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London Borough of Bromley Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal

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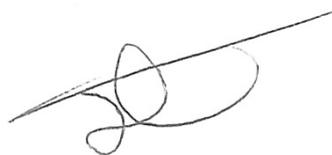
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Summary

Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Historic England to carry out a review of the Archaeological Priority Areas within the London Borough of Bromley. This appraisal is part of a long-term commitment by Historic England's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service to review and update London's Archaeological Priority Areas.

The London Borough of Bromley currently has 27 Archaeological Priority Areas. These were last reviewed over two decades ago and only have outline descriptions. The current Archaeological Priority Areas do not consider the Greater London Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines, which were produced in 2016, and they do not incorporate recent archaeological discoveries.

This report sets out the results of the Archaeological Priority Area review. A total of 43 proposed Archaeological Priority Areas have been identified within the London Borough of Bromley. Twelve of these are Tier 1 APAs, 25 are Tier 2 APAs and 6 are Tier 3 APAs.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Historic England to carry out a review of the Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) within the London Borough of Bromley. This appraisal is part of a long-term commitment by Historic England's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) to review and update London's Archaeological Priority Areas. The review uses evidence held in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) in order to provide a sound evidence base for local plans that accord with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and its supporting Practice Guidance.
- 1.1.2 The APA review process is recognised within The London Plan, Intend to Publish (2019) which states that 'to help identify sites of archaeological interest, boroughs are expected to develop up-to-date Archaeological Priority Areas for plan-making and decision-taking¹... The whole of the City of London has a high archaeological sensitivity while elsewhere the Greater London Archaeological Priority Area Review Programme is updating these areas using new consistent London-wide criteria²'.
- 1.1.3 The appraisal follows the Historic England guidance for undertaking a review of Archaeological Priority Areas³.
- 1.1.4 The appraisal is an opportunity to review the existing APAs in Bromley and produce revised area boundaries and new APA descriptions. The proposals will be submitted to the London Borough of Bromley and Historic England for consideration prior to adoption.
- 1.1.5 Further information about APAs, how they are defined and how they should be used can be found on the Historic England website⁴.

2 EXPLANATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 An APA is defined as an area where, according to existing information there is significant known archaeological interest or particular potential for new discoveries.
- 2.1.2 APAs or their equivalents exist in every London borough and were initially created in the 1970s and 1980s either by the boroughs or by local museums.
- 2.1.3 The present review is based on evidence held within the GLHER, historic maps and a wide range of secondary sources. Guidelines⁵ have been produced to ensure

¹ The London Plan Intend to Publish (2019), Paragraph 7.1.9

² The London Plan Intend to Publish (2019) Paragraph 7.1.10

³ Greater London Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines. Historic England, June 2016

⁴ <https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/our-planning-services/greater-london-archaeology-advisory-service/greater-london-archaeological-priority-areas/>

⁵ *Ibid.*

consistency in the recognition and definition of these areas across the Greater London Area. These guidelines have been used in the preparation of this document.

- 2.1.4 In the context of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), archaeological interest means evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places and of the people and cultures that made them.

3 DEFINITION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREA TIERS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 To assist recognition and management of archaeological significance, APAs are divided into three tiers (1–3) indicating different degrees of sensitivity to groundworks. A fourth tier (4) covers all other land, reflecting the possibility of discoveries being made outside areas of known potential. The system is designed to be dynamic so that new discoveries and investigations can result in areas being moved from one tier to another, for example if remains of national importance were discovered in an APA currently graded at Tier 2, 3 or 4.

3.2 Tier 1

- 3.2.1 Tier 1 is a defined area which is known, or strongly suspected, to contain a heritage asset of national significance (e.g. a scheduled monument or equivalent); or is otherwise of very high archaeological sensitivity. Thus Tier 1 covers heritages assets to which policies for designated heritage assets would apply (NPPF 193–196) and a few other sites which are particularly sensitive to small-scale disturbance. Tier 1 APAs are usually clearly focused on a specific known heritage asset and are normally relatively small. Scheduled Monuments would normally be included within Tier 1.

3.3 Tier 2

- 3.3.1 Tier 2 comprises local areas within which the GLHER holds specific evidence indicating the presence or likely presence of heritage assets of archaeological interest. Planning decisions are expected to make a balanced judgement for non-designated heritage assets considered of less than national importance considering the scale of harm and the significance of the asset. Tier 2 APAs will typically cover a larger area than Tier 1 APAs.

3.4 Tier 3

- 3.4.1 Tier 3 is a landscape-scale zone within which the GLHER holds evidence indicating the potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest. The definition of Tier 3 APAs involves using the GLHER to predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future. Tier 3 APAs will typically be defined by geological, topographical or land use considerations in relation to known patterns of heritage asset distributions.

3.5 Tier 4

3.5.1 Tier 4 (outside APA) is any location that does not, on present evidence, merit inclusion within an APA. Tier 4 areas are not necessarily devoid of archaeological interest and may retain some potential unless they can be shown to have been heavily disturbed in modern times. Such potential is most likely to be identified on greenfield sites, in relation to large-scale development or in association with listed buildings or other designated heritage assets.

3.6 Consultation Guidelines

3.6.1 The nature or type of planning application can be used alongside the Tier level of an APA to establish whether archaeology will be a consideration in the planning process. In general, the scale of the development and the sensitivity of its location can be used together to establish the likelihood that the development will cause significant harm to a heritage asset. The APA Tier system sets out an approach for assessing the sensitivity of an area. Tiers 1-4 indicate progressively higher to lower sensitivity.

3.6.2 The consultation guidelines set out in the GLAAS charter⁶ link the APA Tiers to specific thresholds for triggering archaeological advice and assessment. It is expected that as a minimum all major applications within Tier 1-3 APAs would trigger an archaeological desk-based assessment and, if necessary, a field evaluation to accompany a planning application. In more sensitive areas (i.e. Tier 1 and Tier 2 APAs) this procedure would also apply to some smaller-scale developments. In Tier 4 areas (areas which fall outside of an APA) most planning applications will not need an archaeological assessment. Exceptions to this would typically include large major developments, such as those subject to Environmental Impact Assessment, and schemes involving demolition or substantial works to historic buildings which have an archaeological interest (either above and/or below ground).

4 BROMLEY: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND TO THE BOROUGH

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The London Borough of Bromley historically lay in the County of Kent. It was created in 1965 following the London Government Act 1963, from the Municipal Borough of Bromley, the Municipal Borough of Beckenham, Penge Urban District, Orpington Urban District and the Chislehurst part of Chislehurst and Sidcup Urban District. The borough covers an area of 153km² and is bordered to the north by the London Boroughs of Bexley, Greenwich, Lewisham, Southwark, and Lambeth and to the west by the London Borough of Croydon and the County of Surrey. To the south and east it is bordered by the County of Kent. The majority of the borough was part of the

⁶ Historic England 2019, A Charter for the Greater London Advisory Service, retrieved from <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/charter-for-greater-london-archaeological-advisory-service/> [viewed 15-4-2020]

historic county of Kent although its western most extensions were originally situated within the historic county of Surrey.

- 4.1.2 Bromley is the most rural of the London Boroughs. The majority of the borough is designated as metropolitan green belt and c 30% of the borough is in use as farmland. Most of the settlements within the borough are located in the north and west with an outlier at Biggin Hill in the far south.
- 4.1.3 The bedrock geology of the borough is made up of London Clay overlain by areas of pebble beds in the north and north-west. The south and east parts of the borough are underlain by chalk, which is capped in places by deposits of clay-with-flint. At the junction between the chalk and the London Clay there are deposits of Thanet Formation sand silt and clay and Lambeth Formation (BGS Geology of Britain Viewer).
- 4.1.4 Three National Character Areas (NCA) intersect with the London Borough of Bromley. *NCA 114 The Thames Basin Lowlands*⁷ includes the north-west corner of Bromley. This NCA is a low-lying and flat with gentle undulating in some places. In Bromley this NCA is underlain by London Clay but in Sutton and Croydon there are small outcrops of the chalk bedrock which underlies the North Downs. The rest of Bromley is divided between *NCA 113 North Kent Plain*⁸ which occupies most of the northern part of the borough and *NCA 119 North Downs*⁹ which occupies the southern part of the borough. NCA 113 covers the strip of land between the Thames Estuary to the north and the chalk of the Kent Downs to the south. The area is generally low lying and gently undulating with high quality and fertile soils which have historically been used for arable farming and orchards. The underlying geology of this area is dominated by Palaeogene clays and sands which are underlain by chalk. NCA 119 is formed by the chain of chalk hills which form the North Downs. The settlement pattern in this area is characterised by traditional small, nucleated villages and scattered farms and the landscape contains a mixture of arable farmland, pasture and ancient woodland. The underlying geology of this area is chalk which is capped in places by extensive clay-with-flint deposits.
- 4.1.5 The topography of the borough is varied rising from a low point of c 25m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north of the borough to a high point of c 245m aOD along its southern boundary (<http://en-gb.topographic-map.com>). The northern part of the borough is relatively flat and cut by the river valleys of the Cray and Ravensbourne. The land in this part of the borough rises to high points of c 105m aOD at Chislehurst Common and c 120m aOD along the Norwood Ridge (*ibid*). The southern half of the borough is dominated by the chalk hills of the North Downs, which ascend steeply to the south, rising to a high point of c 245m aOD at Westerham Heights.
- 4.1.6 The borough is crossed by four main watercourses, the River Cray, The River Ravensbourne, the River Beck and the Pool River. The presence of these rivers and

⁷ Natural England 2014, Natural Character Area Profile: 114 Thames Basin Lowlands (NE571)

⁸ Natural England 2013, Natural Character Area Profile: 113 North Kent Plain (NE357)

⁹ Natural England 2013, Natural Character Area Profile: 110 North Downs (NE431)

their repeated seasonal inundations has resulted in the formation of river gravel terraces and has in places has led to the accumulation of alluvium.

