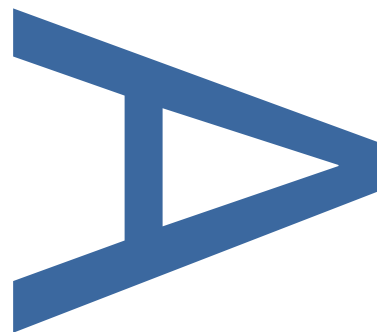
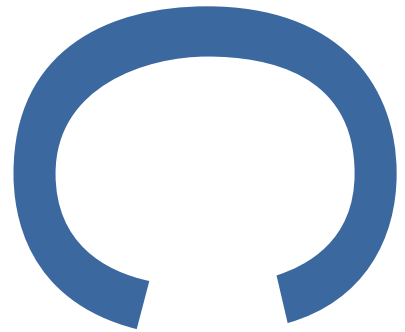


**ST MARY MAGDALENE SCHOOL /
LEIGH ACADEMY,
OLD DOVER ROAD,
BLACKHEATH,
LONDON, SE3 8SY**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

SITE CODE: ODO18

FEBRUARY 2019



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY


DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**ST MARY MAGDALENE SCHOOL/LEIGH ACADEMY, OLD DOVER ROAD,
BLACKHEATH, LONDON, SE3 8SY**

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**ST MARY MAGDALENE SCHOOL/LEIGH ACADEMY,
OLD DOVER ROAD, BLACKHEATH, LONDON SE3 8SY:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: ROYAL BOROUGH OF GREENWICH

PLANNING REFERENCE: 18/2233/F AND 12/2448/F

SITE CODE: ODO18

CENTRAL NGR: TQ 40888 77244

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: BOUYGUES (UK) LIMITED

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation that was undertaken at St. Mary Magdalene/Leigh Academy site, Old Dover Road, Blackheath, London, SE3 8SY. The site is located within school grounds to the north of Old Dover Road and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 40888 77244.
- 1.2 Planning permission was granted for redevelopment of the site of former St Magdalene School into the new premises for Leigh Academy (Royal Borough of Greenwich Planning Ref. 18/2233/F and 12/2448/F).
- 1.3 The fieldwork was carried out between 5th February and 11th February 2019. The work was commissioned by Mr Mark Brind of Bouygues (UK) Limited. Six evaluation trenches were excavated within the site.
- 1.4 The aims of the project were to determine the natural topography, the presence, absence, nature and extent of any archaeological structures and deposits within the confines of the site and to establish the extent of all post post-depositional impacts prior to the submission of a planning application for the site.
- 1.5 The evaluation demonstrated that the underlying geology consisted of Harwich formation sand and gravel. The orange brown sandy gravels had some natural variation in colour, with some areas appearing slightly greyer. Despite some horizontal truncation as a result of terracing related to the construction of the school, it was ascertained that the natural gravel sloped down from the south-east to the north-west, towards the River Thames. Overlying the sandy gravel in Trench 1 was a layer of what appeared to be brickearth, whilst in Trench 6 the natural had been sealed by a layer of bioturbated gravel.
- 1.6 A north-west to south-east running feature, thought to be a possible ditch or channel, was cut into the natural gravels in Trench 5. Although it contained two separate fills, no cultural material was recovered, and it is not possible to ascribe a date to this feature.
- 1.7 A late 19th century linear feature was recorded in Trench 6. It is possible that this feature is the cropmark visible on historic aerial photographs of the site, following the path seen on the historic map regression.
- 1.8 An interface layer dating to the 19th century overlain the brickearth in Trench 1. This was sealed by an agricultural horizon, likely also 19th century in date; the site appears to have remained as agricultural land until the early 20th century.
- 1.9 In Trenches 4 and 6, the trenches had been sealed by topsoil. The remainder of the trenches had been sealed by modern levelling layers and concrete or tarmac when the surrounding development was constructed.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation at St. Mary Magdalene School/Leigh Academy, Old Dover Road, Blackheath, Royal Borough of Greenwich, SE3 8SY (Figure 1). The site is located within school grounds to the north of Old Dover Road and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 40888 77244.
- 2.2 The site forms an irregular polygon enclosing c. 20,455m², with a c. 185m long axis at the longest point, aligned roughly NNW-SSE (Figure 2). The site is surrounded on three sides by residential housing. Land to the north of the study site is occupied by the Rectory Field, a recreation ground for cricket and football, whilst a small area of the southern boundary fronts Old Dover Road. The site is currently vacant and comprises several school buildings, with associated sports facilities, open lawn, and associated car parking.
- 2.3 The western side and lower half of the site lies within the Routeway Corridor Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP) as defined by the Royal Borough of Greenwich. This linear AHAP takes in the anticipated line of the former Roman road, Watling Street, that connected London with Rochester and Dover. The site also lies adjacent to the Rectory Field Conservation Area and the Sun in the Sands Conservation Area. Planning permission for the site was granted with an archaeological condition, which detailed that the site should be subject to an archaeological trial trench evaluation in the first instance. This report details the findings of the trial trench evaluation.
- 2.4 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2018), the primary objectives of the exercise were:
- To determine the presence or absence of surviving deposits and features at the site.
 - To clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions.
 - Are there any prehistoric remains present on the site, and do they relate to those found within the wider Greenwich area?
 - Is there any evidence of Roman activity within the site?
 - Can the track or field boundary identified through historic aerial photographs be found and of what date is it?
- 2.5 The investigation was conducted between 5th and 11th February 2019. The site work was supervised by Rosemary Banens and was project managed by Zbigniew Pozorski, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Mark Stevenson and Louise Davies of the Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) monitored proceedings on behalf of the Royal Borough of Greenwich. The project was commissioned by Bouygues (UK) Limited.
- 2.6 Following the completion of the project, the site archive will be deposited in its entirety with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the unique code ODO18.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Site Specific Planning

3.1.1 Planning permission was granted for demolition of the existing school and redevelopment of the site for a new 11-18 coeducational school (Leigh Academy), associated facilities, landscaping, parking, and infrastructure (Royal Borough of Greenwich Planning Ref 18/2233/F) and erection of temporary classrooms for a period of up to 18 months, whilst wider development of the site for education purposes is completed (Ref 12/2448/F).

3.1.2 The planning condition (2) attached to the decision issued on 8th November 2018 for the application 18/2233/F reads as follows:

No demolition or development shall take place until an enhanced stage 1 written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI which shall include:

A. the programme and methodology of site evaluation and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works

B. crop marks, either as copies of the original photos or transcribed onto a modern base map

C. assessment of the impacts of past landscaping and the existing buildings, to produce a plan of the site showing areas of higher or lower potential. This could also include an assessment of any available geotechnical data which may indicate where the natural land surface has been truncated

D. an assessment of the impacts of the demolition and grubbing out of foundations of the existing buildings, and the constructional impacts of the proposed buildings and any associated drainage, attenuation tanks and landscaping.

