

An Archaeological Excavation at The Jacobean Barn, Hall Place, Bourne Rd, London Borough of Bexley.

**Site Code: BXL 09
Central National Grid Reference: TQ 5022 7431
Written by Guy Seddon and John Payne
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited,
March 2009**

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Commissioning Client: Mitchells and Butlers Plc

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March 2009**

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FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION

FIGURE 2 TRENCH LOCATION

FIGURE 3 TRENCH PLAN

FIGURE 4 SECTION 1

1. ABSTRACT

- 1.1. This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological excavation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at The Jacobean Barn, Hall Place, Bourne Rd, London Borough of Bexley (Figure 1). The central National Grid Reference for this site is TQ 5022 7431. The fieldwork was undertaken from 19th-26th January 2009. The commissioning client was Mitchells and Butlers Plc.
- 1.2. The site lies in a Registered Park and Garden as defined by English Heritage. It also lies to the east of Hall Place, a Scheduled Ancient Monument and Grade I Listed Building. The Jacobean Barn itself is a Grade II listed structure and therefore an archaeological planning condition was attached to the planning consent for an extension. The archaeological condition consisted of an open area investigation within the footprint of the proposed extension to the barn.
- 1.3. The earliest deposit encountered during the excavation was an alluvial deposit. This was overlain by layers of undated redeposited gravel and crushed building materials. The oldest feature recorded on the site was a compacted chalk surface of 17th/18th century date. This was in turn cut by the construction cut for a 19th century north-south aligned wall which ran across the site, abutting the southern wall of The Jacobean Barn.
- 1.4. Subsequent to the main excavation a watching brief was carried out on a small area located to the south of the barn's Victorian extension. The below ground work was extremely limited and excavation did not continue beyond a depth of 0.40m. The stratigraphic sequence revealed modern levelling deposits associated with the existing concrete surface.
- 1.5. A programme of historic building recording was carried out by PCA on the wall adjacent to the excavation area which will be slightly impacted upon by the new extension. The building recording is covered in a separate report (Bower 2009).

2. INTRODUCTION

- 2.1. An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd from 19th-26th January 2009, as part of the planning consent for the extension of The Jacobean Barn, Hall Place, London Borough of Bexley. A watching brief was also carried out on landscaping works to the south of the barn (Figure 1).
- 2.2. A programme of historic building recording was carried out by PCA on the wall adjacent to the excavation area which will be slightly impacted upon by the new extension. The building recording is covered in a separate report (Bower 2009).
- 2.3. The commissioning client was Mitchells and Butlers Plc. The archaeological investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, was supervised by Guy Seddon and the project was managed by Helen Hawkins.
- 2.4. The site was allocated the site code BXL 09

