 2PD

**Assessment of an Archaeological Evaluation, Excavation and Watching Brief at  
St Joseph's RC Church, High Street, St Mary Cray, London Borough of  
Bromley**

**Site Code:** SJR14  
**National Grid Reference:** TQ 4711 6741  
**Local Planning Authority:** London Borough of Bromley  
**Planning Application Number:** DC/13/01109/MATAMD  
**Report Number:** R12742

**Written and Researched by:** Joanna Taylor  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
March 2016

**Project Manager:** Tim Bradley  
**Post-Excavation Manager:** Frank Meddens & Jon Butler

**Commissioning Client:** The Trustees of RC Diocese of Southwark

**Contractor:** Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd,  
Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre  
96 Endwell Road  
London  
SE4 2PD

**Tel:** 020 7732 3925  
**Fax:** 020 7732 7896

**Email:** tbradley@pre-construct.com  
**Website:** www.pre-construct.com

**© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
December 2016**

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

## CONTENTS

1	Abstract	4
2	Introduction	5
3	Planning Background	8
4	Geology and Topography	13
5	Archaeological and Historical Background	15
6	Archaeological Methodology	18
7	Archaeological Sequence	19
8	Research Objectives	29
9	Contents of the Archive	32
10	Importance of Results, Further Work and Publication Outline	33
11	Acknowledgements	35
12	Bibliography	36

## Appendices

Appendix 1: Context Index	37
Appendix 2: Struck Flint Assessment by Barry Bishop	47
Appendix 3: Roman Pottery Assessment by Eniko Hudak	50
Appendix 4: Post Roman Pottery Assessment by Chris Jarrett	55
Appendix 5: Ceramic Building Material Assessment by Kevin Hayward and Amparo Valcarcel	56
Appendix 6: Small Finds Assessment by Chris Faine	58
Appendix 7: Animal Bone Assessment by Karen Deighton	60
Appendix 8: OASIS Form	62

## Figures

Figure 1: Site Location	6
Figure 2: Trench Location	7
Figure 3: Phases 2a & 2b – Prehistoric	25
Figure 4: Phase 3 – Roman	26
Figure 5: Phase 4 - Post-Roman to post-medieval	27

**Figure 6: Sections** 28

**Plates**

Plate 1: View of site looking towards St Joseph's Church (looking north-west)	22
Plate 2: View of watching brief trenches	23
Plate 3: View of watching brief trenches	23
Plate 4: View of linear feature [103] and associated archaeological features (looking south)	24
Plate 5: View of soakaway/well [100] (looking south)	24

## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This document details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation, excavation and watching brief conducted at St Joseph's RC Church, High Street, St Mary Cray, London Borough of Bromley (Figs. 1 & 2). The archaeological evaluation and excavation was undertaken between 20th January 2014 and 28th February 2014, whilst the archaeological watching brief was undertaken between 5th November 2014 and 7th January 2015. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 4711 6741.
- 1.2 The archaeological investigations found that pits, ditches and postholes of prehistoric date were present across the site, with the earliest activity (Phase 2a) comprising an east-west orientated ditch and bank of possible Mesolithic/early Neolithic date. Stratigraphically later prehistoric activity was encountered within the western parts and prehistoric activity present across the central and eastern parts of the site are thought to be contemporary (Phase 2b). The north-east corner of a prehistoric enclosure crossed into the western part of the site, with pits, postholes, a post-built structure and a substantial ditch present within land further to the east.
- 1.3 Roman pits, postholes, ditches and linear features were encountered across the site (Phase 3) and in particular a substantial east-west orientated ditch and two associated postholes were encountered in the south-east of the site and may represent part of a palisade trench. Linear features, a concentration of postholes, pits and ditches were situated to the south of the large ditch and represent associated activity. Roman activity was also present to the north of the ditch, whilst an isolated pit was present further to the west. Dating evidence suggest that the Roman activity on site dates to the first and second centuries AD.
- 1.4 Land occupied by the site was little used throughout the post-Roman periods (Phase 4), with the earlier archaeological horizons overlain by an accumulated soil. The first evidence of subsequent land use dated to the post-medieval period and comprised a soakaway/well surrounded by a post-built structure.
- 1.5 This report outlines the results of the archaeological evaluation, excavation and watching brief and assesses the importance of the site investigations. Recommendations for further analysis are made, along with proposals for the publication of the results.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation, excavation and watching brief conducted at St Joseph's RC Church, High Street, St Mary Cray, London Borough of Bromley (Figs. 1 & 2). The archaeological work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and was commissioned by The Trustees of RC Diocese of Southwark. The archaeological work was undertaken as part of planning application DC/13/01109/MATAMD.

2.2 The site is situated to the north-west of the junction between Kent Road and the High Street and is located within the London Borough of Bromley. The site is located at TQ 4711 6741 and is contained within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Bromley. A brief prepared for the site by English Heritage in 2009 describes that:

*'The site is located within the Cray Valley that gives form to the archaeological priority area as defined within the Bromley Borough Council Unitary Development Plan. The valley has been the focus of human activity through prehistory and historic periods including the site of a Saxon battle.'*

*'The site is adjacent to an area developed in 1982 within which a small plot was excavated by members of the local archaeological group, Orpington and District Archaeological Society, ODAS. The excavation included a Roman ditch and a single sunken-floored structure. In addition to similar evidence anticipated to occur within the area, there would be a strong potential for sub-Roman material to also be present (Stevenson 2009).'*

2.3 The archaeological evaluation and excavation were undertaken concurrently between 20th January and 28th February 2014, whilst the archaeological watching brief was undertaken between 5th November 2014 and 7th January 2015. The archaeological evaluation of the site has been previously reported on (see Seddon 2014), however the results of all three phases of archaeological work are detailed as an integrated whole in this assessment.

2.4 The archaeological fieldwork was project managed by Tim Bradley and supervised by Guy Seddon and Jim Heathcote. The post-excavation work was project managed by Frank Meddens and Jon Butler, and undertaken by Joanna Taylor. The archaeological work was commissioned by The Trustees of RC Diocese of Southwark and monitored by Mark Stevenson of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).

2.5 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records, and artefactual material will be deposited under the site code SJR14.





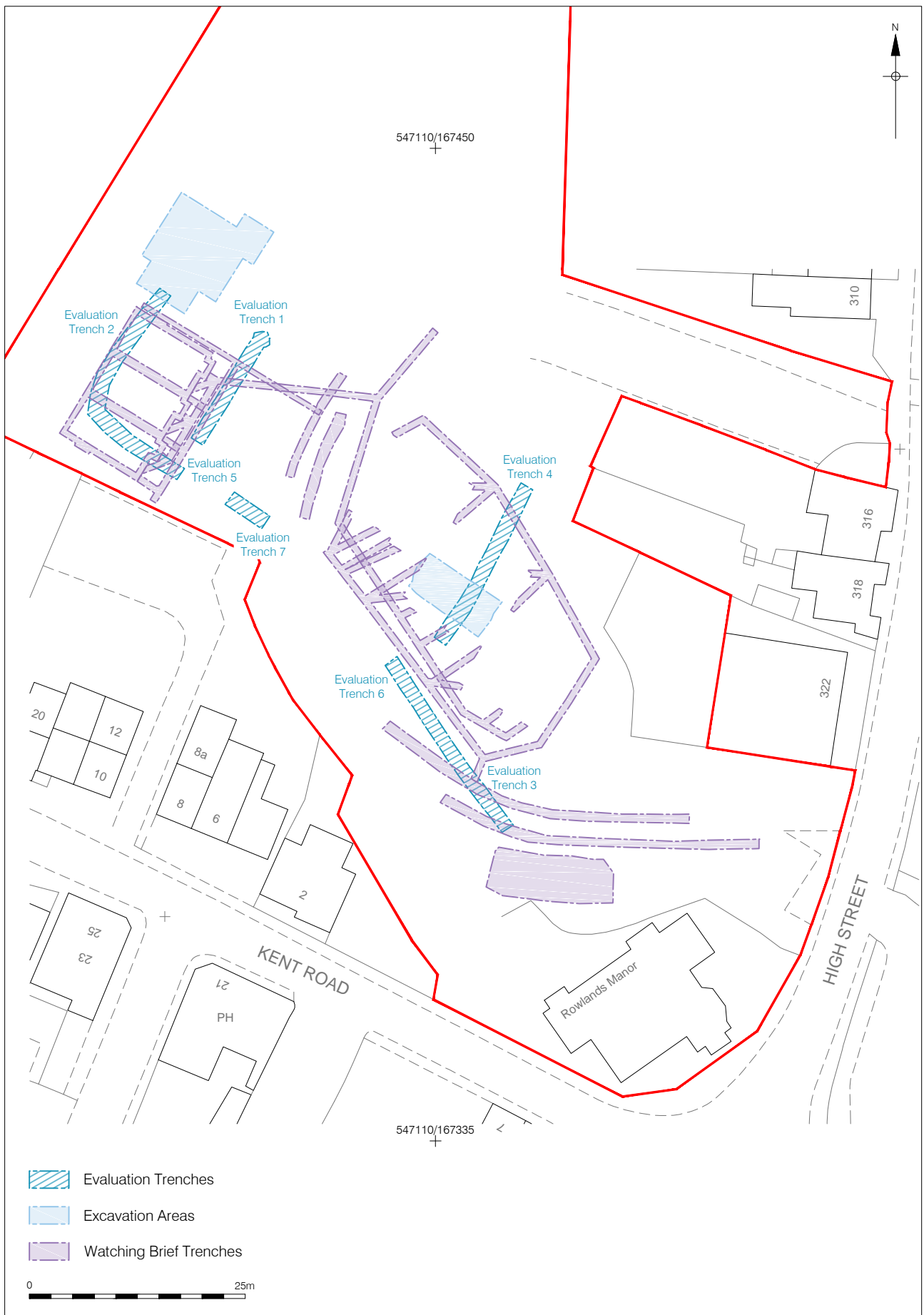


Figure 2  
Detailed Site and Trench Locations  
1:625 at A4

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27th March 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

*128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

*129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

3.1.3 Additionally:

*141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.*

3.1.4 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.

3.1.5 The NPPF also states:

*214. For 12 months from the day of publication, decision-takers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework.*

*215. In other cases and following this 12-month period, due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their degree of consistency with this framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).*

### **3.2 Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Bromley**

3.2.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Bromley, which fully recognises the importance of the heritage for which they are the custodians. The London Borough of Bromley 'Unitary Development Plan contains policy statements in respect of the borough's heritage (LBB 2016).

### **3.3 Historic Environment Considerations**

3.3.1 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Bromley. There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Battlefields or Historic Wreck designations located within the boundaries of the study site.

### **3.4 Planning Applications, Public Inquiry and an Invitation to Archaeologically Investigate**

3.4.1 A brief for the archaeological evaluation of the site was compiled by English Heritage in 2009 and details that:

*The site has been the subject of several planning applications all of which were refused by the Local Planning Authority, LPA (Bromley Borough Council). The latest application dated 2007 was appealed by the applicant that lead to a Public Inquiry. Despite several years of correspondence from this office to the LPA containing consistent recommendation the appeal was permitted with no archaeological requirement being placed upon the applicant (Stevenson 2009).*

3.4.2 The English Heritage brief further details that:

*'The anticipated archaeological trial trench evaluation is therefore being undertaken outside of planning control and at the invitation of the Catholic Church. The area of the*

*site to be evaluated is confined to the housing development zone (area closest to the known archaeology). The works pertaining to the new church facilities within the rest of the site will be independently monitored by members of ODAS (Stevenson 2009).*

- 3.4.3 The archaeological evaluation of the housing development zone was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, with a Written Scheme of Investigation compiled in 2010 and revised in 2014, stated that:

*'The archaeological programme was initially undertaken in pursuance to planning condition 13 attached to planning permission 09/02991. This has now been superseded by a Non Material Amendment which was granted planning consent on 23rd August 2013. The new planning reference is DC/13/01109/MATAMD, with planning condition 14 of the consent relating to archaeological issues. This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared in response to a brief prepared by English Heritage, which outlines the proposed strategy of the works pertaining to the new church facilities being monitored by members of ODAS (completed in 2010), whilst the housing development zone (area closest to the known archaeology) will be subject to an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken by PCA (proposed to commence imminently)' (Bradley 2014a).*

- 3.4.4 The archaeological evaluation demonstrated the presence of *in situ* archaeological deposits on the site and further archaeological work was subsequently undertaken. A Written Scheme of Investigation compiled following the archaeological evaluation of the site and in advance of the additional work details that:

*'The results of these works confirmed the presence of an intact archaeological sequence across previously undeveloped areas of the site. Following discussions between PCA and the Greater London Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Bromley, a programme of archaeological investigation has been agreed as follows:*

- *Archaeological Observation & Recording of Strip Footings for Presbytery and Semi Detached Houses:— The evaluation revealed prehistoric activity in this area of the site. Strip footings are proposed in this area to a depth of between 1m and 1.6m below ground level (the depth of the natural gravel). This work will be subject to archaeological observation and recording.*
- *Archaeological Sample Excavation:- The evaluation revealed Roman features in the area to be occupied by terrace housing. The housing in this area is proposed to be constructed on a pile raft foundation, with the underside of the raft level for the left hand pair at 52.76m OD and the underside of raft to middle and right hand pairs at 52.985m OD. The pile diameter of the 32no. piles is 350mm. Whilst the underside of the raft will be sitting on fill at or above*

*existing levels, the piles will impact on archaeological levels. To offset this impact, a sample excavation measuring 10m x 5m will be undertaken within the terrace building footprint.*

- *Monitoring of the Access Road - The construction level of the access road is principally dictated by the 'no-dig zone' located centrally along the length of the road. All construction to the north of the 'no-dig zone' will be on top of existing levels raising them by approximately 280mm to 52.96m OD. The remainder of the road through to St Mary Cray High Street will consist of approximately 340mm of construction zone, the finished levels being as existing, therefore underside of excavation would be 52.32m OD down to 52.47m OD adjacent to the High Street (between 250mm & 400mm above archaeological levels). The work to the east of the no-dig zone will be monitored to ensure archaeological levels are not reached. Should archaeological levels be encountered, recording will be undertaken' (Bradley 2014b).*