- 4.1.7 The rainwater which filters through the chalk bedrock of the North Downs in the south of the borough meets the impermeable London Clay at Priory Gardens in Orpington. Here the water rises to form the source of the River Cray and flows northward, passing through the industrial and residential areas of St Mary Cray and St Paul's Cray, where it was used to power the paper mills. It flows north from St Paul's Cray to exit the borough at Foot's Cray. Superficial deposits of Taplow Gravels, Crayford Silts and alluvium have been recorded in places along the river. The Crayford Silt Member deposits found in this area have a particular potential to contain Palaeolithic remains (Wenban-Smith *et al.* 2010).
- 4.1.8 The River Ravensbourne rises at Caesar's Well in Keston and flows in a northerly direction through Hayes and Bromley Commons, passing below Bromley town centre through Church Gardens and into Beckhenham Place Park where it flows through Plaistow and Downham before crossing into Lewisham. Deposits of Kempton Park Member Sand and Gravel and Alluvium have been recorded in places along the river. The Kempton Park Member Sand and Gravel has the potential to contain Palaeolithic remains (Lewis 2000).
- 4.1.9 The River Beck and the River Pool are both tributaries of the River Ravensbourne. The River Beck rises in Spring Park and flows north along the borough boundary between Croydon and Bromley. It meets the Chaffinch Brook in Cator Park and after this junction it is called Pool River, which flows northwards out of the borough. Deposits of Kempton Park Member Sand and Gravel and Alluvium have been recorded in places along the rivers. The Kempton Park Member Sand and Gravel have the potential to contain Palaeolithic remains (Lewis 2000).
- 4.1.10 The London Borough of Bromley has been subject to a reasonable amount of archaeological investigation in recent history and over 630 archaeological events are listed on the GLHER. The majority of this work has been development led and accordingly it has been focused on the urban part of the borough in the north-west, with particular concentrations of archaeological work occurring within the Cray Valley and along the northern edge of North Downs near Farnborough and Keston. The chalk downs which make up the southern part of the borough and the agricultural land which makes up the eastern part of the borough are largely rural in character and have been subject to much less archaeological investigation.

4.2 Prehistoric (950,000 BC–AD 43)

- 4.2.1 The Palaeolithic period in Britain ranges in date from 950,000–11,600 BC¹⁰. This period falls at the end of the last Ice Age and is characterised in the archaeological record principally by the presence of worked stone tools. This period is usually divided into the Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic. The earliest subdivision, the Lower Palaeolithic began between 950,000 and 850,000 years ago and continued until c

¹⁰ Palaeolithic date ranges have been drawn from, Hosfield, R, Green, C, Fluck, H, Batchelor, R, 2020, Curating the Palaeolithic: Guidance, Consultation Draft, Historic England

300,000 years ago. This period is associated with *H. heidelbergensis* (Hosfield, R, Green, C, Fluck, H, Batchelor, R, 2020, 64) and marks the first appearance of stone tools within the archaeological record. During the Middle Palaeolithic (c 250,000–40,000 BC) flint tools known as the Mousterian industry appear and these have been associated with Neanderthal (*Homo Neanderthalensis*) populations. The Upper Palaeolithic (40,000–11,600 BC) is characterised by the development of projectile points made from bone and the development of fine blade flint tools. Throughout the Palaeolithic period populations were nomadic and practiced a hunter gatherer economy.

- 4.2.2 Palaeolithic settlement activity and *in situ* remains are very rare and none have been recorded in Bromley. Palaeolithic flint tools have been found scattered across the borough where they have been deposited in a secondary context by later soil movement. Concentrations of Palaeolithic finds within the borough are recorded around Ramsden, Orpington and Green Street Green. Evidence for Lower Palaeolithic remains has been uncovered at Horwood's Gravel Pit near Green Street Green. Gravel extraction in this area found a number of Acheulian hand axes and flakes. The pit also yielded a collection of Pleistocene mammal remains.
- 4.2.3 The Crayford Silts within the Cray Valley are considered to have the highest potential to contain Lower and Middle Palaeolithic remains associated with the Mousterian industry (Wenban-Smith *et al.* 2010). Outside the borough at Footh Cray these deposits have contained undisturbed Levallois material in association with diverse faunal and paleoenvironmental remains. Palaeolithic remains have been recorded in borough in association with the Kempton Park Gravels, at Spring Park, Nash and alongside the River Ravensbourne.
- 4.2.4 The Mesolithic period in Britain ranges in date between 10,000 and 4,000 BC¹¹ and was characterised by a mobile, hunter-gatherer lifestyle. Mesolithic remains in Bromley, as with their Palaeolithic predecessors, are largely characterised by flint tools and are often found in secondary contexts. The majority of the Mesolithic activity in the Borough has been found between St Mary Cray and Farnborough and along the northern edge of the North Downs. No evidence of Mesolithic settlement activity has been recorded within the borough but *in situ* flint-working sites have been recorded at Wickham Court, Keston Common, Orpington and St Mary Cray. A Mesolithic hearth was recorded from Spring Park just across the borough boundary in Croydon.
- 4.2.5 The Neolithic period (4000–2400 BC¹²) is characterised by the practice of farming and extensive monumental constructions. Neolithic activity within the borough appears to be concentrated along the Cray Valley and at the foot of the North Downs near Nash and Keston. An important Neolithic or Bronze Age settlement was recovered at Baston Manor, where more than 200 fragments of decorated pottery associated with a polished flint axe and over 2200 struck flints were recovered. Elsewhere possible occupation sites have also been recorded at Fox Hill and in the fields surrounding

¹¹ Historic England Period list, retrieved from <http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf>

¹² Historic England Period list, retrieved from <http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf>

Nash. A possible burial site dating to this period was also recorded at Seven Oaks Way in St Paul's Cray.

- 4.2.6 The Bronze Age (2400–700 BC¹³) continues from the Neolithic and is characterised by the increasing use of bronze. The adoption of metal working was accompanied by a change in pottery styles and methods of production. Known Bronze Age activity within Bromley is located in the northern part of the borough away from the chalk downs. Possible Bronze Age settlements have been recorded in this area at Hayes Common, in Bourne Wood and in the area surrounding St Barnabas of Cray Church in St Paul's Cray. In addition, evidence of possible funerary mounds (barrows) have been recorded in West Wickham Common. Elsewhere within the borough Bronze Age activity is characterised by lithic working sites, isolated pits and stray finds.
- 4.2.7 The Iron Age (800 BC–43 AD¹⁴) is characterised by the introduction of iron into the archaeological record. During this period large monuments such as hillforts and oppida were constructed. The earthwork remains of two possible Iron Age hillforts have been recorded at Keston Common and within the Holwood Estate. The landscape surrounding these hillforts contains further Iron Age settlement remains and a number of earthwork banks which are also considered to be Iron Age. To the south-west of the two hillforts is the scheduled Iron Age settlement and Roman villa at Warbank. The settlement appears to have originated in the Iron Age and evidence of an Iron Age farmstead, comprising pits, postholes and the remains of four-post structures, was excavated in the 1950s. Finds including pottery, loom weights, human skull fragments, a spearhead and Potin coins were also uncovered (Piercy-Fox 1955).
- 4.2.8 A third, possible incomplete, hillfort is recorded at West Wickham Common. The feature has never been excavated but possible earthwork ramparts survive within the common. The remains of a possible Iron Age settlement comprising several hut circles was recorded across Hayes Common in the 19th century but elsewhere in the borough Iron Age remains are rare and largely comprise stray metal finds.

4.3 Roman (AD 43–410)

- 4.3.1 The Roman period traditionally begins with the Roman invasion of Britain in AD 43 and ends with the emperor Honorius directing the inhabitants of Britain to see to their own defence in 410 AD¹⁵. London was the principal town of Roman Britain and was a central component of its economic infrastructure, facilitated by the extensive road network which led from the capital. The London to Lewes Roman road passes through the borough, linking the capital with the iron-producing and corn-growing areas along the south coast. Several roadside settlements have been recorded along the length of the road, including the scheduled Roman settlement at Wickham Court Farm.
- 4.3.2 Settlement within the borough increased during the Roman period, particularly along the valleys of the River Ravenbourne and the River Cray which offered easily accessible

¹³ Historic England Period list, retrieved from <http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf>

¹⁴ Historic England Period list, retrieved from <http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf>

¹⁵ Historic England Period list, retrieved from <http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf>

water and fertile soils (Crozier and Philp 1985). Evidence of Roman rural settlements including villas, bathhouses and farmsteads have been recorded across the borough.

- 4.3.3 The Iron Age site at Warbank was reused in the Roman period and housed a large masonry villa. Excavations carried out in the 1960s and 1980s uncovered the remains of the villa, associated outbuildings and a cemetery site complete with large tombs. The villa was associated with a large estate, and archaeological remains of ditched enclosures and livestock enclosures were excavated in the surrounding area (Philp 1970). An important Roman villa site has also been recorded at Crofton Road (Hogg 2017) and a possible villa site is recorded at Sevenoaks Way in St Paul's Cray. Elsewhere within the borough Roman settlement is more ephemeral and is characterised by the remains of small farmsteads of timber or wattle and daub construction with tiled roofs.
- 4.3.4 Isolated bathhouses have been recorded in the borough at Poverest Road, Orpington, and Sandy Lane Gravel Pit, St Paul's Cray. These buildings, in contrast to the surrounding farmsteads, are of masonry construction. In addition to the villa sites they form the most substantial type of Roman building within the borough (Boyce 2007). Away from the Cray Valley, bathhouses have also been recorded at Baston Manor, in association with a small farmstead, and at Jevington Way in Mottingham.
- 4.3.5 Roman funerary activity within the borough follows a similar distribution to the settlement activity and appear to be focused within the Cray Valley and alongside the Lewes to London Roman road. An important cemetery site is also recorded at Warbank (Philp 1970) and inhumations burials have also been recorded near to the villa within Holwood Park.

