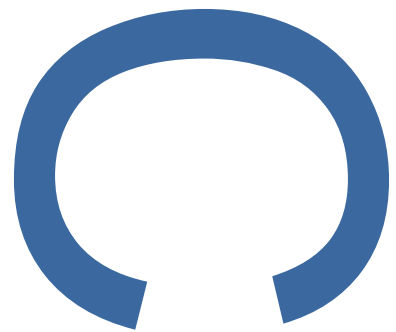


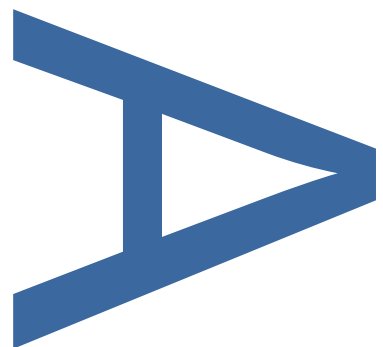
**FORMER ALL SAINTS ROMAN
CATHOLIC SCHOOL, LAYHAMS
ROAD, WEST WICKHAM, LONDON
BOROUGH OF BROMLEY:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**



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

SITE CODE: LYS16

DECEMBER 2016



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**FORMER ALL SAINTS ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL, LAYHAMS ROAD, WEST
WICKHAM, LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Site Code: LYS16

Central NGR: TQ 38952 64705

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Bromley

Planning Reference:

Other reference if any:

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**FORMER ALL SAINTS ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL, LAYHAMS ROAD,
WEST WICKHAM, LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY:**

Type of project

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the result of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology at the former All Saints Roman Catholic School, West Wickham in the London Borough of Bromley. The archaeological work was conducted between 28th November and 7th December 2016 and was completed in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by Historic England.
- 1.2 Nine out of ten proposed trenches were excavated and archaeologically recorded. Trench 6 was abandoned as it was located within an area occupied by modern services.
- 1.3 The archaeological evaluation found natural sand (Thanet Sand Formation) at a maximum level of 93.98m OD in Trench 9, located in the southern part of the site, to slope downwards to the north mirroring the topography of the site. In Trench 5, 3 and 2 natural sand were recorded at 91.56m OD, 88.68m OD and at 83.63m OD respectively. In Trench 2 natural clayey gravel was recorded at 84.25m OD.
- 1.4 Evidence of well constructed external cobbled surfaces dating to the post-medieval period were recorded in Trenches 4 and 5 in the central part of the site and in Trench 7 to the south. Moreover, the archaeological evaluation found evidence of modern horizontal truncation associated with the 20th century re-development of the site.
- 1.5 In Trench 3 evidence of an external surface consisting of re-deposited gravel chalk and cobbles dating to the late post-medieval period was also observed. This surface was 1.2m below ground level and is not shown on any of the historic maps.
- 1.6 Finally evidence of undated ditches was recorded in Trenches 9 and 1. The function of these ditches is probably as boundaries and/or drainage of fields.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation commissioned by Vision Construct was undertaken at the former All Saints Roman Catholic School, West Wickham, Layhams Road, London Borough of Bromley between 28th November and 7th December 2016. The site is currently occupied by the former school buildings. Under the current proposal only the two buildings framing the north entrance to the site would be retained whilst the remaining buildings would be demolished and the site redeveloped with housing.
- 2.2 The site comprised an irregular area of land, c. 16866m² in extent, centred at TQ 38952 64705. It is located to the south, west and north of Wickham Court School, and is located to the south of West Wickham on Layhams Road.
- 2.3 A Heritage Statement and Archaeological Desk Based Assessment was carried out for the site by Architectural History Practice in May 2013 (AHP 2013). The desk based assessment highlighted that the site lies in an area of archaeological interest, as evidenced by the adjacent Tudor period school, early medieval church and Roman settlement and Roman road on the lower ground to the north-west of the site.
- 2.4 An archaeological planning condition was therefore attached to the site, requiring an archaeological evaluation to take place prior to construction, as the first phase of an archaeological mitigation strategy. A scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching was produced by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and approved by Mark Stevenson, Historic England archaeological advisor for the London Borough of Bromley. The Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by PCA (Hawkins 2016) details the methodology by which the evaluation was undertaken. The WSI followed the Historic England (Historic England GLAAS 2014) and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (CIFA, 2014). The evaluation was supervised by Ireneo Grosso and was project managed by Helen Hawkins for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
- 2.5 The site was given the Museum of London site code LYS16. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited within the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 A planning condition has been attached to the permission for redevelopment of the site. The archaeological condition states:

Reason Heritage assets of archaeological interest may survive on the site. The planning authority wishes to secure the provision of appropriate archaeological investigation, including the publication of results, in accordance with Section 12 of the NPPF.

Conditions **A)** No development other than demolition to existing ground level shall take place until the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation in accordance with a written scheme which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing and a report on that evaluation has been submitted to the local planning authority.

B) If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by the evaluation under Part A, then before development, other than demolition to existing ground level, commences the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation/mitigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing.

C) No development or demolition shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (B).

D) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (B), and the provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.

Informative Written schemes of investigation was prepared and implemented by a suitably qualified archaeological practice in accordance with English Heritage Greater London Archaeology guidelines. They must be approved by the planning authority before any on-site development related activity occurs.

3.2 This document forms the result of the evaluation trenching as defined in the WSI prepared by PCA (Hawkins 2016).

3.2.1 In the vicinity of the proposed development, there are four listed buildings: the Church of St John the Baptist (grade II*) and its lych-gate (II*) to the north, the nineteenth-century Wickham Court lodge (on the side of Layhams Road) and Wickham Court (I). The latter is the closest to the site of the proposed development, being c. 40m from the Reception building and c. 160m from the southwest corner of the main teaching block. Included in the grade I-listing of Wickham Court is a large Victorian extension to the southeast, which lies between the older building of c. 1480 and the former school buildings.

3.2.2 To the south of Addington road (A2022) and north-east of the church is a scheduled monument, occupying a cultivated field to the west and half a pasture on either side of an arterial Roman road, the so-called London-Lewes Road, which runs north-south to the west of the site.

3.2.3 The complex of buildings at Wickham Court and the scheduled ancient monument are also contained in an Area of Archaeological interest as defined by the Borough's Local Plan, which also includes the Sparrow's Den Sports Ground north of Addington Road.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 An archaeological desk based assessment was prepared by Architectural History Practice in May 2013 (AHP 2013). The information below is taken from that report.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The entire Wickham Court site is located to the south-east of West Wickham and south of Hayes, both in the Borough of Bromley. The Wickham Court complex occupies the upper part of a north-facing slope of the North Downs. It is surrounded on three sides (north, east and west) by fields.

4.3 Geology

4.3.1 The whole site overlies an area of Thanet Sand formation, capping the Upper Chalk of the surrounding area.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A full assessment of the archaeological and historical background of the site is detailed in the Heritage Statement and Archaeological Desktop Assessment (AHP 2013). The following represents an overview of the background to the site, as presented in that report.

5.2 Prehistoric

- 5.2.1 There is evidence for prehistoric settlement in the area, which includes various archaeological finds, earthworks on Hayes and Wickham Commons, and a Neolithic –Bronze Age site at Wickham Court Farm (about 300m south of the convent).

5.3 Roman

- 5.3.1 An arterial Roman road, the so-called London-Lewes Road, ran just to the west of the site of Wickham Court, leading from the South Downs east of Lewes northwards to Watling Street which it joins in the vicinity of Peckham. An east-west road connected West Wickham to Springfield on Watling Road. Around the West Wickham junction, directly to the north-west of the site was a Roman settlement, probably that of Noviomagus. This is now a Scheduled Monument.

5.4 Saxon

- 5.4.1 It is likely that there was a Saxon and early medieval settlement near the current site of the church and Wickham Court. 'Wickham' is a typical Saxon name for a Roman settlement, combining Latin 'vicus' with Saxon 'ham' (dwelling). However, no evidence for a Saxon settlement has yet been found. A church and a manor are recorded in Domesday (1086). The fact that the early medieval border between Kent and Surrey used the line of the Roman road to the north and the south but to the west followed the border of the medieval demesne suggests that the manor pre-dated the county border, pointing towards a Saxon date for both manor and church. The church is located on a promontory.

5.5 Medieval

- 5.5.1 In 1469, Sir Henry Heydon (died 1504) acquired the manor. In around 1480, he built 'a fair Manor Place and a fair Chirche', i.e. Wickham Court and the nearby St John the Baptist church. Wickham Court is a brick house almost square in plan with octagonal corner turrets and originally a small internal courtyard. Sir Henry was married to Anne Boleyn, daughter of Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, and their combined initials can be found on the fireplace and stained glass – which gave rise to the legend that they stood for Henry VIII and the more famous Anne Boleyn (great-granddaughter of Sir Geoffrey).

5.6 Post-Medieval

- 5.6.1 In 1579 or 1580, Sir William Heydon sold the manor house and estate to the Lennard family, whose descendants lived there until 1932. On a map of 1623, the house appears together with a three-sided courtyard of what are probably stables and barns. By the late eighteenth century, the four towers of Wickham Court had been capped by pyramidal roofs.
- 5.6.2 The first large-scale map of Wickham Court and the surrounding buildings is the Tithe Map of 1838. To the west of the house is the stable yard, whose three wings are still discernible. To the south are 'homestead buildings'. Like many of the surrounding fields, these were rented by the farmer William Churcher from Rev. Sir Charles Francis Farnaby, rector and lord of the manor, a descendant of the Lennard family.
- 5.6.3 In the mid-nineteenth century, between the survey for the 1838 Tithe Map and the 1862 OS map, an extension was built to the south-west of the tower. Most of the stables to the west of Wickham Court and to the south of the church had been removed by then. Instead there were new stables further south, to the west of the extension, with other outbuildings to the south, on the site of the southernmost homestead buildings on the 1838 map. (It is likely that the new arrangement of stables and other outbuildings incorporated some of the older buildings). Directly to the south of the extension were formal gardens with a tree-lined avenue and pathways, and landscaped woodland to the east. There were greenhouses just south of the Victorian extension of Wickham Court, as well as to the south of the stables. By 1862, the small lodge building on the east side of Layhams Road had been built, at the entrance to the

drive to church and house, as well as a pair of semidetached houses labelled 'Garden Cottages' which were roughly on the site of the later 1 and 2 South Gate.