3.4.5 The latter Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2014b) was subsequently amended and an Addendum to the report states that:

*'Revision to Access Road Construction*

2.1 *Following a review of the surface water drainage requirements for the access road. It has been established that additional drainage will need to be incorporated into the road design. The details of this design have now been submitted to the London Borough of Bromley in pursuance of the discharge of planning conditions relating to materials, levels and surface water drainage designs. This revision to the design of the access road is outlined below:*

- *The general construction/impact level of the overall road surface remains as detailed in the original Written Scheme of Investigation as reproduced above, and the 'no dig zone' is retained (see drawing B00730/200 Rev C01). In addition however, outside the area of the 'no dig zone' two parallel soakaway trenches will be excavated below the roads surface and make-up construction depth (see drawings B00730/101 Rev C02 & B00730/201 Rev C01). These two soakaway trenches will measure 1m wide x 2.5m deep and will extend from the north end of the access road to close to the east and the junction with the High Street where they will be replaced by drainage.*

2.2 *Following discussions between Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and the English Heritage Advisor to the London Borough Bromley, it has been agreed that this additional excavation will be subject to pro-active archaeological observation and recording in accordance with the methodologies detailed in Sections 4 to 6 of the*

*previously approved Written Scheme of Investigation. Should features be observed which require further resolution then these may be subject to some additional localised investigation' (Bradley 2014c).*

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

- 4.1.1 The British Geological Survey records that the bedrock geology of the site is comprised of 'Seafood Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) – Chalk'. The sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 71 to 89 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period, in a local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas where the rocks formed in shallow 'Chalk' shelf seas with little sediment input from land. The deposit often consists 'of a calcareous ooze of the microscopic remains of plankton, especially the disc shaped calcite plates or coccoliths that make up the spherical coccolithophores' (BGS 1998). A bedrock deposit of 'Thanet Formation – Sand' is located close to the eastern extent of the site, a sedimentary deposit which formed approximately 56 to 59 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period, with a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas (BGS 1998).
- 4.1.2 The British Geological Survey further records the bedrock deposits in the south-east of the site are overlain by 'Taplow Gravel Formation - Sand and Gravel', a superficial geological deposit which formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The Taplow Gravel formed within a local environment previously dominated by rivers, where the rivers deposited 'mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium, and some bogs depositing peat; includes estuarine and coastal plain deposits mapped as alluvium' (BGS 1998).
- 4.1.3 In the north-west of the site, the British Geological Survey records that the bedrock geology is overlain by 'Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel', a superficial deposit formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The alluvium formed within a local environment previously dominated by rivers, where rivers deposited 'mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium, and some bogs depositing peat; includes estuarine and coastal plain deposits mapped as alluvium' (BGS 1998).
- 4.1.4 The evaluation revealed natural deposits across the site and a sharp slope was evident in the north-east corner, falling in the direction of the River Cray (Seddon 2014).

### **4.2 Topography**

- 4.2.1 The site is located on the eastern edge of the Cray Valley, some 200m east of the River Cray. The river flows northward from Orpington towards Crayford, eventually converging with the River Darent c.12km to the north (Meekums 2001). There are no water courses or bodies of water within the site (Seddon 2014).

- 4.2.2 The site is located c. 200m to the east of the River Cray, adjacent to the northern frontage of Kent Road and the western frontage of the High Street. Ground level occurred on the site at c. 52.m OD (Seddon 2014).
- 4.2.3 The archaeological evaluation of the site found that the upper archaeological horizon was overlain by a layer of topsoil, with made ground and tarmac deposits also in evidence (Seddon 2014).



## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **5.1 Prehistoric**

- 5.1.1 The Upper Cray Valley would have been covered with dense forests during the Mesolithic period (Meekums 2001) and Mesolithic findspots are documented throughout the valley, indicating that the landscape had been economically exploited. A number of Mesolithic flints are known from the St Mary Cray part of the valley (Grey 1993; Meekums 2001; ODAS 1978, 4; 1984, 4; 1985, 3-4; 1986, 7, 12; 1989, 23-24, 30-32; 1990, 26-27, 43; 1992, 38-41; 1993, 22-40), with the distribution of Mesolithic material implying that the St Mary Cray area may have been particularly favoured (Meekums 2001).
- 5.1.2 Neolithic findspots have been made in Cray Valley area and include a number of Neolithic findspots from the St Mary Cray area (Meekums 2001). Although no associated settlement sites of Neolithic date are known, the distribution of Neolithic material may allude to dispersed activity within the Cray Valley at this time.
- 5.1.3 There is very little evidence for Bronze Age activity in the Cray Valley, however distributions of findspots may imply that a focus of activity existed in the Orpington area (Meekums 2001). Within St Mary Cray itself, Bronze Age flints have been found at Wellington Road (ODAS 1983, 4; 1984, 4), whilst possible ring ditches and/or round barrows are suggested at The Fairy Mount (Dunkin 1856), Crockenhill Road/Crouch Farm and Sheepcote Lane/Crockenhill Road (RCHM; NMR).
- 5.1.4 There is little evidence of Iron Age activity in the Cray Valley, however the presence of an Iron Age hillfort at Keston and an Iron Age settlement in Crofton may suggest a greater level of activity than is currently known (Meekums 2001). An Iron Age coin has been found at Footbury Hill (Bowen 1968, 258) and Iron Age pottery is known from Wellington Road (ODAS 1986, 8).
- 5.1.5 Excavations undertaken by PCA along the western side of the Cray Valley at Bellefield Road (Taylor in prep) found Mesolithic material on top of the natural horizon and occurring residually in later features, with the evidence as a whole indicative of a Mesolithic presence in the area. The excavations also found evidence of later prehistoric activity, possibly associated with later Bronze Age or Iron Age settlement activity in the area.
- 5.1.6 The archaeological evaluation of the study site itself found that:
- 'pits, ditches and postholes, likely to relate to the prehistoric period, were all identified on the site. The prehistoric activity recorded appeared to be confined to the north-western area of the site and is indicative of enclosures and settlement (Trenches 1, 2 & 5) (Bradley 2014b; Seddon 2014; see below).*

### **5.2 Roman**

- 5.2.1 Archaeological evidence from the Cray Valley suggests that the area experienced an increase in population after the arrival of the Romans in AD 43 (Meekums 2001). Roman settlements within the Cray Valley seem to have been situated approximately a kilometre apart (Meekums 2001), with an apparent density of activity attributed to the proximity of *Londinium* and the accessibility of communication routes such as the River Cray and Watling Street (Philp and Keller 1995).
- 5.2.2 Important Roman sites are located within and in the vicinity of St Mary Cray and comprise, a villa at Crofton Road (Philp 1996), a bathhouse in St Paul's Cray (Parsons 1971; 1973), a farmstead at Ramsden and an occupation site at Wellington Road (Meekums 2001). In addition, a number of burial sites are known and include cremations at May Avenue, Northfield Avenue and Ramsden Road (Meekums 2001).
- 5.2.3 In addition, a scheduled Roman bathhouse is preserved *in situ* at Fordcroft Road (Philp 1988), on the opposite side of the Cray Valley. Excavations by PCA at nearby Bellefield Road (Taylor in prep.) found evidence of two main periods of Roman land use. The earlier period of activity related to tree clearance during the mid/late 1st century AD followed by industrial activity during the late 1st/2nd century AD, whilst the later period of activity related to the (scheduled) bathhouse from the 2nd/3rd century AD through to the mid-4th century AD.
- 5.2.4 An excavation conducted along Kent Road and adjacent to the study site in 1982 found evidence of a Roman ditch (Hart 1984). The archaeological evaluation of the study site itself found that:

*'Pits, ditches and postholes relating to the Roman period were recorded across the site, concentrating in the southern most Trenches, 3/6 and 4. The dating indicated predominantly early occupation within the Roman period, 1st - 2nd century. The large ditch in Trench 3/6 was clearly of some importance as its size and probable revetting on the southern side is indicative of an enclosure of high. The amount of occupational evidence recovered from the features of this date, pottery, CBM and animal bone strongly suggests settlement in the immediate vicinity (Bradley 2014b; Seddon 2014; see below).*

- 5.2.5 It was provisionally concluded that 'at least two separate phases of Roman activity (were present) on site in the 1st - 2nd century' (Bradley 2014b) with some of the features probably representing continuations of features encountered during the 1982 ODAS investigations (Alan Hart, *pers. comm.*).

### **5.3 Saxon**

- 5.3.1 In AD 457 Hengist defeated the Britons at Crecgansford, a location usually identified as the junction of the River Cray and Watling Street at Crayford (Philp and Keller 1995; Sherley-Price *et al* 1990). Much of the Early Saxon archaeology known in the Cray Valley is confined to the

St Mary Cray area and it is of significance that an Early Saxon cemetery is located at Fordcroft Road (Tester 1968), on the western edge of the Cray Valley. The cemetery was modest in size, with men, women and children being present and it has been suggested that it had served a nearby settlement (Tester 1968; Taylor in prep).

- 5.3.2 With this as a consideration, it has been postulated that an associated settlement may be located on the eastern side of the River Cray, in the Kent Road area (Meekums 2001). Supporting this premise is the presence of a single sunken feature building (Grubenhaus) recorded during the 1982 excavations conducted close to Kent Road and adjacent to the study site (Hart 1984; Meekums 2001).

#### **5.4 Medieval, post-medieval & modern**

- 5.4.1 The St Mary Cray area is recorded as 'South Cray' (*Sudcrai*), in the Domesday Book of 1086 whilst the parish church had been dedicated to St Mary (Creye Sancte Marie) by 1257 (Campbell 1962; Mills 2003).
- 5.4.2 Historic maps record that the southern and eastern frontages of the site were occupied by terraced houses during the late 19th century, buildings which fronted the junction of Kent Road and the High Street (OM 2016). The terraces remained evident on early and mid-20th century maps, before their eventual removal in association with the construction of St Joseph's RC Church during the 1950s (Seddon 2014).
- 5.4.3 A watching brief was undertaken by ODAS in 2010 during groundworks associated with the construction of the new Church and Hall. The watching brief found a general absence of archaeological activity, with the observed sequence summarised as:

*'The 1959 ground lowering and church building operations, combined with a really thorough removal of the 1959 church deep foundations, have removed all archaeological soils (probably c. 50cm deep) over the whole new church and church hall area. Just the natural sandy gravels, clays and flints cut down to varying depths with modern dumping directly on top (Alan Hart, ODAS pers. comm.)*

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 The archaeological investigations comprised archaeological excavation and evaluation trenches, with an archaeological watching brief subsequently conducted on groundworks undertaken across the site. The archaeological evaluation and excavation were undertaken between 20th January 2014 and 28th February 2014, whilst the archaeological watching brief was undertaken between 5th November 2014 and 7th January 2015. The archaeological works followed methodologies laid out in the site specific Written Scheme of Investigations (Bradley 2014a; 2014b; 2014c).
- 6.2 The removal of modern made ground deposits post-dating the upper archaeological horizon was undertaken using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket. The modern material was reduced in c.200mm horizontal spits under the observation of an attendant archaeologist.
- 6.3 Following machining, all faces of the excavation area were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. All investigation of archaeological deposits was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.
- 6.4 Baselines were established within the archaeological trenches and were located to the National Ordnance Grid using a Total Station Theodolite (TST). All archaeological Ordnance Datum heights were calculated from a temporary benchmark (TBM) transferred to site by traversing from a local benchmark. The TBM was present at 51.32m OD.
- 6.5 Archaeological features and layers were planned, photographed and recorded utilising the assigned Museum of London site code, SJR14. All excavated contexts; structures, features and deposits were drawn on pro-forma sheets at a scale of 1:20. Sections were generally drawn at a scale of 1:10 and where appropriate at a larger scale of 1:20. A full digital photographic record was maintained.

## **7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Introduction**

- 7.1.1 The following description of the site stratigraphy details the main characteristics of each context and its position within the phased stratigraphic matrix. Ordnance Datum levels, physical dimensions and soil descriptions are referenced when relevant to an understanding of the archaeological sequence and, when not cited, are detailed in Appendix 1.

### **7.2 Phase 1: Natural (Fig. 6)**

- 7.2.1 The earliest deposit present on site comprised a greenish yellow, naturally deposited sand [138], overlain by a loose, mid greyish yellow brown, naturally deposited gravel ([2], [10], [21], [29], [41], [43], [50] and [95]). The natural gravel within the confines of Trench 2/5 and Trench 7 was overlain by a firm, mid yellowish brown, naturally deposited brickearth ([22] and [40]) and on occasion the uppermost natural horizon was overlain by a naturally formed subsoil horizon ([17] and [44]).
- 7.2.2 Levels recorded on the surface of the gravels ranged from 52m OD in the south-east of the study site falling to 49.62m OD in the north-west. The brickearth horizon was recorded at 50.21m OD (Seddon 2014).

### **7.3 Phase 2a: Prehistoric (Figs. 3 & 6)**

- 7.3.1 The earliest archaeological activity on site was encountered in Trench 2/5 and comprised an east-west orientated ditch [19] measuring 0.70m in depth and exhibiting steep sides and a flat base. A firm, mid grey brown, sand gravel clay silt fill [18] was contained within the ditch and produced a number of flint flakes and blades of prehistoric date, possibly Mesolithic/early Neolithic.
- 7.3.2 An isolated layer of firm, dark grey brown, sand clay silt [25] was present to the south of the ditch. The layer measured 0.15m in thickness and may represent the basal remains of an associated bank, generated as up-cast during the construction of the east-west orientated ditch.

