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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**ST MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL,  
GLENURE ROAD, ELTHAM, LONDON  
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

**Level 3**

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NGR: TQ 4350 7475	Report No: 4028
District: Greenwich LB	Site Code: MRY 11
Approved: Claire Halpin MfA	Project No: 4655
Signed:	Date: February 2012

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## OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Project details</b>			
<b>Project name</b>	<i>St Mary's Roman Catholic Primary School, Glenure Road, Eltham, London</i>		
<i>In February 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out historic building recording at St Mary's Roman Catholic Primary School, Glenure Road, Eltham (NGR TQ 4350 7475; Figs. 1 &amp; 2). The work was conducted in order to satisfy a planning condition specifically relating to the area of the building to be affected by the erection of a two-storey extension.</i>			
<i>The local area has some potential for Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains, but a watching brief investigation undertaken in November 2011 revealed only foundations of the existing building and another foundation wall (post medieval) just beyond the building (Pozorski, 2011).</i>			
<i>A house has stood on the site since at least the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, and was one of a number of small country estates which existed in Eltham. This estate was broken up for suburban development at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, at which time the mansion was sold as a school. It has since had a long and convoluted history as an educational establishment run by Roman Catholic sisters and the Diocese of Southwark.</i>			
<i>The investigation suggests that the Georgian mansion survives at the core of the building, though almost nothing remains visible, either in layout or decoration, after progressive remodelling. Only the basement and the western entrance, with its portico of cast-iron columns indicates the earlier form. The most recent alterations have little or no appreciable impact on any surviving historic integrity, and little further information could be elucidated from the works.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>13<sup>th</sup> &amp; 14<sup>th</sup> February</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>4655</i>	Site code	<i>MRY 11</i>
Type of project	<i>Historic Building Recording</i>		
Site status			
Current land use	<i>St Mary's Roman Catholic Primary School</i>		
Planned development	<i>Two-storey extension to part of St Mary's RC School</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>London</i>	<i>Greenwich</i>	<i>Eltham</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>GLHER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SE9 1UF</i>		
Area of site	<i>-</i>		
NGR	<i>TQ 4350 7475</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 75m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>EH GLAAS</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Lisa Smith</i>		
Funded by	<i>CWA Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>St Mary's Roman Catholic Primary School, Glenure Road, Eltham, London. Historic Building Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Prosser, L. Smith, L. Thompson, P.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4028</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>March 2012</i>		

ST MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL,  
GLENURE ROAD, ELTHAM,  
LONDON

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

**SUMMARY**

*In February 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out historic building recording at St Mary's Roman Catholic Primary School, Glenure Road, Eltham (NGR TQ 4350 7475; Figs. 1 & 2). The recording was conducted in order to satisfy a planning condition specifically relating to the area of the building to be affected by the erection of a two-storey extension.*

*The local area has some potential for Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains, but a watching brief investigation undertaken in November 2011 revealed only foundations of the existing building and another foundation wall (post medieval) just beyond the building (Pozorski, 2011).*

*A house has stood on the site since at least the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, and was one of a number of small country estates which existed in Eltham. This estate was broken up for suburban development at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, at which time the mansion was sold as a school. It has since had a long and convoluted history as an educational establishment run by Roman Catholic sisters and the Diocese of Southwark.*

*The investigation suggests that the Georgian mansion survives at the core of the building, though almost nothing remains visible, either in layout or decoration, after progressive remodelling. Only the basement and the western entrance, with its portico of cast-iron columns indicates the earlier form. The most recent alterations have little or no appreciable impact on any surviving historic integrity, and little further information could be elucidated from the works.*

**1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In February 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out historic building recording at St Mary's Roman Catholic Primary School, Glenure Road, Eltham (NGR TQ 4350 7475; Figs. 1 & 2). The recording was commissioned by CWA Ltd in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a two-storey extension (London Borough of Greenwich Council Planning Ref. 11/2152/F). The building is not listed.

1.2 The recording was undertaken in response to a requirement advised by English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH

GLAAS) and written schemes of investigation (specifications) prepared by AS (dated 16/11/2011), and approved by EH GLAAS.