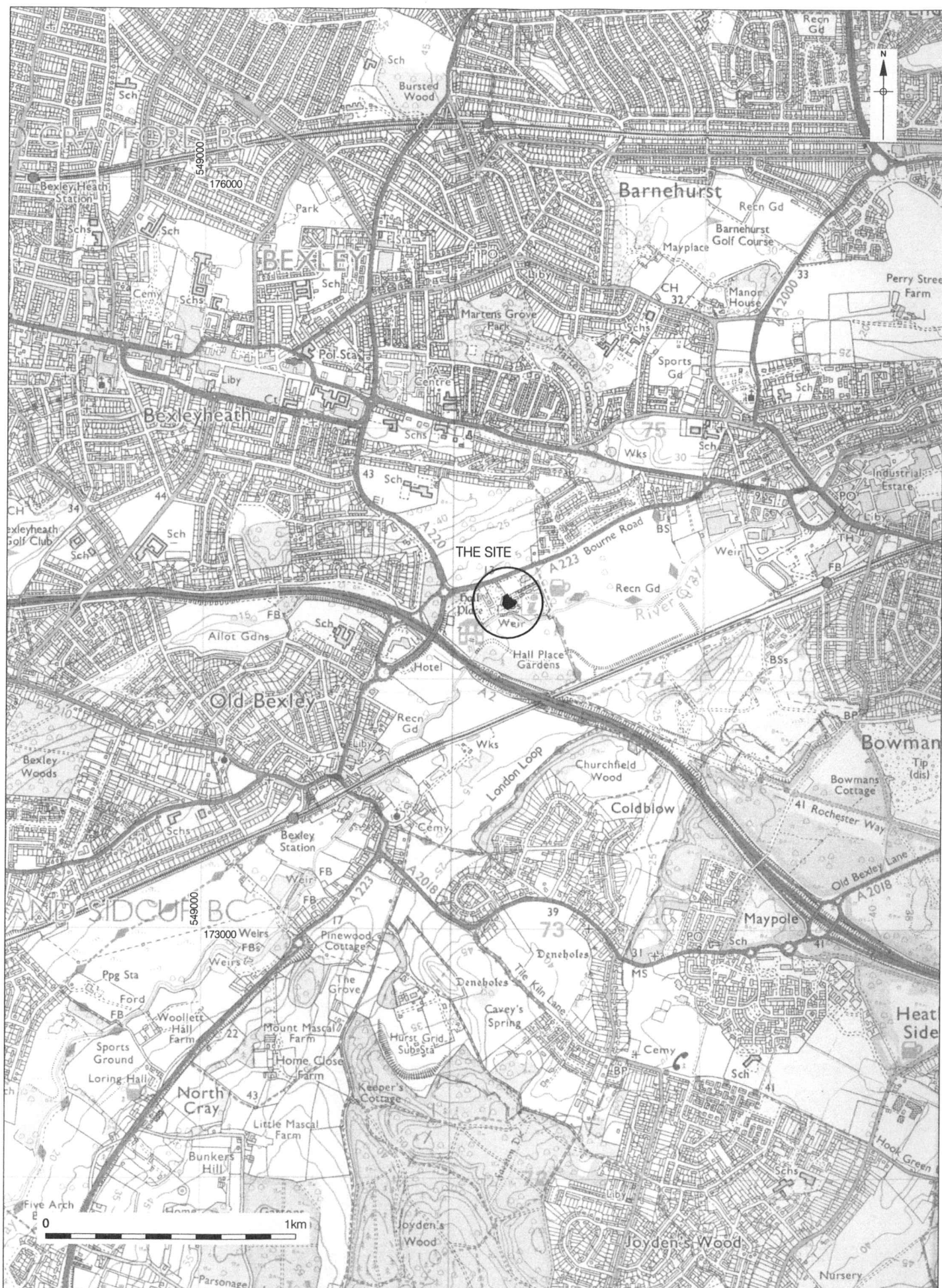


Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