### **7.4 Phase 2b: Prehistoric (Figs. 3 & 6)**

- 7.4.1 Stratigraphically later prehistoric activity was also present on site and was found to comprise a series of ditches [24]/[27]/[120], collectively forming the north-east corner of a prehistoric enclosure. The ditches were orientated NWW-SEE and NE-SW, measured up to 0.70m in depth, exhibited steep sides with a flat base and collectively covered an area measuring in excess of c.15m NE-SW by c.6m NWW-SEE. The ditches contained grey brown, sand silt [23]/[26]/[119] and sand clay [121] fills.

7.4.2 Contemporary activity was not encountered within the enclosure itself, however a small number of pits ([31], [35] and [117], filled by [30], [34] and [118]) and postholes ([37] and [39], filled by [36] and [38]) were present within land external to the enclosure. A small quantity of burnt flint was found within the northernmost pit, however with this exception the group of features were typified by a lack of artefactual material within their fills.

7.4.3 A post-built structure (Structure [67]) was encountered to the east of the Phase 2b enclosure (see above). The post-built structure was comprised of five postholes ([53], [60], [62], [64] and [66], containing fills [52], [59], [61], [63] and [65] respectively) which collectively formed a structure measuring in excess of c.4m NE-SW by c.2m NWW-SEE. The postholes were general characterised as being circular in plan, with steep sides and flat bases, whilst the fills of the postholes were found to be comprised of firm, dark brown, sand silt.

7.4.4 The remaining activity attributed to Phase 2b comprised a substantial steep sided, flat based ditch [73] located in the south-east corner of the site, to the east of the post-built structure (see above). The ditch was orientated north-south and measured 0.90m in width by 1.50m in depth. Four fills ([69], [70], [71] and [72]) were contained within the ditch and were found to be comprised of sandy silt and gravel.

## **7.5 Phase 3: Roman (Figs. 4 & 6)**

7.5.1 A substantial east-west orientated ditch [8]/[85] which measured c.4m in width by in excess of 0.50m in depth was encountered in the south-east of the site. The ditch contained clay and sandy silt fills ([7] and [84]) from which pottery dated to the 1st and 2nd century AD was retrieved. Two postholes ([6] and [87], containing fills [5] and [86]) were present within the excavated boundaries of the ditch and may represent part of a structure integral to the ditch, possibly suggesting that the large ditch and postholes may represent part of a palisade.

7.5.2 East-west orientated [4] and north-south orientated [103] linear features, measuring c.0.70m in width and c.0.27m in depth, were situated to the south of the large ditch. The two linear features contained dark brown clay silt fills ([3] and [102] respectively), from which Roman pottery was retrieved. A concentration of postholes ([105], [107], [109], [111], [113] and [115], containing fills [104], [106], [108], [110], [112] and [114] respectively) were present adjacent to the eastern edge of the north-south orientated linear feature and are presumed to be associated. It seems probable that the perpendicular linear features and the parallel posthole alignment are associated, perhaps representing part of a land boundary located to the south of the possible palisade trench (see above).

7.5.3 A small number of pits ([79], [81] and [99]) and ditches ([83] and [97]) were situated to the east and west of the proposed land boundary. Fills within the features ([78], [80], [98], [82] and [96] respectively) produced a small quantity of Roman pottery and it is probable that the cut features represent associated activity. A single pit ([93] containing fill [92] – not illustrated)

truncated the earlier land boundary and suggests that alteration to land use south of the possible palisade trench may have occurred during the Roman period.

7.5.4 Roman activity was also present in proximity to the north of the possible palisade ditch and comprised a north-south orientated ditch ([12]/[46]/[55]/[58]) which measured c.1.20m in width, c.0.50m in depth and exhibited steep sides with a flat base. The ditch contained a number of greyish brown fills ([11], [45], [51], [54], [56], [57] and [68]), some of which produced pottery dated to AD 70-120.

7.5.5 A pit ([48] containing fill [47]), a linear feature ([89] containing fill [88]) and posthole ([91] containing fill [90]) were encountered to the west of the north-south orientated ditch, whilst a posthole ([14] containing fill [13]) and possible linear features ([75] and [77] containing fills [74] and [76] respectively) were encountered to the east. Some of the Phase 3 features produced pottery dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

7.5.6 The remaining evidence of Roman activity on site comprised a single pit [33] located in the western part of the site. The pit contained a firm, dark grey brown, sand clay silt fill [32], which contained pottery dated AD 50-160.

## **7.6 Phase 4: Post-Roman to post-medieval (Figs. 5 & 6)**

7.6.1 Land occupied by the site seems to have been little used throughout the post-Roman periods, with the Roman horizon seen to be overlain by an accumulated soil [94] containing residual Roman pottery and a sherd of Post-medieval redware dated 1580-1900.

7.6.2 The first evidence of subsequent land use dated to the post-medieval period and comprised a soakaway/well [100] which measured c.2.70m in diameter and contained brown, silt clay fills ([101] and [116]), the earlier of which contained pottery dated to the 18th-19th century. Eight postholes ([123], [125], [127], [129], [131], [133], [135] and [137], containing fills [122], [124], [126], [128], [130], [132], [134] and [136] respectively) were positioned around the soakaway/well and relate to an associated post-built structure, presumably constructed as a cover.

## **7.7 Phase 5: Modern (Fig. 6)**

7.7.1 The uppermost archaeological horizon across the site was overlain by topsoil ([1], [9], [16], [20], [28], [42] and [49]). The topsoil within Trench 2/5 was in turn sealed by a made ground deposit [15] associated with late 20th-century development of the site.

## Plates



Plate 1: View of site looking towards St Joseph Church (looking north-west)