4.4 Early medieval (AD 410–1066)

- 4.4.1 The early medieval period covers six centuries between the end of the Roman period and the Norman Conquest (1066). In the south of England this is also referred to as the Saxon period. Archaeological evidence for early medieval activity within the borough is rare and is mostly made up of stray finds or cemetery sites, with very little evidence for settlement activity. The earliest settlement activity of this period recorded within the borough is located at Warbank, near Keston. Archaeological investigations of this area recorded a sunken-hut (*grubenhause*) containing pottery, a lead loom weight, bronze tweezers and antler tools which were dated to around AD 450–550 (Philp 1973, 156–63). The remains of a second possible *grubenhause* was recorded to the north of Kent Road in St Mary Cray. The hut was associated with animal bone, pottery, a bone comb and pits and copper finds (Hart 1984).
- 4.4.2 Other evidence of early Saxon activity within the borough is represented by the cemetery site at Poverest Road. The cemetery, which was in use between AD 450 and 550, was recorded on the site of the Poverest Road Roman bathhouse in St Mary Cray. The burial ground contained 85 inhumations and a number of cremation burials. The inhumation burials were largely orientated east to west and contained associated grave goods including shield bosses, spearheads, two disc brooches, a bronze buckle and a decorated glass armlet (Pre-Construct Archaeology 2008).

- 4.4.3 The settlements of Bromley, Beckenham, Mottingham, Wickham, Keston and Farnborough are all described in Saxon charters dating to the 9th and 10th centuries, suggesting that they were in existence in the later part of this period. The settlement at Bromley is known to have contained a palace belonging to the bishops of Rochester from the 9th century, and evidence of Saxon activity comprising a series of pits and loom weights has been recorded at Beckenham. The remains of a 9th-century church and associated burial ground have been excavated in Ruxley, suggesting the presence of a contemporary settlement in this area by this time.
- 4.4.4 The settlement at Orpington is first referred to in the early 11th century and Chislehurst was part of the Royal Manor of Dartford at this time; there is some suggestion that the present-day Church of St Nicholas, in Chislehurst is built on the site of an 11th century church.

4.5 Late medieval (1066–1540)

- 4.5.1 The beginning of the late medieval period is generally dated to 1066 following the Norman Conquest. The earlier settlements at Bromley, Keston, Beckenham, Mottingham, Wickham, Farnborough and Orpington had already been established by this time and continued in use. By the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 several additional settlements had been documented in the borough at Cudham, Chelsfield, St Mary Cray and St Paul's Cray. During the 12th and 13th centuries other settlements developed at Downe and Hayes and Bromley gained a Royal Charter for a weekly market.
- 4.5.2 Archaeological evidence for later medieval activity within these settlements is rare; where present it is concentrated around the medieval churchyards and comprises medieval burials or the remains of the medieval churches. In Bromley, the remains of medieval buildings have been recorded within Church House Gardens and Bishops Palace Gardens. The medieval bishop's palace is known to have stood within the Bishop's Palace Gardens until the 17th century when it was replaced by the present-day building.
- 4.5.3 The River Cray and the River Ravensbourne (and its tributaries) would have been used to power industry from an early period and several medieval mills are recorded along the banks of these rivers from the start of this period.
- 4.5.4 The landscape surrounding the medieval villages was likely to have been made up of a combination of agricultural land, commons and wastes, with large areas of woodland located on areas of higher ground. Away from the main villages and hamlets, settlement was probably made up of small farmsteads. Numerous manor houses would also have been built across the borough during this period although in many cases the medieval buildings have been replaced with later post-medieval manors, often in different location. Accordingly, the original site of some of these manors is unknown. Moated manor sites are known to have been present at Scadbury Park, West Wickham and Beckenham. In the 14th century several large deer parks were also formed within the borough at Wickham, Scadbury and Ruxley. The remains of these parks survive in the modern landscape as field boundaries and earthwork banks and ditches.

4.6 Post-medieval (1540–1900) and Modern (1900 to present day)

- 4.6.1 The rural landscape of Bromley remained relatively unchanged into the post-medieval period. Rocque's 1746 *Map of London and the Adjacent Country 10 Miles Round* and the 1798–9 Ordnance Survey drawings show the composition of Bromley at the end of the 18th century. At this time the borough was still rural and interspersed by numerous villages, hamlets, country houses and farms.
- 4.6.2 From the medieval period onwards weekly markets were held at Bromley and St Mary Cray and as a result the two settlements developed into important commercial centres. The development of Bromley was further aided by its position as an important coaching stop on the way to Hastings. St Mary Cray was the economic centre of the Cray Valley settlements in Bromley and from at least the 18th century it began to develop as an industrial centre with several mills appearing along the banks of the Cray.
- 4.6.3 During the 17th and 18th centuries the open commons of the borough began to be enclosed and a number of and large houses were constructed on the edge of former common land (e.g. Coney Hall and Hayes Court on the edges of Hayes Common and Oakley House on the edge of Bromley Common). The large country houses associated with Langley Park, Eden Park, Eden Lodge and Sundrige Estates were also constructed at this time.
- 4.6.4 Despite these changes the borough remained rural in character until the 19th century. The arrival of the railway in the mid-19th resulted in the rapid development of the north-western part of the borough as a residential suburb of London. The settlements in the north of the borough began to rapidly expand in this period and large villa estates were constructed to accommodate people wishing to live conveniently close to London. The demand for housing in this area increased throughout the late 19th century resulting in the sale and led to the development of many of the large country estates that had formerly occupied this part of Bromley.
- 4.6.5 Between 1852 and 1854, following the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, an enlarged and redesigned version of the Crystal Palace was re-erected on the summit of Sydenham Hill in Bromley. The Crystal Palace was set within an extensive landscape designed by Sir Joseph Paxton and his protégé Edward Milner. The original parkland was designed to impress, educate, entertain and inspire. At its creation the park housed numerous engineering and scientific marvels including the Palace itself. The remains of these structures survive within the park but the Crystal Palace itself was destroyed in a fire in 1936.
- 4.6.6 The southern and eastern parts of the borough escaped the large-scale development which occurred in the rest of the borough during the 19th century and remained relatively rural into the modern period. The first significant changes to this area occurred during the First World War when the Biggin Hill airfield was opened by the Royal Flying Corps. The airfield was originally used for wireless experiments and then in 1917 was opened as a military landing ground.
- 4.6.7 During the inter-war period Biggin Hill was developed as a fighter base and was the site of pioneering air-to-air and ground-to-air experiments which led to the

development of the Fighter Direction organisation which linked radar to defending aircrafts. Later, during the Second World War, the airfield played a decisive part in the Battle of Britain, gaining the nickname 'The Strongest Link'. The location of the airfield to the south of London guaranteed its front-line involvement in fighter operations, from the Battle of France to the support of daylight raids by Bomber Command.

- 4.6.8 In the 1950s the Macmillan government implemented a programme of council house building, prompting the large-scale development of the Biggin Hill area. In 1958 the airfield was downgraded to non-operational status and the RAF left the area in 1980. The airfield is currently used as a light aviation centre.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS IN BROMLEY

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The London Borough of Bromley currently has 27 APAs. These were last reviewed over two decades ago and only have outline descriptions. The current APAs do not consider the Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines and more recent discoveries. A scoping exercise was carried out by GLAAS in 2015 to identify additional areas which may merit inclusion as an APA. Nine areas were identified as candidate APAs.

- 5.1.2 As part of this assessment the existing APAs and the candidate APAs were reviewed against the selection criteria in the Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines. The following APAs and candidate APAs were not considered to meet the APA selection criteria:

- Area 3 Fairtrough Farm: This area is proposed for removal as the farmstead is post-medieval in date and currently there is evidence that the farm has medieval origins.
- Area 10 Coopers Close House: This area contains the listed 17th century Coopers Close House. It has been proposed for removal as it does not have the archaeological potential to warrant inclusion as an APA.
- Area 27 Upper Elmers End Roman Settlement: This area has been proposed for removal as there is limited evidence for Roman activity.
- Area 28 Hostye Farm: This area is proposed for removal as the farmstead is post-medieval in date and currently there is evidence that the farm has medieval origins.
- Area 29 Norstead Manor: This area is proposed for removal as the farmstead is post-medieval in date and currently there is evidence that the farm has medieval origins.

- 5.1.3 A total of 43 proposed Archaeological Priority Areas are recommended for inclusion as APAs within the London Borough of Bromley. Twelve of these are Tier 1 APAs, 25 are Tier 2 APAs and 6 are Tier 3 APAs.

5.2 Tier 1

APA	Name	Area (ha)
1.1	Bromley Medieval Burial Grounds	3.20
1.2	Scadbury Manor	10.29
1.3	Orpington Roman Villa	1.15
1.4	Wickham Court Farm Roman Settlement	65.33
1.5	Keston Common and Holwood Camp Iron Age Hillforts	142.05
1.6	Romano-British Masonry Building and Saxon Cemetery	2.27
1.7	Ruxley	1.43
1.8	Church Gardens and Surrounds, Bromley	9.16
1.9	West Wickham Hillfort	3.39
1.10	Darwin's House and Grounds	2.78
1.11	Chislehurst Barrow	0.02
1.12	Chislehurst Common Cockpit	1.09
	Total	242.14

5.3 Tier 2

APA	Name	Area (ha)
2.1	Crystal Palace Park	78.99
2.2	Lewes to London Roman Road and Settlements	383.62
2.3	Spring Park	23.35
2.4	Bolderwood Way Cremation Cemetery	0.42
2.5	Beckenham Medieval Moated Manor	2.61
2.6	Upper Cray Valley	343.59
2.7	Biggin Hill Airfield	217.22
2.8	Bromley Post-medieval Burial Grounds	23.50
2.9	Kemnal Road	6.83
2.10	Chislehurst Caves	10.49
2.11	Church Field Valley, Nash	44.97
2.12	Ramsden Iron Age Farmstead	9.06
2.13	Eden Park House/Crease Park	2.39
2.14	Harvington Sports Ground/Eden Lodge	19.37
2.15	Chelsfield Road Roman Occupation Site	1.54
2.16	Baston Manor	3.88
2.17	Downe Village and Surrounds	20.60
2.18	Cudham Medieval Settlement	12.43
2.19	Bromley Village	35.71
2.20	Beckenham Medieval Settlement	17.98
2.21	Mottingham Medieval Settlement	19.40
2.22	Chelsfield Village and Surrounding Area	43.03
2.23	Farnborough Historic Settlement and Surrounds	122.58
2.24	Hayes Historic Settlement	23.17
2.25	Darrick Wood	35.23
	Total	1501.95