If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by stage 1 then for those parts of the site which have archaeological interest a stage 2 WSI shall be submitted to and approved by in writing by the Local Planning Authority. For land that is included within the stage 2 WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed stage 2 WSI which shall include:

A. The statement of significance and research objectives, the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works

B. The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. this part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the stage 2 WSI.

Reason 2

Heritage assets of archaeological interest may survive on the site. The Local Planning Authority wishes to secure the provision of appropriate archaeological investigation, including the publication of results, in accordance with Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework and Policy DH(m) of the Royal Greenwich Local Plan: Core Strategy with Detailed Policies (2014).

- 3.1.3 The planning condition (3) attached to the decision for the application 18/2448/F (temporary classrooms), also issued on 8th November 2018, reads as follows:

No demolition or development shall take place until a stage 1 written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, and the programme and methodology of site evaluation and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by stage 1 then for those parts of the site which have archaeological interest a stage 2 WSI shall be submitted to and approved by in writing by the Local Planning Authority. For land that is included within the stage 2 WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed stage 2 WSI which shall include:

A. The statement of significance and research objectives, the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works

B. The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the stage 2 WSI.

Reason 3

Heritage assets of archaeological interest may survive on the site. The Local Planning Authority wishes to secure the provision of appropriate archaeological investigation, including the publication of results, in accordance with Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework and Policy DH(m) of the Royal Greenwich Local Plan: Core Strategy with Detailed Policies (2014).

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The following geological and topographical background is taken from the archaeological desk-based assessment and from what was found during the evaluation (HPS 2017).
- 4.2 The site is underlain by Palaeogene sand and gravel of the Harwich formation, deposited between 56 and 47.8 million years ago. No superficial deposits are reported as being present on the site (BGS 2019).
- 4.3 The study site, located between 41m OD and 48m OD, follows a fairly level slope down to the north. There has been some modification of the ground surface in the vicinity of the school buildings, where it appears as though the ground was terraced in various locations.
- 4.4 The evaluation found that a thin layer of brickearth was present overlying the natural gravel in Trench 1, while a layer of bioturbated gravels sealed the natural gravel in Trench 6. The underlying natural gravel was observed in all trenches, sloping down from 47.76m OD in the south-east to 46.49m OD in the north-west.
- 4.5 There are no natural surface water bodies flowing within the immediate vicinity of the site and the site lies approximately 2km south of the River Thames.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The earlier advice by Louise Davies of Historic England GLAAS (dated 6th August 2018; HE Ref. 18/2233/F) suggested updating the existing archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) for the site. PCA have agreed with GLAAS that additional information would be included in the WSI. This supplement data was described by Lousie Davis as follows:

- *crop marks (identified but not pictured in the DBA - ed.), either as copies of the original photos with red-line boundary or transcribed onto modern base map;*
- *assessment of the impacts of past landscaping and the existing buildings, to produce a plan of the site showing areas of higher or lower potential. This could also include an assessment of any available geotechnical data which may indicate where the natural land surface has been truncated;*
- *and a more detailed assessment of the impacts of the demolition and grubbing out of foundations of the existing buildings and any associated drainage, attenuation tanks and landscaping.*

5.2 The following archaeological and historical background is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2018), which summaries and compliments the information from the archaeological desk-based assessment (HPS 2017).

5.3 Prehistoric

5.3.1 There is little to suggest prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the study site, with the nearest recorded finds recovered some 850m north of the study area.

5.4 Roman

5.4.1 The study site is located on the north site of the Old Dover Road, which is thought to follow the route of the Roman Watling Street. However, little archaeological material related to the road has thus far been recovered to the west of the Memorial Hospital, c. 2.65km to the east of the site. The potential for Roman remains is high in proximity to the road but is believed to lessen with distance.

5.5 Early Medieval/Saxon

5.5.1 The site is likely to have been open undeveloped land during the early medieval period, and there is little to suggest any early medieval archaeology will be present on the site.

5.6 Medieval

5.6.1 During the medieval period, the main settlement appears to have been at Charlton, c. 630m to the north-east of the site. It is likely that the site itself remained as agricultural land during this period, and there may be evidence of plough soils and field boundaries present.

5.7 Post-Medieval

- 5.7.1 The site remained undeveloped until 1911, although development started to occur in the surrounding areas in the late 19th century. A north-east to south-west running cropmark visible on aerial photographs from the 1940s is likely a track or field boundary visible on Thomas Milne's *Land Use Map of London and Environs in 1800*, leading from Old Dover Road to buildings at Cherry Tree Orchard. Evidence of this track may be present on site in areas that have not been impacted by the construction of modern buildings. Other agricultural remains such as plough soils or field boundaries may also be present on the site.

5.8 Modern

- 5.8.1 The present buildings on site were constructed during the 20th century, with the earliest building opening on the wester part of the site in 1911. The rest of the site remained undeveloped until the 1960s; since then, several buildings have been added to the site. There do not appear to be the remains of any WWII defences or shelters present on the site, and the only modern asset is likely to be the original 1911 school building.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Six archaeological trenches, termed Trenches 1 to 6, were excavated (Figure 2). The trench size and locations had to be altered slightly to those proposed in the WSI, due to the locations of services (PCA 2018). This resulted in the trench sizes seen in the below table. They were arranged as shown in Figure 2.

Trench	Length	Width	Depth
1	15.04m	1.60m	0.94m
2	9.80m	1.90m	0.56m
3	10.50m	2.10m	0.69m
4	9.96m	1.54m	0.61m
5	15.10m	1.60m	0.52m
6	10.00m	1.60m	0.51m

6.2 The trenches were dug using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket. Machining continued in 100mm spits until the top of the archaeological sequence or natural geology was reached. Excavation of horizontal stratigraphy or cut archaeological features then continued by hand. Breaking out of the tarmac was required for Trenches 1-3 and 5.

6.3 All archaeological interventions were thoroughly hand cleaned before being hand-planned at a scale of 1:20 and 1:50, with sections being drawn at 1:10. The deposits that they contained were recorded on *pro forma* context sheets and a full digital photographic record was compiled. Trenches 2 and 3 were located using triangulation; the remainder of the trenches were located with a hand-held GPS and tied into the Ordnance Survey Grid. Finds were collected according to standard retrieval methods as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2018).

6.4 Levels were obtained from five Temporary Bench Marks with the values seen in the table below. They were established by the site supervisor through the use of a Leica GPS. Levels on archaeologically relevant structures and strata were taken from this. The locations of the TBMs can be found in the site archive.