Plate 2 & Plate 3: View of watching brief trenches

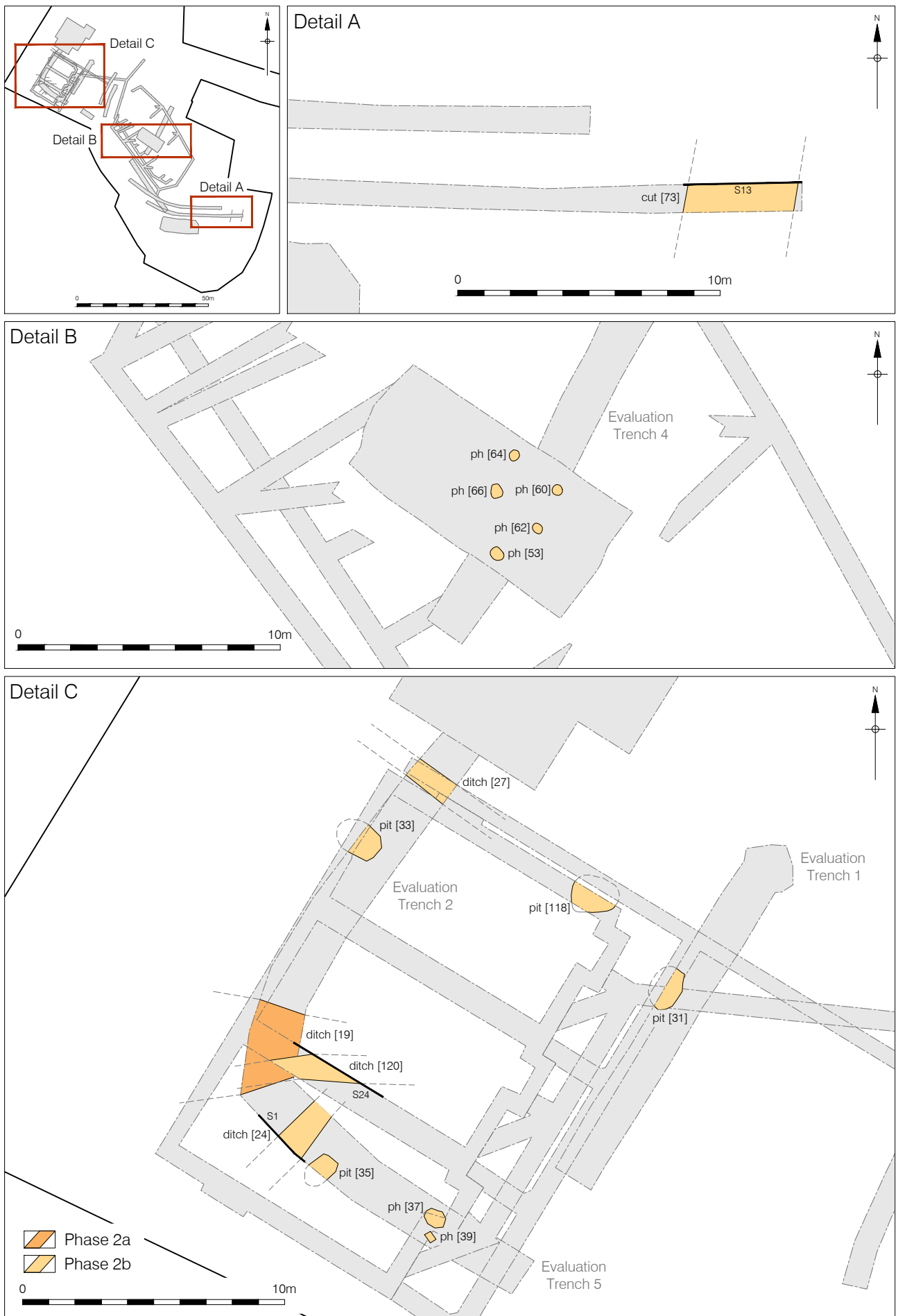


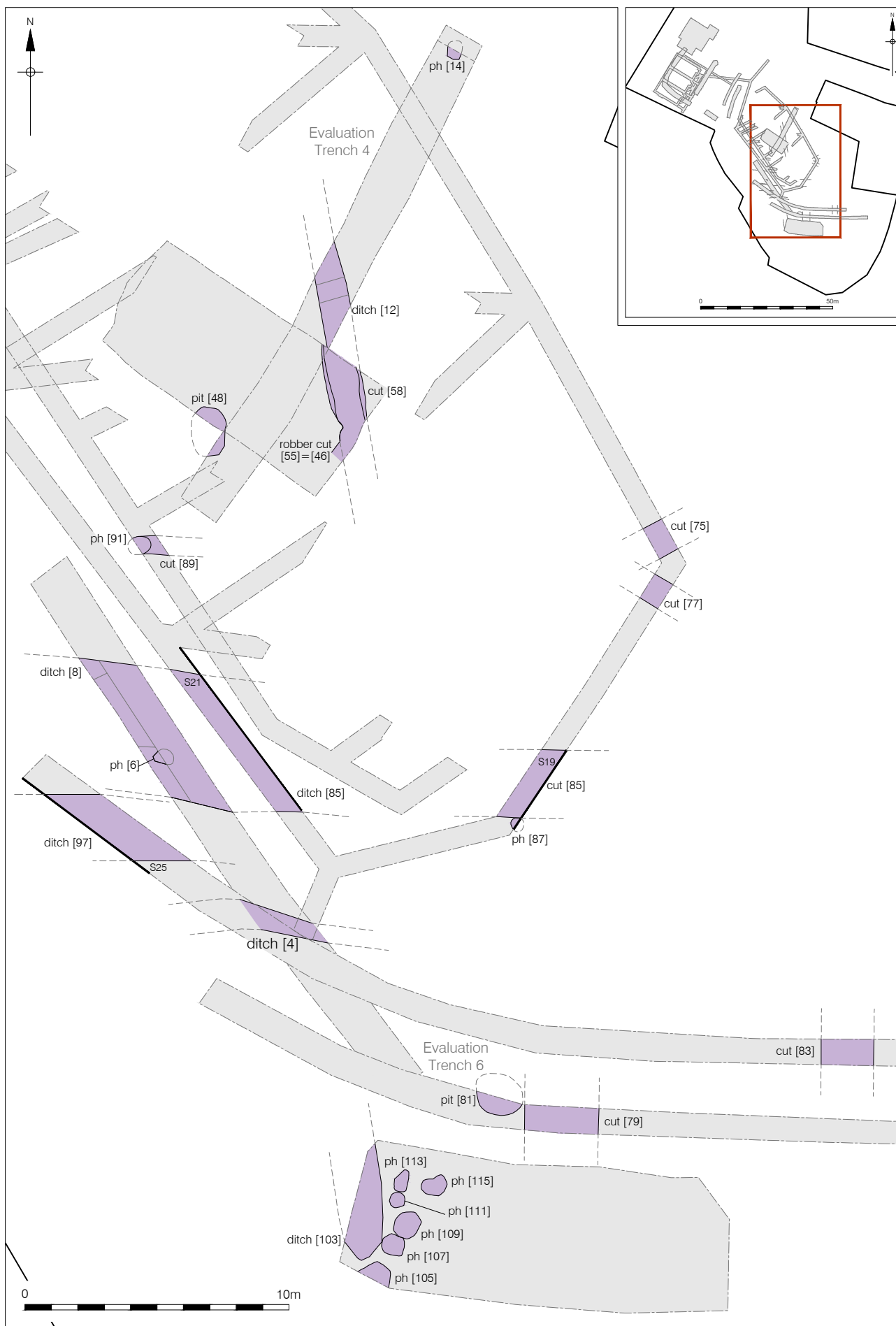


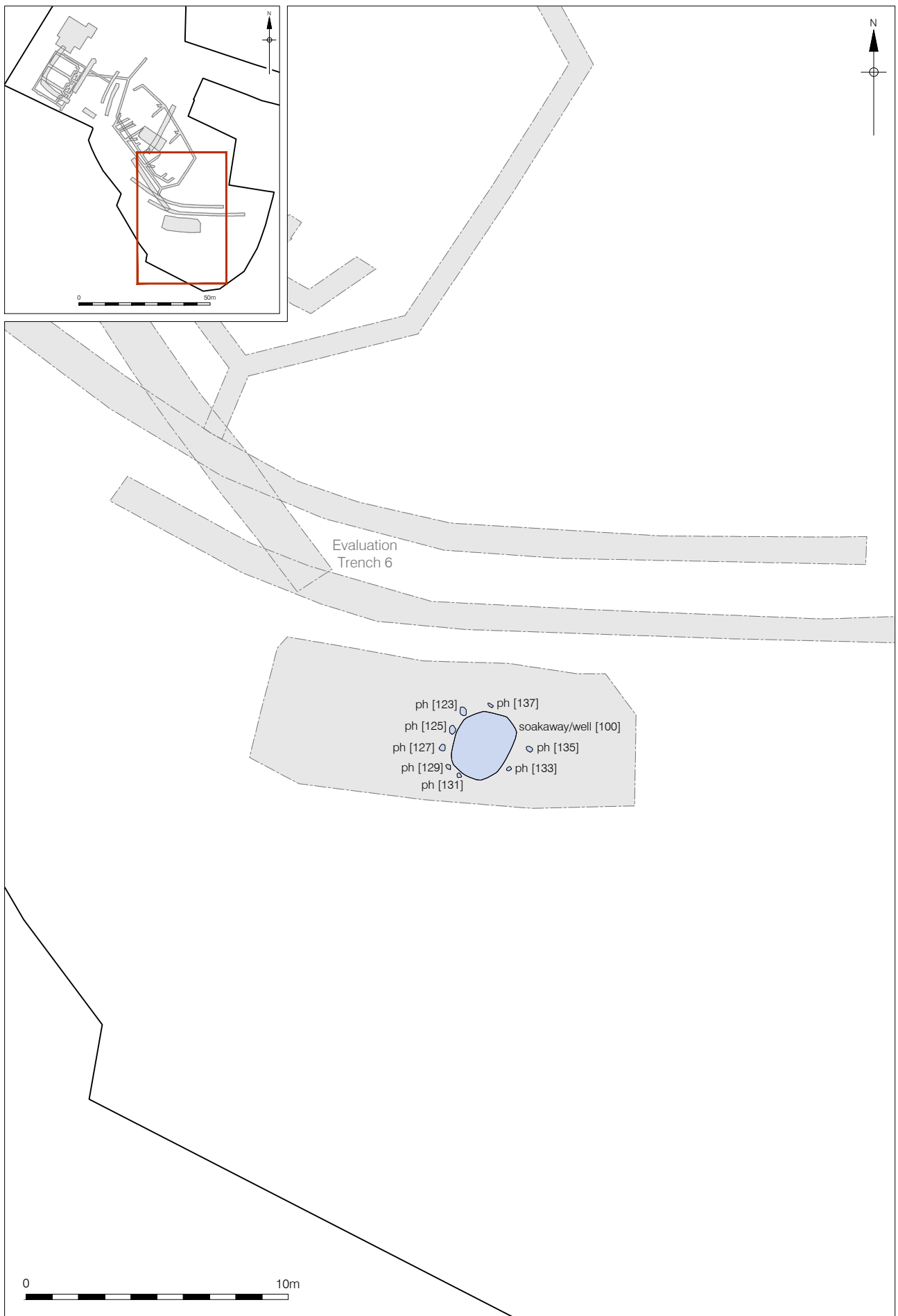
Plate 4: View of linear feature [103] and associated archaeological features (looking south)

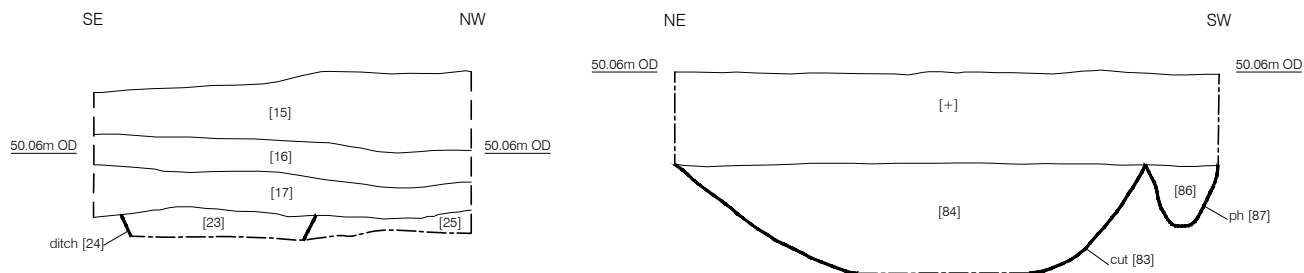


Plate 5: View of soakaway/well [100] (looking south)



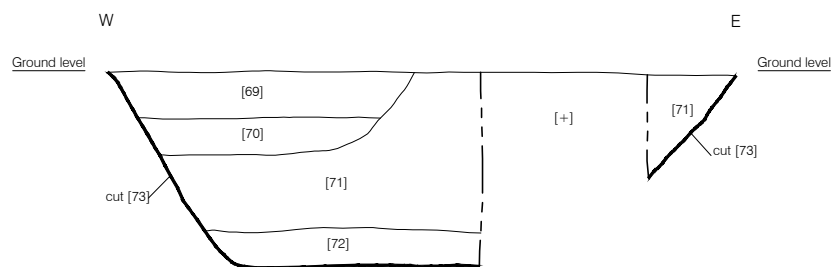




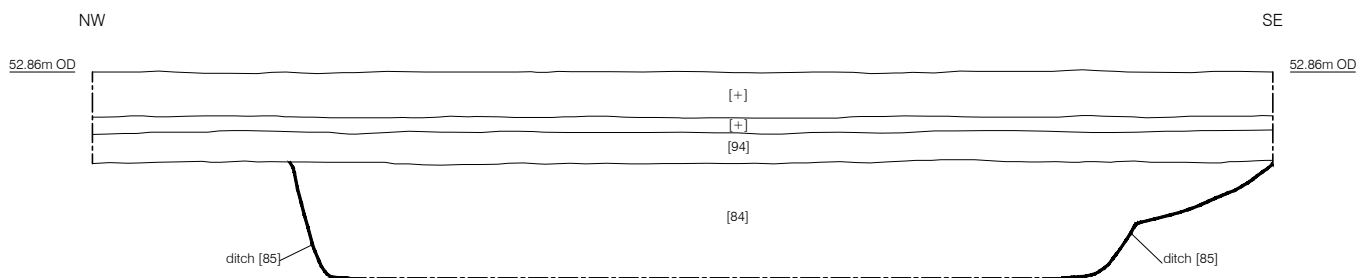


Section 1  
North East facing  
Evaluation Trench 5

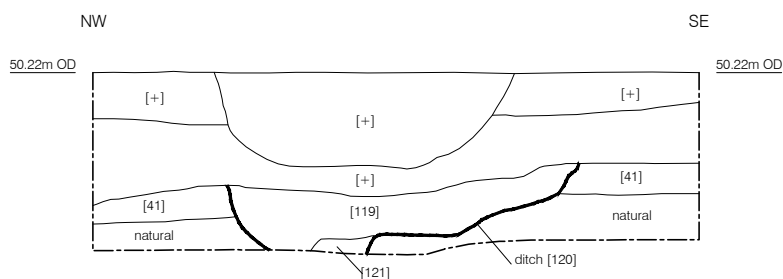
Section 19  
North West facing  
WB Drainage Trench



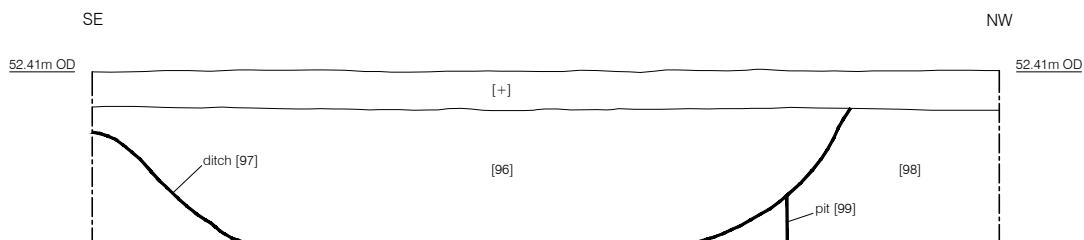
Section 13  
South facing  
WB Soakaway Trench 5



Section 21  
South West facing  
WB Drainage Trench



Section 24  
South West facing  
WB Foundations Trench



Section 25  
North East facing  
WB Soakaway Trench



## 8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

### 8.1 Original research objectives

8.1.1 Original research objectives were defined in the site-specific Written Scheme of Investigations (Bradley 2014a; 2014b). The original research objectives will be considered in detail in the publication report of the site, with initial consideration, where possible, given in this report. The research objectives were defined as:

- What evidence can be revealed of the natural strata and its topography at the site?  
What is the nature and level of the natural topography?

The earliest deposit present on site comprised a greenish yellow, naturally deposited sand, overlain by naturally deposited gravel. The natural gravel within the confines of Trench 2/5 and Trench 7 was overlain by a firm, mid yellowish brown, naturally deposited brickearth and on occasion the uppermost natural horizon was overlain by a naturally formed subsoil horizon.

Levels recorded on the surface of the natural gravel ranged from 52m OD in the south-east of the site falling to 49.62m OD in the north-west, whilst the brickearth horizon was recorded at 50.21m OD (Seddon 2014). The natural strata of the site corresponds with what is known locally of Taplow Gravel, overlain in areas by brickearth.

- What are the earliest deposits identified? Is there any evidence of prehistoric remains at the site? What evidence is there for the nature and date of the prehistoric features previously recorded towards the west of the site?

Pits, ditches and postholes of prehistoric date were identified across the site. The earliest activity (Phase 2a) was concentrated in the west of the site and comprised an east-west orientated ditch of possible Mesolithic/early Neolithic date. An isolated layer of clay silt was present to the south of the ditch and may represent the basal remains of an associated bank.

Stratigraphically later prehistoric activity was also encountered within the western part of the site and prehistoric activity present across the central and eastern parts of the site are presumed to be contemporary (Phase 2b). It is of note that the archaeological evidence suggests that the north-east corner of a prehistoric enclosure crossed into the western part of the site. Although contemporary activity was not encountered within the enclosure itself, a small number of pits, postholes and a post-built structure were present within land to the east.



- Is there any further evidence of the significant Roman activity previously recorded immediately to the west during the 1982 excavation? What evidence is there for nature of the Roman activity previously recorded on the site?

A substantial east-west orientated ditch measuring c.4m in width was encountered in the south-east of the site and two postholes present within the excavated boundaries of the ditch may represent part of a structure integral to the ditch. Although not certain it is possible that the ditch may represent a palisade trench at this location and it is also possible that the feature represents a continuation of a ditch recorded during a 1982 excavation located adjacent to the site (Alan Hart pers. comm.; Seddon 2014).

East-west and north-south orientated linear features as well as a concentration of postholes were situated to the south of the large ditch and it is possible that these represent part of a land boundary located to the south of the possible palisade trench. A small number of pits and ditches situated to the east and west may represent associated activity. Roman activity was also present to the north and comprised a north-south orientated ditch with associated activity located to the east and west. The remaining evidence of Roman activity on site comprised an isolated pit located in the western part of the site. Dating evidence gathered from the Phase 3 deposits suggest that the Roman activity on site dates to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

- What are the latest deposits identified? Is there any evidence for Anglo Saxon occupation previously recorded on the adjacent site? Is there any evidence for medieval activity in the area of the site? Is there any evidence for post-medieval activity in the area of the site? If so, what is the nature of the post-medieval occupation of the site?

Land occupied by the site seems to have been little used throughout the post-Roman periods, with the earlier archaeological horizons overlain by an accumulated soil. The first evidence of subsequent land use dates to the post-medieval period and comprised a soakaway/well surrounded by a post-built structure. The uppermost archaeological horizon across the site was overlain by topsoil, a deposit which was occasionally seen to be sealed by a made ground deposit associated with late 20th-century development of the site.

## **8.2 Additional Research Questions**

8.2.1 The archaeological investigations have raised a number of additional research questions. These are:

- Can the results of the investigations detailed in this report be correlated with the results of nearby excavations?



- What are the implications for understanding the use of this part of the Cray Valley landscape during the prehistoric and Roman periods?
- Can the dating of the Prehistoric phases identified on site be refined/better identified?
- What are the implications of the possible palisade trench (Phase 3) for understanding the use of this part of the Cray Valley landscape during the early part of the Roman period?
- Is the absence of later Roman activity a pattern seen on other sites in the vicinity? In particular, do the dating patterns correlate with those seen in the near vicinity and on the western side of the Cray Valley, e.g. at Bellefield Road? What are the implications?
- Does the absence of Saxon activity on the site alter our current understanding of the St Mary Cray area at this time?

## **9 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE**

### **9.1 Paper Records**

- Contexts 138 sheets
- Plans 20 sheets
- Sections 38 sheets

### **9.2 Finds**

- Pottery 5 boxes
- Animal bone 1 box
- Small finds 1 box
- CBM 1 box
- Flint/Daub 1 box

### **9.3 Photographic Record**

- Digital 1 folder

## **10 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, FURTHER WORK AND PUBLICATION OUTLINE**

### **10.1 Importance of the Results**

- 10.1.1 The archaeological investigations at St Joseph's RC Church, St Mary Cray, London Borough of Bromley demonstrated the presence of an archaeological sequence dating to the prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman to post-medieval periods. The presence of part of a prehistoric enclosure and associated activity is of particular note, as too is the plentiful evidence of Roman activity.
- 10.1.2 The archaeological investigations found that pits, ditches and postholes of prehistoric date were present across the site, with the earliest activity (Phase 2a) comprising an east-west orientated ditch and bank of possible Mesolithic/early Neolithic date. Stratigraphically later prehistoric activity was encountered within the western part of the site and prehistoric activity present across the central and eastern parts of the site are thought to be contemporary (Phase 2b). The north-east corner of a prehistoric enclosure crossed into the western part of the site, with pits, postholes and a post-built structure present within land to the east, whilst a substantial ditch was present in the south-east of the site.
- 10.1.3 Roman pits, postholes, ditches and linear features were encountered across the site (Phase 3) and in particular a substantial east-west orientated ditch and two associated postholes was encountered in the south-east of the site and may represent part of a palisade trench. Linear features and a concentration of postholes were situated to the south of the large ditch and may represent part of a land boundary south of the possible palisade trench, with a small number of pits and ditches situated to the east and west probably representing associated activity. Roman activity was also present to the north and comprised a north-south orientated ditch with associated activity located to the east and west whilst an isolated pit was present in the western part of the site. Dating evidence gathered from the Phase 3 deposits suggest that the Roman activity on site dates to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.
- 10.1.4 Land occupied by the site was little used throughout the post-Roman periods (Phase 4), with the earlier archaeological horizons overlain by an accumulated soil. The first evidence of subsequent land use dated to the post-medieval period and comprised a soakaway/well surrounded by a post-built structure.