1.3 The historic building recording followed the procedures set out in English Heritage's *'Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice'* (2006), and also conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (IFA 2008). The level of recording was to **Level 3** as defined in the EH document on areas of the building to be effected by the development.

1.4 The objectives of the historic building recording were to compile a general record of the structure, in order to understand the form, function, evolution, and record any remaining architectural/technological embellishment of the buildings. Special attention was paid to the area of the building specifically affected by the development.

1.5 The planning condition for the development also required a 'strip, map & record' archaeological investigation of the new footprint of the extension. The results of which can be found in the following report:

Pozorski, Z. 2011. *St Mary's Roman Catholic Primary School, Glenure Road, Eltham. Archaeological 'Strip, Map & Record' Investigation*. Archaeological Solutions Report No. 4012.

#### *Planning policy context*

1.6 Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5; 2010) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 St Mary's School sits within the residential area of central Eltham, with the High Street located c. 250m to the south (Figs. 1 & 2). It comprises a roughly rectangular plot of land to the north of Glenure Road, and is occupied by the main school buildings, as well as ancillary structures and associated

playgrounds. To the north, the school is bounded by the rear plots of residential properties fronting Glenshiel Road.

### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

3.1 A Romano-British settlement is thought to have existed at Eltham with the identification of a farmstead nearby (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983, 265). The evidence includes a 'hut floor' in Archery Road, 450-500m west of the site and a Roman coin (TQ 4298 7463, MLO 2094). Closer to the site, pottery including a cremation vessel containing human bone was recovered from Glenesk Road to the south-east (TQ 4369 7466, MLO 2097 & 28304). Despite the interpretation of the name Eltham as 'Elta's Homestead', no Saxon archaeology has so far been identified, except for a suggestion that elements within the fabric of the parish church of St John are Saxon (information provided by London HER).

3.2 Eltham was located on the main route between London and Maidstone and its earliest record is in the Domesday Survey (1086). The area is best known for its historic Tudor Palace located 1.25km south-west of the site. The palace was held by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux at Domesday and was re-built and extended by the Plantagenet kings. It was the birthplace of John, brother of Edward III, who was a commander at the battle of Halidon Hill (1333) and was also where Edward received King John of France as a prisoner following the Battle of Poitiers in 1356. The palace was in ruins by the late 17<sup>th</sup> century but restored in the 1930s. Other historic buildings in the area include Eltham Lodge and Eltham College. Five buildings on Eltham High Street are Listed. The closest is No. 1a Greenholm Road, which is a 1960s Grade II listed house of architectural merit (MLO 98559).

3.3 Three archaeological investigations have taken place within 500m of the site. A desk-based assessment for Archery Road to the west (TQ 4308 7451) found potential for remains of the prehistoric periods to be low, the Roman period low-moderate, and the Saxon and medieval periods moderate (ELO 6349). Only potential for post-medieval remains was high, and this was proved to be the case as a subsequent archaeological evaluation found nothing pre-dating the 18<sup>th</sup> century (ELO 6512). An archaeological evaluation on Eltham High Street was negative (ELO 3236).

3.4 The house was originally known as Park Farm Place, and was one of a number of estates which sprang up in the 18<sup>th</sup> century across the area. The first house attested on the site was in existence by 1749, when a survey depicts it with outbuildings and walled garden on land owned by Richard Nunn (Landeragan 1992). It was occupied by Mrs. Sarah Nunn, but in c.1770 was sold to one Thomas Lucas. In 1774/5 it was sold to Captain, later to become Baron, William James, MP following a colourful naval career with the East India Company where he was involved with the Seven Years' War (ibid). James extensively renovated the house, enclosing it with a park (Hasted 1797). In 1783 he died and his widow subsequently leased the house to Sir Bernard Hammet. In the Universal British Directory it was described as 'a

beautiful villa ... it is ornamented with pilasters of the Ionic Order, and the grounds laid out with great taste'. (ibid).