- 5.6.4 In 1928, Sir Henry Lennard died. His son and heir, Sir Stephen, lived in Canada and only his widow, Lady Beatrice, lived at Wickham Court. After Sir Henry's death much of the estate was sold off and the Coney Hall site just to the east developed for housing. In 1932, Lady Lennard moved to her new home at Hildenborough near Sevenoaks, breaking an over 350-year-long connection of the family with Wickham Court. The house was leased to Mr Mott Marks and converted to a hotel which opened in c.1933, as part of a group who also owned Selsdon Park and Selsdon Court. A tennis court was laid out south of the house. Bathrooms were installed in the four towers.
- 5.6.5 During the Second World War, the buildings were requisitioned for use by the armed services and were used first by the Canadian Air Force, then by the Auxiliary Territorial Service. In 1948 they were returned to civilian use and re-opened as a hotel in March 1950. Two years later Wickham Court was sold to the Daughters of Mary and Joseph for use as a teacher training college, the Coloma College of Education, which had been founded in 1906. Wickham Court was used for accommodation and the stables as classrooms. The College rapidly expanded from 50 students in 1952 to over 700 students in 1969.
- 5.6.6 In order to allow for future expansion, the College started a large rebuilding programme. The outbuildings south of the stables were swept away and the whole of the southern site was built on, up to the western and southern borders.
- 5.6.7 Just to the south of the mid-nineteenth Wickham Court extension, there were large teaching blocks, with the residential blocks along the south. The latter took the form of two E-plan buildings. That in the southwest corner of the site also featured the chapel in the centre.
- 5.6.8 The new College buildings were in use by 1964 and the chapel was consecrated on 5 May 1965 (There was no separate convent accommodation as most sisters were either wardens or teachers, or lived off-site). The building in the southwest corner was used as residential accommodation and also accommodated the infirmary and the chapel. The wing east of the chapel was the principal's house.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeology.
- 6.2 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2016) aimed to address the following primary objectives:
- To determine the natural topography of the site.
 - To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity.
 - To establish the presence or absence of Roman and medieval activity.
 - To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.
 - To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
 - To establish the extent of all past-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 6.3 The archaeological investigation consisted of ten proposed trenches. Only one of the trenches was not excavated as it was located in an area occupied by modern services (Trench 6). The dimensions and orientations of the remaining nine trenches are detailed in the table below:

Trench Number	Length (m)	Width (m)	Orientation
1	23.57	1.80	NE-SW
2	22.75	1.80	WNW-ESE
3	6.42	2.22	WNW-ESE
4	9.78	1.80	E-W
5	10.18	1.89	N-S
7	3.04	2.31	N-S
8	14.59	1.80	N-S
9	23.66	1.80	N-S
10	11.47	1.50	E-W

- 6.4 All trenches were CAT scanned before and during excavation. When services were identified the trenches were relocated.
- 6.5 The machining was undertaken using a JCB and a mini digger excavator which were sub-contracted by PCA. The mechanical excavator broke out the tarmac surface with a hydraulic breaker then used a toothless ditching bucket (1.8m wide) to remove modern overburden under the supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was mounded at least 3m from the edges of the trench.
- 6.6 The trenches were excavated to either the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or natural ground. When the ground proved to be unstable, the trenches were stepped in order to make them safe.

-
- 6.7 Trenches 8 and 10 were carried out using a mini digger as access to these areas was width restricted and were backfilled as soon as they were recorded. All trenches were carried out pre-demolition of the current buildings.
 - 6.8 The locations of Trench 1, 2 and 3 were secured using heras fencing. The other trenches located in the gated area (Wickham Court) were secured using orange mesh fencing.
 - 6.9 Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until either significant archaeological strata are found or natural ground exposed.
 - 6.10 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. The majority of the investigation of archaeological levels was carried out by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section.
 - 6.11 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Photographs were also being taken as appropriate.
 - 6.12 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in London that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS 1994) and with the PCA Site Manual (Taylor and Brown, 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.
 - 6.13 A full digital photographic record was made and maintained during the archaeological investigation.
 - 6.14 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, watching brief and excavation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the Museum of London site code LYS16.
 - 6.15 Four temporary benchmarks (TBM1 to 4) were established using a GPS at the heights of 93.88m OD (TBM1), 92.76m OD (TBM2), 90.21m OD (TBM3) and 85.12m OD (TBM4). TBM1 was located to the south of the site between Trenches 8 and 9 and to the south of Trench 7. TBM 2 was located next to Trenches 4 and 5, TBM 3 next to Trench 3 and finally TBM 4 between Trenches 1 and 2 in the north part of the site.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The following text is an overview of the archaeological sequence recorded during the evaluation. Full individual context description and Ordnance Datum levels are detailed in Appendix 1.

7.2 The archaeological sequence is discussed for each individual trench. Three main phases were identified in most of the trenches: **Phase 1** (Natural); **Phase 2** (Undated); **Phase 3** (Post-Medieval)

7.3 Trench 1 (see Plates 1, 2 and Figure 3)

7.3.1 The earliest deposit (**Phase 1**), consisting of loose yellow sand [63] (Thanet Sand Formation), was recorded at 84.25m OD in the central part of this north-east south-west orientated trench. Natural sand was recorded across the base of Trench 1 in slots excavated in the north-east, middle and south-west areas of the trench.

7.3.2 Natural sand [63] was truncated in the central area of Trench 1 by north-south orientated ditch cut [45] at 84.25m OD and by WNW-ESE ditch cut [47] at 84.56m OD. Both features were of uncertain date (**Phase 2**) and were filled with similar deposits consisting of mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small size pebbles. Context [44] filled ditch cut [45] and did not produced dating evidence. Ditch cut [45] measured 1.50m long, 0.75m wide (only the west side was excavated) and 0.30m deep with the full width and depth of [45] unknown as this ditch extended beyond the north-west and south-east limit of excavation of Trench 1. Ditch cut [45] was filled by context [46] which produced an undated fragment of daub. The dimensions of cut [45] were 0.80m long, 0.97m wide and 0.46m deep.

7.3.3 Fills [44] and [46] were sealed at 84.81m OD by mid greyish brown sandy silt [62] which was interpreted as subsoil (**Phase 2**). This deposit, observed across Trench 1, was in turn sealed at 84.79m OD by dark greyish black sandy gravelly silt [82] which was interpreted as top soil dating to the post-medieval period (**Phase 3**). Finally, context [82] was sealed by modern hard core for the existing tarmac surface of the basketball court which was recorded between 85.77m OD and 84.69m OD in the north-west and south-east ends of Trench 1 respectively.

7.4 Trench 2 (see Plate 3 and Figure 4)

7.4.1 In this trench, located in the north part of the site and to the east of Trench 1, the earliest deposit observed consisted of very firm clayey gravel [61] found at 83.63m OD (**Phase 1**). This deposit was observed across the base of the trench, was excavated by machine in the north-west, central and south-east part of the trench and was at least 0.50m thick. Machining was carried out until it was deemed not safe and then stopped at a maximum depth of 83.08m OD. The additional machining was carried out to check that the deposits were natural, and not colluvial.

7.4.2 Context [61] was in turn sealed at 83.71m OD by mid grey brown sandy silt gravel [60] with occasional chalk fragments and flecks. This layer was interpreted as a re-worked sub-soil type deposit of uncertain date (**Phase 2**). Finally, context [60] was sealed by the hard core deposit for the existing tarmac surface of the basketball court which was recorded at 84,16m OD and 83.96m OD in the north-west and south-east end of Trench 2 respectively.

7.5 Trench 3 (see Plate 4 and Figure 5)

7.5.1 In this trench, located c.80m to the south of Trench 1, the earliest deposit encountered consisted of mid greyish green sand [54] (**Phase 1**) with very occasional small root disturbance. This natural deposit was found at 88.66m OD and observed across the base of the trench. The deposit was in turn sealed at 88.75m OD by external cobbled surface [53] (**Phase 3**). This surface, recorded in plan and section, extended across the length of the east-west orientated Trench 3 and had a thickness of 0.08m. CBM recovered from this man made surface was dated between 1666 and 1900. The full extent, orientation and function of this surface is, at this stage of the investigation, unknown.

7.5.2 Context [53] was overlaid at 88.88m OD by sandy silt layer [52] with a thickness of 0.12m. This layer was in turn sealed by a 0.25m thick layer of chalk [51] at 89.08m OD which contained moderate to frequent large fragments of CBM dated between 1750 and 1900.

- Context [51] was overlaid by mid to dark grey silty gravel [50] at 89.22m OD. This layer did not produce dating evidence, however it is very likely to represent an external surface (road/yard) dated to the post-medieval period. Chalk deposit [51] was interpreted as hard core/levelling for gravel [50] (**Phase 3**).
- 7.5.3 A sequence of late post-medieval deposits sealing gravel [50] was recorded as [55]. This produced pottery and metal objects dated to the late 19th and first half of the 20th century and had an overall thickness of 0.95m. Context [55] was interpreted as modern levelling associated with the existing landscaping of the south entrance of Wickham Court.
- 7.6 Trench 4 (see Plate 5 and Figure 6)
- 7.6.1 This east-west orientated trench, positioned c.30m south of Trench 3, recorded natural mid greyish green sand [81] at 92.11m OD (**Phase 1**). The colour and consistency of this layer was very similar to the natural exposed in Trench 3 (see above) and Trench 5 (see below). The green colour is probably the result of organic staining of an otherwise yellow sandy deposit as recorded in Trench 1.
- 7.6.2 Context [81], which was recorded in section 3 only, was in turn sealed by green gravelly sand [29] with occasional CBM, charcoal and chalk flecks inclusions. This layer was interpreted together with charcoal layer [36] as a bedding/levelling layer for the construction of a substantial cobbled surface recorded as [30], [35] and [34]. The overall thickness of the bedding and cobbled surface was c. 0.10-0.12m (as recorded in section 3) with a level between 92.20m OD and 92.19m OD showing how the cobbled surface was carefully constructed and levelled. Pottery recovered from context [36] was dated to the late 19th century giving a late post—medieval date for its construction (**Phase 3**). Moreover, the cobbled surface was contemporary with the construction of two brick structures located in the alongside the southern half of the trench which were recorded as [31] and [33] to the west and east respectively which were interpreted as possible man holes associated with drainage. The cobbled surface was later truncated by two modern service runs (live gas main to the south and drainage to the north). The evaluation shows that the cobbled surface survived not just between the modern service trenches but extended beyond all the limits of excavation of Trench 4 as it was demonstrated in Trench 5 were the same surface was observed (see below). The modern sand bedding and paving stones of the existing All Saint's School sealed the archaeological sequence at 92.35m OD.
- 7.7 Trench 5 (see Plate 6 and Figure 6)
- 7.7.1 Similarly to Trench 4 and 3 to the north, the earliest deposit observed in Trench 5 consisted of mid grey green sand which was recorded in this trench as [43] at 91.56m OD (**Phase 1**). This deposit was interpreted as natural sand (Thanet Sand Formation).
- 7.7.2 Natural sand [43] was sealed in turn by very mixed greyish green layer [37] consisting of sand with lenses of clay and inclusions of very occasional flecks of charcoal. This layer, found at 92.04m OD was observed and properly recorded in a small sondage (measuring 1m east-west, 0.40m north-south and 0.90m deep) located in the north-west corner of Trench 5. With a thickness of c.0.60m, layer [37] was interpreted as a post-medieval layer associated with the construction of a cobbled surface [38] (**Phase 3**). However, it is possible that only the upper part of this layer is associated with the construction of the cobbled surface (see below) and that the lower part of [37] can be associated with an earlier phase pre-dating the construction of [38].
- 7.7.3 Sealing layer [37] was a very firm and well constructed cobbled surface recorded as [38] at 92.27m OD (**Phase 3**). This man-made structure represented the southern extent of the cobbled surface recorded in Trench 4 to the north. Context [38] measured 7.26m north-south, 1.70m east-west and had a thickness of 0.15m. CBM recovered from within surface [38] was dated between 1700 and 1900. The cobbled surface in Trench 5 was sealed by the sand bedding of the existing paving surface with was recorded at 92.35m OD.
- 7.8 Trench 7 (see Plate 6 and Figure 7)
- 7.8.1 The earliest deposit recorded in this trench consisted of light greenish brown natural sand [26], found at 93.26m OD (**Phase 1**). This deposit was in turn sealed by a layer [23] which consisted of flint nodules with a spread of small fragments and flecks of chalk concentrated