### **10.2 Further work**

- 10.2.1 Further work will focus on fully integrating the specialist data and stratigraphic record with further research undertaken as appropriate. Understanding the archaeological sequence within the context of its vicinity should also be attempted.

Lithics

10.2.2 It is recommended that a short description of the assemblage, which can largely be based on the assessment report, should be included in any published account of the fieldwork.

#### Roman Pot

10.2.3 All of the pottery has been fully recorded and therefore needs no further analysis. The pottery should be considered in a site wide context along with other Roman finds, and compared to assemblages of nearby sites in Greater London as well as west Kent. It is also recommended to include a report in the publication. The low number of diagnostic sherds should minimise the need for illustrations.

#### Post Roman Pot

10.2.4 No further work is required.

#### Ceramic Building Material

10.2.5 The fragment from [82] is roller stamped requires photography and illustration and should be included in the publication report.

#### Small finds

10.2.6 The small finds should be mentioned in any publication report.

#### Animal Bone

10.2.7 No further work is recommended.

### 10.3 Publication outline

10.3.1 The results of the archaeological investigations will be published in an appropriate journal such as the *London Archaeologist*. The publication of the investigations will focus on the prehistoric and Roman use of the site, with an emphasis placed on understanding the site within the wider archaeological landscape of the area.

10.3.2 A proposed outline of the publication is detailed below:

#### Archaeological Investigations at St Joseph's RC Church, St Mary Cray, London Borough of Bromley

- Introduction to the Project
- Historical and Archaeological Background
- Archaeological Sequence
- Discussion (incorporative of specialist reports)
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography

10.3.3 The text will be illustrated by AutoCAD plans and photographs where appropriate.

## **11 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank the Trustees of RC Diocese of Southwark for funding the archaeological work and Mark Stevenson of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) for monitoring and advising on the archaeological investigations.
- 11.2 The author would like to thank Tim Bradley for his project management, Guy Seddon for supervising the archaeological evaluation and excavation, and Jim Heathcote for conducting the archaeological watching brief. Further thanks are offered to the fieldwork team for their hard work on site.
- 11.3 Lastly, the author would like to offer her thanks to Frank Meddens for his post-excavation project management, Jon Butler for editing the present report and Mark Roughley and Christina Reade for compiling the assessment illustrations included in this report. Furthermore, thanks are also offered to Eniko Hudak, Barry Bishop, Kevin Hayward, Amparo Valcarcel, Chris Jarrett, Chris Faine and Karen Deighton for their respective reports.

## 12 BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey, 1998. *England and Wales Sheet 271: Dartford. Solid and Drift Geology*. 1:50,000 Series.

Bowen, M., 1968. Orpington, in *Investigations and Excavations during the year. Archaeologia Cantiana* 83, 249-280.

Bradley, T., 2014a (revision). *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation at St Joseph's RC Church, High Street, St Mary Cray, London Borough of Bromley*. Pre-Construct Archaeology: Unpublished Report.

Bradley, T., 2014b. *St Joseph's RC Church, High Street, St Mary Cray, London Borough of Bromley: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation*. Pre-Construct Archaeology: Unpublished Report.

Bradley, T., 2014c. *Written Scheme of Investigation for St Joseph's RC Church, High Street, St Mary Cray, London Borough of Bromley: Access Road Addendum*. Pre-Construct Archaeology: Unpublished Report.

Campbell, E.M.J., 1962. Kent, in H.C. Darby and E.M.J. Campbell (eds.), *The Domesday Geography of South-East England*, 563-610.

Dunkin, A.J., 1856. *The Archaeological Mine: A Collection of antiquarian nuggets relating to the county of Kent*.

Grey, T., 1993. Three 18th century pits at St Mary Cray. *Kent Archaeological Review* 112.2, 26-31.

Hart, A., 1984. Excavation of a Saxon Grubenhaus and Roman ditch at Kent Road, St Mary Cray. *Archaeologia Cantiana*, 101, 187-216.

LBB 2016. *London Borough of Bromley - Unitary Development Plan*. [http://www.bromley.gov.uk/info/1004/planning\\_policy/162/unitary\\_development\\_plan\\_udp](http://www.bromley.gov.uk/info/1004/planning_policy/162/unitary_development_plan_udp)

Meekums, M., 2001. *The Upper Cray Valley: 500,000BC – AD 1603*. Orpington & District Archaeological Society, Millennium edition.

Mills, A.D., 2003. *Oxford Dictionary of British Place Names: The meaning and origin of place names throughout the British Isles*. Oxford University Press: Oxford.

NMR. National Monuments Record.

ODAS, 1978. Orpington & District Archaeological Society Newsletter, 1978.

ODAS, 1984. Orpington & District Archaeological Society Archives, 1984.

ODAS, 1985. Orpington & District Archaeological Society Archives, 1985.

ODAS, 1986. Orpington & District Archaeological Society Archives, 1986.

ODAS, 1989. Orpington & District Archaeological Society Archives, 1989.

ODAS, 1990. Orpington & District Archaeological Society Archives, 1990.

ODAS, 1992. Orpington & District Archaeological Society Archives, 1992.

ODAS, 1993. Orpington & District Archaeological Society Archives, 1993.

OM, 2016. Old Maps. <https://www.old-maps.co.uk>

Parsons, J., 1971. The Relocation of the Romano-British site at St Pauls Cray. *Kent Archaeological Review* 25, 153.

Parsons, J., 1973. Isolated" Roman bath-houses. *Kent Archaeological Review* 33, 85-88.

Philp, B., 1988. Romano-British settlement, Fordcroft, Orpington (SAM 145): Preliminary report on excavation, April-May 1988. *Kent Archaeological Review* 93, 55-8.

Philp, B., 1996. *The Roman villa site at Orpington, Kent*. Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit Monograph 7.

Philp, B. and Keller, P., 1995. *The Roman Site at Fordcroft, Orpington*. Kent Special Subject Series 8.

RCHM. Royal Commission on Historic Monuments.

Seddon, G., 2014. *St Joseph's RC Church, High Street, St Mary Cray, London Borough of Bromley: Archaeological Evaluation*. Pre-Construct Archaeology: Unpublished Report.

Sherley-Price, L., Latham, R. and Farmer, D., 1990. (4th edition) *Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English People*. St Ives: Penguin.

Stevenson, M., 2009. *Brief for the archaeological evaluation of St Joseph's RC Church, High Street, St. Mary Cray, Orpington, London Borough of Bromley*. English Heritage, London Region Unpublished Report.

Taylor, J., in prep. Excavations at Bellefield Road, St Mary Cray. Pre-Construct Archaeology Monograph Series – *Kent Papers III*.

Tester, P., 1968. An Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Orpington. *Archaeologia Cantiana* 83, 125-150.

## Appendix 1 Context Index

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	N/S	E/W	Depth	High	Date	Phase
SJR14	1	Tr.6/Tr.3	-	-	Layer	Topsoil	Firm, dark brown, clay silt	-	-	0.53	-	Modern	5
SJR14	2	Tr.6/Tr.3	-	-	Layer	Natural Gravels	Loose, light brown yellow grey, sand gravel	-	-	-	-	Natural	1
SJR14	3	Tr.6/Tr.3	-	-	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully [4]	Firm, dark brown, clay silt	0.7	2.5	0.27	-	Roman	3
SJR14	4	Tr.6/Tr.3	Survey	-	Cut	Ditch/Gully	Linear, steep sides, concave base	0.7	2.5	0.27	-	Roman	3
SJR14	5	Tr.6/Tr.3	-	S.4	Fill	Fill of posthole [6]	Firm, dark brown, clay silt	0.4	0.4	0.51	-	Roman	3
SJR14	6	Tr.6/Tr.3	Survey	S.4	Cut	Posthole	Circular, steep sides, concave base	0.4	0.4	0.51	-	Roman	3
SJR14	7	Tr.6/Tr.3	-	S.4	Fill	Fill of ditch [8]	Firm, dark brown, clay silt	4.2	2.5	0.5	-	Roman	3
SJR14	8	Tr.6/Tr.3	Survey	S.4	Cut	Ditch	Linear, steep sides, base not present	4.2	2.5	0.5	-	Roman	3
SJR14	9	Tr.4	-	-	Layer	Topsoil	Firm, dark brown, clay silt	-	-	-	-	Modern	5
SJR14	10	Tr.4	-	-	Layer	Natural Gravels	Loose, light brown-yellow-grey, sand gravel	-	-	-	-	Natural	1
SJR14	11	Tr.4	-	-	Fill	Fill of ditch [12]	Firm, dark brown, clay silt	2.2	1.2	0.51	-	Roman	3
SJR14	12	Tr.4	Survey	-	Cut	Ditch	Linear, steep sides, flat base	2.2	1.2	0.51	-	Roman	3
SJR14	13	Tr.4	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [14]	Firm, dark brown, clay silt	0.6	0.6	0.12	-	Roman	3
SJR14	14	Tr.4	Survey	-	Cut	Posthole	Circular, steep sides, flat base	0.6	0.6	0.12	-	Roman	3
SJR14	15	Tr.2/Tr. 5	-	S.1	Layer	Made Ground	Firm, dark grey brown, sand silt gravel	-	-	0.5	(see S.1)	Modern	5
SJR14	16	Tr.2/Tr. 5	-	S.1	Layer	Topsoil	Firm, dark brown, clay silt	-	-	0.21	(see S.1)	Modern	5



SJR14	17	Tr.2/Tr. 5	-	S.1; S.26	Layer	Natural (?) subsoil	Friable, dark grey brown, clay sand silt	-	-	0.34	(see S.1)	Natural	1
SJR14	18	Tr.2/Tr. 5	-	S.3	Fill	Fill of ditch [19]	Firm, mid grey brown, sand gravel clay silt	3.1	2	0.7	-	Prehistoric	2a
SJR14	19	Tr.2/Tr. 5	Survey	S.3	Cut	Ditch	Linear, steep sides, flat base	3.1	2	0.7	-	Prehistoric	2a
SJR14	20	Tr.7	-	S.5	Layer	Topsoil	Firm, dark brown, clay silt	-	-	0.5	-	Modern	5
SJR14	21	Tr.7	-	S.5	Layer	Natural Gravels	Loose, light brown yellow grey, sand gravel	-	-	-	-	Natural	1
SJR14	22	Tr.7	-	S.5	Layer	Natural brickearth	Firm, light yellow brown, brickearth	-	-	-	-	Natural	1
SJR14	23	Tr.2/Tr.5	-	S.1	Fill	Fill of ditch [24]	Firm, dark grey brown, sand silt gravel	1.3	2	0.2	(see S.1)	Prehistoric	2b
SJR14	24	Tr.2/Tr.5	Survey	S.1	Cut	Ditch	Linear, steep sides, base not present	1.3	2	0.2	(see S.1)	Prehistoric	2b
SJR14	25	Tr.2/Tr.5	-	S.1	Layer	Bank - Upcast	Firm, dark grey brown, sand clay silt	1.4	2	0.15	(see S.1)	Prehistoric	2a
SJR14	26	Tr.2/Tr.5	-	-	Fill	Fill of ditch [27]	Firm, mid grey brown, sand silt gravel	2	1	0.2	-	Prehistoric	2b
SJR14	27	Tr.2/Tr.5	Survey	-	Cut	Ditch	Linear, steep sides, flat base	2	1	0.2	-	Prehistoric	2b
SJR14	28	Tr.1	-	S.2	Layer	Topsoil	Firm, dark brown, clay silt	-	-	-	(see S.2)	Modern	5
SJR14	29	Tr.1	-	-	Layer	Natural Gravels	Loose, light brown yellow grey, sand gravel	-	-	-	-	Natural	1
SJR14	30	Tr.1	-	S.2	Fill	Fill of pit [31]	Firm, mid grey, clay silt	1.7	0.6	0.19	(see S.2)	Prehistoric	2b
SJR14	31	Tr.1	Survey	S.2	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave base	1.7	0.6	0.19	(see S.2)	Prehistoric	2b
SJR14	32	Tr.2/Tr.5	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit [33]	Firm, dark grey brown, sand clay silt	1.1	1.1	0.26	-	Prehistoric	3
SJR14	33	Tr.2/Tr.5	Survey	-	Cut	Pit	Circular, gradual sides, flat base	1.1	1.1	0.26	-	Prehistoric	3

SJR14	34	Tr.2/Tr.5	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit [35]	Soft, dark grey brown, sand clay silt	0.9	0.9	0.2	-	Prehistoric	2b
SJR14	35	Tr.2/Tr.5	Survey	-	Cut	Pit	Circular, moderate sides, flat base	0.9	0.9	0.2	-	Prehistoric	2b
SJR14	36	Tr.2/Tr.5	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [37]	Loose, mid grey brown, silt sand	0.2	0.2	0.06	-	Prehistoric	2b
SJR14	37	Tr.2/Tr.5	Survey	-	Cut	Posthole	Circular, steep sides, flat base	0.7	0.7	0.06	-	Prehistoric	2b
SJR14	38	Tr.2/Tr.5	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [39]	Loose, mid yellow grey brown, brickearth sand silt	0.5	0.4	0.14	-	Prehistoric	2b
SJR14	39	Tr.2/Tr.5	-	-	Cut	Posthole	Sub-circular, steep sides, flat base	0.5	0.4	0.14	-	Prehistoric	2b
SJR14	40	Tr.2/Tr.5	-	-	Layer	Natural Brickearth	Firm, mid yellow brown, brickeath	-	-	-	-	Natural	1
SJR14	41	Tr.2/Tr.5;	-	S.22; S.24;	Layer	Natural Gravels	Loose, light brown-yellow grey, sand gravel	-	-	-	-	Natural	1
SJR14	42	Strip Foundations	-	S.6; S.7; S.8	Layer	Topsoil	Firm, dark brown, clay silt	-	-	-	-	Modern	5
SJR14	43	Strip Foundations	-	S.6; S.7; S.8; S.9; S.10	Layer	Natural Gravels	Loose, light brown yellow grey, sand gravel	-	-	-	-	Natural	1