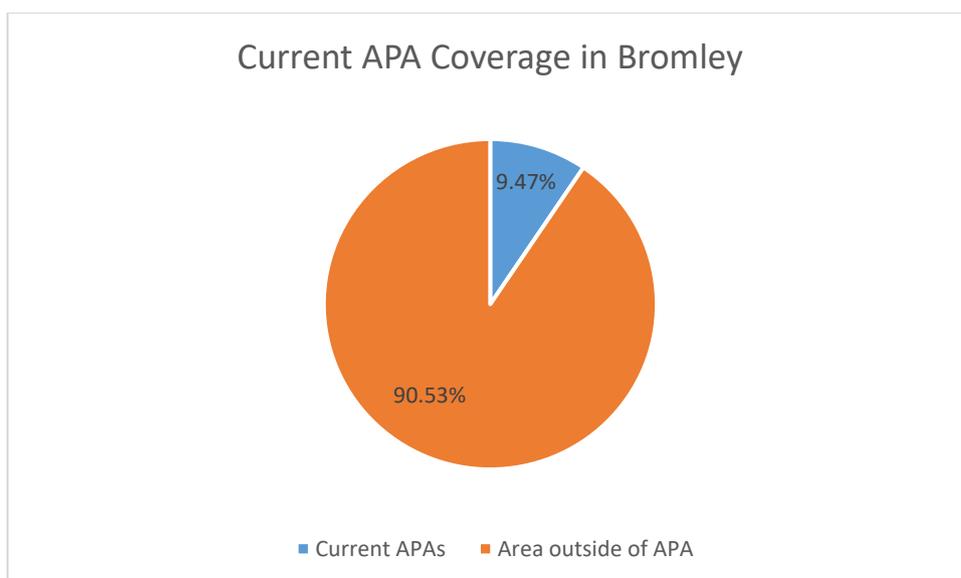
5.4 Tier 3

APA	Name	Area (ha)
3.1	Hayes, West Wycombe, and Bromley Commons	464.16
3.2	Upper Cray Valley and Flood Plain	1055.45
3.3	Central Bromley Parls, Commons and Ancient Woodland	683.33
3.4	Bromley Downs	4403.65
3.5	Sundridge Golf Course and Elmstead Wood	152.64
3.6	Monks Orchard	91.06
	Total	6386.13

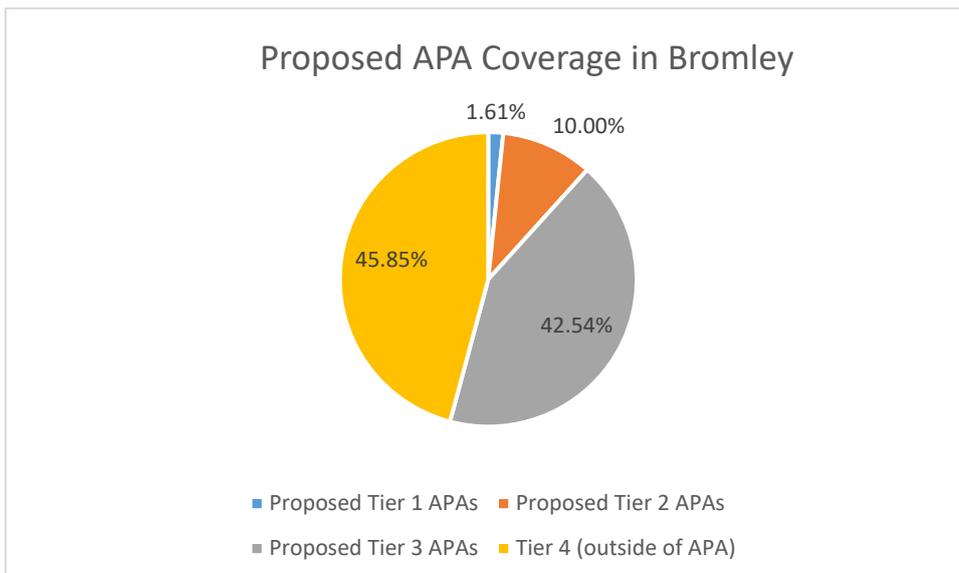
Total area of all Archaeological Priority Areas in Bromley (ha) 8130.22

5.5 APA Coverage in Bromley

5.5.1 The chart below shows the percentage APA coverage within Bromley before and after the review. The current APAs cover 1421.9ha and make up 9.47% of the borough.



5.5.2 The proposed APAs cover 8130.22ha and make up 54.15% of the borough. In accordance with the APA guidelines the proposed APAs have been allocated a Tier rating, 1.6% of the borough falls within a Tier 1 APA, 10% of the borough falls within a Tier 2 APA and 42.85% of the borough falls within a Tier 3 APA. The remainder of the borough has been classified as Tier 4 as it falls outside of an Archaeological Priority Area.



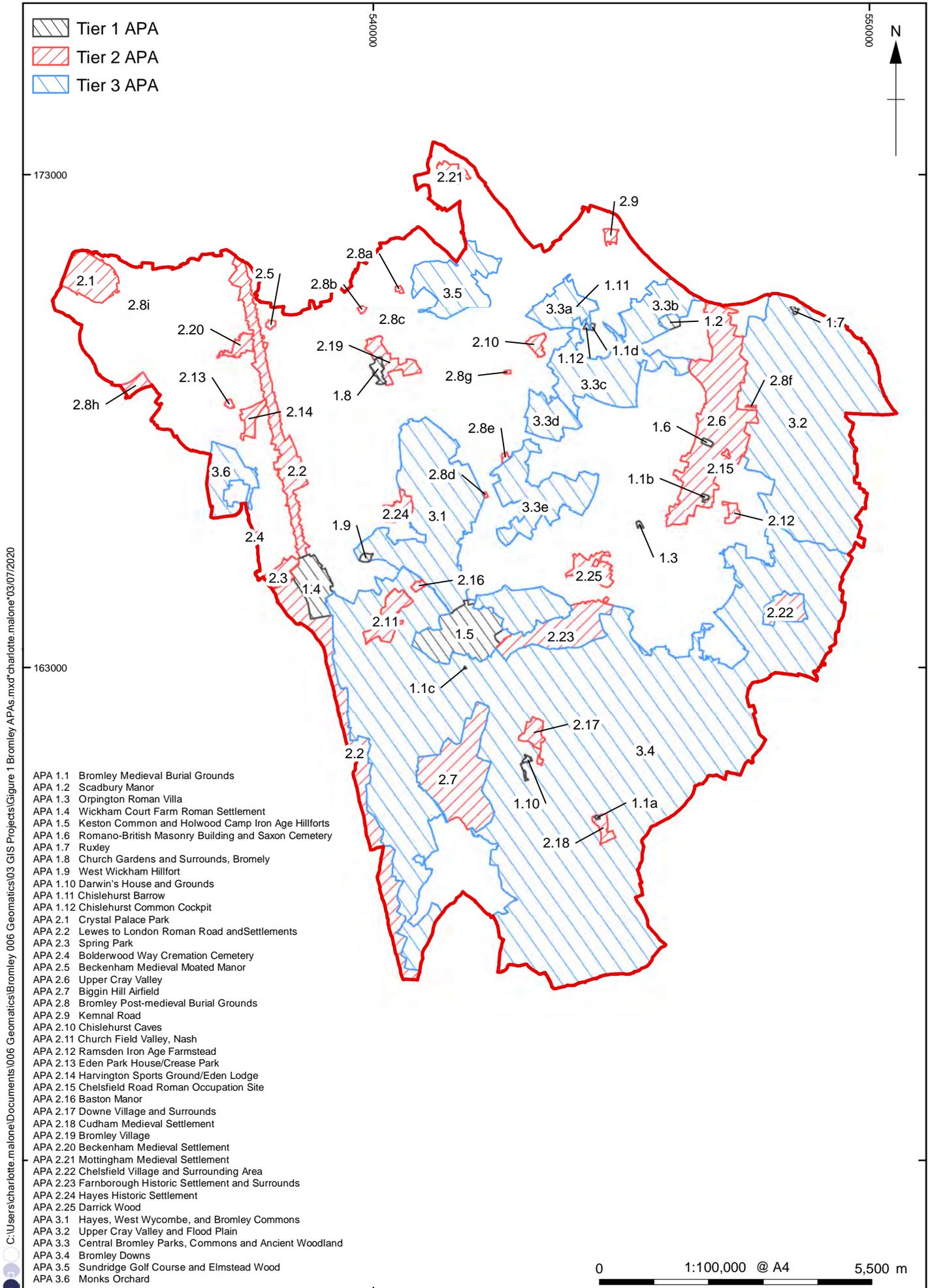


Figure 1: Bromley APAs

6 PROPOSED AREA DESCRIPTIONS FOR TIER 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS

6.1 Bromley APA 1.1 Bromley Medieval Burial Grounds

Summary and Definition

- 6.1.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers 4 churches and their associated burial grounds. The APA is classed at Tier 1 as it covers burial grounds of medieval or earlier origin. The burial grounds contain archaeological remains associated with medieval or earlier churches as well as medieval and post-medieval burials. Burial grounds not discussed here fall within other APAs and have been discussed within the relevant APA description.

Description

1.1a St Peter and St Paul's Churchyard, Cudham

- 6.1.2 St Peter and St Paul's Churchyard in Cudham covers the Grade II* listed Church of St Peter and St Paul and its associated churchyard. The APA is situated within the village of Cudham (APA 2.18). The church dates to the pre-conquest or early Norman period and the church nave dates to this period. The chancel was rebuilt in the 13th century. The arcades date to the 14th century. The church was restored extensively in 1891/2 by Ewan Christian. The churchyard contains two ancient yew trees, one of which pre-dates the church and may be around 1,500 years old. The presence of the ancient yew tree may suggest that the church was built on an earlier foundation and /or on an earlier burial ground.