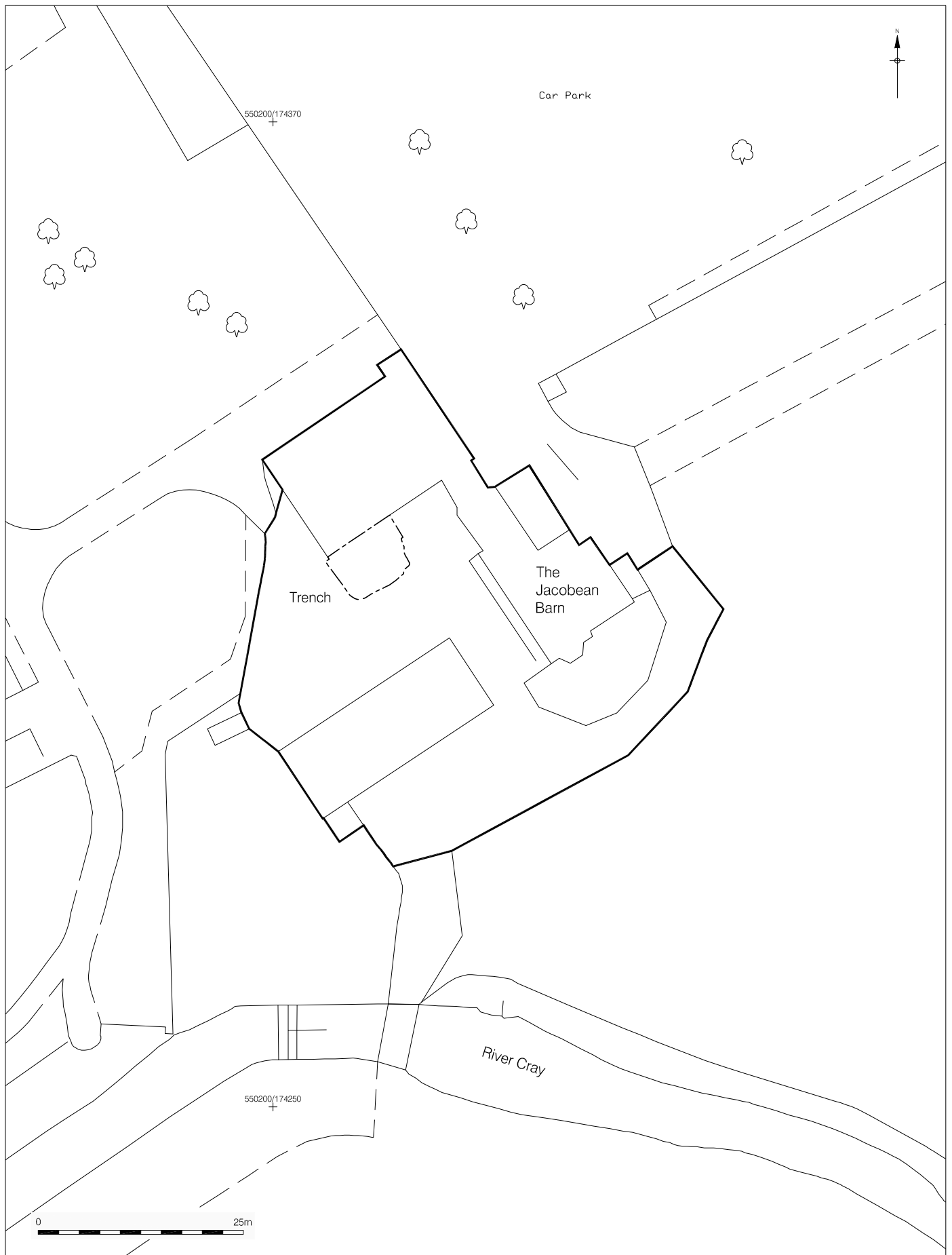
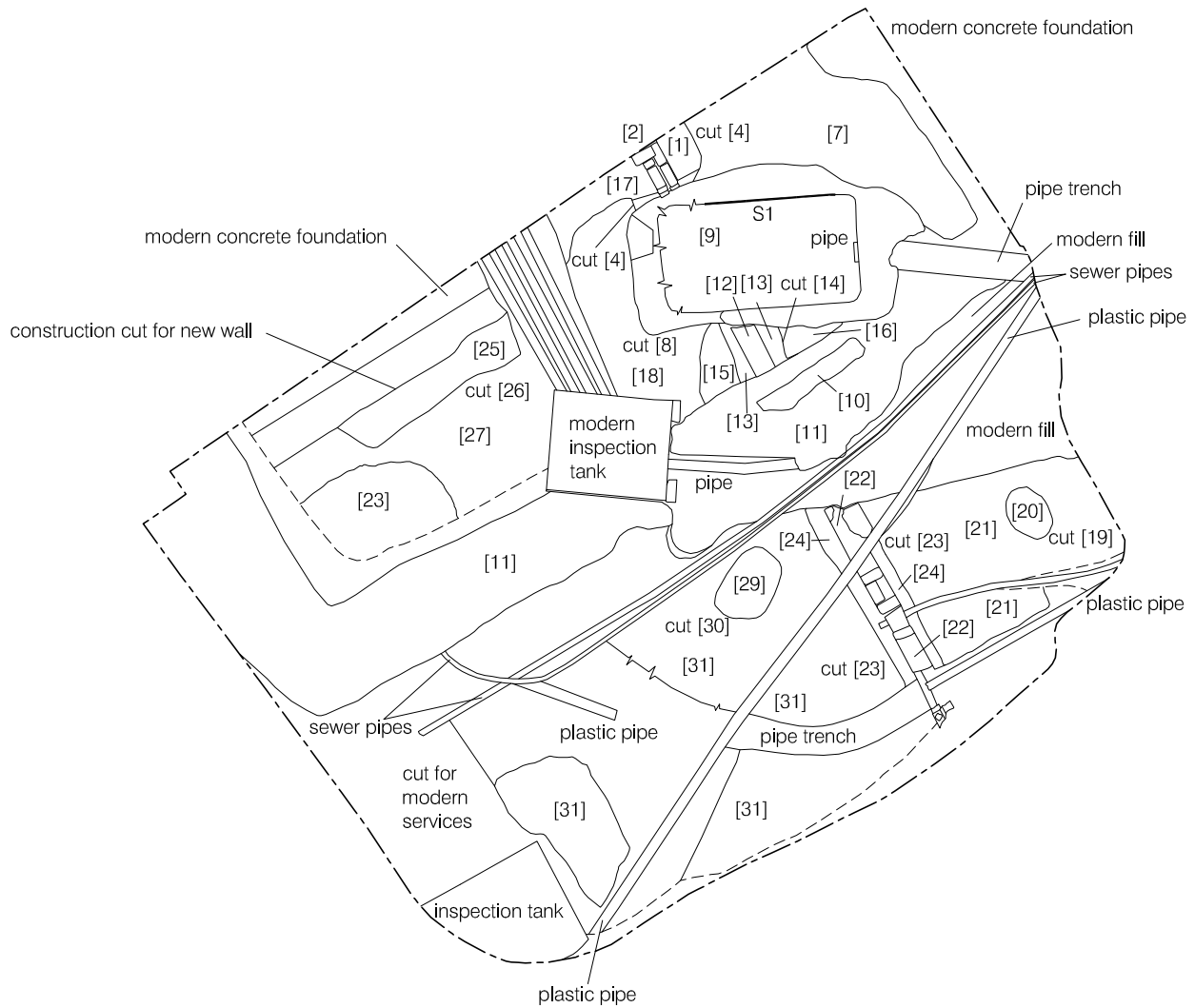
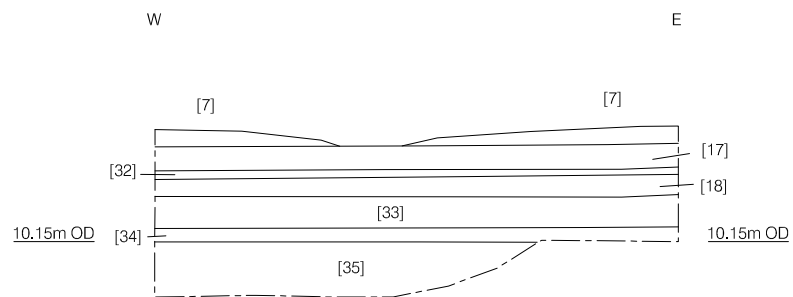