- mostly in the southern half of Trench 3. Context [23] which occupied the southern half of the trench and measured 1.20m north-south, 2.20m east-west and 0.25m thick was interpreted as a cobbled surface. No dating evidence was recovered from [23]. However, it was interpreted and dated to the same period as the cobbled surfaces encountered in Trenches 4 and 5 to the north (**Phase 3**) as the method of construction was the same.
- 7.8.2 In the south-east corner of Trench 7 a group of larger flints was observed at 93.29m OD. These flints, recorded as [24], measured 0.50m north-south and 0.40m east-west and extended beyond the east and south limit of excavation of the trench. Context [24] was interpreted as a possible wall foundation associated with the cobbled surface (**Phase 3**).
- 7.8.3 The central part of Trench 7 was truncated by a substantial (1.20m north-south, 2m east-west and more than 0.70m deep) late post-medieval feature recorded as [27]. This feature truncated cobbled surface [23] to the south at 93.33m OD and was filled by upper fill [22] and lower fill [21]. A late post-medieval east-west orientated masonry foundation was observed in the north part of Trench 7 at 93.30m OD. This masonry, recorded as [19], truncated fill [22] to the north, and extended beyond the east and west LOE. The north elevation of [19] was abutted by modern concrete foundation which extended beyond the north LOE of Trench 7. The archaeological sequence was sealed by top-soil [25] at 93.86m OD.
- 7.9 Trench 8 (see Plate 8 and Figure 8)
- 7.9.1 The earliest deposit observed in this north-south orientated trench was light brownish yellow sand with clay patches [2], found at 93.46m OD which was interpreted as natural sand, part of the Thanet Sand Formation (**Phase 1**).
- 7.9.2 In the southern half of Trench 8 the natural sand was truncated at 93.42m OD by construction cut [6] for square foundation [5]. Context [5] measured 0.52m north-south, 0.50m east-west and 0.12m deep and consisted of large flint nodules bounded with light brown friable mortar dated to the 19th century (**Phase 3**).
- 7.9.3 Negative evidence for the original north extension of foundation [5] was observed in the form of NNW-SSE orientated and shallow possible robber cut [10]. This cut which had very similar orientation, depth and width to masonry [5], was filled with mid greyish brown sand and silt [9] with moderate fragments of mortar and chalk flecks inclusions. The combined length of robber cut [10] and masonry [5] was 6.05m and extended beyond the western LOE where it formed a possible right angle.
- 7.9.4 The backfill of robber cut [10], natural sand [2] and foundation [5] were truncated by a sequence of east-west orientated brickwork features which were interpreted as modern features. The archaeological sequence was sealed by the sand bedding and paving stones of the existing All Saint's School, recorded at 93.62m OD.
- 7.10 Trench 9 (see Plate 9 and Figure 9)
- 7.10.1 The earliest deposit recorded in this trench consisted of natural mid greyish yellow sand [80] found at 93.67m OD (**Phase 1**).
- 7.10.2 The natural sand was in turn sealed at 93.37m OD by sub-soil [67] which was in turn truncated at 93.37m OD by north-south orientated linear cut feature [76]. Only a small section of this feature, interpreted as a possible boundary or drainage ditch, was exposed and excavated as most of it was located beyond the west LOE of Trench 9. The small recorded segment of this ditch measured 0.62m north-south, 0.12m, 0.37m deep and was backfilled by mid grey brownish silt sand [75]. No dating evidence was obtained from this **Phase 2** cut feature.
- 7.10.3 Slightly to the east and parallel to cut [76] was observed linear cut feature [69]/[71]. This cut feature, located just to the south of cut [76] was filled by mid yellowish brown silt sand recorded as [68] and [70]. The overall length of this feature was 8.70m north-south, 0.70m width and 0.27m deep. This linear feature, which was interpreted as a ditch cut, was truncated to the north by a modern east-west service trench and extended to the south under top soil [66] which was recorded at 93.49m OD (**Phase 3**).
- 7.10.4 Top-soil [66] was truncated to the east by north-south orientated masonry foundation [65] at 93.63m OD. This masonry, recorded to the north as [64] and to the south as [72], [77] and [79] had an overall dimensions of 20.73m north-south, 0.50m width and approximately 0.55m

depth. This **Phase 3** masonry was the most substantial post-medieval foundation observed during the evaluation and was interpreted as part of a late post-medieval building pre-dating the re-development of the site during the 20th century. The masonry was truncated in various locations by modern east-west service trenches which were in turn sealed by the hard core and tarmac of the existing pavement, recorded between 93.58m OD and 94.13m OD in the south and north ends of Trench 9 respectively.

7.11 Trench 10 (see Plate 10 and Figure 11)

7.11.1 In this east-west orientated trench, located near the south-east corner of the site, natural light yellowish brown natural sand with clay patches [58] was recorded at 92.27m OD (**Phase 1**). Context [58] was in turn sealed by sub-soil [56] at 92.64m OD.

7.11.2 No archaeological features were recorded in this trench which was extensively truncated by modern services and sealed by modern made ground and tarmac recorded at 93.36m OD and 93.28m OD in the east and west ends of Trench 10 respectively.

PLATES



Plate 1: General view of Trench 1 looking NE



Plate 2: N-S ditch [45] and NW-SE ditch [47] positioned in the background and foreground respectively in Trench 1 and looking NE.



Plate 3: General view of Trench 2, looking SE



Plate 4: Close up of context [53] in Trench 3.



Plate 5: Cobbled surface [30] in Trench 4, looking west.



Plate 6: Cobbled surface [38] and brick structure [39] in Trench 5, looking east.



Plate 7: Cobbled surface in Trench 7, looking south. One metre and 0.5m scales.



Plate 8: General view of Trench 8 looking north with flint foundation [5] (1m scale) in the foreground.



Plate 9: General view of Trench 9 looking south showing masonry [64] to the left and ditch and [69]/[71] to the right with 0.5m metre scale in the foreground.



Plate 10: General view of Trench 10 looking west with 1m scale.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

8.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

8.1.1 Natural sand was recorded in evaluation Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10. Evidence of extensive terracing associated with the re-development of the site during the 20th century was observed in the southern part of the site in Trench 8, where the original upper horizon of the natural sand and sub-soil layer were removed during the construction of the school buildings in the southwest corner of the site.

8.1.2 To the east and north areas of the site (Trench 10 to the east and Trenches 4, 5 and 3 to the north) the level of the natural sand recorded during the evaluation mirrored the existing topography of the site, with a substantial slope from the highest level recorded in Trench 9 at 93.67m OD to an intermediary level of 88.66m OD in Trench 3 and a lowest level in Trench 2 with 83.63m OD.

8.1.3 In Trench 2, located in the northeast part of the site, natural gravel was recorded at 83.63m OD.

8.2 Phase 2: Undated Deposits and Cut Features

8.2.1 The archaeological evaluation found evidence of early deposits and cut features directly sealing and/or truncating the natural sand. North-south orientated ditches were observed in Trenches 9 and 1 and were interpreted as boundary and/or drainage ditches. Although no dating material was recovered from these ditches, their fill was clearly not of post-medieval date. Sub-soil was observed in Trenches 9 and 10 to the south and Trench 1 to the north.

8.3 Phase 3: Post-Medieval

8.3.1 During this phase the site underwent extensive development with the construction of Wickham Court, from the 16th to the 19th century. Evidence of structures such as external cobbled surfaces (Trenches 4, 5 and 3) and a late north-south post-medieval brick foundation (Trench 9), broadly dated to the post-medieval period, were observed.

9 ORIGINAL AND REVISED RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

9.1 Primary Objectives

9.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2016) prepared before archaeological work commenced at the former All Saints Catholic School site highlighted a set of specific objectives to be addressed by the investigation.

9.2 What is the natural topography of the site?

9.2.1 Natural sand (Thanet Sand Formation) was extensively observed during the evaluation, except for Trench 2 where natural clayey gravel was exposed. The level of the natural sand mirrored the existing topography of the site with a slope from the south downwards to the north of approximately 10m. However, the evaluation also demonstrated that the southern part of the site underwent substantial terracing during the 20th century which removed the upper level of the natural sand.

9.3 Is there any evidence of prehistoric activity on site?

9.3.1 No definitive evidence of prehistoric activity was observed on site. However two small fragments of daub were recovered from an east-west orientated ditch in the north part of the site (Trench 1) and another fragment from a layer sealing the ditch. As the daub fragments had a very broad date spanning between 1500BC and AD1666 at the moment it is not possible to date more precisely the deposits found in Trench 1, although the fills of the features were clearly not of post-medieval date.

9.4 Is there any evidence of Roman and medieval activity on site?

9.4.1 No Roman finds either *in situ* or residual were recovered during the evaluation. This is surprising as the site lay at a relatively short distance to the southeast of a Roman road, the so-called London Lewes Road and a Scheduled Roman settlement, probably Noviomagus. The daub fragment recovered from Trench 1 can, however, be associated with human activity during the Roman period in the north part of the site.

9.5 Is there any evidence of post-medieval activity on site?

9.5.1 Archaeological evidence for the post-medieval development of the site was recorded in the central and southern part of the site in the form of cobbled surfaces (Trenches 3, 4, 5 and 7) and masonry foundations (Trenches 7, 8 and 9). The earliest structures encountered and associated with the use of flints, gravel and chalk probably related to the development of Wickham Court during the 18th or early 19th century whilst the north-south orientated masonry foundation encountered in Trench 9 is possibly associated to the second half of the 19th century. The surface found in Trench 3 is not shown on the Tithe or Ordnance Survey maps, and was located at some depth, perhaps suggesting an earlier post-medieval date for the feature.

9.6 What is the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological period at the site?

9.6.1 Probably the earliest archaeological evidence for the development of the site consisted mainly of boundary and /or drainage ditches, which contained no datable finds. However, the nature of the fill did not look post-medieval or modern.

9.6.2 Further archaeological evidence was recorded in the southern part of the site where cobbled, gravel surfaces and masonry foundations dated to the post-medieval period were recorded.

9.7 What is the extent of all past-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource?

9.7.1 The 20th century re-development of the site represented by the construction of school buildings within the former All Saint's Roman Catholic School has impacted upon the archaeological resource. However, the archaeological evaluation demonstrates that despite this some structures such as external surfaces and foundations survived in the south part of the site.

9.7.2 In the north part of the site the agricultural activity and later construction of the basketball court has to a certain extent impacted upon the archaeological resource. However, the

archaeological evidence from Trench 1 demonstrated that deep cut features cutting into the natural survived the modern re-development of this area of the site.

10 CONTENT OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Paper Archive

Context Sheets		83 Sheets
Plans	9	32 Sheets
Sections	13	14 Sheets

10.2 Finds

Pottery, small finds and glass		1 Box
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10.3 Photographic Archive