1.1b All Saints Churchyard, Orpington

- 6.1.3 All Saints Churchyard in Orpington covers the medieval churchyard associated with the Grade II* listed Church of All Saints. The only evidence of pre-medieval activity within the churchyard is a Neolithic scraper which was found in the area to the north-east of the church.
- 6.1.4 The church is one of two medieval churches mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086. The oldest parts of the building have some Saxon remains including a Saxon sundial in the south wall. The north tower and west doorway were partly rebuilt in c 1200. The west porch was built by a rector called Nicholas who died in 1370 and was buried within the churchyard. The exterior of the tower was rebuilt in brick and flint in the late 18th century following damage in a storm in 1771; the steeple was later struck by lightning in 1809 and not replaced. A much larger building was added to the south in the 1950s to designs by Geddes Hyslop, dwarfing the old church.
- 6.1.5 A small medieval hut was found immediately to the north of the church beneath the foundations of the Tudor Bart Hart House. The hut was associated with two furnaces and contained pottery dating to between 1275 and 1300.
- 6.1.6 Sir Percival Hart acquired the Manor of Orpington from Henry VII in the early 16th century. Following his acquisition of the manor he built a new manor house within the churchyard on the site of an earlier medieval structure. He also constructed three

almshouses in the north-western part of the churchyard adjacent to the modern Ramsden Road.

- 6.1.7 The manor house remained present within the APA until 1955 when it was demolished to allow the church to be extended. During the demolition of Bart Hart House a shaft was uncovered beneath the foundations of the house. The shaft contained seven or more dismembered skeletons suggesting that they were victims of the plague that visited Orpington in 1583.

1.1c Keston Parish Churchyard, Keston

- 6.1.8 Keston Parish Churchyard in Keston contains the Grade II* listed Keston Parish Church, which dates to the 12th century. The APA covers the extent of the medieval churchyard prior to its extension in 1885.
- 6.1.9 A pointed Palaeolithic handaxe was found beneath the foundations of the church in a pocket of sand, highlighting a potential for further Palaeolithic finds within the APA.
- 6.1.10 The APA appears to have been in religious use since the Roman period and four Romano-British inhumations were discovered here in 1950 during the rebuilding of the eastern wall. During the early medieval period there was probably a Saxon wooden church within the APA and there is documentary evidence citing a church here from the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042–1066). The current church dates to the 12th century. The present church tower was constructed in the early 18th century and the vestry and the porch were added between 1777–81. The floor plan of the church remained virtually unchanged from the Norman period until the adjacent Church Halls were built in 1992. As part of this construction work 66 graves were relocated to elsewhere within the churchyard.
- 6.1.11 The churchyard is grassed, with numerous tombs and gravestones. The churchyard contains the burials of Maria Countess of Dysart (d. 1869) along with her son, Lord Huntingtower (d. 1872); Sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, and Baron Cranworth (d. 1868), who was a Judge and Lord Chancellor in 1852–8 and 1865–66. During excavations in the 1950s an uncharted vault belonging to John Pepys, a relative of the diarist Samuel Pepys, was discovered.
- 6.1.12 The APA contains the remains of the medieval church and numerous medieval and post-medieval burials. It also has the potential to contain Roman and early medieval burials and archaeological evidence associated with the pre-12th century phase of the church.

1.1d St Nicholas Churchyard, Chislehurst

- 6.1.13 St Nicholas Churchyard in Chislehurst covers the burial ground association with the Grade II* listed Church of St Nicholas, Chislehurst. It is likely that there was a church at this location from at least the Norman period onwards. The current church on the site was built in 1460 but incorporates elements of an older Saxon church. The church was restored in 1557 and partially rebuilt in the 19th century. The Scadbury Chapel is situated at the east end of the north aisle and was traditionally used by the lords of the Manor of Scadbury, many of who were buried in the vaults of the church from the medieval period until the late 19th century.

- 6.1.14 The boundaries of the churchyard remained consistent between the 1680 map of the site and the first 25-inch OS map of 1861. Both maps show a lychgate to the south of the churchyard. A new lychgate was added to the churchyard in 1866, its design based on that of St George's Church in Beckenham. In 1890 the churchyard was extended into an area previously occupied by two cottages and in 1892 the lychgate was moved to the new boundary.
- 6.1.15 Since the 18th century the layout of the churchyard has remained relatively unchanged. The path layout appears consistent with the 1861 layout and the church has retained its two pedestrian entrances from Church Row and Church Lane. In 1890 a small mortuary was built in the churchyard abutting Church Lane. There are numerous graves and tombs within the churchyard. The majority of these date to the 18th or 19th centuries although the earliest existing church register records burials dating from 1558. Notable tombs and memorials within the churchyard include two large sarcophagi dedicated to Col. George Lewis and family, dating from 1795, and a plain cross dedicated to William Willett, 1915, who introduced daylight saving or summertime.
- 6.1.16 Archaeological investigations previously carried out within the churchyard have yielded medieval finds including pottery and human remains.

Statement of Significance

- 6.1.17 The APA contains four medieval churchyards which have the potential to contain archaeological evidence for Saxon churches and burials. The churches continued in use throughout the medieval and post-medieval and will contain archaeological evidence associated with the later use of the churches and churchyards.
- 6.1.18 Keston Parish Churchyard also has the potential to contain the remains of a Roman temple site. Roman temples are rare in Britain. Their significance arises from their ability to shed light on Romano-British religious practices. All Roman temple sites with surviving archaeological temple are considered to be of national importance¹⁶.
- 6.1.19 Study of any of the burials in these churchyards could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community, and the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.
- 6.1.20 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burials grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations, including life expectancy, health and disease.
- 6.1.21 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines^{17,18} archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to

¹⁶ Historic England 2018 Religion and Ritual Pre-AD410 Scheduling Selection Guide

¹⁷ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APAB) 2005 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (1st edition), APAB

¹⁸ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Second Edition), APAB

burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics (e.g. BABAO 2010a¹⁹ and b²⁰). For Christian burials archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE 2015²¹, 2017²²). Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

Key References

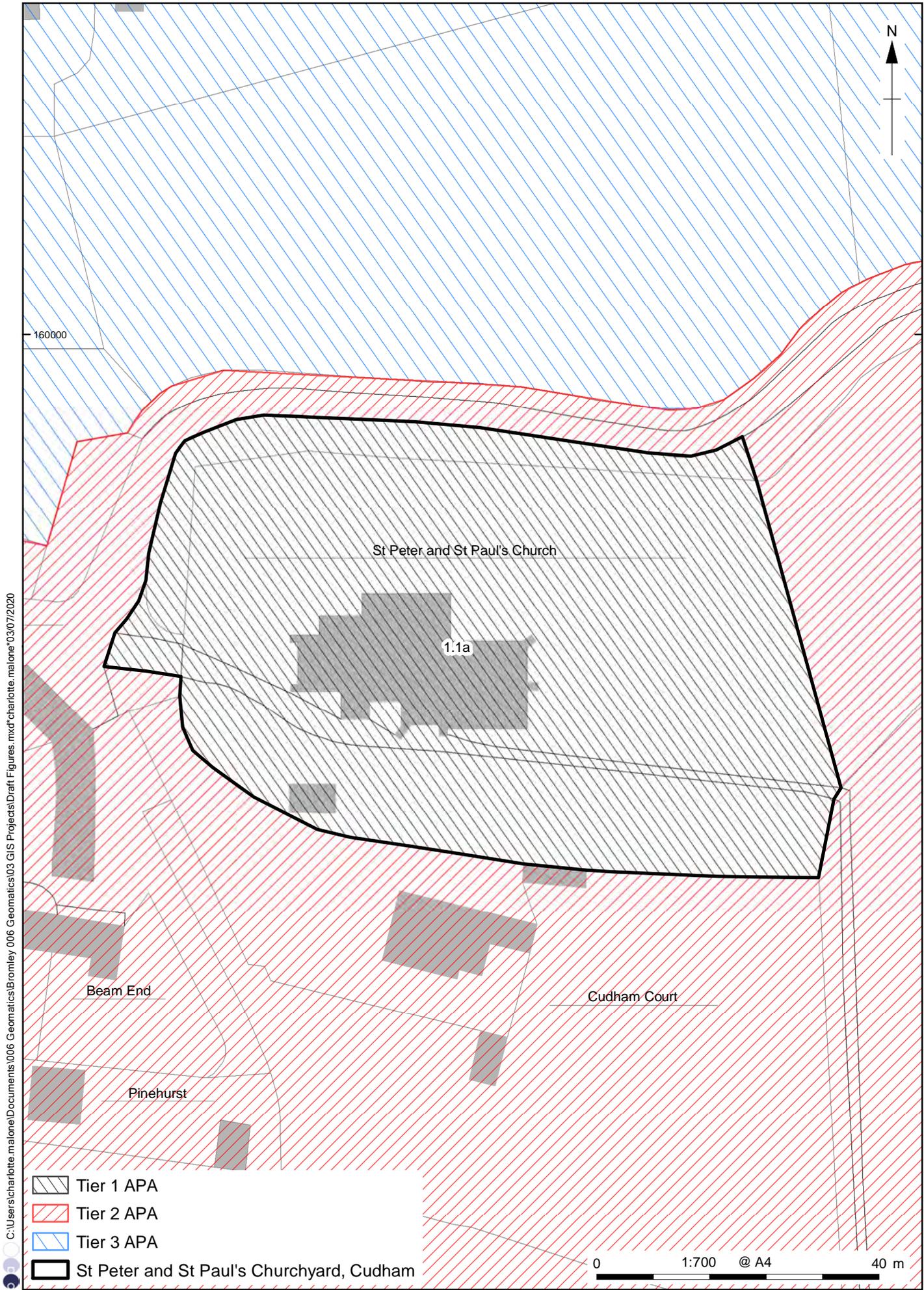
Bridget Cherry & Nikolaus Pevsner 1999, *The Buildings of England, London 2: South St Peter and St Paul, Cudham, Church Guide* [retrieved from <https://www.pcd.org.uk/content/pages/documents/1513895615.pdf>]