Figure 2
Trench Location
1:625 at A4



0 3m
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Figure 3
Trench Plan
1:75 at A4



Section 1
South Facing



Figure 4
Section 1
1:20 at A4

3. METHODOLOGY

- 3.1. The brick paving which covered the excavation area was removed by hand prior to the start of excavation.
- 3.2. The excavation was carried out under archaeological supervision, by 360° tracked machine with a flat bladed bucket. The machine removed the overburden in spits of no more than 0.20m. Excavation was carried out to a maximum depth of c. 0.60m below ground level as this was the formation level for the new extension.
- 3.3. After the removal of the overburden the area of excavation were examined for archaeological finds and features.
- 3.4. The faces of the trench that required examination and recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. All investigation of archaeological levels was by hand.
- 3.5. Relevant plans and sections were drawn and context descriptions recorded on *pro-forma* sheets.

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1. Archaeology in Bexley and the UDP
- 4.2. The London Borough of Bexley recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the London Borough of Bexley Unitary Development Plan (UDP) adopted in July 1996 with alterations adopted in April 2004. The Plan contains the following policy, which provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features objectives of the London Borough of Bexley.

Policy ENV54

In Areas of Archaeological Search and other areas where finds are likely to occur, and in certain historic standing buildings, where development proposals may affect archaeological remains or historic evidence, the Council will expect applicants to have properly assessed and planned for the archaeological implications. The Council may require a preliminary archaeological site evaluation before proposals are considered.

- 4.3. The proposed development is located in an Area of Archaeological Search as defined by the Borough's UDP.
- 4.4. An archaeological condition was attached to the site:
'Condition 5
No development shall take place within the site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.
Reason: to ensure that adequate archaeological records can be made in respect of the site and in the interests of the heritage of the area.'
- 4.5. A Written Scheme of Investigation was produced for the site by PCA and approved by the London Borough of Bexley prior to the start of work.

5. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1.** The British Geological Survey 1:50000 Series (Sheet 271 Dartford) indicates that the site lies upon conglomerate of the Harwich Formation of the Thames Group, laid down in the late Palaeocene Period. The drift geology comprises alluvium.
- 5.2.** The site lies on flat ground and is bounded to the north and east by The Jacobean Barn, to the south by the River Cray and to the west by Hall Place. The site is located at a height of around 11m OD.

6. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1. A full historical background is given in the historic building report (Bower 2009) and summarised below.
- 6.2. Hall Place is a Grade I listed building, which lies within a Registered Park and Garden as defined by English Heritage. The main building itself was constructed between 1537 and 1540 by Sir John Champneys and subsequently enlarged by his son Justian. Much has been previously written concerning the main house, but for the purposes of this report, as the excavation was centred on the area to the south of the Jacobean Barn no detailed description has been included.
- 6.3. The Jacobean Barn is located approximately 40 metres to the east of the southern end of Hall Place and was once an ancillary agricultural building, which functioned as a Threshing Barn. Cartographic as well as historical documentary evidence suggests that the barn was constructed in the late 1600s and since that period the structure has undergone numerous constructional alterations.
- 6.4. Barns are generally the oldest and most impressive of the ancillary buildings to be found on a farming estate and a traditional threshing barn would have originally provided storage for the crop adjacent to a threshing floor, a concept that remained largely unchanged between the twelfth and nineteenth centuries. The interior of the barn would have originally been divided into a number of separate bays the size of which was defined by space between two roof trusses and usually measured between 14 to feet 18 (4.27-5.50m). However, as the width of the roof trusses can vary within an individual building, so bays of various sizes can be found within one barn. The earliest examples of threshing barns usually house a single, central threshing floor, although many later variations evolved with some barns having as many as four or five threshing floors.
- 6.5. The number of storage bays also varies greatly and some barns contained storage bays housed at a higher level than the threshing floor, effectively creating a two-storey barn.
- 6.6. The structures themselves often display unique regional variations which can often indicate the predominant agricultural practice for a region, the likelihood being that smaller barns will be associated with areas where stock rearing or dairy farming predominates, whilst in areas where arable was the main agricultural process the barns could be extremely large.
- 6.7. With the introduction of threshing machines in the eighteenth century the necessity for large cross-ventilated threshing bays was eliminated, which allowed for the reduction in the size of the external doors. This process began at the end of the eighteenth century when A. Meikle built the first reliable threshing machine in 1786. The new machines enabled the threshing process to be accomplished within a few days, rather than spread out over many months. The early threshing machines were usually horse powered, with the horses normally accommodated in a building that abutted the threshing barn and referred to as the horse engine house. The earliest of the machines would have required between four to six horses to power them, although occasionally the power source for the threshing process was obtained by the use of water or wind power. The ancillary structures required to house these machines vary greatly in design and they were fairly widespread throughout the north of England, although in the south they remain comparatively rare.
- 6.8. By the end of the eighteenth century steam power began to be employed as a power source and by the 1830s portable steam engines began to appear. It was with the advent of these more portable engines that the traditional use for the threshing barn

came to an end, as the machines could be used to drive machinery anywhere on the farm and so enable the threshing process to be undertaken near to the point of production.

Cartographic evidence for the Jacobean Barn

- 6.9. Evidence for the external development of the Jacobean Barn at Hall Place can be witnessed through the development of the historical maps, although what effect these exterior alterations would have had on the interior of the structure is less clear.
- 6.10. Unlike residential dwellings, agricultural and industrial buildings are less prone to alterations associated with building fashions, so it is likely that the external changes witnessed to the Jacobean Barn and the farm complex are associated with modifications in working practices, which are probably the direct result of the increasingly industrialised agricultural processes discussed previously.
- 6.11. The earliest cartographic evidence is John Bowra's map dating to 1768, which although of relatively small scale does show the location of a large L-shaped ancillary building, which may represent the Jacobean Barn and a small rectangular building to the west. The space created between these two buildings may have formed a semi enclosed courtyard area and it is possible that the remains of the exterior floor surface revealed in the excavation may have been associated with this phase of activity.



Plate 1 John Bowra, 1768

- 6.12. The Tithe map of 1839 shows the addition of at least two buildings as well as the possibility of a third added to the southeast corner of the Barn itself. The small rectangular building shown on the map of 1768 has now disappeared, however because the map is relatively small scale little additional detail can be identified. What is clear is that the focus of new building lies to the south of the Jacobean Barn and includes what is clearly a watermill straddling the Cray River.
- 6.13. The 1862-64 Ordnance Survey map indicates that the area has changed little from 1839. The Jacobean Barn itself is unchanged but the building extension to the southeast corner is clearer and comprises a narrow building, orientated north-south and approximately 25 metres in length. The width of this extension changes around half way along its length, with the portion furthest away from the Jacobean Barn being the widest. This could indicate the presence of two abutting rectangular buildings,

perhaps each associated with a different agricultural process. The entrance for the most southerly of the two is likely to have been through a small extension located at the south-facing end.