Digital shots		69 Shots
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11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Vision Construct for commissioning the archaeological work.
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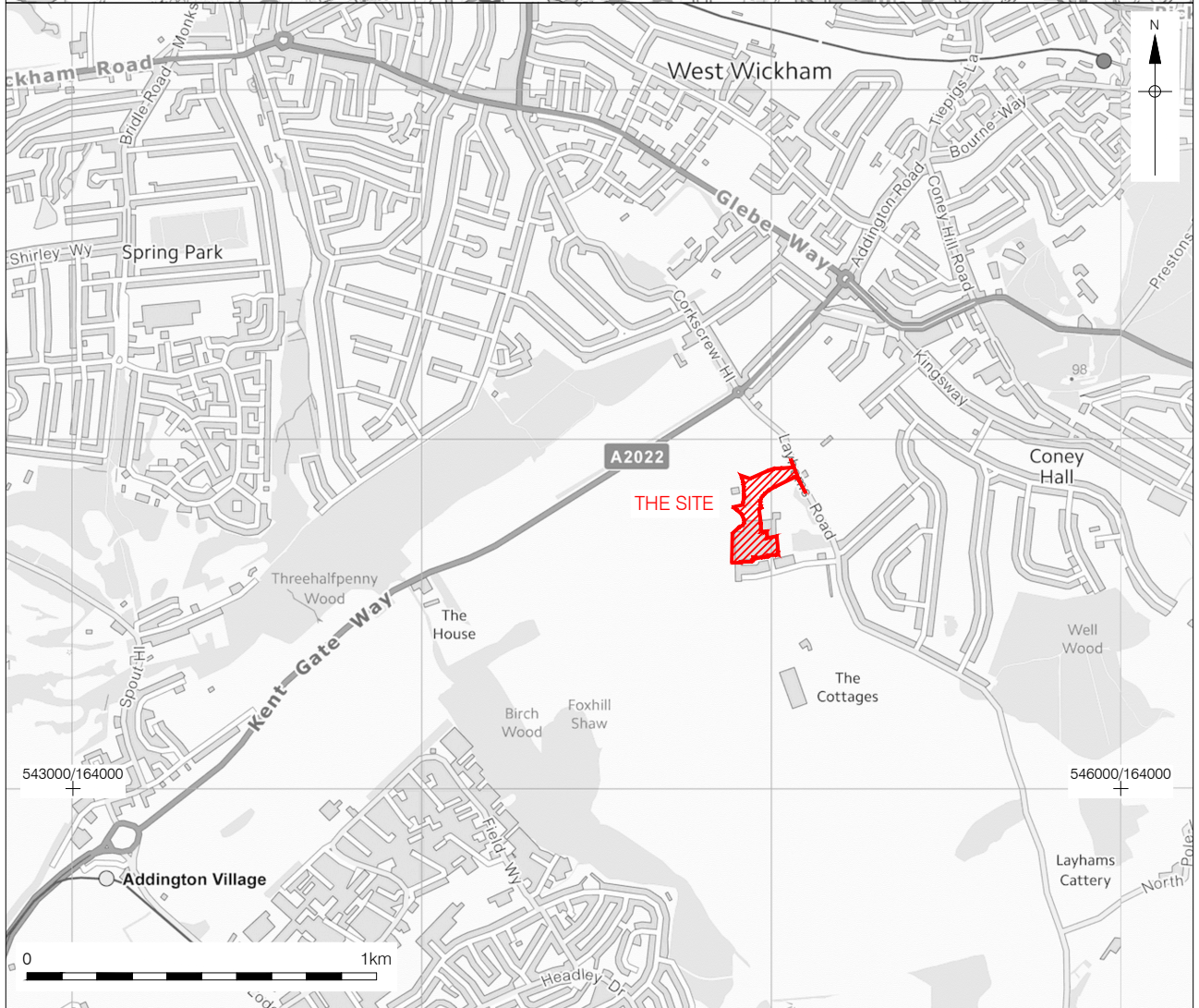
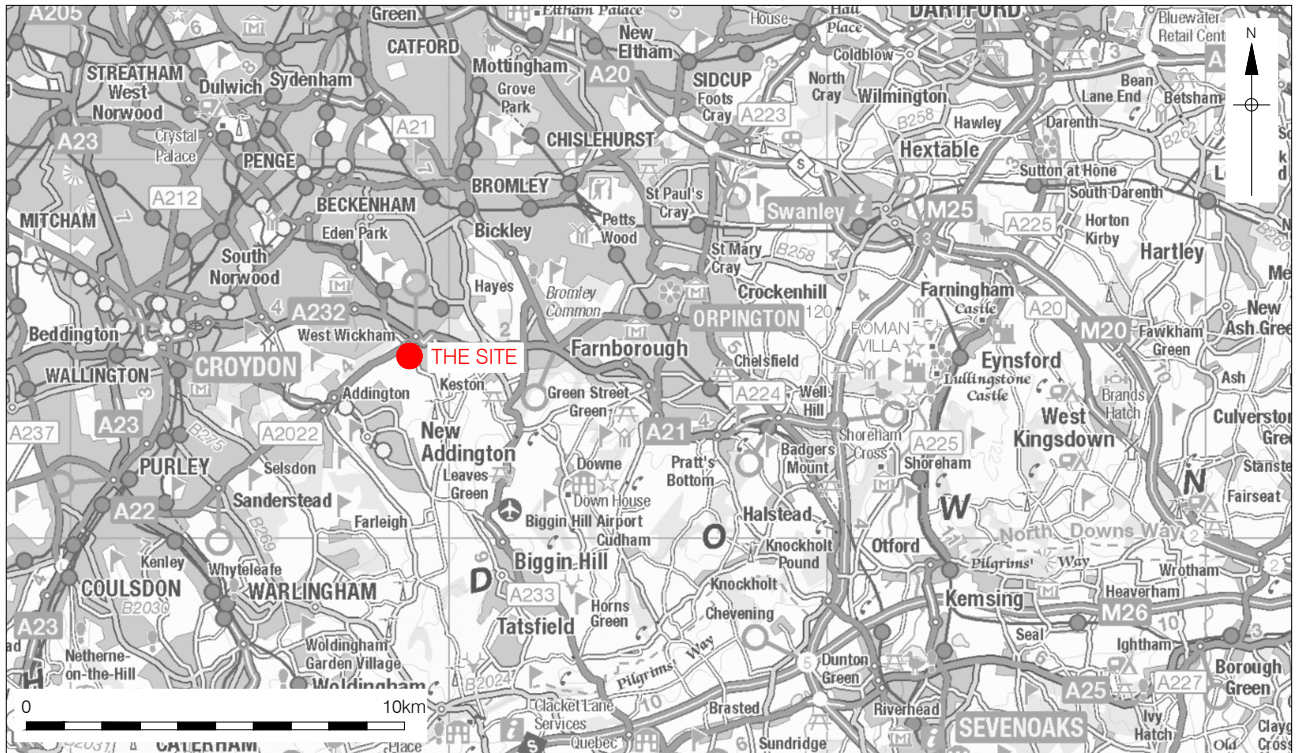
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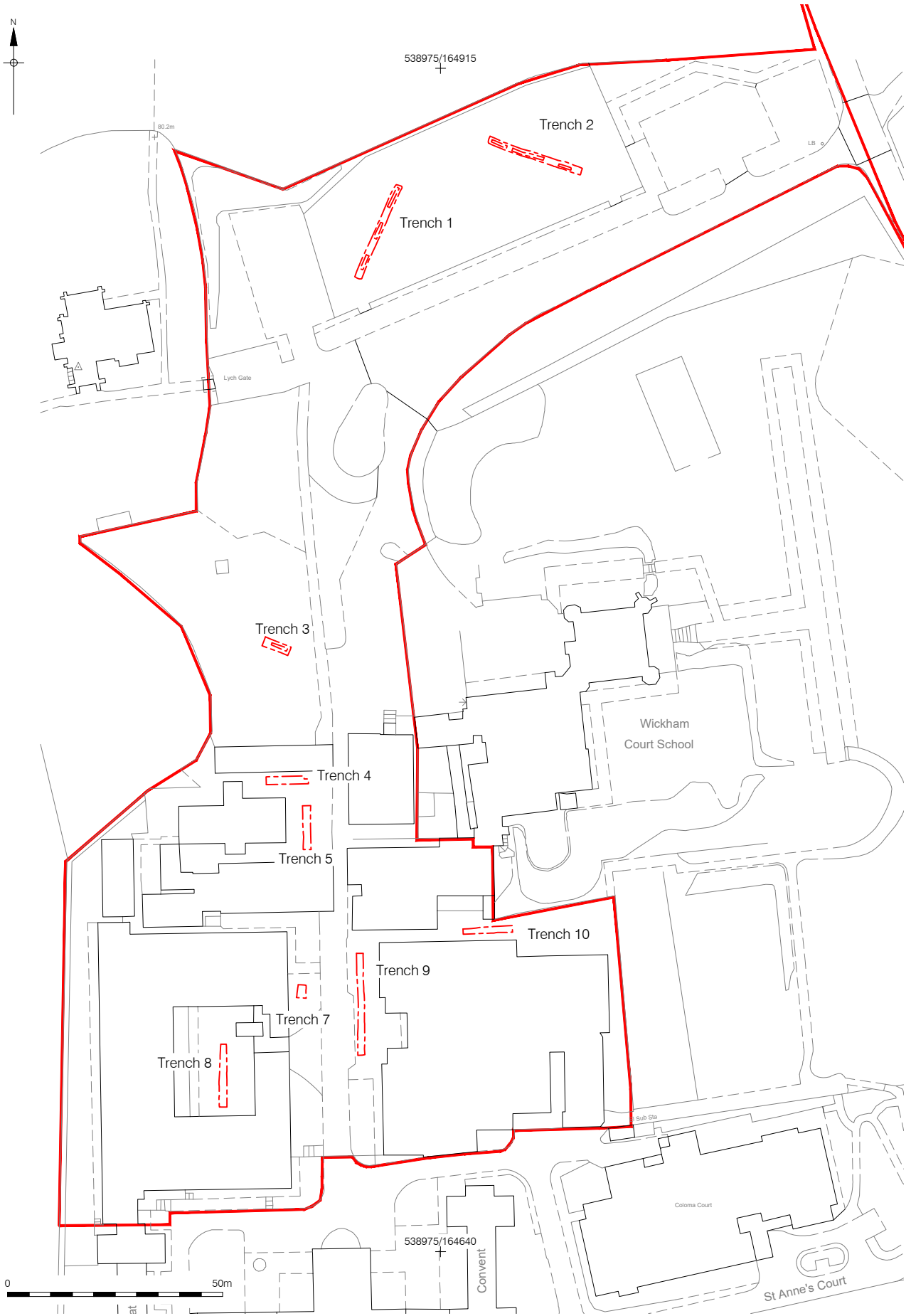
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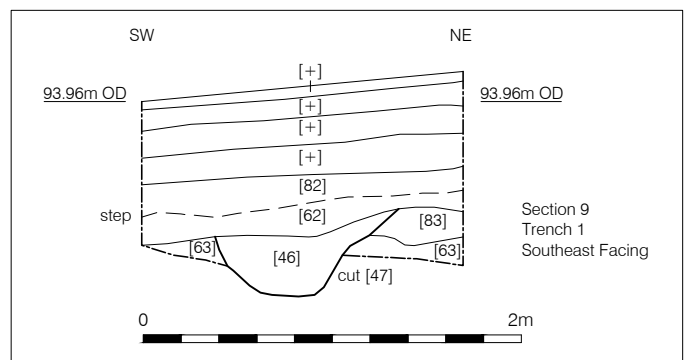
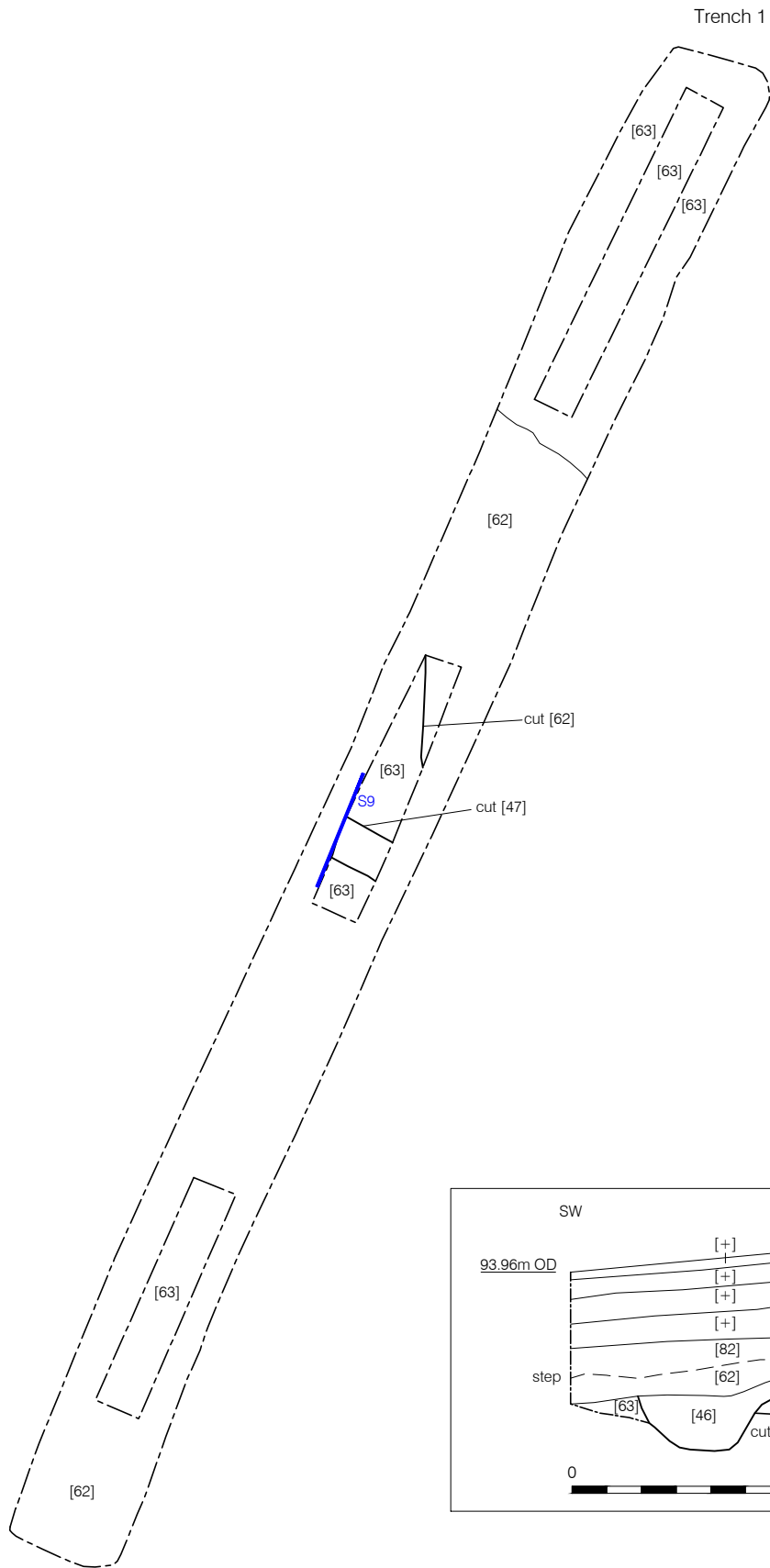
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:200,000 & 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench Location Plan
 1:1,250 at A4