TBM	Level
1	46.99m OD
2	47.01m OD
3	47.06m OD
4	47.46m OD
5	47.02m OD

6.5 The completed site archive, comprising written and photographic records, will be deposited at an appropriate local museum/archive depository under the site code ODO18.

6.6 As detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2018), the evaluation was undertaken in accordance with guidelines issued by Historic England (HE) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (HE 2016; ClfA 2014).

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 Natural orange brown sandy gravel, with some slight colour variation, was observed at the base of all the evaluation trenches. It was assigned a different number in each trench, with the relevant levels detailed in the table below. Even accounting for horizontal truncation from the construction of the school buildings, it would appear as though the natural gravel slopes down from the south-east to the north-west.

Trench	Context	Levels	
		Maximum	Minimum
1	[4]	46.49m OD	46.29m OD
2	[5]	46.53m OD	45.83m OD
3	[6]	46.80m OD	46.43m OD
4	[7]	46.90m OD	46.86m OD
5	[11]	47.76m OD	47.46m OD
6	[15]	47.01m OD	46.76m OD

7.1.2 In Trench 1, the natural gravels, [4], were overlain by a 0.19m thick layer of sandy brickearth, [3]. This sandy clayey silt layer contained occasional small sub-rounded stones and was encountered between 46.43m OD and 46.52m OD.

7.1.3 A layer of bioturbated gravel, [14], sealed the undisturbed natural gravel, [15], in Trench 6. A mid-dark grey brown sandy silty gravel, this layer extended across the entirety of the trench. It measured 0.38m in thickness and was recorded at a height of 47.22m OD.

7.2 Phase 2: Undated

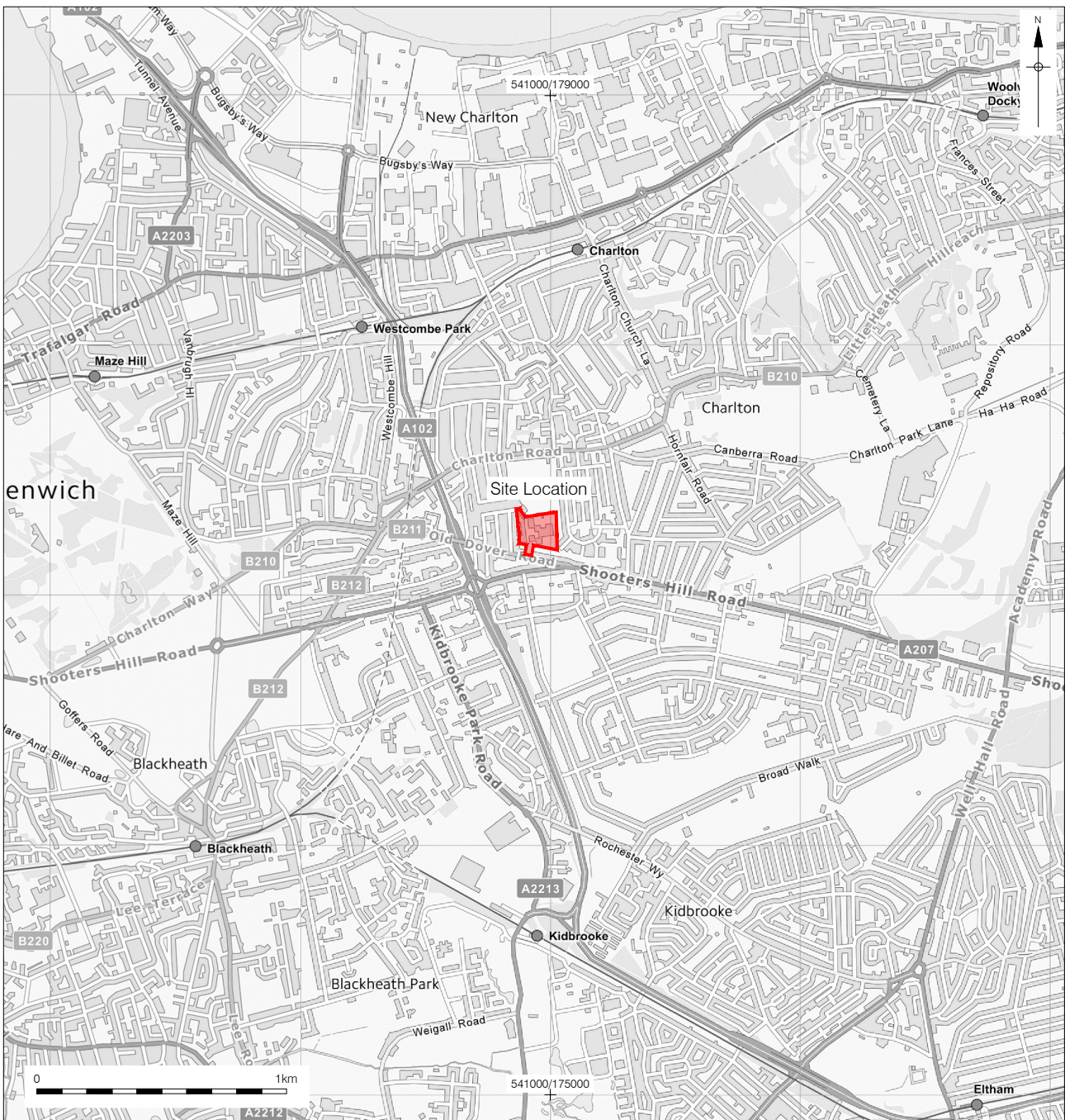
7.2.1 A north-west to south-east running feature, [10], was observed extending across the southern part of Trench 5, cutting into the natural gravels [11] (Figure 3). Thought to be a ditch or a channel, it contained two fills, [8] and [9]. The lower fill, [9], was a soft light orange brown sandy clay, measuring 0.20m thick. It was encountered between 47.53m OD and 47.76m OD, extending 3.25m in width and at least 1.6m in length. The upper fill, [8], was a firm mid grey brown sandy clay, containing a moderate amount of small-medium sub-rounded stones. Recorded in section, this fill was 0.20m thick and measured 2.70m in width; it was encountered at a maximum height of 47.78m OD. No finds were recovered from either of these fills, therefore it was not possible to date this feature.