- 6.14. To the west of these buildings another substantial rectangular building is visible, the long axis of which is orientated east-west. A wall or similar boundary appears to connect this building and the Jacobean Barn which lies approximately 13 metres to the north and it is possible that this is the same north-south wall revealed in the excavation (contexts [2], [12] and [22]). It is also interesting to note that the area to the east of this wall, between it and the rectangular building discussed previously is marked on the map as an area of vegetation. To the south of this building and connected to it by a second wall is the Hall Place Mill, which can be clearly seen straddling the head of the millpond.
- 6.15. A series of small outbuildings and connecting walls are also visible to the northwest of this group of buildings, which are probably associated with various agricultural activities, possibly animal pens and wood stores.
- 6.16. The 1895-97 Ordnance Survey map shows numerous changes to the farm complex, the most relevant being the changes to the Jacobean Barn itself. The southeast corner of the barn has been removed along with the north-south orientated building extensions on the southeast corner. A small extension to the south façade has been added. Along with the demolition of the southeast corner of the Barn the earlier abutting rectangular buildings have been demolished and a completely separate building now sits within the area.

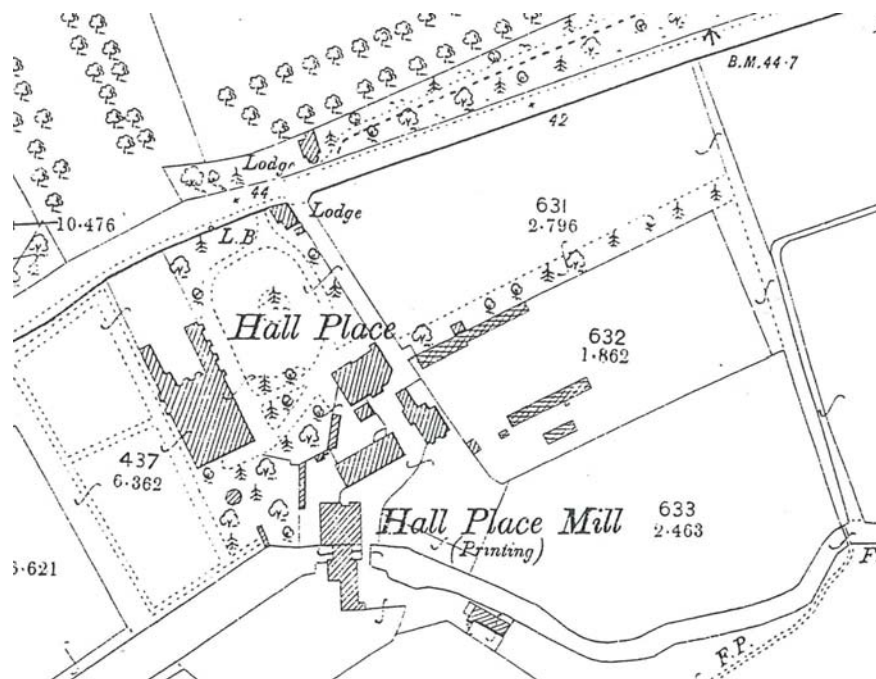


Plate 2 1895-1897 Ordnance Survey Map

- 6.17. Both the rectangular building to the south of the Barn and the Hall Place Mill appear largely unchanged on the 1895-97 map, although three small extensions are visible to the Mill.
- 6.18. A small square building has also been incorporated into the western side of the wall which connects the Barn and the rectangular building to the south, whilst the complex of small outbuildings and connecting walls to the northwest, visible on the earlier map

are still extant. The small outbuildings now appear to face towards the farm complex and are possibly screened from Hall Place by a boundary wall.

- 6.19. The 1907-09 Ordnance Survey map shows few changes to the farm complex. The Jacobean Barn and the associated buildings, with the exception of the Hall Place Mill appear largely unchanged. The Mill has acquired four more additions, two on the eastern, one on the southern and one on the western facades.
- 6.20. The complex of small out buildings and connecting walls to the northwest has undergone only minor alterations. The circular building located to the west of the main farm complex and to the south of Hall Place is also still visible.
- 6.21. The 1931-33 Ordnance Survey map shows numerous changes to the farm complex, although only minor ones to the Jacobean Barn itself. The small extension on the south facade of the Jacobean Barn, which probably housed large double barn doors, has now been removed, as has an extension on the western facade of the north-south orientated rectangular building located to the southeast of the Barn. The large east-west orientated rectangular building, lying to the south of the Barn is unchanged although the small square building which was incorporated into the western side of the wall that connects the Barn and the rectangular building has now disappeared.