3.5 In 1812, following the death of Lady James, the trustees sold Park Farm Place and 132 acres of land to Benjamin Currey, who gave it the grander title of Eltham Park. The year before his death, Currey leased the house to Dr. Thomas Proctor, when it was described in Bagshaw's Directory of 1847-8 as "a handsome modern mansion of brick". In 1849 the estate was bought by Thomas Jackson and soon after, it became known as Eltham Park House. Jackson added to his holdings by buying Park Farm House and its farmlands, extending his estate from Bexley Road in the south to Shooters Hill in the north, and from Well Hall in the west to the parkland to the east (now Eltham Park North and Eltham Park South). In 1900 the house and its lands were sold to Archibald Cameron Corbett MP, who broke up the estate, laid out new roads with the names of Scottish glens, and began the suburbanisation of the entire area. In 1901 he sold the house, by now reduced to the rump of the estate, to the Roman Catholic Diocese of Southwark and it became St Joseph's School for Boys. In 1910 the Southwark Diocese sold St Joseph's to the Congregation of St Clothilde and it became a convent and girl's boarding school.

3.6 In 1939 the convent was sold to the Sisters of Mercy who already had a convent and adjoining school of St. Mary's on Eltham High Street. During the Second World War the house was requisitioned by the War Office and was damaged by incendiary bombs. By 1950 the damage was repaired and the house was returned to the Sisters, who renamed it 'The Ave Maria School', and turned it into an approved school for delinquent girls. It became redundant in 1980 and returned to being a convent used by the remaining nuns. In 1984 St. Mary's School and convent on Eltham High Street made way for a Sainsbury's store and relocated to Eltham Park House which changed its name to St. Mary's School accordingly (Landergeran 1992).

## 4 CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

4.1 The 1839 tithe map (Fig. 3) shows Eltham Park at the time it was owned by Benjamin Currey, set in a fairly open parkland landscape. The 1869 First Edition OS Map (Fig. 4) shows significant changes to the house and surrounding buildings and gardens, presumably made during the ownership of Thomas Jackson. The 1897 Second Edition OS Map shows little further change by that point (Fig. 5), except that the Bexleyheath railway line had opened to the north a little earlier, and heralded the opening up of Eltham to opportunities for suburban development. By 1916, (Fig. 6) the estate had been completely redeveloped, leaving the house marooned in a sea of streets and houses. Little subsequent development occurred, as can be seen from the 1960s map (Fig. 7), except that the building had been expanded to the north and east.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The site was visited on 13<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> February in order to undertake the technical and archaeological analysis, drawing and photographic work. The written description and photographic recording was carried out by Lee Prosser and Lisa Smith while the drawing work was completed by Kathren Henry. The entire building was examined for context, but the main focus of the assessment was on the area to be redeveloped. Floor plans, sections and elevations based upon drawings provided by the client are included with annotations (Figs. 8 -10).

5.2 The photographic recording was conducted using medium format (4.5 x 6cm) black and white film for long-term archival storage and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera with 62mm lens and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 film. Finer architectural detail was captured using 35mm black and white film. Colour photographs were taken using a Canon 1000D digital SLR camera (10 megapixels), duplicating the black and white photography. Supplementary colour photography was captured on 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency film. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with location plots (Fig. 8 & 9).

## 6 THE BUILDING

### *Exterior*

6.1 Successive remodelling and alteration have all-but obliterated any trace of its Georgian precursor, and only through the general proportions, and with the survival of a portico to the entrance on the west side, is the earlier building discernible. The surrounding estate and all out-buildings have vanished under houses, and even the near landscape has been laid down to tarmac for the playgrounds.

6.2 In its present form the house comprises a central two-storey block with projecting wings to east and west and a shallow-pitched copper roof (Plate 1). The walls are all now covered with thick rough-cast render. A later extension to the east is partly of brick with some render. The central block can be traced on historic maps, suggesting that it retains a masonry carcass of something earlier, and these also show that it once possessed a central bow window with views over the lawns. This has been replaced by an early 20<sup>th</sup> century decorative doorway and flanking windows. The entrance has a heavy shell-hood supported by Tuscan columns and hood-moulds bisecting the adjacent windows (Plate 2).

6.3 The whole arrangement has a heavy, Edwardian feel, and the door itself has been blocked. The window arrangement across the facade is regular in layout but widely-spaced and accentuated by string-courses standing proud



of the wall surface at ground and first-floor sill levels. Wide three-light windows flanking the former entrance have been adapted as classroom doors. At first floor level the arrangement mirrors the lower layout. Windows piercing the projecting wings take the same form as those in the central block; the east wing has four lights while the west has been augmented by a 1960s reinforced concrete projection supported by tapering columns, here forming an apse for the former chapel. All windows are modern uPVC replacements.