7.3 Phase 3: Post-Medieval

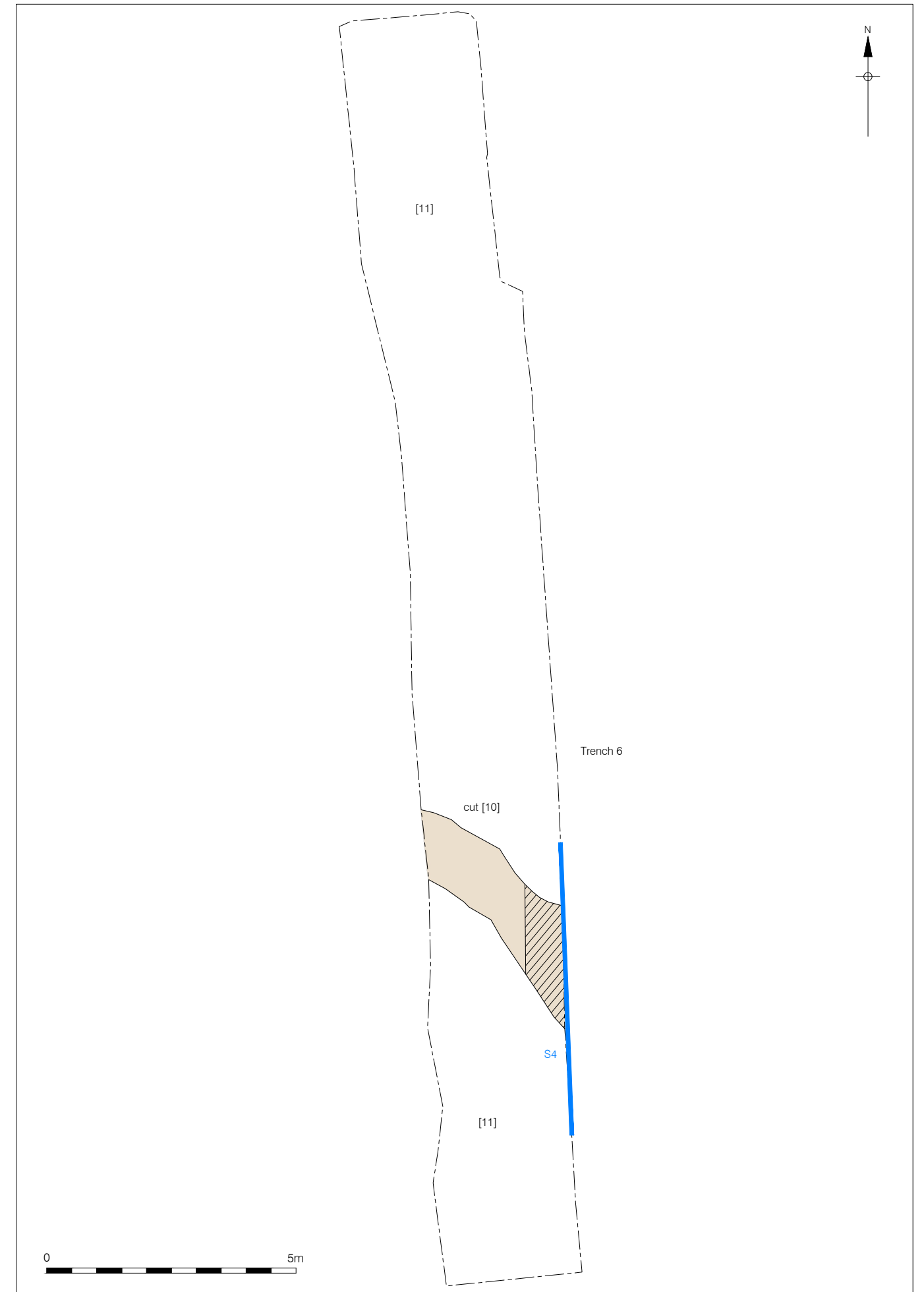
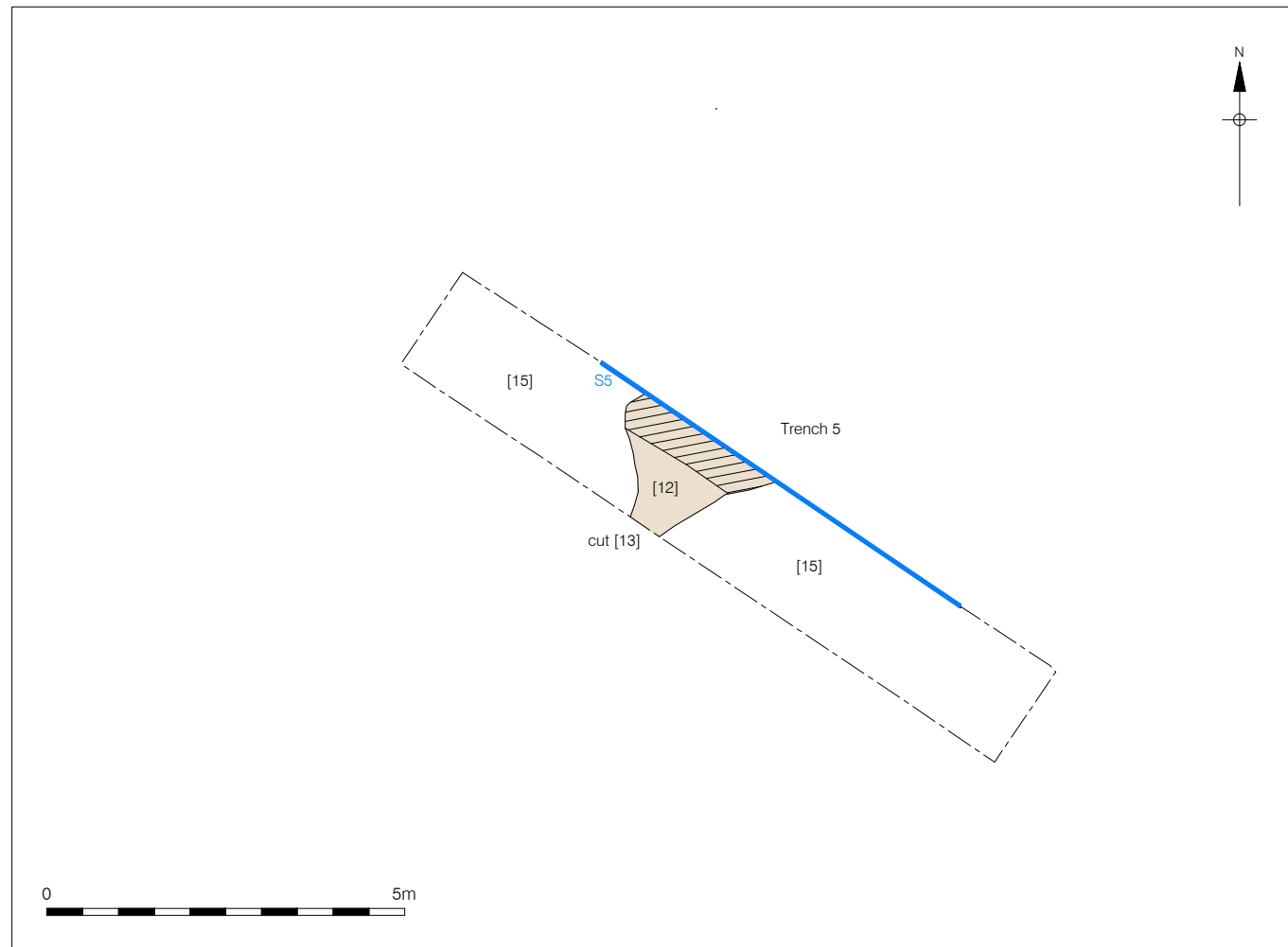
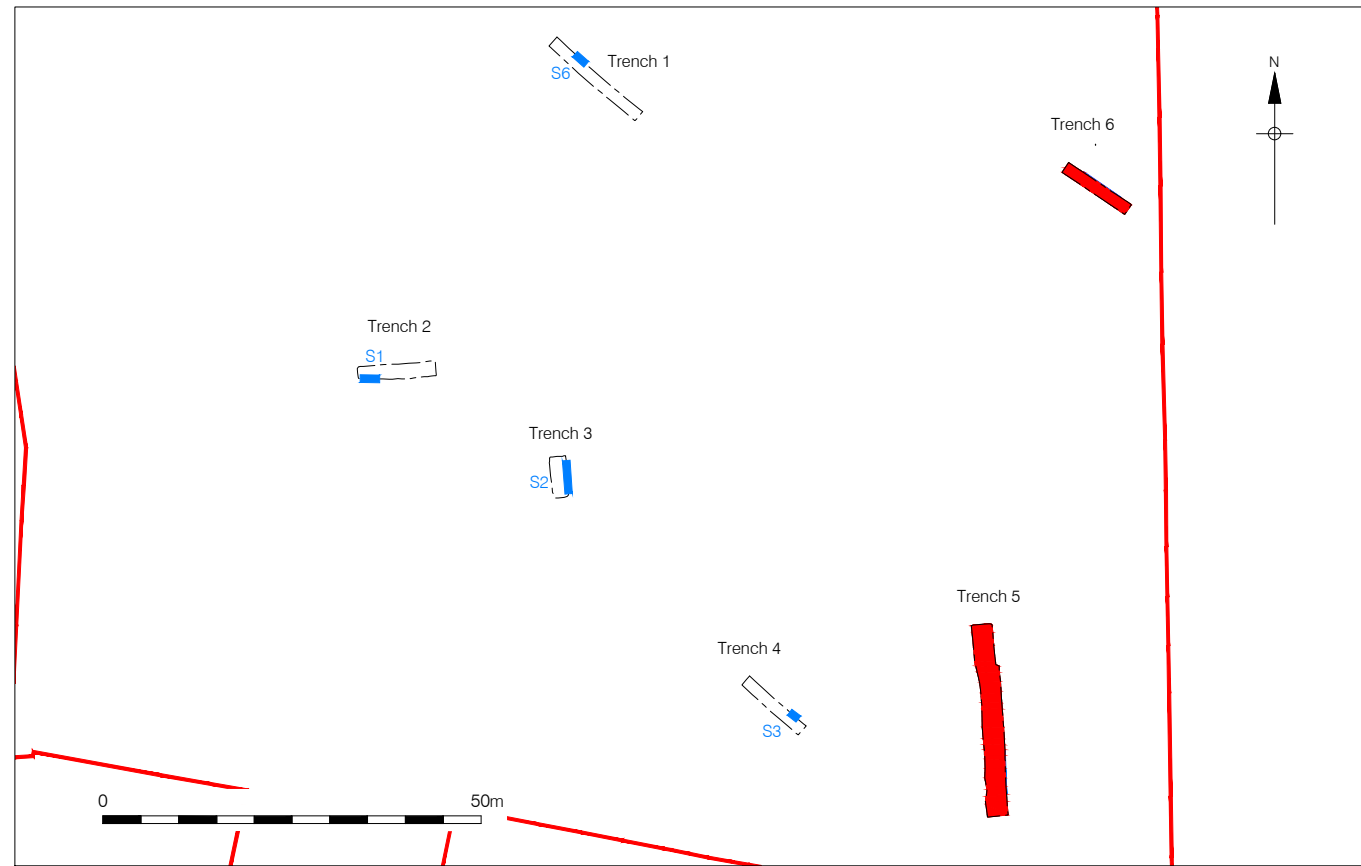
7.3.1 Overlying the brickearth [3] in Trench 1 was an interface layer of mid grey brown sandy silt [2]. Fragments of pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and clay tobacco pipe (CTP) were recovered from this layer, and the corresponding spot dates indicate that the layer is 19th century in date (Appendices 3, 4, and 6). Extending across the trench, this 0.21m thick interface layer was recorded at a maximum height of 46.69m OD. Sealing [2] was a firm dark grey brown agricultural layer, [1]. Comprised of a sandy clayey silt, this 0.23m thick layer contained