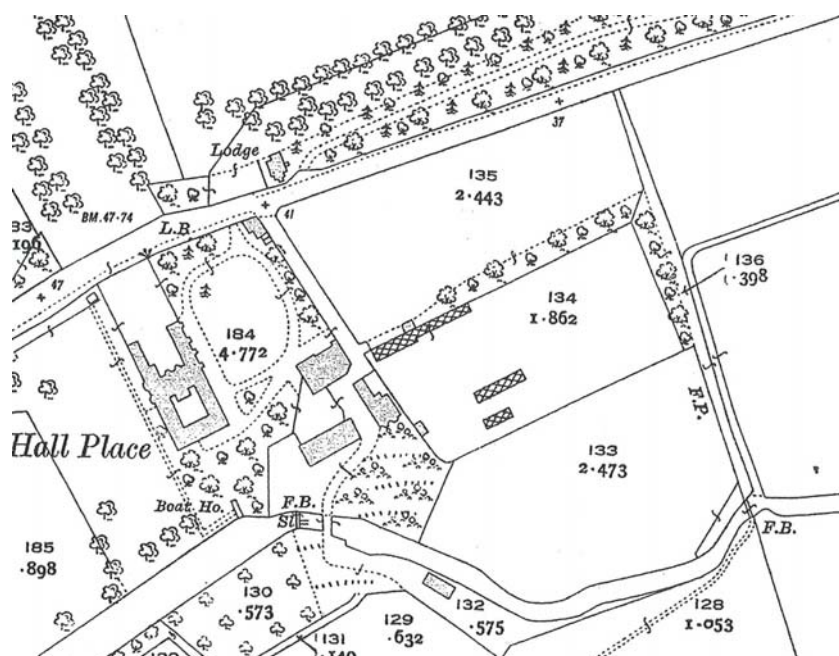


Plate 3 1931-33 Ordnance Survey Map

- 6.22. The biggest change is in the area of the Mill, which has now been demolished, although the millpond survives. The complex of small out buildings attached to the connecting walls to the northwest are now gone, although the connecting walls themselves are still extant.
- 6.23. Documentary evidence indicates that by the latter half of the twentieth century the Jacobean Barn was no longer used for agricultural activity and was probably utilised for storage. It was sold in the 1990s and subsequently converted into pub/restaurant venue. This involved extensive alterations to both the exterior and the interior and included the addition of an extension located on the eastern side of the building. It is interesting to note that this new extension occupies a similar position to that of an earlier building that had been demolished in the late 1800s.

7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1. All features are shown on Figure 3, a multi context plan of the trench. The trench measured 8.5m north-east south-west x 6m north-west south-east and was a maximum of 0.60m deep. The top of the trench was located at 10.90m OD.

7.2. PHASE 1: NATURAL

7.2.1. The earliest deposit seen on site was an alluvial deposit [35] at a level of 10.15m OD. This was seen only in the area where the grease trap had previously been located ([9]).

7.3. PHASE 2: EARLY POST MEDIEVAL

7.3.1. Overlying the natural were a series of layers, [17], [18], [32], [33] and [34], located between 10.15m and 10.45m OD. Unfortunately most of these were only seen in a small section where a grubbed out 20th century grease trap revealed them, as they were located below the construction formation level. It is possible that at least some of them represent old yard or working surfaces though the limited access made it impossible to determine or retrieve finds for dating.

7.3.2. Overlying these layers, and at the construction formation level was an expansive compacted chalk surface, [7], [15], [16], [21] and [31]. It filled the entire area of the trench (where truncation had not taken place) and fragments of ceramic building material were recovered that date from 1450 to 1900. In areas deliberately laid peg tiles survived upon its surface and these could be roughly dated from 1450 to 1800, whilst a small fragment of Pan Tile gave a date of 1640 to 1850.

7.4. PHASE 3: LATE POST MEDIEVAL

7.4.1. Cutting through the chalk surface, on a north-south alignment and abutting the southern wall of the Jacobean barn, was a truncated brick wall which comprised segments [2], [12] and [22]. This was constructed from yellow stock brick that dated from 1850 to 1940. The wall was built within construction cut [23]. The top of the wall was at 10.68m OD and it remained to three courses in height.

7.4.2. Two oval pits [19] and [30], were also observed cutting through the chalk surface. Although they were not properly excavated due to them being below the construction formation level, datable evidence was retrieved from both the features. Pit [19] had a length of 0.60m and a width of 0.44m. It contained London Stoneware, which broadly dates between 1670-1930. Pit [30] was 0.80m in length and had a width of 0.58m, and contained 17th to 18th century pottery.

7.4.3. A small, rectangular patch of Victorian concrete [25] was also recorded in the northwest of the site. It had an east-west length of 2.10m and a width of 0.42m. The purpose of this concrete is unknown, however it could well be a footing or pad for a lean-to structure against the rear of the Jacobean Barn. The top of the concrete was at 10.36m OD.

7.5. PHASE 4: 20TH CENTURY

7.5.1. During the later 20th Century, with the conversion of the Jacobean Barn into a restaurant the study site became heavily truncated with the laying of gas, water and foul pipes. A grease trap for the kitchens, [9], was constructed in the northeast corner of the site, cutting through the archaeology and into the natural alluvium. The concrete footings [11], for a structure which post-dated the grease trap, abutting the barn wall, were also recorded.

7.6. WATCHING BRIEF

- 7.6.1. A watching brief was undertaken approximately 25m to the south-east of the main excavation, which revealed a sequence of recent deposits. The earliest of these comprised an unexcavated light greyish-brown concrete surface [38], which was directly overlain by a 0.15m thick mixture of mixed and crushed demolition debris [37]. This demolition debris was clearly a preparation deposit for the existing surface [36] that comprised a 0.25m thick concrete and pebble mix.

8. CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1. The natural geology of the site was overlain by a series of what appeared to be levelling and possibly surfacing deposits comprising mainly gravels, although one distinctive layer of crushed ceramic building material and one layer of crushed mortar were seen to interrupt the gravel sequence. These deposits are thought to represent either preparation deposits for chalk surface [7] or earlier surfaces, which are likely to have formed a similar function.
- 8.2. The chalk surface [7] is probably a levelling layer for an original surface, as suggested by the numerous fragments of peg tiles that were laid on to it. The date of these tiles could allow this surface to be associated with a courtyard area associated with the buildings shown on the map of 1768, and if this is incorrect the surface almost certainly existed by the time of the 1839 map.
- 8.3. This surface was truncated by the construction cut of north-south orientated wall [2], [12] and [22] as well as two small pits, [19] and [30].
- 8.4. Judging by the date of the bricks used in the construction of the wall it is likely that it represents the boundary wall that first appears on the map dated to 1862-1864. Dating the pits is more problematic as they are not visible on any map and their function remains uncertain, although a broad date range for when they were infilled is indicated by the ceramics collected during excavation.
- 8.5. The small rectangular patch of Victorian concrete, [25] which was recorded does not fit easily into any of the structures appearing on the early maps although it possibly represents a footing or pad for a lean-to structure attached to the rear of the Jacobean Barn. This is not shown or is not recognisable on the maps. Another possibility is that it represents the foundation for the northern side of the small square structure that first appears on the map dating to 1867, although its location does appear too close to the Jacobean Barn.
- 8.6. The remaining sequence of deposits comprised levelling deposits and numerous services all of which are of a very recent date.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Mitchells and Butlers Plc for commissioning the work. The authors would like to thank Jim Heathcote for his work on site, Jenny Simonson for the illustrations and Helen Hawkins for project management and editing.

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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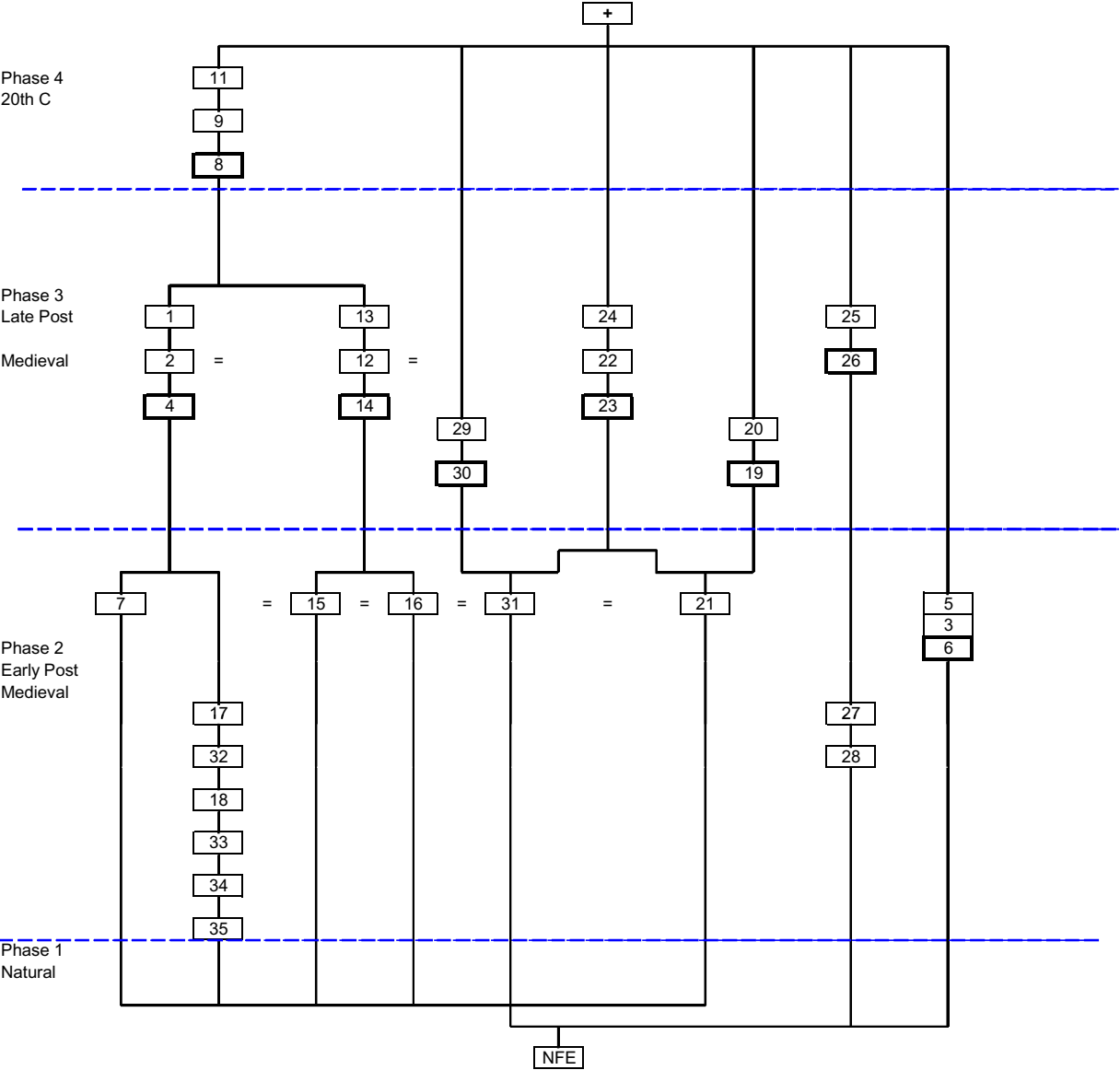
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date
BXL 09	1	Tr1		Fill	Fill of [4]	22/01/2009
BXL 09	2	Tr1		Masonry	N-S Brick Wall	22/01/2009
BXL 09	3	Tr1		Structure	Existing Barn Wall	22/01/2009
BXL 09	4	Tr1		Cut	Construction Cut for [2]	22/01/2009
BXL 09	5	Tr1		Fill	Fill of [6]	22/01/2009
BXL 09	6	Tr1		Cut	Construction Cut for [3]	22/01/2009
BXL 09	7	Tr1	1	Layer	Chalk and Tile Floor Surface	22/01/2009
BXL 09	8	Tr1		Cut	Construction Cut for [9]	22/01/2009
BXL 09	9	Tr1		Masonry	Concrete Grease Trap	22/01/2009
BXL 09	10	*	*	Void	*	*
BXL 09	11	Tr1		Masonry	Concrete Footing	22/01/2009
BXL 09	12	Tr1		Masonry	N-S Brick Wall	22/01/2009
BXL 09	13	Tr1		Fill	Fill of [14]	22/01/2009
BXL 09	14	Tr1		Cut	Construction Cut for [12]	22/01/2009
BXL 09	15	Tr1		Layer	Chalk and Tile Floor Surface	22/01/2009
BXL 09	16	Tr1		Layer	Chalk and Tile Floor Surface	22/01/2009
BXL 09	17	Tr1	1	Layer	Gravel Layer	22/01/2009
BXL 09	18	Tr1	1	Layer	Gravel Layer	22/01/2009
BXL 09	19	Tr1		Cut	Pit/Posthole Cut	23/01/2009
BXL 09	20	Tr1		Fill	Fill of [19]	23/01/2009
BXL 09	21	Tr1		Layer	Chalk Floor Surface	23/01/2009
BXL 09	22	Tr1		Masonry	N-S Brick Wall	23/01/2009
BXL 09	23	Tr1		Cut	Construction Cut for [22]	23/01/2009
BXL 09	24	Tr1		Fill	Backfill of [23]	23/01/2009
BXL 09	25	Tr1		Masonry	Concrete Footing	23/01/2009
BXL 09	26	Tr1		Cut	Construction Cut for [25]	23/01/2009