6.4 The western elevation incorporates the original entrance to the house in the form of a modest portico, supported by cast-iron, painted Tuscan columns, with a slender timber entablature and an upper ironwork balustrade with a Greek key motif (Plate 3). Otherwise, the windows have been replaced, as elsewhere.

6.5 The rear elevation has been extended several times, but traces remain of a stair turret linking the later eastern extension with the historic core. Any discernible sequence is obscured beneath render.

6.6 The building was extended to the east in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century in a typically Edwardian style, with fine orange brickwork laid in Flemish bond, rendered at upper level (Plate 4). It has a separate entrance into the school hall through a tall brick porch, flanked by fine arched windows with rusticated key-stones. At lower level, bands of ceramic tile or slate have been incorporated as a decorative flourish. The porch retains the only surviving original window joinery in the form of two, two-light windows of typical Edwardian style in the sides.

6.7 The rear façade of this range is decorated in the same manner as the front elevation, with large arch-headed windows. A lower covered walkway gives access to lavatories and is probably a later addition. From the eastern end, a gabled lateral range extends to the north with a tall flat-roofed stair turret located on its north-western corner, pierced by arch-headed windows at each level.

### *Interior*

6.8 The interior is a typical reflection of a modern, working school, with large classrooms given access from an axial corridor which extends from the lobby at the west, through to the school hall housed in the eastern, Edwardian extension. Very little of historical interest remains; doors have been replaced with standard fireproof examples, and, as noted the windows are all of plastic. Suspended ceilings and hard-wearing surfaces extend throughout. One or two minor surviving features echo earlier phases. Immediately adjoining the vestibule, a solid staircase of 1930s date rises to the first floor, but this probably occupies the position of the Georgian stair, as a large landing light with 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century mouldings to the architrave has been retained (Plate 5) and a large decorative arch on the west wall may once have been open to the lobby. The central staircase, further east along the corridor is probably a little older, with a turned newel and shaped handrail with stick balusters on a closed string in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century style (Plate 6). Likewise,

some doors and windows retain chunky bolection moulded surrounds surviving from the 1910s.

6.9 Many of the ceilings have heavy joisting, suggesting modern reinforcement, where the creation of large classrooms, or remodelling after the War required the obliteration of the earlier disposition. In two instances, chimney stacks survive, though now completely redundant.

6.10 The former chapel was once located on the first floor at the western end of the building. This preserves some of its decorative embellishments, including applied moulded wall panels and a coved ceiling, all of earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century form.

6.11 An indication of the earlier form and layout of the building may now only be traced in the surviving basement, where little substantial alteration appears to have occurred. The area retains good, exposed 18<sup>th</sup> century brickwork throughout and some barrel-vaulted ceilings, which might suggest stone floors at ground floor level originally (Plate 7). Access is given from an external doorway to the rear. The area has several chambers of varying size, but seemingly comprising a main front and rear room, divided by a chimney stack, immediately to the west of the lobby (which is not underlain by a basement). The rear chamber has been most altered with concrete flooring and supports to accommodate a central heating system. Smaller western chambers, some with brick floors retain stone and brick wine bins and traces for timber shelving (Plate 8).

6.12 The area of the building specifically affected by the development lies to the rear of the building but is, like the rest fairly unremarkable in appearance, having been completely modernised. Soft stripping revealed only modern studwork and plasterboard. A single feature of note, though unaffected by the alterations is a window at first floor level set in splayed reveals with an 18<sup>th</sup> century moulded architrave (Plate 9). The window itself has been replaced.

6.13 The partial dismantling of the historic external wall revealed several timber bearers, but also recent alterations. The windows at upper level are framed by a modern concrete lintel with modern pink flettons above. The surviving historic bricks consist of unfrogged stocks ranging from purple to yellow in colour, bonded with lime mortar. There is evidence of an earlier external Portland cement render beneath the modern rough-cast coating.