occasional gravel and was visible in all sections of the trench. No finds were recovered from this upper post-medieval layer.

- 7.3.2 An irregular, roughly north-east/south-west orientated feature, [13], was recorded cutting into the bioturbated gravels, [14], in Trench 6 (Figure 3). Measuring 3.56m wide, this linear feature was 0.46m deep and was encountered at a maximum height of 47.20m OD. It contained a loose dark grey brown sandy gravelly silt fill, [12], from which two degraded fragments of brick and one glass fragment were recovered. Although the brick fragments were widely spot dated to 1450-1800, the glass has a *terminus post quem* of 1888, suggesting that the feature was backfilled in the late 19th century (Appendices 3 and 5). Aerial photographs from the early/mid 20th century indicated the presence of a north-east to south-west running feature extending across the site; examination of the historic maps suggested that this cropmark was a late 18th century track or field boundary leading from Old Dover Road to buildings at Cherry Tree Orchard. It is possible that, while not matching the exact orientation, linear feature [13] in Trench 6 is the remains of this track or field boundary.
- 7.3.3 Trenches 4 and 6 were capped by a layer of topsoil, while Trenches 1-3 and 5 were sealed by modern levelling layers and concrete or tarmac.







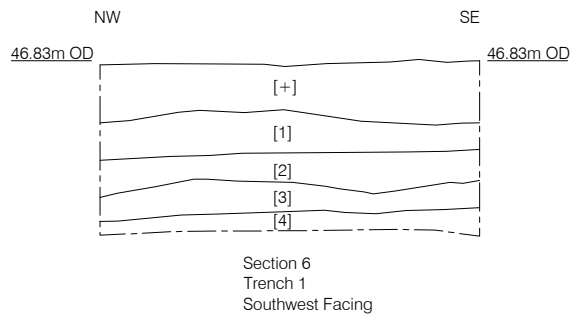
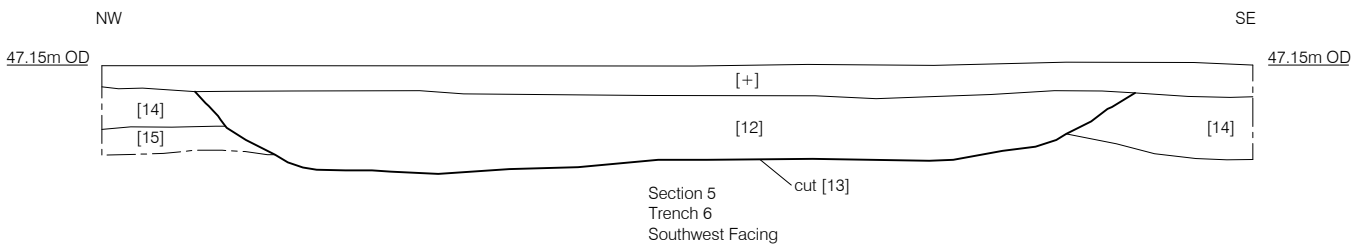
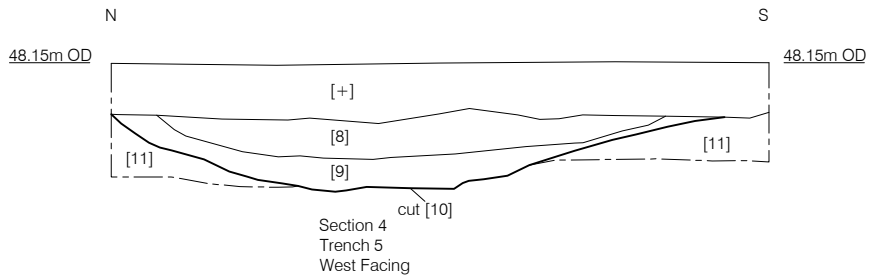
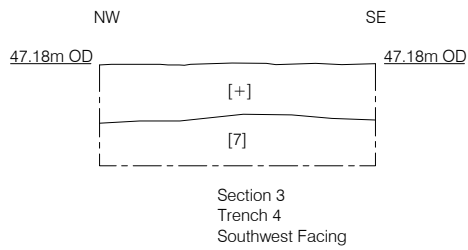
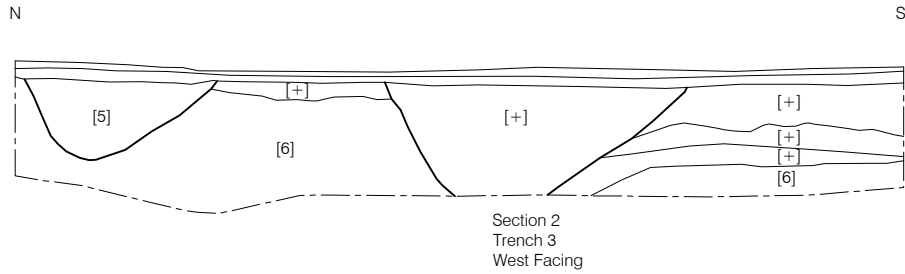
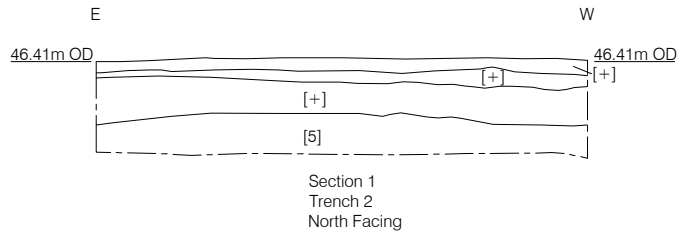




Plate 1: Trench 1 (looking north-west)



Plate 2: Section of Trench 1 (looking north-east)



Plate 3: Trench 2 (looking east)

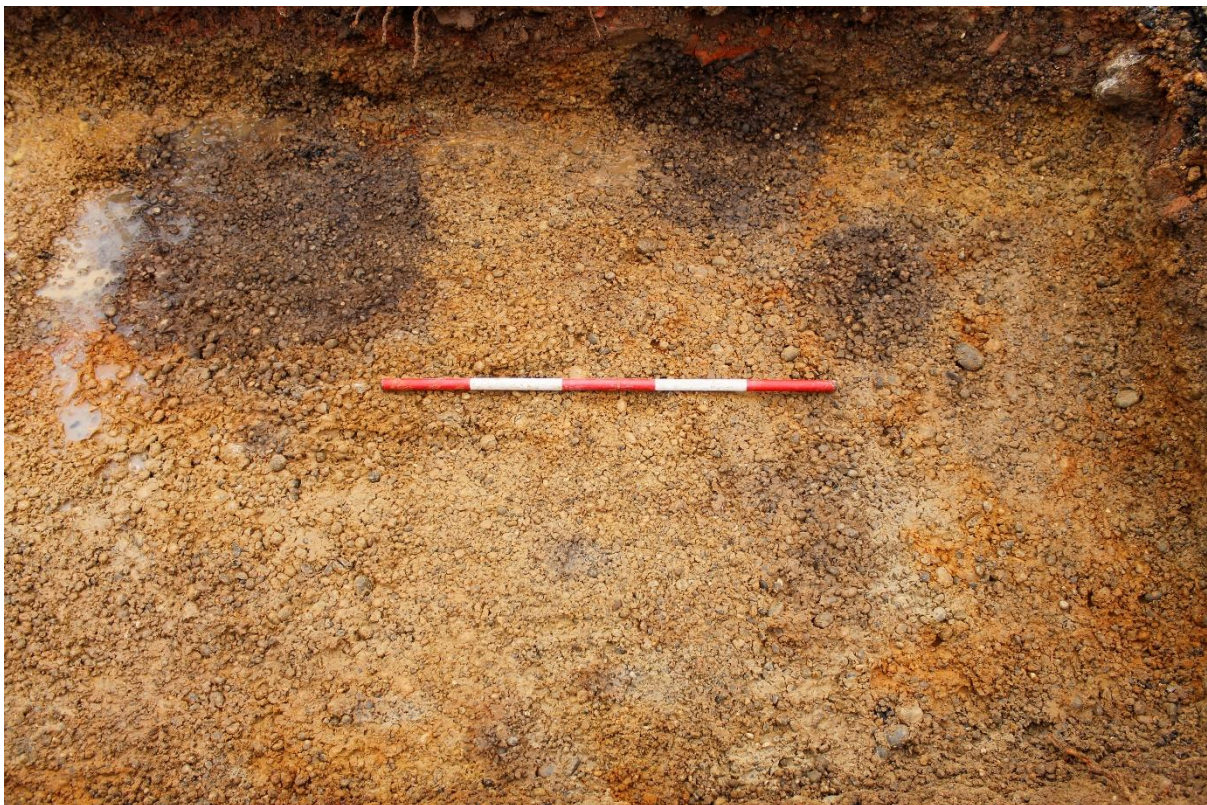


Plate 4: Staining in base and section of Trench 2 (looking south)