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Figure 3
Plan and Section of Trench 1
Plan 1:100 and Section 1:40 at A4

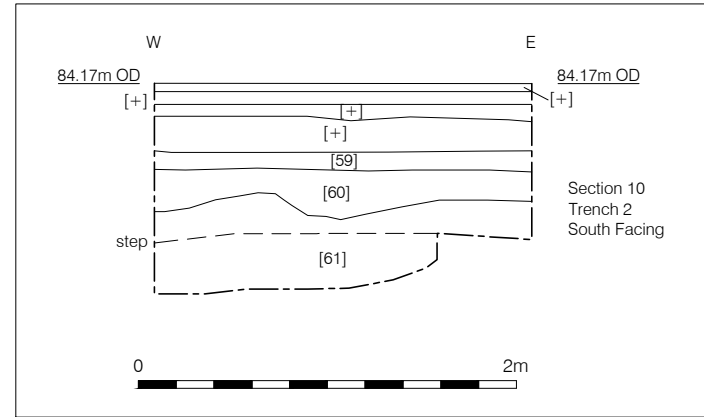
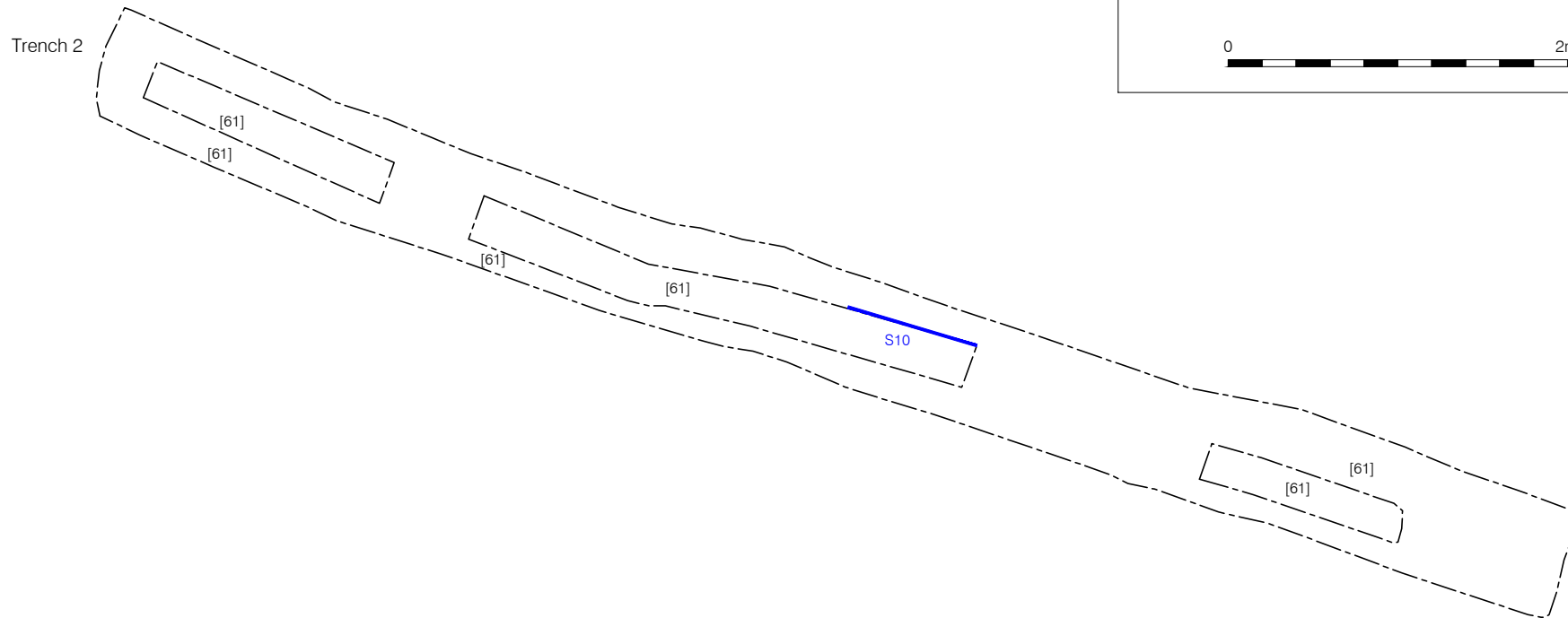


Figure 4
Plan and Section of Trench 2
Plan 1:100 and Section 1:40 at A4

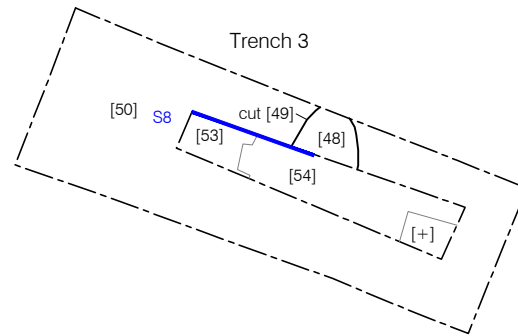
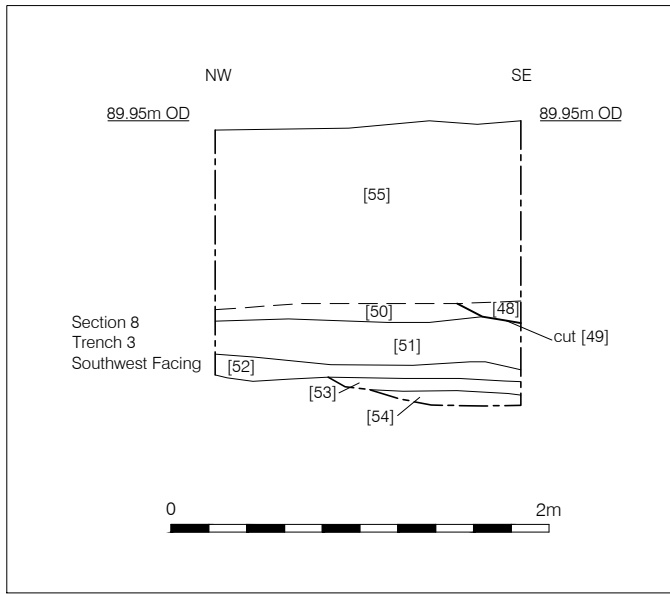


Figure 5
Plan and Section of Trench 3
Plan 1:100 and Section 1:40 at A4



Trench 4

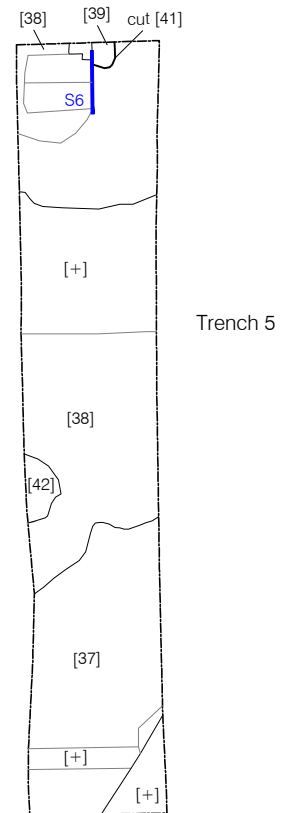
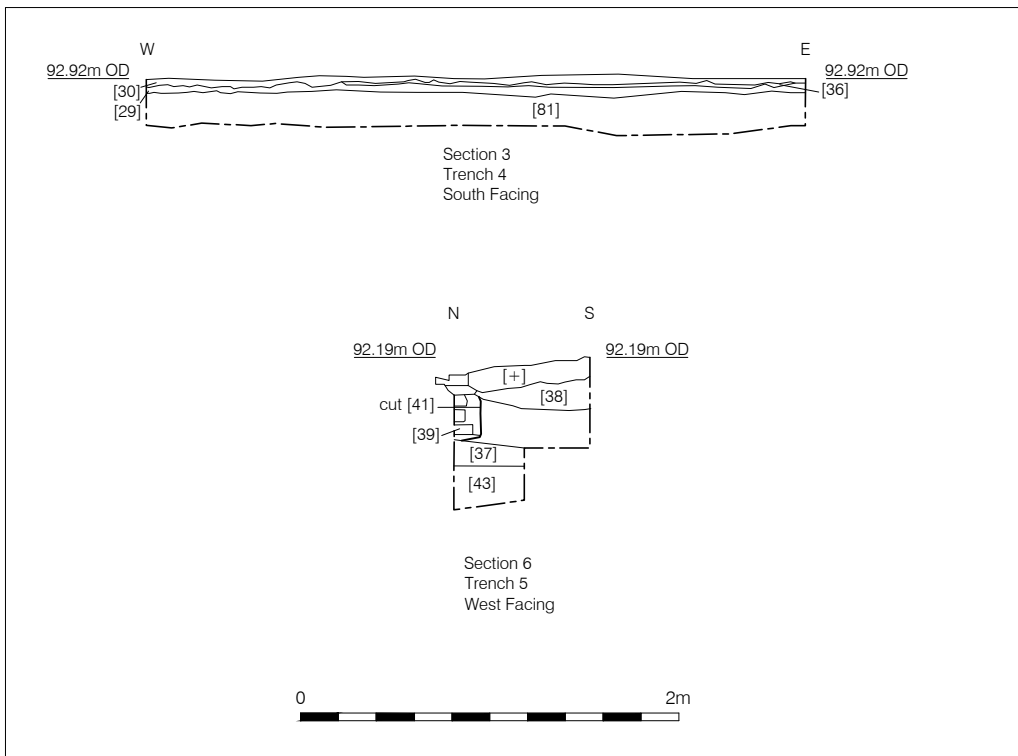
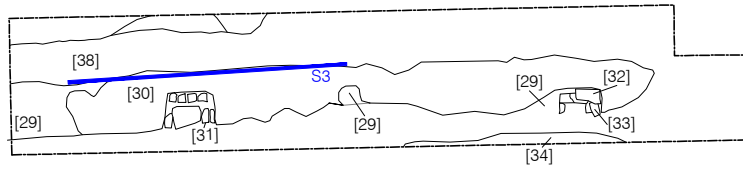
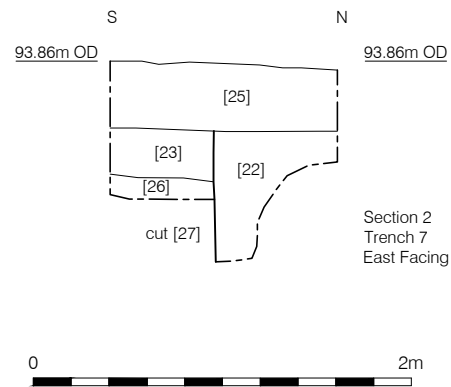
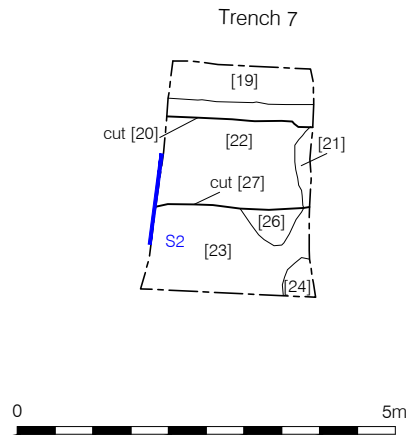