## **7 DISCUSSION**

7.1 The building is much altered, but it can be confirmed with some confidence that the core, or perhaps only the outline of the Georgian building remains within later, successive accretions.

7.2 There are no known early images of the house, but historic photographs show the nature of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century alterations, which created a fairly conventional appearance, embellished with the central

decorative door, but also fictive timber gables which were themselves removed and replaced in the 1950s with a copper roof, perhaps following fire damage during the Second World War (Plate 10).

7.3 The basement is not only the best preserved area, but also instructive as it demonstrates that, apart from the spine wall which forms the central corridor, and a single stack, there is no correspondence with the layout of the areas above.

7.4 Internally, the building has been comprehensively stripped of all historic fixtures and fittings or joinery, with the exception of those noted above.

7.5 The area altered by the current additions was shown to have been much remodelled in the past, though some early masonry survives.

## **8 CONCLUSION**

8.1 The building retains little of historic interest, and is essentially merely a shadow of its former self. Most of the later remodelling is not of particularly distinguished quality, and any impact of the new extension was considered to be negligible.

## **DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at London Archaeological Archives and Resource Centre (LAARC). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Richard Lewis of CWA Limited for commissioning the project on behalf of St Mary's School and for his assistance.

AS would like to acknowledge Mr Stuart Cakebread of the Greater London Historic Environment Record and staff at the Greenwich Heritage Centre (GHC).

AS is also grateful for the input and advice of Mr Mark Stevenson of English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service.

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## WEB STES

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## APPENDIX 1      CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

<b>Figure</b>	<b>Map</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Source</b>
1	Site Location	Modern	OS Explorer
2	Detailed site location	modern	AS
3	Tithe Map	1839	GHC
4	First Edition OS Map	1869	GHC
5	Second Edition OS Map	1897	GHC
6	OS Map	1916	GHC
7	OS Map	1967	GHC

## APPENDIX 2 HER SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site name and address:</b>	St Mary's Roman Catholic Primary School, Glenure Road, Eltham, London
<b>County:</b> Gt London	<b>District:</b> Greenwich LB
<b>Village/Town:</b> Eltham	<b>Parish:</b>
<b>Planning application reference:</b>	
<b>Client name/address/tel:</b>	CWA Ltd
<b>Nature of application:</b>	New two-storey extension
<b>Present land use:</b>	Roman Catholic Primary School
<b>Size of application area:</b>	<b>Size of area investigated</b>
<b>NGR (8 figures):</b>	TQ 4350 7475
<b>Site Code:</b>	MRY 11
<b>Site director/Organization:</b>	Archaeological Solutions
<b>Type of work:</b>	Historic Building Recording
<b>Date of work:</b>	February 2012
<b>Location of finds/Curating museum:</b>	
<b>Related SMR Nos:</b>	<b>Periods represented:</b> C18-C20
<b>Relevant previous summaries/reports: -</b>	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>	<p><i>In February 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out historic building recording at St Mary's Roman Catholic Primary School, Glenure Road, Eltham (NGR TQ 4350 7475; Figs. 1 &amp; 2). The work was conducted in order to satisfy a planning condition specifically relating to the area of the building to be affected by the erection of a two-storey extension.</i></p> <p><i>The local area has some potential for Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains, but a watching brief investigation undertaken in November 2011 revealed only foundations of the existing building and another foundation wall (post medieval) just beyond the building (Pozorski, 2011).</i></p> <p><i>A house has stood on the site since at least the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, and was one of a number of small country estates which existed in Eltham. This estate was broken up for suburban development at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, at which time the mansion was sold as a school. It has since had a long and convoluted history as an educational establishment run by Roman Catholic sisters and the Diocese of Southwark.</i></p> <p><i>The investigation suggests that the Georgian mansion survives at the core of the building, though almost nothing remains visible, either in layout or decoration, after progressive remodelling. Only the basement and the western entrance, with its portico of cast-iron columns indicates the earlier form. The most recent alterations have little or no appreciable impact on any surviving historic integrity, and little further information could be elucidated from the works.</i></p>
<b>Author of summary:</b> Lee Prosser	<b>Date of Summary:</b> March 2012