Plate 5: Slot through contamination staining of natural gravel in Trench 2 (looking south)



Plate 5: Slot through contamination staining of natural gravel in Trench 2 (looking south)



Plate 6: Trench 3 (looking south)



Plate 7: Trench 4 (looking north-west)



Plate 8: Slot through [10] showing [8] and [9] in Trench 5 (looking south-east)



Plate 9: Trench 6 (looking north-west)



Plate 10: Slot through [13] showing [12] in Trench 6 (looking north-east)



Plate 11: Section of Trench 6, showing [13] (looking north)



**Plate 12: 1949 RAF aerial photograph showing the cropmarks on the site and within its vicinity
(Historic England perm. 6795)**

8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The results of this evaluation have enabled the research questions that were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation to be addressed:

8.2 To determine the presence or absence of surviving deposits and features at the site.

8.2.1 Surviving deposits were recorded in Trenches 1, 5, and 6. Two post-medieval were recorded in Trench 1; these deposits sealed a layer of brickearth which overlay the natural gravel. An undated north-west to south-east running ditch or channel was recorded in Trench 5, cutting into the natural gravel. Within Trench 6, a wide shallow feature that may be associated with a cropmark observed on aerial photographs was recorded running approximately north to south. Containing a late 19th century fill, this feature cut into both the bioturbated and undisturbed natural gravels.

8.3 To clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions.

8.3.1 Horizontal truncation as a result of terracing for the school buildings was evident in Trenches 2 and 3, where the natural gravel was observed directly below modern deposits. Indeed, in Trench 3, a number of services extended across the trench, truncating the natural gravel. A single pipe trench extended north-south across the south-eastern end of Trench 1, while concrete intrusions were observed in the eastern section of Trench 5.

8.4 Are there any prehistoric remains present on the site, and do they relate to those found within the wider Greenwich area?

8.4.1 There were no remains dating to the prehistoric period on the study site. There is the possibility that the north-west to south-east running ditch recorded in Trench 5 is prehistoric; however, no cultural artefacts were recovered, and the feature remains undated.

8.5 Is there any evidence of Roman activity within the site?

8.5.1 No evidence of Roman activity was recorded on the site.

8.6 Can the track or field boundary identified through historic aerial photographs be found and of what date is it?

A north-east/south-west running linear feature was recorded in the approximate location of the track or field boundary observed in Trench 6. Although its orientation does not exactly match the alignment of the track, it is possible that they are the same feature. Although CBM recovered from this feature matched the dates which the track is shown on historic maps (late 18th century), a fragment of glass also recovered dated to the late 19th century.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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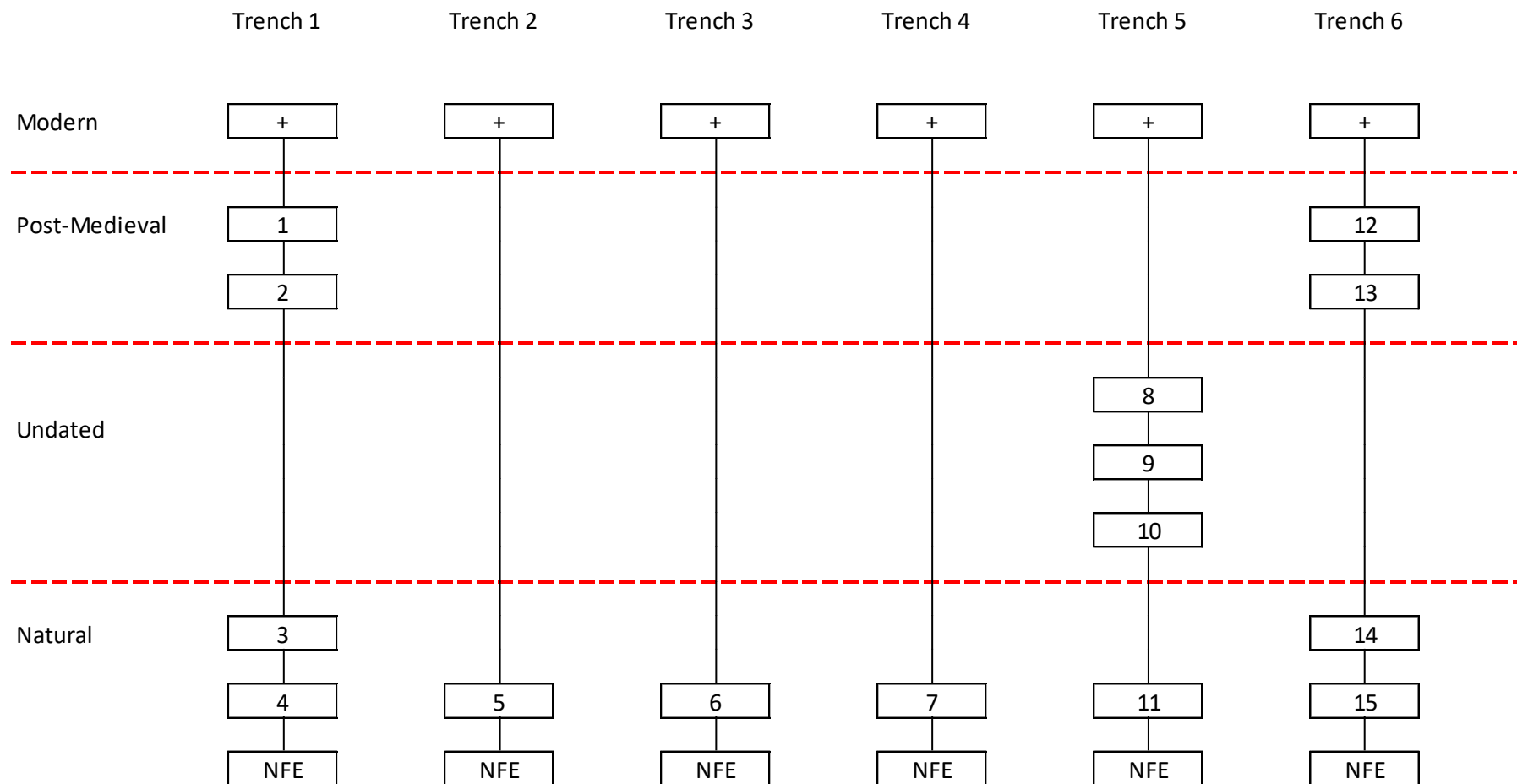
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APPENDIX 1: Context Index

Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
1	Layer	-	1	Post-Medieval (agricultural?) layer	Agricultural	15.04	1.6	0.23	46.88	46.81	ODO18-PH3
2	Layer	-	1	Post-Medieval interface layer	Agricultural	15.04	1.6	0.21	46.69	46.62	ODO18-PH3
3	Layer	-	1	Brickearth	Natural	15.04	1.6	0.19	46.52	46.43	ODO18-PH1
4	Layer	-	1	Sandy gravel	Natural	13	1.6	-	46.49	46.29	ODO18-PH1
5	Layer	-	2	Sandy gravel	Natural	9.8	1.9	-	46.53	45.83	ODO18-PH1
6	Layer	-	3	Sandy gravel	Natural	7.84	2.1	-	46.8	46.43	ODO18-PH1
7	Layer	-	4	Sandy gravel	Natural	9.96	1.54	-	46.9	46.86	ODO18-PH1
8	Fill	10	5	Sandy clay upper fill of [10]	Backfill		2.7	0.2	47.78	47.72	ODO18-PH2
9	Fill	10	5	Sandy clay lower fill of [10]	Backfill	1.6	3.25	0.2	47.72	47.53	ODO18-PH2
10	Cut	-	5	NW-SE running ditch/channel	Ditch	1.6	3.25	0.4	47.76	47.46	ODO18-PH2
11	Layer	-	5	Sandy gravel	Natural	15.1	1.6	-	47.76	47.46	ODO18-PH1
12	Fill	13	6	Sandy gravelly silt fill of [13]	Backfill	1.9	3.56	0.46	47.2	47.17	ODO18-PH3
13	Cut	-	6	Wide shallow cut feature [13]	Other	1.9	3.56	0.46	47.2	46.76	ODO18-PH3
14	Layer	-	6	Bioturbated natural gravel	Natural	10	1.6	0.38	47.22	46.17	ODO18-PH1
15	Layer	-	6	Sandy gravel	Natural	10	1.6	-	47.01	46.76	ODO18-PH1

APPENDIX 2: Site Matrix



APPENDIX 3: Building Material Specialist Report

Kevin Hayward

Introduction and Methods

This small building material assemblage (2 example 227g) from the evaluation at Leigh Academy, Old Dover Road, Blackheath, Greenwich ODO18 was reviewed to determine its overall character, and to provide a list of spot dates.

The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined under a hand lens (Gowland x10).

Fabrics and Forms

The assemblage had fragments of broken and fragmentary post medieval peg tile and brick.

Brick

3046 fine sandy fabric made from local post medieval brick earth (1450-1800)

An example of fragmentary red brick was recovered from [12]. Although normally associated with early post medieval bricks (1450-1700) outside the confines of the city of London, red brickearth bricks continue to be produced into the 18th century (K.Sabel pers. comm..)

Peg tile

2276 fine sandy brickearth fabric (1480-1900)

An example of the common red sandy peg tile fabric 2276 was recovered from [1]. Although they have a wide date range of manufacture, this example has very fine moulding sand and as such must be considered later post medieval (1600-1900)

Distribution

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1	2276	Post medieval peg tile fine moulding sand	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1800+	No mortar
12	3046	Post medieval brick fragments	2	1450	1800	1450	1800	1450-1800	No mortar

Review

The value of this small ceramic building material assemblage lies only with it providing dating evidence for post medieval features at this site.

I would recommend no further work. All for discard

APPENDIX 4: Clay Tobacco Pipe Specialist Report

Chris Jarrett

A single fragment of a clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from the archaeological work, which was found in context [2]. The stem is thin with a fine bore and most likely dates to the 19th century.

The clay tobacco pipe stem is of no significance and its only potential is to date context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the item, which can be discarded.

APPENDIX 5: Glass Specialist Report

Chris Jarrett

A single fragment (4g) of glass was recovered by hand from the archaeological work and this was found in context [12]. The item consists of a polygonal fragment of machine rolled patterned window glass, one side of which is decorated with uneven shaped ovals. This type of window glass was introduced in 1888 and therefore gives a *terminus post quem* date for the deposit it was found in.

The glass has no significance and its only potential is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass, which can be discarded

APPENDIX 6: Pottery Specialist Report

Chris Jarrett

A total of two sherds (11g) of late post-medieval pottery was recovered by hand from the excavation and this was solely found in context [2]. Both sherds show some evidence of lamination or pock marking of the surfaces and were therefore probably deposited under tertiary conditions. The pottery consists of rim sherds from a plate (8g) made in transfer-printed white earthenware (TPW), dated 1780–1900 and decorated with the Willow pattern and part of a bowl or dish (3g) made in yellow ware, dated 1820–1900. The latter dates the context.

The pottery is of no significance as it occurs as a very small quantity of fragmentary material with little meaning and as commonplace 19th-century ware types found in London. The pottery does have the potential to date the context it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the material, which as it has been fully catalogued, can be discarded.

APPENDIX 7: OASIS Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-342887

Project details

Project name	St. Mary Magdalene School/Leigh Academy, Old Dover Road, Royal Borough of Greenwich, SE3 8SY
Short description of the project	A six trench evaluation was undertaken at St. Mary Magdalene School/Leigh Academy on Old Dover Road between 5th and 11th February 2019, as part of a planning condition prior to the redevelopment of the site. One undated north-west to south-east running feature was recorded in Trench 5, while a 19th century linear feature in Trench 6 is believed to be associated with a cropmark visible on aerial photographs from the 1940s. Two 19th century agricultural layers were recorded in Trench 1 overlying a sandy brickearth. The natural gravel was recorded in all trenches.
Project dates	Start: 05-02-2019 End: 11-02-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ODO18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	TRACK Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON GREENWICH GREENWICH St. Mary Magdalene School/Leigh Academy
Postcode	SE3 8SY
Study area	20455 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 40888 77244 51.476082352279 0.028943175171 51 28 33 N 000 01 44 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 46.53m Max: 47.76m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
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Project brief originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project design originator	Zbigniew Pozorski
Project director/manager	Zbigniew Pozorski
Project supervisor	Rosemary Banens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bouygues UK

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Archive ID	OD018
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Archive ID	OD018
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Archive ID	OD018
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at St. Mary Magdalene School/Leigh Academy, Old Dover Road, Blackheath, Royal Borough of Greenwich, SE3 8SY
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