Figure 6
Plan and Section of Trenches 4 and 5
Plan 1:100 and Sections 1:40 at A4



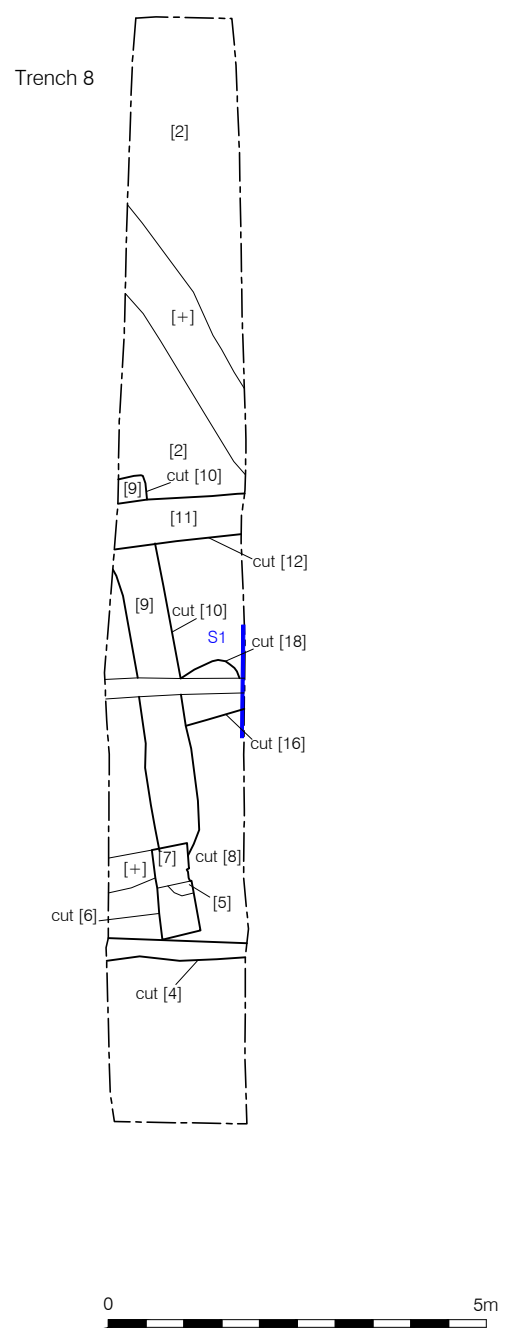
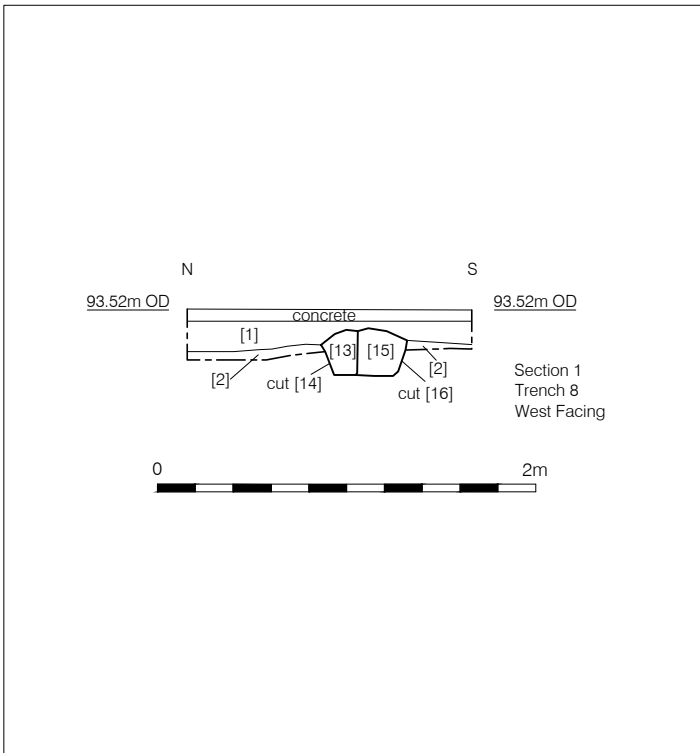
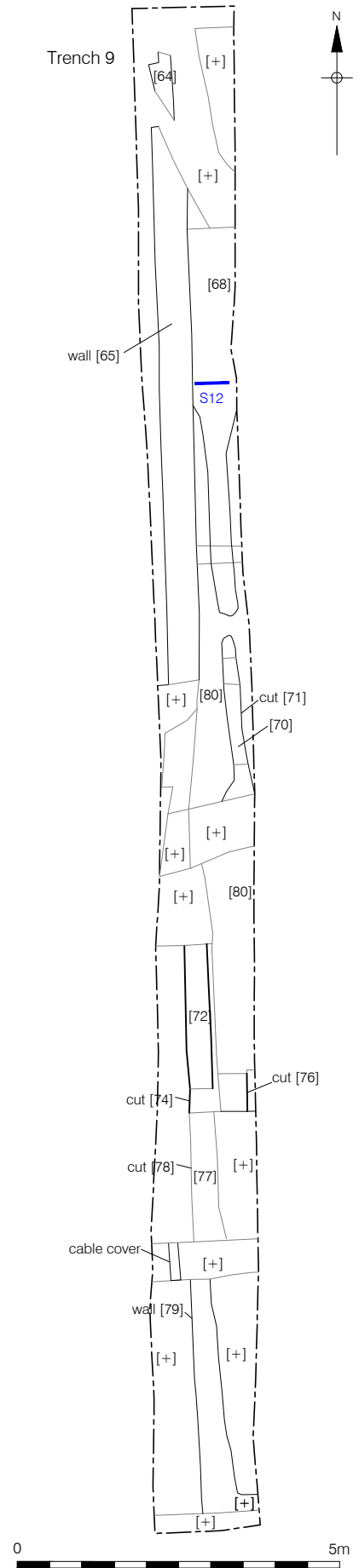
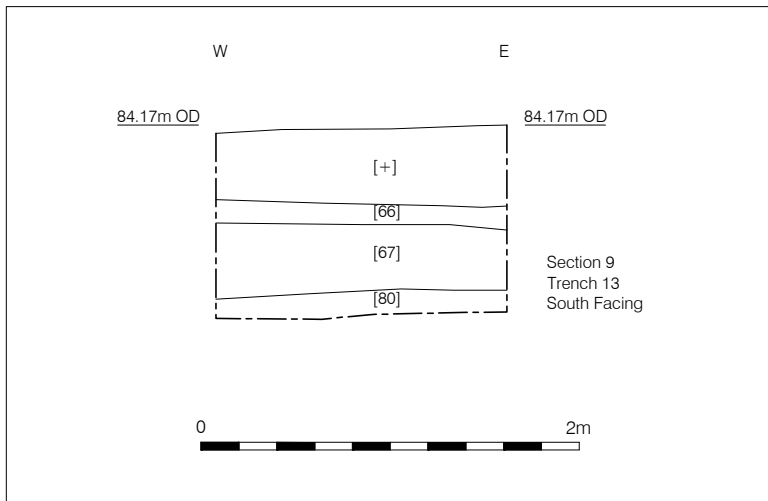


Figure 8
Plan and Section of Trench 8
Plan 1:100 and Section 1:40 at A4



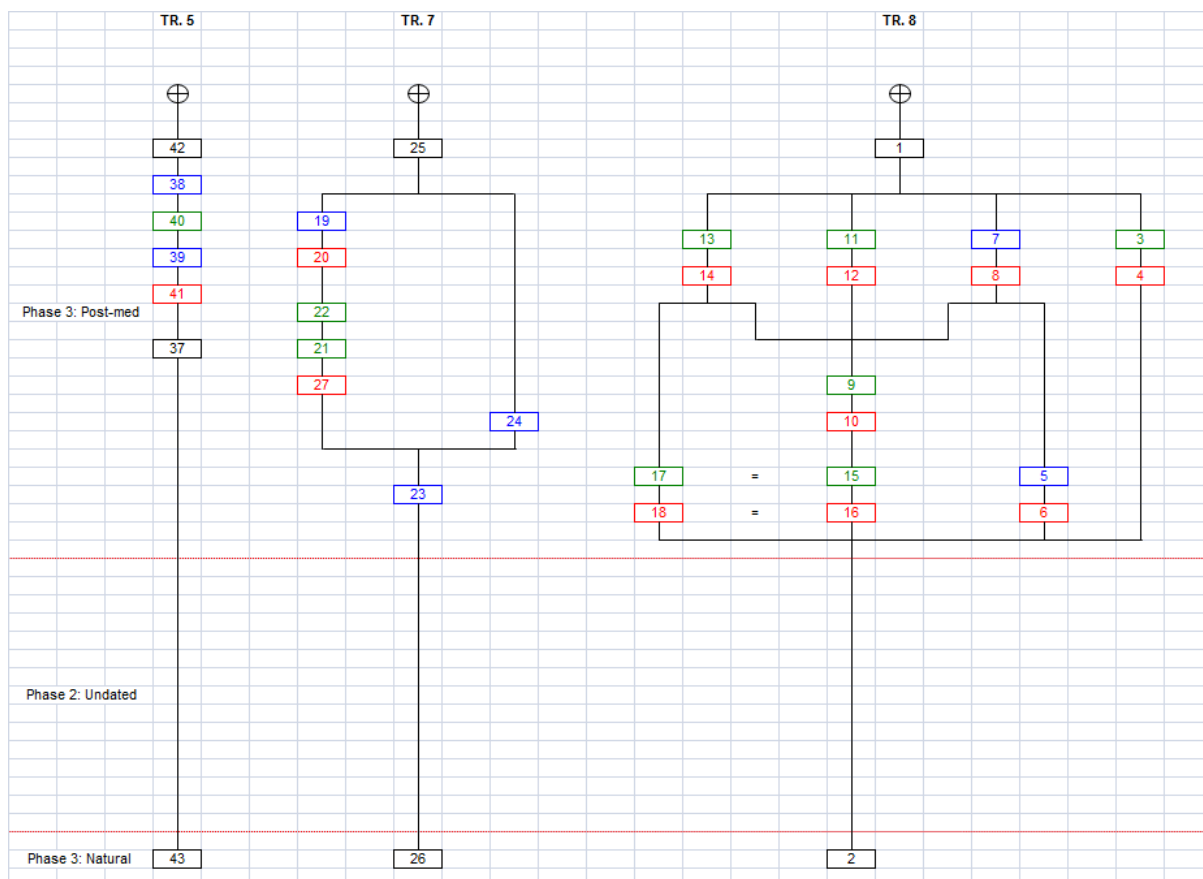
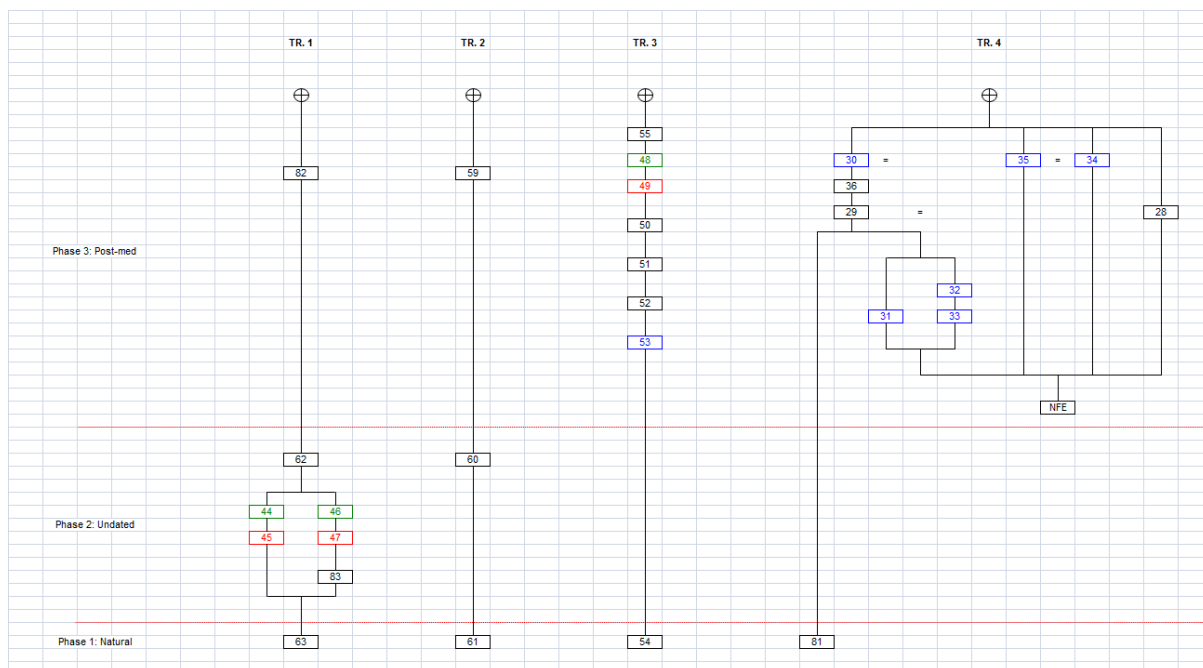
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