### APPENDIX 3 ARCHIVE CONTENTS FORM

Site Details							
<b>Site Name:</b> St Mary's Roman Catholic Primary School, Glenure Road, Eltham, London					<b>NGR:</b> TQ 4350 7475		
<b>County:</b> Greenwich LB				<b>Museum Collecting Area:</b>			
<b>Site Code:</b> MRY11				<b>Project Number:</b> 4655			
<b>Date of Work:</b> February 2012				<b>Related Work:</b>			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date	Present			Date	Present		
19 <sup>th</sup> October 2011	Yes			16 <sup>th</sup> November 2011	Yes		
Site Records (Description)							
Notes taken on site (5 pages notepad)							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
2 x A3 sheet of draft film							
Architect's Drawings:							
Plans and elevations 7 sheets A3 – annotated							
Plans and elevations 2 sheets A4 – annotated							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings in digital format on CD	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
4028		Historic Building Recording				Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120mm	7-15	Yes	Yes	1	10 -16	Yes
2	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
3	120mm	1-11	Yes	Yes			
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printouts in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD							

## PLATES



Plate 1 South elevation, taken from the south-east (DP 2)



Plate 2 Early 20<sup>th</sup> century decorative door hood, south elevation, taken from the south (DP 3)





Plate 3 Original entrance and new extension, west elevation, taken from the west (DP 6)



Plate 4 1940s eastern extension, south elevation, taken from the south-west (DP 4)



Plate 5 18<sup>th</sup> century moulded window surround, western stair hall, taken from the south-west (DP 34)



Plate 6 Central staircase, first floor, taken from the south-west (DP 30)



Plate 7 Vaulted unit within south-west quadrant of the basement, taken from the north-east (DP14)



Plate 8 Eastern vaulted unit occupied by wine bins, taken from the south-west (DP 18)



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*Wall to be removed as part of new development, north elevation, ground floor, taken from the west*



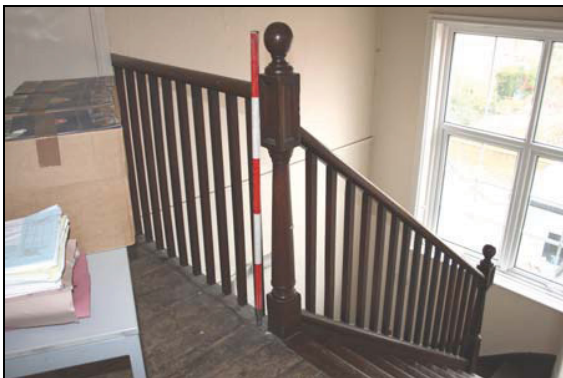
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*Lower room, part of new development, ground floor, taken from the west*



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*Lower room, part of new development, ground floor, taken from the north-west*



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*Central staircase, second floor, taken from the south-east*



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*Bolection moulded window architrave, central stair light, taken from the south-west*



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*Internal door with bolection moulded architrave, first floor, taken from the north-west*



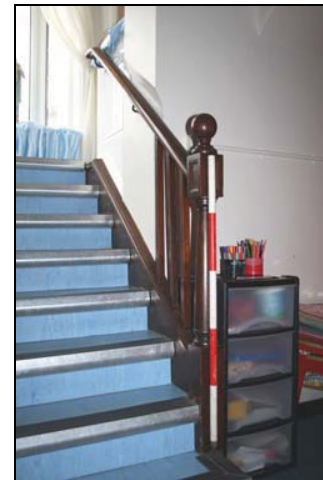
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*18<sup>th</sup> century moulded window surround, western stair hall, taken from the south-west*



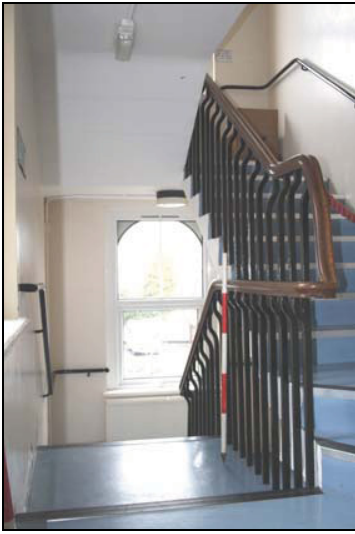
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*18<sup>th</sup> century moulded window surround, western stair hall, taken from the south-west*