SJR14	44	Strip Foundations	-	S.7	Layer	Natural (?) Subsoil	Friable, dark grey brown, clay sand silt	-	-	-	-	Natural	1
SJR14	45	Excavation area	-	S.12	Fill	Fill of Linear cut [46]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	3.8	1.1	0.45	53.76	Roman	3
SJR14	46	Excavation area	46 (x2)	S.12	Cut	Linear cut = [55] & [12] & [4]	Linear, near vertical sides, flat base	3.8	1.1	0.45	53.76	Roman	3
SJR14	47	Excavation area	-	S.11	Fill	Fill of pit [48]	Firm, dark grey brown, sand silt	1.1	0.6	0.48	53.54	Roman	3
SJR14	48	Excavation area	48 (x2)	S.11	Cut	Pit	Circular, steep sides, flat base	1.1	0.6	0.48	53.54	Roman	3
SJR14	49	Excavation area	-	S.11	Layer	Topsoil	Firm, dark brown, clay silt	-	-	0.64	-	Modern	5
SJR14	50	Excavation area	50 (x6)	-	Layer	Natural Gravels	Loose, light brown yellow grey, sand gravel	-	-	-	53.6	Natural	1
SJR14	51	Excavation area	-	S.12	Layer	Fill of Linear cut [46]	Loose, light grey brown, decayed chalk silt clay	0.7	0.3	0.18	53.49	Roman	3
SJR14	52	Excavation area	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [53]	Firm, dark brown, sand silt - inc daub	0.5	0.5	0.41	53.58	Prehistoric (LIA)	2b
SJR14	53	Excavation area	53 (x1)	-	Cut	Posthole	Sub-circular, steep sides, flat base	0.5	0.5	0.41	53.58	Prehistoric (LIA)	2b
SJR14	54	Excavation area	-	-	Fill	Fill of Linear cut [55]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.6	1.1	0.35	53.66	Roman	3
SJR14	55	Excavation area	-	-	Cut	Linear cut = [46]	Linear, steep sides, flat base	0.6	1.1	0.35	53.66	Roman	3
SJR14	56	Excavation area	-	-	Fill	Fill of linear feature [58]	Firm, light grey brown, clay sand	1.8	0.2	0.35	53.8	Roman	3
SJR14	57	Excavation area	-	S.12	Fill	Fill of linear feature [58]	Firm, light grey brown, clay silt	1.8	0.2	0.27	53.67	Roman	3
SJR14	58	Excavation area	58 (x1)	S.12	Cut	Linear feature	Linear, near vertical sides, base not seen	3.8	1.4	0.35	53.78	Roman	3
SJR14	59	Excavation area	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [60]	Firm, dark brown, sand silt	0.4	0.4	0.2	53.69	Prehistoric (LIA)	2b
SJR14	60	Excavation area	60 (x1)	-	Cut	Posthole	Circular, steep sides, flat base	0.4	0.4	0.2	53.69	Prehistoric (LIA)	2b

SJR14	61	Excavation area	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [62]	Firm, dark brown, sand silt	0.4	0.4	0.33	53.6	Prehistoric (LIA)	2b
SJR14	62	Excavation area	62 (x2)	-	Cut	Posthole	Sub-circular, steep sides, flat base	0.4	0.4	0.33	53.6	Prehistoric (LIA)	2b
SJR14	63	Excavation area	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [64]	Firm, dark brown, sand silt	0.4	0.4	0.34	53.37	Prehistoric (LIA)	2b
SJR14	64	Excavation area	64 (x2)	-	Cut	Posthole	Circular, steep sides, flat base	0.4	0.4	0.34	53.37	Prehistoric (LIA)	2b
SJR14	65	Excavation area	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [66]	Firm, dark brown, sand silt	0.6	0.5	0.34	53.57	Prehistoric (LIA)	2b
SJR14	66	Excavation area	66 (x3)	-	Cut	Posthole	Sub-circular, steep sides, flat base	0.6	0.5	0.34	53.57	Prehistoric (LIA)	2b
SJR14	67	Excavation area	-	-	Group	Structure	Group of postholes - possibly part of roundhouse - [53], [60], [62], [64] & [66]	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric (LIA)	2b
SJR14	68	Excavation area	-	S.12	Fill	Fill of Linear cut [46]	Firm, mid grey brown, clay silt sand	-	0.4	0.42	-	Roman	3
SJR14	69	Soakaway Trenches	-	S.13 (2 versions)	Fill	Fill of ditch [73]	Loose, mid grey, sand silt	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric	2b
SJR14	70	Soakaway Trenches	-	S.13 (2 versions)	Fill	Fill of ditch [73]	Loose, light grey, gravel	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric	2b
SJR14	71	Soakaway Trenches	-	S.13 (2 versions)	Fill	Fill of ditch [73]	Loose, light yellow brown grey, gravel	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric	2b
SJR14	72	Soakaway Trenches	-	S.13 (2 versions)	Fill	Fill of ditch [73]	Loose, dark grey, sand silt	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric	2b
SJR14	73	Soakaway Trenches	Survey; (see S.13)	S.13 (2 versions)	Cut	Ditch	Linear, steep sides, flat base	-	0.9	1.5	-	Prehistoric	2b
SJR14	74	Soakaway Trenches	-	S.14 (2 versions)	Fill	Fill of ditch [75]	Friable, dark grey brown, sand silt	-	2.7	1	-	Roman	3
SJR14	75	Soakaway Trenches	Survey; (see S.14)	S.14 (2 versions)	Cut	Ditch	Linear, steep sides, base not present	-	2.7	1	-	Roman	3
SJR14	76	Soakaway Trenches	-	S.15 (2 versions)	Fill	Fill of ditch [77]	Friable, dark grey brown, clay sand silt	-	1	0.35	-	Roman	3

SJR14	77	Soakaway Trenches	Survey; (see S.15)	S.15 (2 versions)	Cut	Ditch	Linear, steep sides, flat base	-	1	0.35	-	Roman	3
SJR14	78	Soakaway Trenches	-	S.16 (earlier version combined with S.17)	Fill	Fill of ditch [79]	Friable, dark grey brown, clay silt - daub	-	2.8	1.1	-	Roman	3
SJR14	79	Soakaway Trenches	Survey; (see S.16/S.17)	S.16 (earlier version combined with S.17)	Cut	Ditch	Linear, steep sides, flat base	-	2.8	1.1	-	Roman	3
SJR14	80	Soakaway Trenches	-	S.17 (earlier version combined with S.16)	Fill	Fill of pit [81]	Friable, dark grey brown, clay sand silt	-	1.9	0.85	-	Roman	3
SJR14	81	Soakaway Trenches	Survey; (see S.16/S.17)	S.17 (earlier version combined with S.16)	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, flat base	-	1.9	0.85	-	Roman	3
SJR14	82	Soakaway Trenches	-	S.18 (2 versions)	Fill	Fill of pit [83]	Friable, dark grey brown, clay silt	-	2	0.9	-	Roman	3
SJR14	83	Soakaway Trenches	Survey; (see S.18)	S.18 (2 versions)	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, concave base	-	2	0.9	-	Roman	3
SJR14	84	Soakaway Trenches	-	S.19 (2 versions); S.21 (2 versions); S.29	Fill	Fill of ditch [85]	Friable, dark grey brown, sand silt	3.1	-	0.2	-	Roman	3
SJR14	85	Soakaway Trenches	85; Survey; (see S.19)	S.19 (2 versions); S.21 (2 versions); S.29	Cut	Ditch	Linear, steep sides, base not present	3.1	-	0.2	-	Roman	3
SJR14	86	Soakaway Trenches	-	S.19 (2 versions)	Fill	Fill of posthole [87]	Loose, dark grey brown, sand silt	0.5	-	0.4	-	Roman	3
SJR14	87	Soakaway Trenches	Survey; (see S.19)	S.19 (2 versions)	Cut	Posthole	Shape unknown, steep sides, concave base	0.5	-	0.4	-	Roman	3

SJR14	88	Soakaway Trenches	-	S.20 (identified as '[80]', seems wrong; 2 versions)	Fill	Fill of beamslot [89]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.7	1	0.07	-	Roman	3
SJR14	89	Soakaway Trenches	Survey	S.20 (2 versions)	Cut	Beamslot	Linear, gradual sides, flat base	0.7	1	0.07	-	Roman	3
SJR14	90	Soakaway Trenches	-	S.20 (2 versions)	Fill	Fill of posthole [91]	Loose, dark grey brown, sand clay silt	0.5	0.7	0.44	-	Roman	3
SJR14	91	Soakaway Trenches	Survey	S.20 (2 versions)	Cut	Posthole	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave base	0.5	0.7	0.44	-	Roman	3
SJR14	92	Soakaway Trenches	-	S.27 (2 versions)	Fill	Fill of pit [93]	Friable, dark grey brown, clay silt	1.8	1	0.38	-	Roman	3
SJR14	93	Soakaway Trenches	Survey; (see S.27)	S.27 (2 versions)	Cut	Pit	Rectangular, near vertical sides, flat base	1.8	1	0.38	-	Roman	4
SJR14	94	Soakaway Trenches	-	S.20; S.21 (2 versions); S.22; S27 (2 versions); S.29	Layer	Topsoil	Friable, dark grey brown, clay silt	-	-	-	-	Post-medieval	3
SJR14	95	Soakaway Trenches	-	S.27 (2 versions)	Layer	Natural Gravels	Loose, mid grey yellow brown, gravel	-	-	-	-	Natural	1
SJR14	96	Soakaway Trenches	-	S.25 (2 versions)	Fill	Fill of ditch [97]	Friable, dark grey brown, clay silt	-	5.2	0.9	-	Roman	3
SJR14	97	Soakaway Trenches	-	S.25 (2 versions)	Cut	Ditch	Shape unknown, concave sides, concave base	-	5.2	0.9	-	Roman	3
SJR14	98	Soakaway Trenches	-	S.25 (2 versions)	Fill	Fill of pit [99]	Loose, dark grey brown, clay silt	-	1.4	0.9	-	Roman	3
SJR14	99	Soakaway Trenches	-	S.25 (2 versions)	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, base unknown	-	1.4	0.9	-	Roman	3
SJR14	100	Carpark Area	Survey	-	Cut	Soakaway/Well	Circular, sides and base unknown	2.5	2.7	-	-	Post-medieval	4
SJR14	101	Carpark Area	-	-	Fill	Fill of soakaway/well [100]	Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay	2.5	2.7	-	-	Post-medieval	4

SJR14	102	Carpark Area	-	-	Fill	Fill of ditch [103]	Friable, dark grey brown, clay silt	-	1.1	-	-	Roman	3
SJR14	103	Carpark Area	Survey	-	Cut	Ditch	Linear, sides and base unknown	-	1.1	-	-	Roman	3
SJR14	104	Carpark Area	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [105]	Firm, mid yellow grey, sand clay silt	0.4	0.4	-	-	Roman	3
SJR14	105	Carpark Area	Survey	-	Cut	Posthole	Circular, sides and base unknown	0.4	0.4	-	-	Roman	3
SJR14	106	Carpark Area	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [107]	Firm, mid yellow grey, sand clay silt	0.6	0.6	-	-	Roman	3
SJR14	107	Carpark Area	Survey	-	Cut	Posthole	Circular, sides and base unknown	0.6	0.6	-	-	Roman	3
SJR14	108	Carpark Area	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [111]	Loose, mid grey brown, clay silt	0.6	0.8	-	-	Roman	3
SJR14	109	Carpark Area	Survey	-	Cut	Pit/posthole	Circular, sides and base unknown	1	1	-	-	Roman	3
SJR14	110	Carpark Area	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit/posthole [109]	Firm, mid grey brown, clay silt	1	1	-	-	Roman	3
SJR14	111	Carpark Area	Survey	-	Cut	Posthole	Circular, sides and base unknown	0.6	0.8	-	-	Roman	3
SJR14	112	Carpark Area	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [113]	Firm, mid grey brown, clay silt	0.6	0.6	-	-	Roman	3
SJR14	113	Carpark Area	Survey	-	Cut	Posthole	Circular, sides and base unknown	0.6	0.6	-	-	Roman	3
SJR14	114	Carpark Area	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [115]	Firm, mid grey brown, clay silt	0.6	0.6	-	-	Roman	3
SJR14	115	Carpark Area	Survey	-	Cut	Posthole	Circular, sides and base unknown	0.6	0.6	-	-	Roman	3
SJR14	116	Carpark Area	-	-	Fill	Fill of soakaway/well [100]	Firm, dark grey brown, clay silt	2.5	1	-	-	Post-medieval	4
SJR14	117	Foundations WB	-	S.23 (2 versions)	Fill	Fill of pit [118]	Firm, mid grey yellow brown, silt clay	0.8	1.8	0.7	-	Prehistoric	2b
SJR14	118	Foundations WB	(see S.23)	S.23 (2 versions)	Cut	Pit	Shape unknown, steep sides, base unknown	0.8	1.8	0.7	-	Prehistoric	2b
SJR14	119	Foundations WB	-	S.24	Fill	Fill of ditch [120]	Loose, mid grey brown, sand silt	-	2.4	0.7	-	Prehistoric	2b
SJR14	120	Foundations WB	-	S.24	Cut	Ditch	Shape unknown, steep sides, base unknown	-	2.4	0.7	-	Prehistoric	2b