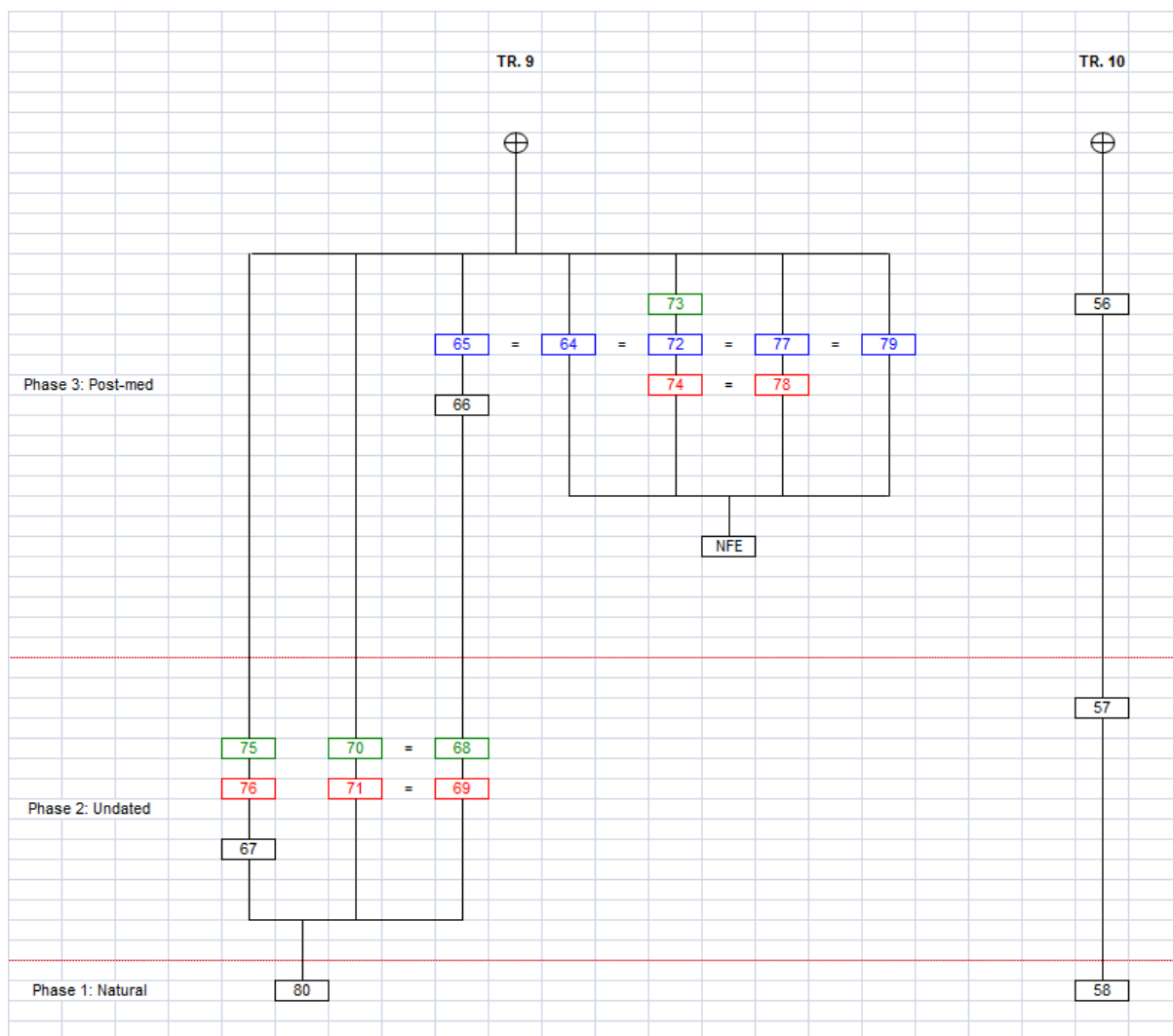
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2	Layer	8	Natural sand	93.46	93.11	1
3	Fill	8	Fill of cut feature [4]	93.46	93.11	3
4	Cut	8	Shallow cut feature	93.42	93.3	3
5	Masonry	8	Flint and mortar foundation	93.42	93.4	3
6	Cut	8	Construction cut of [5]	93.42	93.3	3
7	Masonry	8	Square brick base	93.38	93.36	3
8	Cut	8	Construction cut for [7]	93.38	93.36	3
9	Fill	8	Fill of robber cut [10]	93.42	93.26	3
10	Cut	8	Robber cut filled by [9]	93.42	93.3	3
11	Fill	8	Fill of modern intrusion	93.26	93.2	3
12	Cut	8	Modern cut filled by [11]	93.26		3
13	Fill	8	Fill of cut [14]	93.42	93.4	3
14	Cut	8	Modern cut filled by [13]	93.42	93.22	3
15	Fill	8	Fill of post-med cut [16]	93.44	93.43	3
16	Cut	8	Post-med cut filled by [15]	93.44	93.22	3
17	Fill	8		93.38	93.37	3
18	Cut	8	Post-med cut filled by [17]	93.38	93.22	3
19	Masonry	7	Concrete slab and brick foundation	93.69	93.69	3
20	Cut	7	Construction cut for masonry [19]	93.69	93.69	3
21	Layer	7	Fill of [27]	93.33	93.32	3
22	Layer	7	Fill of [27]	93.33	93.3	3
23	Masonry	7	Flint surface	93.2	93.2	3
24	Masonry	7	Possible foundation	93.29	93.28	3
25	Layer	7	Top soil	93.86	93.69	3
26	Layer	7	Natural sand	93.26	93.23	1
27	Cut	7	Cut filled by [21] and [22]	93.49	92.8	3
28	Layer	4	Sandy silt layer	92.14	92	3
29	Layer	4	Sand bedding for surface [30]	92.18	92.17	3
30	Masonry	4	Post-med cobbled surface	92.2	92.19	3
31	Masonry	4	Post-med brick structure	92.14	91.98	3
32	Masonry	4	Post-med brick structure	92.16	92.15	3
33	Masonry	4	Post-med brick structure	92.01	92	3
34	Masonry	4	Cobbled surface, same as [30]	92.19	92.18	3
35	Masonry	4	Cobbled surface, same as [30]	92.19	92.19	3
36	Layer	4	Bedding layer for [30]	93.85	93.84	3
37	Layer	5	Post-med colluvial layer	92.04	92.04	3

Cont ext No.	Context Type	Trench	Comments	Highest Level	Lowest Level	Phase
38	Masonry	5	Post-med cobbled surface	92.27	92.25	3
39	Masonry	5	Post-med brick structure	92.16	92.14	3
40	Fill	5	Backfill of construction cut [39]	92.04	92.03	3
41	Cut	5	Construction cut for masonry [39]	92.16	91.79	3
42	Layer	5	Post-med layer	92.19	92.18	3
43	Layer	5	Natural sand	91.56	91.55	1
44	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [45]	84.25	83.93	2
45	Cut	1	Undated ditch cut filled by [44]	84.25	83.93	2
46	Fill	1	Fill of ditch [47]	84.56	84.42	2
47	Cut	1	Undated ditch cut filled by [46]	84.56	84.1	2
48	Fill	3	Fill of cut [49]	89.15	89.15	3
49	Cut	3	Post-med cut filled by [48]	89.15	89.03	3
50	Layer	3	Re-deposited silty gravel	89.22	89.06	3
51	Layer	3	Hard core for gravel [50]	89.08	88.04	3
52	Layer	3	Silty layer sealing [53]	88.88	88.8	3
53	Masonry	3	Post-medieval surface	88.75	88.73	3
54	Fill	3	Natural sand	88.68	88.66	1
55	Layer	3	Post-med dumps	90.2	90.15	3
56	Layer	10	Top soil	92.64	92.62	3
57	Layer	10	Sub-soil	92.36	92.35	2
58	Layer	10	Natural sand	92.27	92.25	1
59	Layer	2	Top soil	83.79	83.77	3
60	Layer	2	Sub-soil	83.71	83.7	2
61	Layer	2	Natural clayey gravel	83.63	83.18	1
62	Layer	1	Sub-soil	84.81	84.8	2
63	Layer	1	Natural sand	84.25	84.2	1
64	Masonry	9	N-S orientated masonry foundation	93.38	93.35	3
65	Masonry	9	Post-med masonry, same as [64]	93.63	93.39	3
66	Layer	9	Top soil	93.49	93.46	3
67	Layer	9	Sub-soil	93.37	93.34	2
68	Fill	9	Fill of N-S cut [69]	93.12	92.88	2
69	Cut	9	N-S ditch filled by [68]	93.12	92.83	2
70	Fill	9	Fill of cut [71]	92.92	92.9	2
71	Cut	9	N-S cut filled by [70]	92.93	92.85	2
72	Masonry	9	N-S masonry, same as [64]	93.62	93.61	3
73	Fill	9	Fill of construction cut [74]	93.62	93.52	3

Cont ext No.	Context Type	Trench	Comments	Highest Level	Lowest Level	Phase
74	Cut	9	Construction cut filled by [72] and [73]	93.62	93.52	3
75	Fill	9	Fill of N-S cut [76]	93.54	93.53	2
76	Cut	9	N-S cut filled by [75]	93.37	93.34	2
77	Fill	9	N-S masonry, same as [64]	93.72	93.69	3
78	Cut	9	Construction cut for [77]	93.72	93.72	3
79	Masonry	9	N-S masonry, same as [64]	93.68	93.64	3
80	Layer	9		93.67	92.98	1
81	Layer	4	Natural sand	92.11	92.08	1
82	Layer	1	Top soil	84.79	84.68	3
83	Layer	1	Undated layer	84.57	84.5	2

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX





APPENDIX 3: POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Post-Roman pottery spot dating index (LYS16)

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from the excavation (thirteen sherds/twelve estimated number of vessels /314g, none of which was unstratified). The pottery dates to the post-medieval period and more specifically the late 19th and 20th century. The assemblage is in a good condition, although it is present as mostly sherd material, except for one intact item, however, all of the pottery could be assigned to a form. None of the sherds were deemed to be residual and showed no evidence of abrasion and therefore the assemblage was mostly deposited fairly rapidly after breakage or on its discard. The material was found in five contexts as small sized groups (under 30 sherds). The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology (2014). The assemblage is discussed as an index.