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*Gym hall and concert platform housed within the new eastern extension, taken from the west*



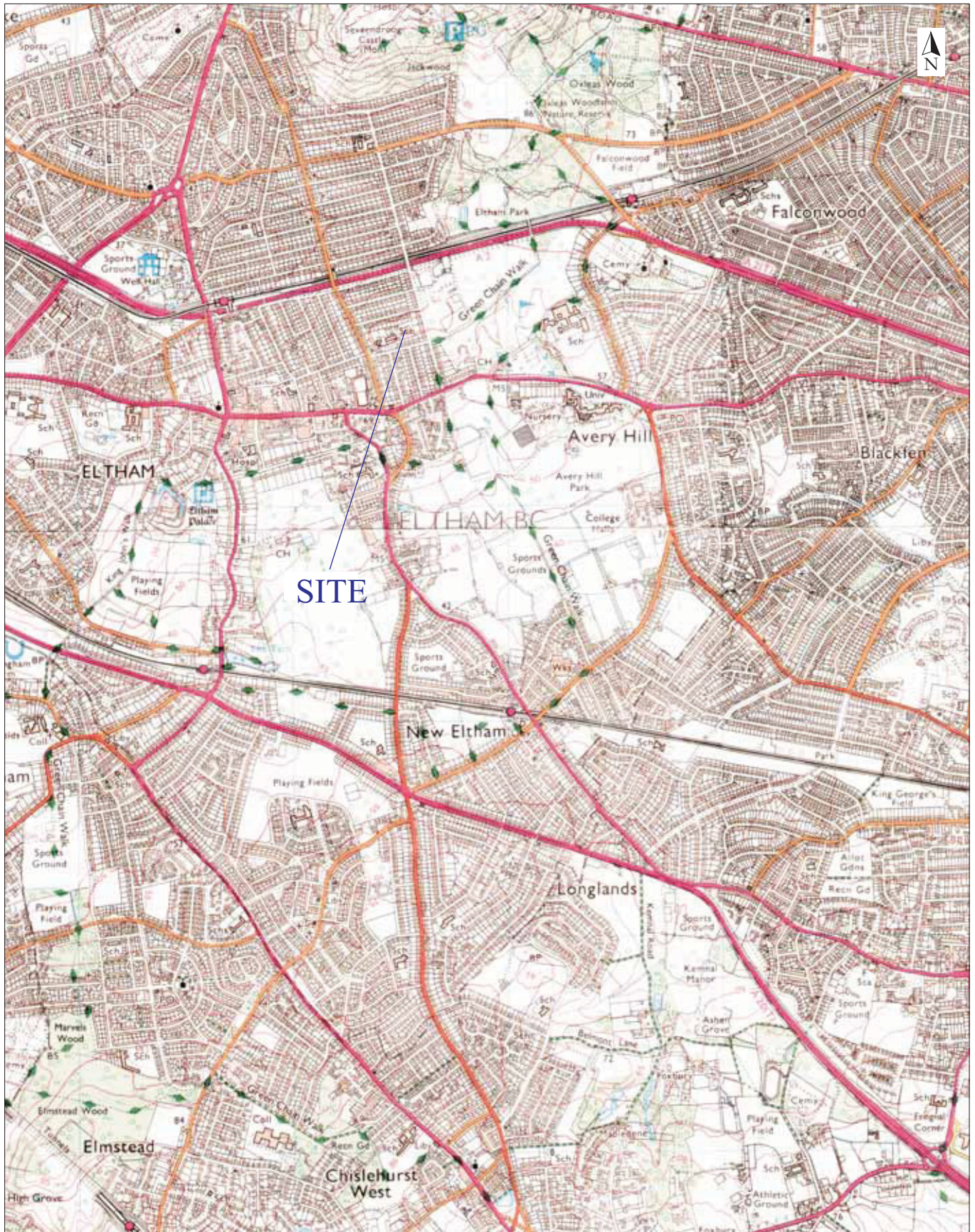
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*General science laboratory, location unknown*



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*The old chapel, location unknown*