¹⁹ BABAO 2010a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO

²⁰ BABAO 2010b British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Practice, BABAO

²¹ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England APABE 2015, Mays, S; Sidell, J; Sloane, B; White, W and Elders, J 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, London: Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England, APAB

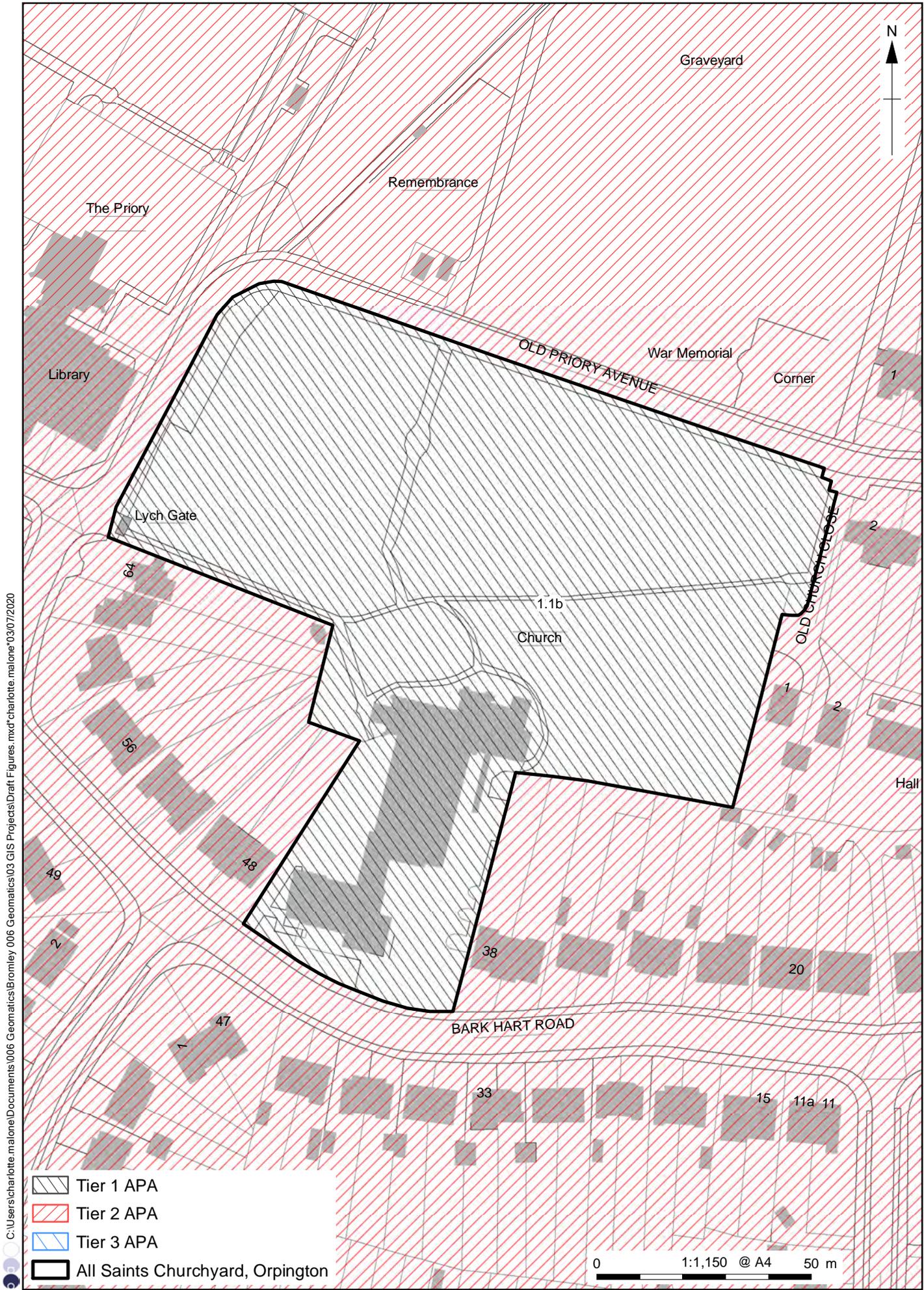
²² Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Second Edition), APAB



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-  Tier 1 APA
-  Tier 2 APA
-  Tier 3 APA
-  St Peter and St Paul's Churchyard, Cudham

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-  Tier 1 APA
-  Tier 2 APA
-  Tier 3 APA
-  All Saints Churchyard, Orpington

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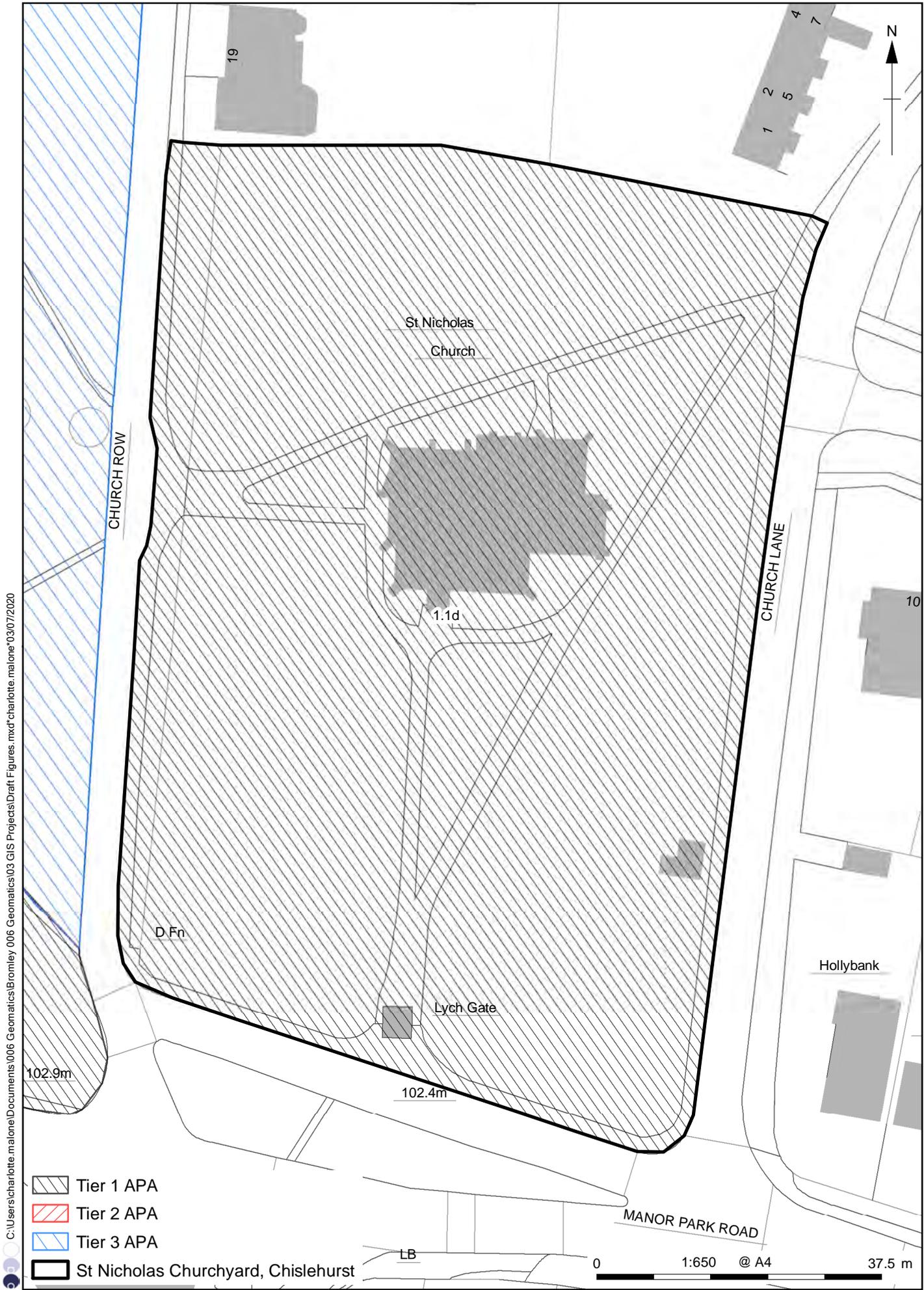


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-  Tier 1 APA
-  Tier 2 APA
-  Tier 3 APA
-  Keston Parish Churchyard

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- Tier 1 APA
- Tier 2 APA
- Tier 3 APA
- St Nicholas Churchyard, Chislehurst

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6.2 Bromley APA 1.2 Scadbury Manor

Summary and Definition

- 6.2.1 The APA covers the scheduled Scadbury Manor and associated fishponds and the site of several associated Tudor buildings which fall outside the scheduled area, including a gatehouse, a farmhouse, a barn and a brick archway. The APA is situated c 2km to the south-east of Chiselhurst within Scadbury Park. The manorial complex appears to have been in use between the 13th and 17th centuries and the manor house was demolished in the mid-18th century. From c 1424 to 1665 the manor was owned by the Walsingham family, who played a prominent role in British political history during the Tudor and Elizabethan period.

The APA is classed as Tier 1 as it contains a nationally significant scheduled monument and directly associated remains. The island and the moat survive well, and both the moat and the fishponds are water-filled, with the potential to contain waterlogged deposits and environmental remains.