Spot dating Index

SC: sherd count, ENV: estimated number of vessels, Wt (g), weight in grams

Context [9], spot date: 19th- 20th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	2	2	49	Flower pot: wall sherds

Context [22], spot date: late 19th - mid 20th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
Bone china with lustre decoration	BONE	1794–1900	1	1	13	Tea cup: porringer shape:

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
	LUST					base with a footring and gilded line
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	1	1	76	Jar: cylindrical (jam or marmalade), concave base moulded with the name '[MAL]ING'
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	1	1	39	Plate: large, wall with pin headed fluting

Total: three sherds, 3 ENV, 128g

Context [36], spot date: late 19th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
Bone china with under-glaze blue transfer-printed decoration	BONE TR	1807–1900	1	1	12	Dish, rounded: wall sherd with oriental 18th century style floral decoration
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	1	1	5	Jar: cylindrical (jam or marmalade): rim sherd.
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780–1900	1	1	5	Dish, rounded: wall sherd: ?willow pattern

Total: three sherds, 3 ENV, 22g

Context [55], spot date: 20th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
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Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
Bone China	TPW	1780–1900	1	1	5	Dish, rounded: wall sherd: ?willow pattern
industrial porcelain	INDPO	1800–1900	1	1	25	Salt caster: intact. Salt caster moulded in the shape of a standard poodle with a pointed face, sat on its haunches. Gilded highlights. Holes in the top and base of the item for plastic composite parts.

Total: three sherds, 3 ENV, 84g

Context [56], spot date: 19th- 20th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	3	2	31	Flower pot: wall sherds

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery has no significance at a local level and consists of pottery types frequently found in the London area. The pottery has only the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from and infers very little upon activities associated with the study area. There are no recommendations for further work on the material, which has been fully catalogued and therefore can be discarded.

References

Museum of London Archaeology, 2014. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes.
<http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>

APPENDIX 4: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Glass assessment (LYS16)

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

The archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of glass (ten fragments/seven estimated number of vessels /368g, none of which was unstratified). The glass dates to the post-medieval period and more specifically the 19th and the 20th century. The assemblage is in a good condition and consists of both fragmentary material (for which forms could be assigned to) and three intact items. The assemblage appears to have been deposited fairly rapidly after breakage or on its discard. The material was found in three contexts as small sized groups (under 30 shards) and the assemblage is discussed as a spot dating index.

Spot dating Index

FC: fragment count, ENV: estimated number of vessels, Wt (g), weight in grams

Context [36], spot date: mid-late 19th century

Glass type/colour	Form	FC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
High-lime low alkali (HLLA): dark olive green	English wine bottle, cylindrical, late type	4	1	42	Neck and shoulder, moulded. 19th century
Soda: clear	Jar: small rounded	1	1	8	Rim sherd, everted, simple and narrow, no neck, rounded body. Mid-late 19th century
Soda: clear	Window pane	1	1	1	Flat. ?machine made. ?? 20th century

Total: five fragments, 3 ENV, 51g

Context [55], spot date: 20th century

Glass type/colour	Form	FC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Soda: clear	Bottle: flat oval section	1	1	112	Intact. External screw thread rim (18mm in diameter), short conical neck, rounded shoulders, x1 flat side with an arcaded recessed panel, x1 rounded section) and rounded narrow sides (46mm x 26mm). Concave base embossed '2'. Height: 130mm. 20th century
Soda: clear	Bottle: flat oval section	1	1	58	Intact. External screw thread rim (16mm in diameter), no neck, rounded shoulders, biconical in profile (carination one third from the base), flat sides and narrow rounded sides (maximum: 54mm x 22mm), concave base embossed '7' (51mm x 22mm). Height: 130mm. Filled with soil. 20th century
Soda: clear	Bottle: polygonal section	1	1	46	Intact. External screw thread rim (12mm in diameter) with a rounded cordon at the base, conical neck, rounded profile body with an asymmetrical section (isosceles triangle with rounded corners) (maximum dimension: 38mm x 32mm), three oval panels, concave base (24mm in diameter). Height:

84mm. 20th century

Total: three fragments, 3 ENV, 316g

Context [56], spot date: 19th century

Glass type/colour	Form	FC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Soda: green tinted	Window pane	1	1	1	Flat, thin walled fragment

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass has no significance at a local level and consists of glass types and forms frequently encountered in the London area. The glass has only the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from and little can be said about the inferred activities associated with it. As there are no recommendations for further work and as the assemblage is mundane and has been fully catalogued, then the glass can be discarded.

APPENDIX 5: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

REVIEW OF BUILDING MATERIAL FORMER ALL SAINT'S ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL, LAYHAMS ROAD, WEST WICKHAM, LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY (LYS16)

Amparo Valcarcel

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 38952 64705

BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
5	3108	Yorkstone paver	1	50	1900	50	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
7	3046	Post medieval red sandy unfrogged brick	2	1450	1900	1450	1900	1700-1900	1700-1900
15	2586	Medieval/post medieval splash glazed peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1800	No mortar
32	3117;2276	Flint rubble; post medieval peg tile	1	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
33	3046	Post medieval red sandy shallow frogged and unfrogged brick	2	1450	1900	1450	1900	1750-1900	1700-1900
36	2276	Post medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
38	2281	Drain	2	1700	1950	1700	1950	1700-1950	No mortar
39	3046;2276	Post medieval red sandy brick and peg tile	3	1450	1900	1450	1950	1750-1900	1800-1950

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
46	3102	Abraded daub	2	1500B C	1666	1500BC	1666	1500BC-1666	No mortar
48	2276	Post medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
51	2586;3033;3046 ;2276	Medieval/post medieval unglazed peg tiles; post medieval red sandy bricks	13	1180	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	1750-1900
53	2271;2276;3032	Medieval/post medieval unglazed peg tile; post great fire brick	3	1180	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar
55	3046; 3101PM	Post medieval red sandy bricks, concrete	3	1450	1900	1450	1900	1450-1900	1800-1900
62	3102	Abraded daub	2	1500B C	1666	1500BC	1666	1500BC-1666	No mortar

Review

The small assemblage (38 fragments, 29.44 kg) consists mainly of pieces of fragmentary post medieval building material (bricks, Yorkstone paver slab, flint rubble and peg tiles).

Unworked slightly abraded daub from [62] and [46], attests to the presence of a timber framed wattle and daub construction in the vicinity.

The medieval roof tile recovered was fragmentary, and most probably represents either dumped material, or residual demolition material. The fabrics are the iron oxide 2586 and the thin sandy and iron oxide 2271. Peg tiles belonging to the very common sandy red fabric 2276, dominate the post medieval roofing tile assemblage. The greater proportion of peg tile fragments was unglazed, with just one splash glazed roof tile fragment [15].

Two different sandy red brick fabrics were identified; the fine sandy 3033 and the very sandy red 3046. All were manufactured for city use from local London brick clay between 1450 and 1700. However, the fabric continued to be used outside of the confines of the City of London, where local brickearth was exploited until 1900 (Ken Sabel pers. comm.) Some of these bricks are reused and bonded with 18th and 19th century mortar. Some bricks are shallow frogged and have sharp arises suggesting possible machine manufacture. One example of post great fire bricks was recovered from the site [53]. The presence of these bricks shows a phase of redevelopment at the mid of 19th century and probably earlier.

Two fragments of a drain pipe dated early 18th -late 19th century were found from [38].

Fine banded light brown calcareous sandstone fabric 3108 [32] is used as Victorian paving slab (1800-1900). Flint rubble stone was recovered from [5].

The building material assemblage reflects the post medieval development of this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest. No further work recommended.

APPENDIX 6: SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

THE SMALL FINDS

Mårit Gaimster

Seven small finds were retrieved from the excavations. Six of these finds are discussed here and listed in the table below; a ceramic figurine SF 7 is discussed elsewhere (see Jarrett in this report). All small finds came from Phase 5 contexts, dating from the 19th and 20th centuries. The finds consist mostly of metal objects, with the exception of a small wooden fitting (SF 5). This small object, which is stained or painted green and carries remnants of a white-metal strap across, is probably a finial of some sort. Other metal objects include an iron nail (SF 2), a cast-iron bar that is probably a fragment of railing (SF1) and a tube of rolled lead sheet (SF 4). A thin circular white-metal tin is marked 'BARBOLA PASTE', 'WINDSOR & NEWTON LTD, LONDON, ENGLAND'. Barbola paste was a modelling paste that was used for decorating trinkets during the first half of the 20th century. More research would be needed to establish a closer date. The art suppliers Windsor & Newton became a limited company in 1881, but Barbola paste appears to have been particularly popular in the 1920s, although it was used at least as late as the 1950s too (<http://www.crafts-beautiful.com/forums/topic/41185-barbola/>).

Significance of the finds and recommendations for further work

The metal and small finds add little to the understanding of this site. Dating from the late 19th century onwards, they are mostly generic or undiagnostic objects and may now be discarded. Two objects, the possible wooden finial (SF 5) and the tin for Barbola paste (SF3) could be included in the site archive as photographs for future interest or research.

SF	context	description	pot date	recommendations
1	22	cast-iron bar; square 30 x 30 mm section; L 130mm+; possibly fragment of railing	late 19th to mid-20th centuries	discard
2	51	iron nail; sturdy and complete but heavily corroded; square 20 x 20mm head; L 130mm	n/a	discard
3	55	thin circular white-metal tin for Winsor & Newton Ltd Barbola paste; 'BARBOLA PASTE' with 'WINSOR & NEWTON LTD // LONDON ENGLAND' around; diam. 60mm; ht. 5mm; both base and lid twisted and distorted	20th century	photo and discard
4	55	narrow tube of rolled lead sheet; diam. 5mm; L 105mm	20th century	discard

SF	context	description	pot date	recommendations
5	38	wooden fitting; oblong octagonal shape with flat base and domed top; stained or painted green; two small nail holes at the centre of the base and remnants of a narrow white-metal strap across the top; W 27mm; L 30mm; 7mm thick; likely a finial for something	n/a	photo and discard
6	3	base-metal coin; two pence, 1989	n/a	discard

APPENDIX 7: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-271516	
Project details	
Project name	Evaluation at Layhams Road, West Wickham
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation consisting of nine trenches was carried out by PCA. The archaeological evaluation found natural sand (Thanet Sand Formation) at a maximum level of 93.98m OD in Trench 9 located in the southern part of the site, sloping downwards to the north mirroring the topography of the site. In Trench 5, 3 and 2 natural sand were recorded at 91.56m OD, 88.68m OD and at 83.63m OD respectively. In Trench 2 natural clayey gravel was recorded at 84.25m OD. Evidence of well constructed external cobbled surfaces dating to the post-medieval period were recorded in Trenches 4 and 5 in the central part of the site and in Trench 7 to the south. In Trench 3 evidence of an external surfaces consisting of re-deposited gravel chalk and cobbles dating to the late post-medieval period was also observed. Finally evidence of undated ditches was recorded in Trenches 1 and 9. The function of these ditches was probably as boundaries and/or drainage of fields.
Project dates	Start: 28-11-2016 End: 07-12-2016
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LYS16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	SURFACE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	DAUB Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England

Site location	GREATER LONDON BROMLEY BROMLEY Former All Saints Catholic School, Layham Road, West Wickham
Postcode	BR4 9HH
Study area	16866 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 38952 64705 51.363872661716 -0.003835879256 51 21 49 N 000 00 13 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 83.63m Max: 93.67m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Helen Hawkins
Project design originator	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Ireneo Grosso
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Vision Construct
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	LYS16
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	LYS16
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	LYS16
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Matrices", "Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	FORMER ALL SAINTS ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL, LAYHAMS ROAD, WEST WICKHAM, LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Grosso, I.
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 report
Entered by	archive (archive@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	19-Dec-16

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