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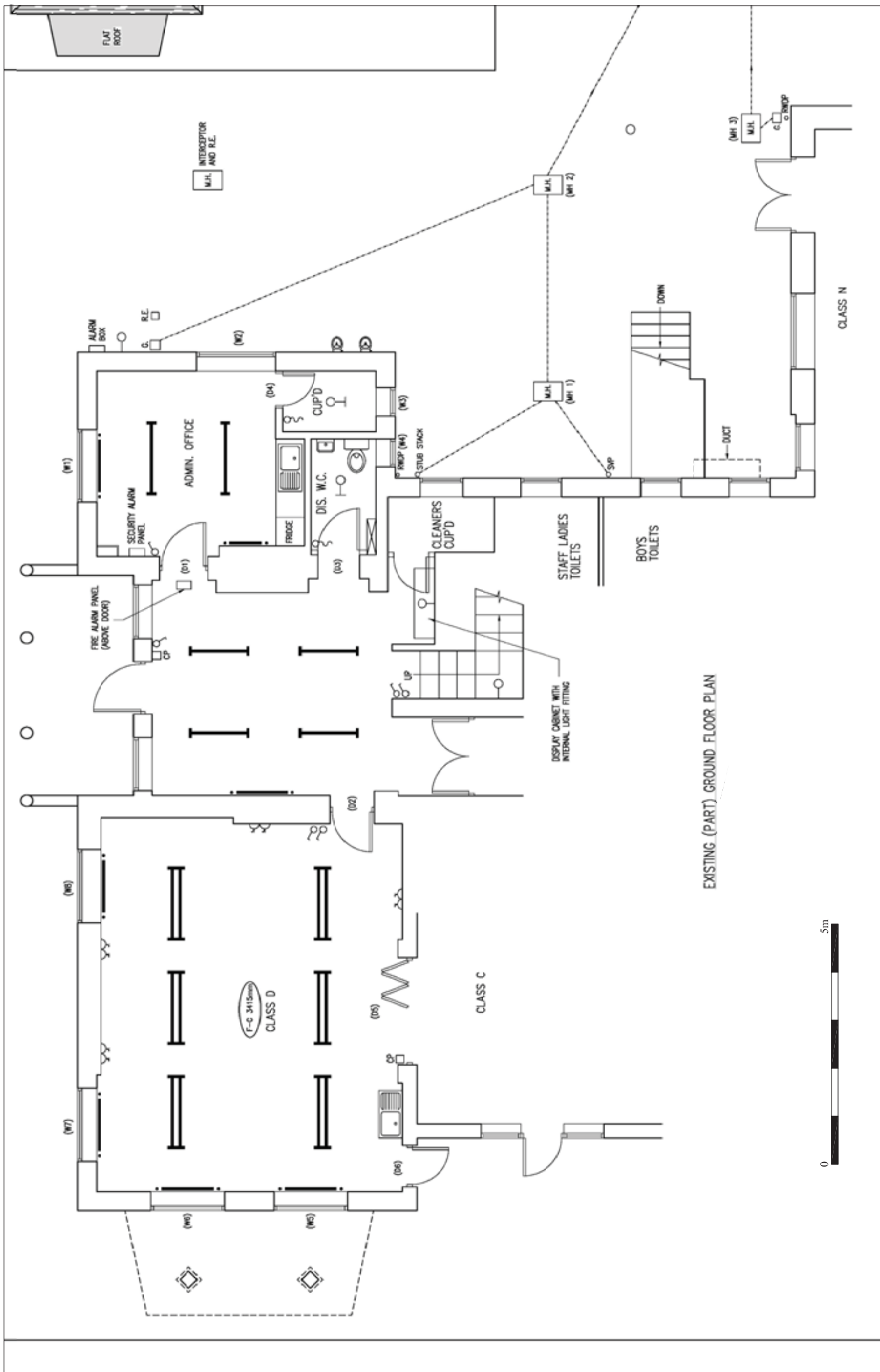
<p><i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i></p> <p><b>Fig. 1 Site location plan</b></p> <p>Scale 1:25,000 at A4</p>
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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
 Scale 1:1000 at A4



EXISTING (PART) GROUND FLOOR PLAN



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**Fig. 3 Area of monitoring**  
 Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 at A4