SJR14	121	Foundations WB	-	S.24	Fill	Fill of ditch [120]	Firm, light grey yellow, sand clay	-	0.5	0.12	-	Prehistoric	2b
SJR14	122	Carpark Area	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [123]	Firm, dark grey brown, sand silt	-	-	-	c.52.20	Post-medieval	4
SJR14	123	Carpark Area	Survey	-	Cut	Posthole	Circular, sides and base unknown	-	-	-	c.52.20	Post-medieval	4
SJR14	124	Carpark Area	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [125]	Loose, mid grey, sand gravel	-	-	-	c.52.20	Post-medieval	4
SJR14	125	Carpark Area	Survey	-	Cut	Posthole	Circular, sides and base unknown	-	-	-	c.52.20	Post-medieval	4
SJR14	126	Carpark Area	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [127]	Loose, mid grey, sand gravel	-	-	-	c.52.20	Post-medieval	4
SJR14	127	Carpark Area	Survey	-	Cut	Posthole	Circular, sides and base unknown	-	-	-	c.52.20	Post-medieval	4
SJR14	128	Carpark Area	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [129]	Loose, mid grey, sand gravel	-	-	-	c.52.20	Post-medieval	4
SJR14	129	Carpark Area	Survey	-	Cut	Posthole	Circular, sides and base unknown	-	-	-	c.52.20	Post-medieval	4
SJR14	130	Carpark Area	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [131]	Loose, mid grey, sand gravel	-	-	-	c.52.20	Post-medieval	4
SJR14	131	Carpark Area	Survey	-	Cut	Posthole	Circular, sides and base unknown	-	-	-	c.52.20	Post-medieval	4
SJR14	132	Carpark Area	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [133]	Loose, dark grey brown, sand silt	-	-	-	c.52.20	Post-medieval	4
SJR14	133	Carpark Area	Survey	-	Cut	Posthole	Circular, sides and base unknown	-	-	-	c.52.20	Post-medieval	4
SJR14	134	Carpark Area	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [135]	Loose, mid grey, sand gravel	-	-	-	c.52.20	Post-medieval	4
SJR14	135	Carpark Area	Survey	-	Cut	Posthole	Circular, sides and base unknown	-	-	-	c.52.20	Post-medieval	4
SJR14	136	Carpark Area	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [137]	Loose, mid grey, sand gravel	-	-	-	c.52.20	Post-medieval	4
SJR14	137	Carpark Area	Survey	-	Cut	Posthole	Circular, sides and base unknown	-	-	-	c.52.20	Post-medieval	4
SJR14	138	Soakaway Trenches	-	S.28 (2 versions)	Layer	Natural Sands	Greenish yellow, sand	-	-	-	-	Natural	1



## APPENDIX 2: STRUCK FLINT ASSESSMENT

Barry Bishop

### Introduction

The archaeological excavations and preceding evaluation at the above site resulted in the recovery of 16 struck flints and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint. The material has been catalogued by context (Catalogue). This report quantifies and describes the material, offers some comments on its significance and recommends any further work required.

### Quantification

Type	Decorated flake	Flake	Flake fragment	Prismatic blade	Blade fragment	Core	Conchoidal chunks	Core-tool	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)
No.	2	6	1	2	1	1	2	1	8	180

Table 1: Quantification of Lithic Material from St Joseph's Church

### Burnt Flint

Eight pieces of burnt flint weighing 180g were recovered from four separate contexts. They had all been heated to a moderate or intense degree, resulting in fire-crazing and discolouration, and consistent with the pieces have been in a hearth. Although inherently undateable, burnt flint is most often recovered from sites that have witnessed prehistoric occupation.

### Struck Flint

The raw materials used to manufacture the struck assemblage consists of thermally affected rounded and nodular cobbles of fine-grained translucent dark grey or black flint with varying proportions of opaque light grey cherty patches and a weathered or smooth-rolled cortex. It is typical of flint originating from the North Downs; the rolled and thermally shattered nature of the nodules indicating that they were procured from alluvial deposits deriving from the parental chalk (Gibbard 1986), such as are present at the site. A single flake of 'bullhead' flint was also recovered. This originates from deposits located at the junction of the cretaceous Upper Chalk and overlying Thanet Sands (Shepherd 1972) which also occur in the area.

No typologically diagnostic pieces are present but the technological traits indicate the assemblage was manufactured over a long period. The earliest pieces include the blades from contexts [17] and [18] which can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. One of the examples from context [17] may have light edge retouch but its abraded condition means this identification is uncertain.

The only core recovered from the site, from context [45], comprises a centripetally worked dome-shaped example with a large flake removed from its flat surface, making it reminiscent of 'Levallois-like' types, which are characteristic of Later Neolithic industries. However, it rather crudely worked and lacks a prepared platform, suggesting that this resemblance may be fortuitous and that in fact it is prehistoric in date.

Most of the flakes are thick and chunky, have wide unmodified striking platforms and demonstrate a rather crude or opportunistic approach to reduction. Along with the core-tool, these and probably most of the possible core fragments are more comparable later prehistoric flintworking industries, particularly those dating to the later second or early first millennium BC.

### **Significance and Recommendations**

The assemblage is small but indicates prehistoric activity occurring at the site over a long period. It is very comparable in raw material use and chronological distribution to many other assemblages recovered from the area, including those from excavations across the river at Bellefield Road / Poverest Road and along Cray Avenue. Together, these suggest widespread and persistent prehistoric occupation along the margins of this part of the river Cray. Unfortunately, the small size of the assemblage means that its interpretational potential is limited and no further metrical or technological analyses are warranted. It can, however, contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of settlement and landscape exploitation of this area during these periods and could add to any future syntheses of the prehistory of this area. It is therefore recommended that a short description of the assemblage, which can largely be based on this report, should be included in any published account of the fieldwork.

### **Bibliography**

Gibbard, P.L., 1986. Flint Gravels in the Quaternary of Southeast England, in G. De C. Sieveking and M.B. Hart (eds.), *The Scientific Study of Flint and Chert*. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press, 141-149.

Shepherd, W., 1972. *Flint. Its Origins, Properties and Uses*. London. Faber and Faber.

Context	Feature	Feature date	Decortication flake	Flake	Flake fragment	Prismatic blade	Blade fragment	Core	Conchoidal chunks	Core-tool	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Date	Comments
7	Ditch 8	Roman	1	4					2		1	27	MBA-IA	The Fs are large and rather crudely struck. The CCs are possibly disintegrated flake cores. Burnt stone is heavily burnt flint
17	SS	Natural			1	2					2	42	Meso/ENeo	One of the PBs is large with possible edge retouch but abraded condition precludes positive identification, the other is a possible core rejuvenation flake. The FF is made from 'bullhead bed' flint. Burnt stone is heavily burnt flint
18	Ditch 19	Prehistoric	1				1			1			Mixed	The DF is of blade proportions and there is also the proximal end of a large blade. These are likely to be of Meso / ENeo date but the core-tool comprises an alluvial pebble with two flakes detached, which is probably later prehistoric.
30	Pit 31	Prehistoric									3	48	Undated	Moderately burnt flint
45	Linear 46	Roman		1				1			2	63	LNeo?	The core has been made on a large split alluvial cobble with several flakes removed from around the edge and across the split surface using a technique reminiscent of the 'Levallois method'. It weighs 150g. The flake is very thick and badly detached. Burnt stone is heavily burnt flint
49	Topsoil	Modern		1									Neo-BA	The flake is quick thick but narrow. The CC id is large thermally shattered cobble with some conchoidal surfaces but may have been accidentally struck.

## **APPENDIX 3: ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT**

Eniko Hudak

### **Introduction**

Excavations at St Joseph's RC Church, London Borough of Bromley produced 691 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 12,969g, and representing 7.38 EVEs. The pottery was fully quantified and catalogued using the standard measures of sherd count, weight, and Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs). The assemblage was recorded using standard Museum of London fabric codes (Symonds 2002) into an MS Access database.

### **Assemblage composition**

The assemblage comprised of small to large sherds in a variety of states from being fairly 'fresh' to abraded, with an average sherd weight of 18.76g.

There is a range of Romano-British and some imported fabrics represented in the assemblage dating mainly to the early Roman period (1st-2nd centuries AD, Tables 1 and 3). Overall the assemblage is dominated by coarse wares accounting for 86.7% by sherd count and 93.3% by weight of total. The most common fabrics are Patch Grove (PATCH) and North Kent Shell Tempered (NKSH) wares, but Alice Holt Surrey Ware (AHSU), sandy and micaceous sandy coarse wares, and the slightly later BB2 are also present in considerable quantities. Late Roman pottery is represented by only four sherds in the assemblage, all from the Oxfordshire potteries (OXWW AD 180-400 and OXRC AD 270-400).

Fine wares (13.2% by SC, 6.5% by weight of total) are mainly Terra Sigillata bowls and dishes, including an abraded fragment with a figure of a gladiator. The most common non-sigillata fine wares are Fine Micaceous Wares (FMIC), North Kent Fine Ware (NKFW) and Hoo Ware (HOO).

There is only a single fragment of Baetican Dressel 20 (BAET) in the assemblage from context [17].

Despite the relatively low number of diagnostic sherds, a variety of vessel forms were identified (Chart 1). The assemblage is dominated by jars; especially bead-rim jars (2A) and rolled-rim storage jars (2M) – forms associated with PATCH and NKSH, the most common fabrics in the assemblage. Beakers and dishes are also well represented, and flagons, mortaria and lids also occur, suggesting a variety of activities associated mainly with storage, but also with preparation and serving of foodstuffs.

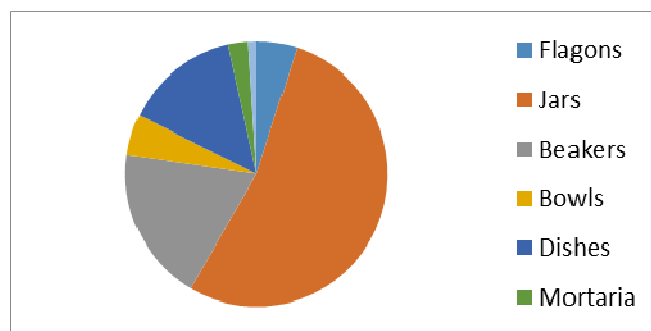


Chart 1 – Functional categories by EVEs (excluding Samian ware)

## Contextual analysis

The pottery was recovered from 19 individually numbered contexts from Phases 3, 4, and 6, with only a few unstratified sherds. The majority of contexts (14 in total) contained small assemblages of pottery (less than 30 sherds), with 3 contexts containing medium sized assemblages (31-100 sherds) and just two large assemblages, comprising more than 100 sherds (Table 2).

### *Phase 3 – Roman*

Contexts: [3], [7], [11], [13], [32], [47], [74], [78], [84], [92], [96], [102]

More than half of the site assemblage was recovered from Phase 3 contexts totalling at 350 sherds weighing 6625g (4.57 EVEs), which includes the second largest individual context assemblage from [7]. AS with the site assemblage, the most commonly occurring fabric is PATCH, however, AHSU, BB2 and sandy wares seem to be more common than NKSH. Contexts [7], [84] and [102] contained the four sherds of late Roman pottery of the site assemblage, which are probably intrusive. Fine wares were mainly Terra Sigillata, including the sherd with the gladiator from [7], and FMIC.

### *Phase 4? – Roman or Post-Med?*

Contexts: [45], [51], [54]

Contexts tentatively assigned to Phase 4 yielded an assemblage of 310 sherds weighing 5,880g (2.75 EVEs), mainly consisting of the largest context assemblage of the site from [45]. Again, the assemblage composition reflects that of the whole site assemblage with PATCH and NKSH being the most common fabrics, followed by AHSU and other sandy wares, but in contrast to Phase 3 there is only one sherd of BB2. There is a very small amount of fine wares present in the assemblage, mainly FMIC and a few sherds of Terra Sigillata. There are no late Roman sherds present.

### *Phase 4 – Post-Medieval*

Contexts: [94], [101], [110]

A very small assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from this phase, 29 sherds weighing 299g (0 EVEs), which included PATCH, NKSH, HWC and AHSU, and a single sherd of Samian ware.

## Phase 6 – Modern

Context: [17]

Seven sherds of Roman pottery were found in context [17] including the single BAET amphora sherd of the assemblage.

## Conclusions

The overall composition of the assemblage compares best to sites in west Kent (Pollard 1988). The dominance of PATCH, the relatively high proportion of grog- and shell-tempered wares, and the presence of wheel-thrown sandy wares as well as small amounts of VRW, HWC and AHSU are characteristic of assemblages dated to between AD 75 and AD 120. The appearance of BB2, however, is characteristic of the next ceramic phase in Kent, dated to AD 120-220, suggesting a slightly extended date of the assemblage from SJR14, possibly to around AD 150.

## Recommendations

All of the pottery has been fully recorded and therefore needs no further analysis. The pottery should be considered in a site wide context along with other Roman finds, and compared to assemblages of nearby sites in Greater London as well as west Kent. It is also recommended to include a report in the publication. The low number of diagnostic sherds should minimise the need for illustrations.

## Bibliography

Pollard, R.J., 1988. *The Roman Pottery of Kent*, Monograph Series of the Kent Archaeological Society 5, Maidstone: Kent Archaeological Society.

Symonds, R., 2002. *Recording Roman Pottery: a description of the methodology used at Museum of London Specialist Services (MoLSS) and Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS)*, unpublished document available from MoLAS.