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date
09						
BXL 09	27	Tr1		Layer	Gravel Layer	23/01/2009
BXL 09	28	Tr1		Layer	Gravel Layer	23/01/2009
BXL 09	29	Tr1		Fill	Fill of [30]	23/01/2009
BXL 09	30	Tr1		Cut	Pit/Posthole Cut	23/01/2009
BXL 09	31	Tr1		Layer	Chalk Floor Surface	23/01/2009
BXL 09	32	Tr1	1	Layer	Mortar layer	23/01/2009
BXL 09	33	Tr1	1	Layer	Crushed CBM	23/01/2009
BXL 09	34	Tr1	1	Layer	Gravel Layer	23/01/2009
BXL 09	35	Tr1	1	Layer	Natural	23/01/2009
BXL 09	36	watching brief		Layer	existing concrete surface	16/02/2009
BXL 09	37	watching brief		Layer	levelling for surface [36]	16/02/2009
BXL 09	38	watching brief		Layer	earlier concrete surface	16/02/2009

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX

BXL 09
Matrix



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-56876

Project details

Project name	The Jacobean Barn, Bexley
Short description of the project	<p>An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at The Jacobean Barn, Hall Place, Bourne Rd, London Borough of Bexley TQ 5022 7431. The fieldwork was undertaken from 19th-26th January 2009. The commissioning client was Mitchells and Butlers Plc. The site lies in a Registered Park and Garden as defined by English Heritage. The Jacobean Barn itself is a Grade II listed structure and therefore an archaeological planning condition was attached to the planning consent for an extension. The archaeological condition consisted of an open area investigation within the footprint of the proposed extension to the barn. The earliest deposit encountered during the excavation was an alluvial deposit. This was overlain by layers of undated redeposited gravel and crushed building materials. The oldest feature recorded on the site was a compacted chalk surface of 17th/18th century date. This was in turn cut by the construction cut for a 19th century north-south aligned wall which ran across the site, abutting the southern wall of The Jacobean Barn. Subsequent to the main excavation a watching brief was carried out on a small area located to the south of the barn's Victorian extension. The below ground work was extremely limited and excavation did not continue beyond a depth of 0.40m. The stratigraphic sequence revealed modern levelling deposits associated with the existing concrete surface.</p>
Project dates	Start: 19-01-2009 End: 26-01-2009
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BXL09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project

Site status	Listed Building
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Site status (other)	Registered Park and Garden
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	FLOOR Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Full excavation'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BEXLEY BEXLEY The Jacobean Barn, Bourne Road, Bexley
Postcode	DA5 1PQ
Study area	51.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 5022 7431 51.4473098656 0.161987947615 51 26 50 N 000 09 43 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project design originator	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Guy Seddon

Type of
sponsor/funding
body

Building contractor

Name of
sponsor/funding
body

Mitchells and Butlers Plc

Project archives

Physical Archive
recipient

Bexley Museum

Physical Archive
ID

BXL09

Physical Contents

'Ceramics'

Digital Archive
recipient

Bexley Museum

Digital Archive ID

BXL09

Digital Contents

'none'

Digital Media
available

'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'

Paper Archive
recipient

Bexley Museum

Paper Archive ID

BXL09

Paper Contents

'none'

Paper Media
available

'Context
sheet','Drawing','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey
'; 'Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

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