Description

- 6.2.2 The APA covers the scheduled monument of Scadbury Manor and several associated Tudor buildings, which fall outside of the scheduled area. The scheduled area includes the remains of a moated site which contains occupation deposits dating from the 13th century and the remains of a Tudor manor house and two medieval fishponds. The APA covers the entire scheduled monument as well as the site of a 16th-century barn, a Tudor gatehouse and later mansion, and the remains of an Elizabethan garden wall. The APA is situated within the Tier 3 APA Scadbury Park (APA 3.3b).
- 6.2.3 The manor at Scadbury is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The first known reference to Scadbury occurs in deeds dated to between 1257 and 1261, relating to the nearby Kemnal Manor. The deeds refer to members of the 'de Scathebury Family'. The first reference to the manor occurs in a 14th century marriage settlement between John de Scathebury the Younger and Christina de Hadresham.
- 6.2.4 The moated site at Scadbury was probably the site of the medieval manor. Excavations within the moated site have revealed evidence of 12th or 13th century terracing and ditches and the remains of a medieval building. Thirteenth century roof tiles were also found throughout the excavated area. The moated site is irregular in form and measures approximately 76m east to west by 50m north to south. It is between 7m and 8m wide with its east arm extended to 17m wide. The moat is water-filled and is 2m deep on the east side and about 0.5m elsewhere. The outer side of the moat is clad in brick and cement with an outer bank some 1.5m high on its west side. There is a cylindrical moat inlet, composed of chalk blocks and about 2m deep, which abuts the western side of the bridge position. A slight earthwork up to 0.5m high leads from the north of the moat outer edge with a return on the east side. There is an extensive eastern embankment, about 20m wide west-east with a level top, composed of made ground, which slopes down to the east for about another 15m.
- 6.2.5 To the east of the moated site are two lozenge-shaped fishponds. The northern pond is 45m long and that to the south is 32m long, both are 12m wide at their widest point. The ponds are overgrown, but their form is regular and consistent with a flight of

medieval fishponds. There is a slight return to the west at the south end of the southern pond which is shown on the 1894 Ordnance Survey map. Both this and the subsequent 1897 map show that the ponds extended further west from their present-day extent. The 1897 map also shows the ponds to have been embanked.

- 6.2.6 During the Tudor period the moated site was redeveloped and a new manor house was constructed within the moat. The Tudor manor house was accessed from the western side via a drawbridge. The remains of brick foundations of the gatehouse are visible in this area. Upstanding remains of the Tudor house, including brickwork, chimney stacks and pillars still survive within the moated site, although these remains have been capped in places by early 20th century brickwork, possibly as an attempt at conservation or reconstruction.
- 6.2.7 The Walsingham family owned the manor between c 1424 and 1665 and during this time the family played a prominent role in British politics. Sir Edmund Walsingham (c 1480–1550) became Lieutenant of the Tower of London where he was responsible for the prisoners of Henry VIII including figures such as St Thomas More, Thomas Cromwell and Anne Boleyn. Sir Edmund's grandson Thomas Walsingham IV (c 1561) was a friend and patron of Christopher Marlowe, the poet playwright and government agent who was thought to have been at Scadbury on 18th May 1593 when he was served with a warrant concerning allegations of atheism. In 1597 Elizabeth I visited Scadbury where she knighted Thomas. Sir Francis Walsingham, who is thought to have been born at Scadbury in 1532, was equally an important figure in Elizabethan politics, notably for his role as a spymaster. He was a member of the Star Chamber and was appointed Principal Secretary of State by Elizabeth I in 1573.
- 6.2.8 By the 16th century the manorial site appears to have expanded and an outer gatehouse had been constructed to the west of the moated site. This later became Scadbury Park Mansion. Excavations carried out by the Orpington and District Archaeological Society identified the site of the former gatehouse and also uncovered the remains of a 16th-century barn associated with the Tudor phase of the moated site. The barn was altered during the 19th century and was demolished by a V1 flying bomb in 1945. Other elements of the Tudor estate within the APA include the site of a brick archway which was located 70m from the western side of the moat. The archway is alleged to have once carried the date 1540 and may have led to an Elizabethan garden. The last course of bricks associated with the wall fell in 1982.
- 6.2.9 In 1630 Sir Thomas Walsingham V, later Vice-Admiral of Kent and Militia Commissioner for Kent, inherited the estate. The manor was sold to Sir Richard Betterson in 1659, possibly for financial or political reasons, as Sir Thomas Walsingham V had tried to maintain good relations with both sides during the Civil War.
- 6.2.10 Documents describing the size and wealth of the estate at the time of its sale indicated that by the mid-17th century the estate included a mansion house, large gardens and orchards, three barns, three large stables, a granary, pigeon house, fishponds and a 400 acre park. At this time the park was surrounded by coppice woodland, a meadow, a paddock and a number of farms. The whole estate was worth about £700 per year in rentals and profits. The sale value was thought to be about £5100, over half of which was the value of the timber.

- 6.2.11 Sir Richard Betterson passed the manor to his grandson Thomas Townshend in 1738. The manor house within the moat was demolished shortly after and Townshend moved to nearby Frognal. Following the demolition of the manor house the Tudor gatehouse to the west was reused as a farmhouse before being adapted into a country mansion during the First World War. The building was burnt down in the 1970s.
- 6.2.12 During the 18th and 19th centuries the estate was associated with several prominent figures in. Thomas Townshend's son, Thomas Townshend (c 1733–1800) became Baron and later Viscount Sydney and served as Home Secretary under William Pitt the Younger. The Australian city was named in his honour. John Robert Townshend (1805–1890), Thomas Townshend's grandson, was Lord Chamberlain and later Lord Steward of Queen Victoria's Household. He conducted the Queen around Scadbury in 1872 and the Prince of Wales sometimes shot pheasant at Scadbury.
- 6.2.13 During World War II Scadbury housed a Home Guard platoon. Trenches and other features associated with wartime activity can still be found associated with the house and in the woods of the wider estate. On 28 March 1945, the last World War II V1 flying bomb to cause damage in England fell on the Scadbury farmyard, demolishing the medieval barn and damaging surrounding buildings.

Statement of Significance

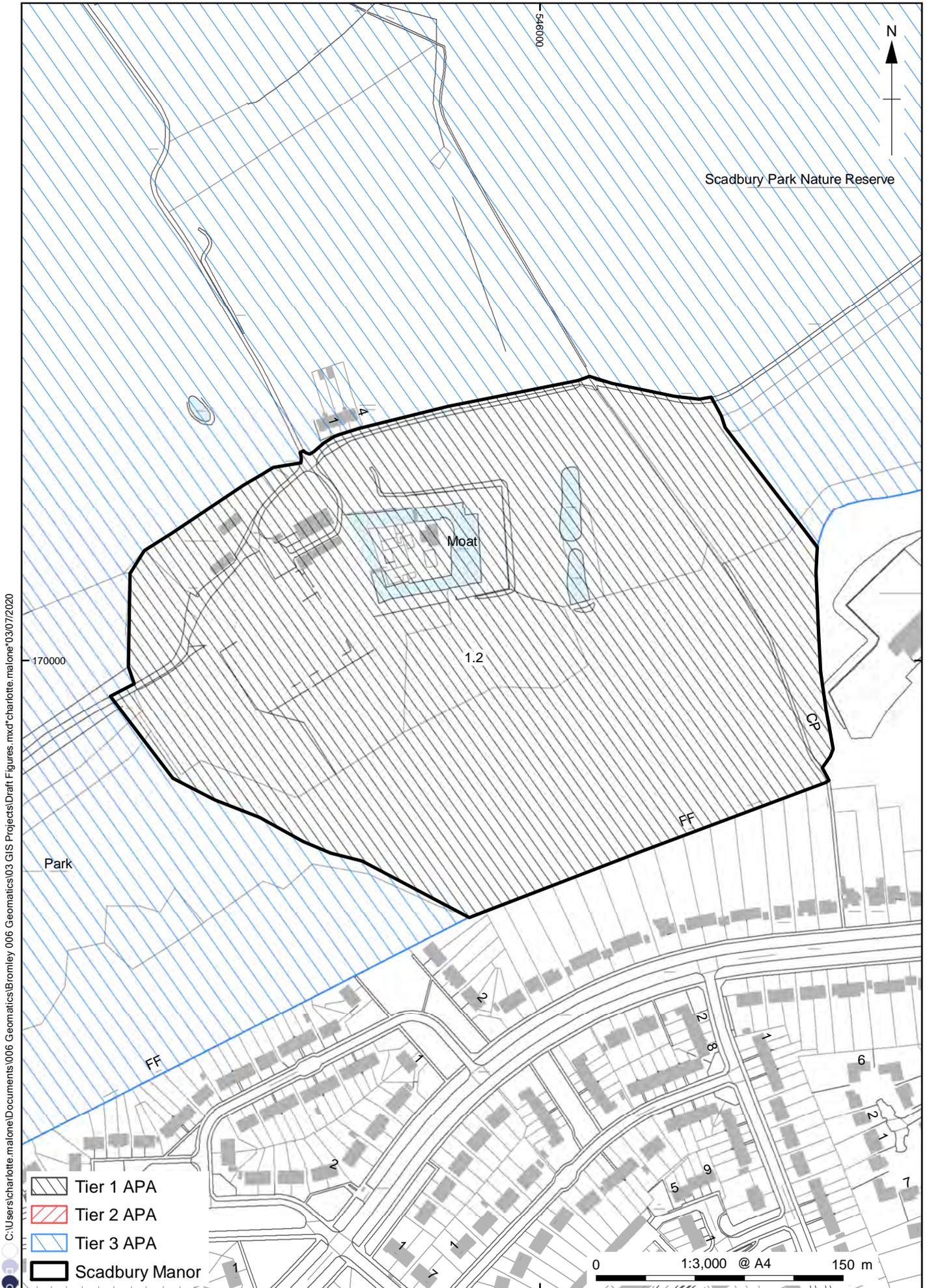
- 6.2.14 The APA is considered significant as it contains the remains of a well preserved moated manor site which was in use from the 13th century. The APA contains upstanding remains associated the Tudor manor house surrounded by a well preserved water-filled moat with associated medieval fishponds. The moat and fishponds retain silt deposits which could contain archaeological information and environmental evidence relating to the manor site and the landscape in which it was created. The waterlogged conditions of the moat and fishponds could preserve organic remains such as textiles, leather and wood. Such remains are not common in England. They are therefore of great interest and can provide information about everyday objects and what people ate and drank out of (e.g. wooden bowls, leather bottles, horn cups etc). These deposits can also contain environmental remains which can help reconstruct past landscapes, providing evidence of land use, diet and landscape change which would not otherwise be available. The moat island has the potential to contain previously unidentified archaeological features associated with the medieval and post-medieval manor houses.
- 6.2.15 Elsewhere within the APA small-scale excavations have revealed evidence of a number of Tudor buildings associated with the later phase of the manorial site. There is a high potential for archaeological remains associated the 17th century estate (i.e. the barns, stables, granary, pigeon house detailed in estate documents) as well as earlier archaeological remains associated with medieval and Tudor manor and grounds. Any further archaeological work within the APA would help to develop understanding of the extent of the manor and gardens in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Archaeological remains within the APA could provide insights into the nature of high-status dwellings in these periods and the lives of the people who lived and worked in them.