Context	Spotdate	Notes
0	-	
3	AD50-400	single sherd
7	AD120-150	some intrusive
11	AD70-120	
13	AD50-150	
17	AD50-160	
32	AD50-160	single sherd
45	AD70-120	
47	AD70-120	
51	AD50-400	
54	AD50-150	
74	AD50-200	single sherd
78	AD50-400	single sherd

84	AD50-150	some intrusive
92	AD50-100	
94	AD70-160	single PMED
96	AD50-200	
101	AD50-150	
102	AD50-120	some intrusive
110	AD50-400	single sherd

Table 1: Spotdates

Context	SC	W(g)	EVEs
0	3	84	0.06
3	1	4	
7	190	3341	2.13
11	32	606	0.63
13	4	40	
17	7	81	
32	1	43	
45	305	5814	2.61
47	38	522	0.59
51	2	41	0.07
54	3	25	0.07
74	1	26	
78	1	9	
84	18	612	0.51
92	33	907	0.39
94	5	83	
96	3	23	
101	15	201	
102	28	492	0.32
110	1	15	
TOTAL	691	12969	7.38

Table 2: Quantification by context

Fabric	SC	W(g)	EVEs
AHSU	55	641	0.37
BAET	1	35	
BB2	19	317	0.64
BUFF	2	9	
COLCC	2	46	
COLCC?	3	36	
COLMO	2	99	0.07
ECCW?	1	5	
EGGS	2	1	

ERMS	26	333	0.41
ERSA/B?	1	8	
ERSB	6	135	0.21
FMIC	23	147	0.39
GROG	35	1318	
HOO	14	102	
HWC	11	90	0.1
LOMI	1	21	0.07
MISC	1	3	
NFSE	2	6	
NKFW	16	116	0.17
NKSH	82	2200	0.56
OXID	35	432	0.32
OXIDM	11	132	0.19
OXRC	2	7	
OXWW	2	261	0.1
PATCH	207	4921	1.09
SAM	30	380	0.55
SAND	33	312	0.17
SANDM	22	328	1.23
SHEL	21	262	0.65
SUG	4	26	
VCWS	2	49	
VRMA?	1	4	
VRR	4	35	
VRW	9	109	
VRW?	3	43	0.09
TOTAL	691	12969	7.38

Table 3: Quantification by fabric



## **APPENDIX 4: POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT**

Chris Jarrett

Four sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from two contexts and all were in a good condition indicating that the material had been deposited rapidly after discard or had not been subjected to too much redeposition. Deposit [94] produced a single sherd of London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), dated c. 1580-1900. Context [101] produced sherds of a local Kent or Surrey post-medieval fine redware with an internal brown glossy glaze and dated to the 18th-19th century.

The pottery is of little significance as it occurs as sherd material and informs very little upon site activities. The only potential of the pottery is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

## APPENDIX 5: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

Kevin Hayward and Amparo Valcarcel

The assemblage (51 fragments, 24.45kg) consists mainly of small pieces of fragmentary Roman ceramic building material (tile, tegula and brick) from contexts [7] [11] [17] [78] [80] [82] [92] [94] [110] made from a variety of fabrics that characterise the Darent and Cray Valleys including Wealden Silty 3238 (AD 71-100) and 3056 (AD 50-530); Eccles 3022 (AD 50-80); Local Iron oxide 3023 (AD 50-120) (AD 50-160), and especially the common sandy group 2815 (AD 50-160). An unusual roller stamped box flue tile was recovered from [82].

Unworked slightly abraded daub attesting to the presence of timber framed wattle and daub construction in the vicinity were identified in small lumps from [7] [17] [78] and [102].

Three fragments of medieval peg tiles were recovered from [3] [98] and [101].

The sub-soil layer [17] consists of a very coarse red sandy brick 3033E which in the city of London normally dates to between 1450 and 1700. This far out, however, the brick continues to be manufactured into the 18th and 19th century (K. Sabel pers. obs.) and this group is likely to date from the later post-medieval period.

### Recommendations

The recovery of abraded fragments of typical Roman tile fabrics for the Darent and Cray Valleys should be seen as not at all surprising and may simply represent background dumping from an area e.g. Fordcroft Villa with a large period of Roman occupation. Their value lies simply in dating the sequence with a rich underlying Roman sequence. The fragment from [82] is roller stamped, and there is not a die similar to it, so it requires photography and illustration.

Only the sub-soils [3] [17] [98] [101] were found to contain post-Roman material in the form of medieval and late post-medieval locally produced brick. The potential of the assemblage only lies with the Roman group.

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
3	2586	Medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1800	No mortar
7	2815; 3004; 3006; 3023L; 3022; 3238; 3102	Large group of fragmentary tile, tegula and brick and daub. In a variety of early fabrics including Eccles; local iron oxide; Silty and Sandy	21	1500BC	1664	1500BC	1664	71-160	No mortar
11	2815	Vitrified core Roman sandy tile	1	50	160	50	160	50-160+	No mortar
17	3102;3006;245	Small group of	13	1500BC	1900	1450	1900	1600-1900	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
	2; 3023;3033E	fragmentary Roman brick and daub; post-medieval brick sunken margin Local very coarse sandy red brick							
78	3102;3023	Abraded daub and early Radlett tile and brick	4	1500BC	120	50	120	50-120	No mortar
80	3056	Roman silty brick	1	50	350	50	350	50-350	No mortar
82	3006	A roller stamped box flue tile	1	50	160	50	160	50-160	No mortar
92	3023	Radlett <i>tegula</i>	1	50	120	50	120	50-120	No mortar
94	2459a;2452	Early Roman sandy tiles	3	50	160	50	160	50-160	No mortar
98	2273	Medieval peg tile	1	1135	1220	1135	1220	1135-1220	No mortar
101	2273	Medieval splash glazed peg tile	1	1135	1220	1135	1220	1135-1220	No mortar
102	3102	Abraded daub	1	1500BC	1666	1500BC	1666	1500BC-1666	No mortar
110	2459a	Early Roman sandy tile	1	50	160	50	160	50-160	No mortar

## APPENDIX 6: SMALL FINDS

Chris Faine

Nine small finds were recovered from the excavation (see Table 1). Aside from SF 9 all were of Roman date with none being more closely dateable. Finds were recorded using standard catalogues (Crummy 1983; Manning 1985), and entered on a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Aside from cleaning no conservation was carried out, although each object was assessed for potential to be x-rayed or for further conservation/illustrations (see Table 1). Two unidentifiable pieces of copper alloy sheet were recovered from contexts [45] & [84] (SF 1 & 7). Context [4] contained an iron stylus of a common Romano-British type (Manning 1976, SF 2). The remainder of the objects recovered were fittings/fastenings or otherwise associated with buildings. Context [47] contained a single hobnail and joiners staple (SF 3 & 4). Two portions of iron loops were recovered from contexts [47] & [45] respectively (SF 5 & 6), with context [110] containing a copper stud (SF 8), of a type commonly found in Britain (Crummy 1983; Buxton and Howard-Davies 2000). One unstratified post-Roman find (SF 9) was recovered in the form a milled copper alloy ring partially covered with copper wire woven in an alternating "herring bone" pattern. Whilst most likely a post-medieval or modern dress accessory (M. Gaimster pers. comm.), further work is required to identify it.

Whilst small, the assemblage is indicative of nearby buildings. All iron objects should be x-rayed and conserved where indicated along with the post-Roman object (SF 9) to aid its identification.

### Bibliography

- Buxton. K. and Howard-Davies, C., 2000. *Bremetenacum: Excavations at Roman Ribchester 1980, 1989-1990*. Lancaster Imprints Series no. 9.
- Crummy, N., 1983. *The Roman Small Finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*. Colchester, Colchester Archaeological Report 2.
- Manning, W., 1985 *Catalogue of the Romano-British Iron Tools Fittings and Weapons in the British Museum*. London. British Museum Press.

Context	SF	Type	Material	Date	Notes	X ray?	Conserve?
45	1	??	Cua	??	Unidentified cua plate		
4	2	Stylus	Fe	Roman	No shoulder	Y	Y
47	3	Hobnail	Fe	Roman	Convex head with clenched shank.	Y	
47	4	Nail	Fe	Roman	Square section double ended joiners nail/staple.	Y	
47	5	Loop	Fe	Roman	Swivel loop	Y	
45	6	Ring	Fe	Roman	Portion of iron ring with remains of suspension loop. Poss spike and loop.	Y	
84	7	??	Cua	??	Unidentified cua plate		
110	8	Fitting	Cua	Roman	Convex stud with square section shaft		
0	9	??	Cua	PM/MOD	Ring partially covered with wire woven in "herring bone" pattern		Y

Table 1: Small finds from the excavation

## APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

Karen Deighton

### Introduction

A total of 50 bone fragments were recovered by hand from 5 contexts. All 5 contexts relate to phase 3 (Roman). Contexts [7] and [11] were from ditches [8] and [12] respectively, context [47] was the fill of pit [48] and contexts [45] and [51] were from linear [46].

### Method

The material was firstly sorted into recordable and non-recordable fragments and bones with fresh breaks were reassembled. Identification was aided by Schmid (1972). The following were recorded for each element: context, anatomical element, taxa, proximal fusion, distal fusion, side, burning, butchery, pathology and erosion. Ribs and vertebra were recorded as sheep size or cattle size but not included in quantification as their multiple numbers introduce bias. Recording of fusion follows Silver (1969). Cattle teeth were aged after Grant (1982) and sheep teeth after Payne (1973). Recognition and recording of butchery is after Binford (1981). Pathology is described after Baker and Bothwell (1980). Measurements were taken after von den Driesch (1976). The material was recorded onto an access database.

### The assemblage

#### Preservation

Fragmentation was heavy with no complete long bones present. Bone surfaces were in a reasonable condition with little evidence of erosion or root etching. Evidence for canid gnawing was observed on 3 bones. Evidence for butchery was noted on 6 bones and appeared to be consistent with chopping.

Table 1: taxa present

Context	Cattle	Cattle size	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Dog	Indeterminate	Total
7	11	4					15
11						1	1
45	7	1	4	1	1		14
47	5	2	2				9
51		1					1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>

Where recordable fusion and tooth wear data suggests animals were predominately adult. The mixed nature of the assemblage both in terms of taxa and body part suggests its origin to be as domestic waste.

## Conclusion

Analysis shows a small assemblage of common domesticates, typical for the Roman period.

## Potential, significance and recommendations

Potential is limited by the small size of the assemblage and heavy fragmentation of the bone. The assemblage has limited significance at site level in that it provides some idea of the animals associated with the site, yet adds little to the understanding of its function or economy. No further work is recommended.

## Bibliography

Binford, L., 1981. *Bones ancient man and modern myths*. New York. Academy Press.

Brothwell, D and Higgs, E. (eds.), 1969. *Science in Archaeology* London. Thames and Hudson.

Grant, A., 1982. The use of tooth wear as a guide to a guide to the age of domestic ungulates, in B. Wilson, C. Grigson and S. Payne (eds.), *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*. British Archaeological Reports British Series 109, 91-108.

Payne, S., 1973. Kill-Off Patterns in Sheep and Goats: The Mandibles from Asvan Kale. *Anatolian Studies* 23, 281-303.

Schmid, E., 1972. *Atlas of animal bones*. London. Elsevier Press.

Serjeantson, D. and Cohen, A., 1996. *A manual for the identification of the Bird Bones from Archaeological Sites*. London. Archetype Publications Ltd.

Silver, I., 1969. The ageing of domestic animals in D. Brothwell and E. Higgs (eds.), *Science in Archaeology* London. Thames and Hudson, 283-302.

Von den Driesch, A., 1976. *A Guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites*. Harvard University Press.

**APPENDIX 8: OASIS FORM**

OASIS ID: preconst1-247128

**Project details**

Project name	Assessment of Archaeological Investigations at St Joseph's RC Church, High Street, St Mary Cray, Bromley
Short description of the project	The document details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation, excavation and watching brief conducted at St Joseph's RC Church, St Mary Cray, London Borough of Bromley. The archaeological investigations demonstrated the presence of an archaeological sequence dating to the prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman to post-medieval periods. The presence of part of a prehistoric enclosure and associated activity is of particular note, as too is the plentiful evidence of Roman activity.
Project dates	Start: 20-01-2014 End: 07-01-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	preconst1-170293 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	ENCLOSURE, PITS AND DITCHES Late Prehistoric
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH, PITS, LINEAR FEATURES AND POSTHOLES Roman
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Significant Finds	SMALL FINDS Roman
Investigation type	""Part Excavation"", ""Watching Brief""
Prompt	By Invitation of the Client

**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BROMLEY ORPINGTON St Joseph's RC Church, High Street, St Mary Cray, London Borough of Bromley
Study area	2500 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 4711 6741 51.386121843169 0.11439756867 51 23 10 N 000 06 51 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 49.62m Max: 52m

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	GLAAS



Project design originator	Tim Bradley
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Jim Heathcote
Project supervisor	Guy Seddon
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	St. Joseph's RC Church

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Metal", "Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Metal", "Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Assessment of an Archaeological Evaluation, Excavation and Watching Brief at St Joseph's RC Church, High Street, St Mary Cray, London Borough of Bromley
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Taylor, J.
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London
Entered by	Jon Butler (jbutler@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	8 December 2016

# PCA

## **PCA SOUTH**

UNIT 54  
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE  
96 ENDWELL ROAD  
BROCKLEY  
LONDON SE4 2PD  
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091  
FAX: 020 7639 9588  
EMAIL: [info@pre-construct.com](mailto:info@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA NORTH**

UNIT 19A  
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK  
DURHAM DH6 5PG  
TEL: 0191 377 1111  
FAX: 0191 377 0101  
EMAIL: [info.north@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.north@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA CENTRAL**

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM  
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN  
TEL: 01223 845 522  
FAX: 01223 845 522  
EMAIL: [info.central@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.central@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA WEST**

BLOCK 4  
CHILCOMB HOUSE  
CHILCOMB LANE  
WINCHESTER  
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB  
TEL: 01962 849 549  
EMAIL: [info.west@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.west@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA MIDLANDS**

17-19 KETTERING RD  
LITTLE BOWDEN  
MARKET HARBOROUGH  
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN  
TEL: 01858 468 333  
EMAIL: [info.midlands@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.midlands@pre-construct.com)