- 6.2.16 During the Second World War the APA was the site of Home Guard activity and perhaps more extensive defence installations. Features relating to this use, particularly those associated with the manor house, are important as they provide evidence of the wartime use of Scadbury Manor and its surrounding estate.
- 6.2.17 The APA provides a rare example of a publicly accessible archaeological monument in South London. It forms part of the areas Green Infrastructure and has communal and educational value derived from its management by the Orpington & district Archaeological Society. The APA has significant historic interest derived from the manor's association with prominent historical figures during the medieval and post-medieval period. It has an association with the Walsingham family who owned the manor between c 1424 and 1630.

Key References

Clayton, J 2016, Scadbury Park: Exploring the Historic Features, Orpington & District Archaeological Society Archives, Volume 38, 3

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6.3 Bromley APA 1.3 Orpington Roman Villa

Summary and Definition

- 6.3.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the scheduled site of Orpington Roman villa. The APA is classed as Tier 1 as it contains a nationally significant scheduled monument. Away from the scheduled area the APA has the potential for surviving archaeological deposits associated with the scheduled Roman villa and the earlier Iron Age phase of occupation.

Description

- 6.3.2 The APA includes a scheduled Romano-British villa and its immediate surrounds, which have the potential to contain archaeological remains association dating to the Iron Age and Roman periods. The villa is situated within the town of Orpington and is over 40m long and 15m wide and orientated north to south. It is situated in an elevated position on an east-facing slope near Orpington Station. Part of the villa has been destroyed or covered by modern development. However, most of the chalk foundations and flint walls of the villa have been exposed and consolidated following partial excavation and enclosed within a modern protective cover building. The excavation of the villa yielded evidence of an Iron Age hut pre-dating the Roman villa.
- 6.3.3 The earliest remains within the APA date to the Iron Age and include a hut dwelling, which is situated c 0.6m below the floor of the villa. Pottery recovered from the hut dates it to about 100 BC. The dwelling had been covered with sandy soil containing early Roman pottery dating to about AD 50.
- 6.3.4 In the 1st century AD, a Romano-British farmstead may have been established on the site, although only a small boundary ditch of this date has been recorded within the APA.
- 6.3.5 The earliest known masonry building within the site dates from the 2nd century. This structure was constructed with a west corridor and a range of at least five rooms facing south-east across the valley overlooking the River Cray. There were some minor alterations prior to major rebuilding in about AD 200 when a new range, approximately 9m wide by 17m long, was added to the south end. At this time several new rooms were inserted in the west corridor and an east corridor may have been built. A north range may also possibly have been added but this has been destroyed.
- 6.3.6 In the 3rd century, minor alterations were carried out to the south end before the northern half of the villa was abandoned and the south end was rebuilt to include a suite of five heated rooms. The reduction in the size of the villa may have resulted from a decline in economic prosperity, a trend which has been seen at other villa sites around this time.
- 6.3.7 The villa was abandoned by approximately AD 400 and was subsequently robbed of stone before it was buried beneath hill-wash deposits.
- 6.3.8 Parts of the villa have been destroyed while other parts are covered by modern development. The majority of the chalk foundations and flint walls of the villa were exposed and consolidated following partial excavation in 1926–7, 1952–61, 1988–9 and 1991. At its greatest extent the villa is thought to have included at least 20 rooms.

The finds from the excavations included about 25 Roman coins, dating largely between AD 270 and 400, Roman pottery including Samian, Patch Grove and Thames Medway wares, roof tile including tegulae and imbreces, broken glass, part of a sandal, a darning needle, fragments of painted plaster, animal bones and oyster shells.

- 6.3.9 The area to the west of Lymwood House has been subject to an archaeological evaluation which established that archaeological remains in this part of the APA had been removed by the modern development of the site. Away from this area of investigation and the scheduled monument no archaeological investigation has been carried out and there is the potential for archaeological survival.

Statement of Significance

- 6.3.10 The APA contains a scheduled Roman villa site and has the potential to contain further previously undiscovered remains. The villa was in use possibly from the 1st century through to the 4th century AD and was built on the site of an earlier Iron Age hut. Villa sites are often built on earlier Iron Age farmsteads and can provide valuable information about the rate, extent and degree to which native British society became Romanised, as well as indicating the sources of inspiration behind changes of taste and custom. As a long-lived settlement, the villa at Orpington has the potential to provide information about the changing lifestyles and economic status of the villa and the people that lived there.
- 6.3.11 Despite having been partially destroyed or covered by modern development, the Roman villa survives well. It includes a considerable amount of excavated and consolidated upstanding remains. As a site accessible to the public it is a valuable educational and recreational resource.

Key References

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- Tier 1 APA
- Tier 2 APA
- Tier 3 APA
- Orpington Roman Villa

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6.4 Bromley APA 1.4 Wickham Court Farm Roman Settlement

Summary and Definition

The Archaeological Priority Area covers the scheduled Roman settlement at Wickham Court Farm which is situated on either side of the Roman road between Lewes and London (APA 2.2). The settlement has been partially excavated and archaeological and environmental evidence relating to the construction and use of the settlement are known to survive. Outside the scheduled area metalled surfaces associated with the Roman road are also present. In addition, the APA contains Palaeolithic findspots, Mesolithic deposits and the medieval church of St John the Baptist and its associated churchyard.

- 6.4.1 The APA is classed as Tier 1 as it contains a nationally significant scheduled monument and associated remains. It also contains a burial ground of medieval origin and has the potential to contain Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains.

Description

- 6.4.2 The earliest finds within the APA date to the Mesolithic period and were uncovered during the evaluation of the Schiller International University site. The evaluation also uncovered prehistoric finds, burnt flint and a pit containing residual Iron Age finds and the articulated skeleton of a small dog.
- 6.4.3 A roadside settlement developed in this area during the Roman period. The settlement is scheduled and survives as crop and soil marks visible on aerial photographs and as archaeological remains. It is situated south of Addington Road on gently sloping ground between Spring Park and Coney Hall recreation ground.
- 6.4.4 The settlement has been partially investigated by trial-trenching and salvage excavation following illegal digging, in 1962–66, 1976 and 1981. The excavations recorded numerous Roman features including postholes, pits, chalk floors and possible roadways. A timber-lined storage tank was uncovered and is thought to be associated with a possible blacksmith's workshop on the west side of the settlement. The finds from the excavation included over 5000 pottery sherds, 100 Roman coins and other small artefacts. A geophysical survey of the settlement was carried out in 2009 and found evidence that appears to relate to buildings and associated industrial activity. The Roman road appeared as a buried feature with two in-filled ditches either side of a central metalled surface (agger). Roman pottery and tile have been observed on the surface of the fields following ploughing. It has been suggested that the Romano-British settlement remains are those of *Noviomagus*, recorded in the Antonine Itinerary II.
- 6.4.5 The line of the Lewes to London Roman road passes through the APA following an approximately north to south alignment. The road was a major Roman route running from *Londinium* southwards towards the Sussex coast. It is visible as crop and soil marks on aerial photographs and is partially included in the scheduled monument. Excavations carried out to the south of the of the Roman farmstead revealed a 5m-wide chalk surface with traces of metalling. Quarry ditches were present on either side of the road and there was an outer v-shaped ditch on the eastern side. Evidence of

the road, comprising two layers of metalling which were approximately 6m wide, was also found to the north of the farmstead confirming its alignment.

- 6.4.6 The oldest part of the present building of Wickham Court dates from the 15th century, but it could be the site of the earlier medieval manor. The name Wickham appears as *wic hammes gemæru* in a Saxon charter dating to 973 and it appears again as *Wicham* in the 1086 Domesday Survey. The place name is probably derived from the Old English *wīc-hām* meaning a homestead associated with a *vicus* (i.e. an earlier Romano-British settlement) and could suggest that there was some sort of Saxon settlement here as early as the 7th century although no archaeological or documentary evidence of a settlement has yet been recorded.
- 6.4.7 The first mention of the manor of West Wickham is found in the Domesday Survey of 1086, which states that during the time of Edward the Confessor the manor was held directly from the King by Godric. William the Conqueror granted Kent to his half-brother, Odo of Bayeux. The manor came into the possession of the Huntingfields in 1278 and Sir Walter Huntingford is entombed in the Church of St John the Baptist which once formed part of the manor.
- 6.4.8 St John the Baptist Church dates to the medieval period and was recorded in the Domesday Survey. The church was expanded or partially rebuilt at the request of Sir Henry Heydon (d. 1504). Heydon also built the Grade I listed Wickham Court (a semi-fortified house alternatively known as Coloma College) at this time. Leland refers to Sir Henry's building of 'a right fair Manor Place, and a fair Chirche' although there are 14th-century arches to the chapel. The north chapel has stained glass windows with the Heydon arms.
- 6.4.9 St John the Baptist Church and its associated churchyard are still present within the APA. The churchyard contains tombs set among grass with a number of trees, and a path leads to the church from the restored 15th-century lychgate at the entrance. The lychgate has a hipped tile roof, supported by vertical and cross struts, and a pair of wooden five bar gates.
- 6.4.10 Excavation carried out within the APA in the area surrounding Wickham Court have uncovered evidence of a 15th-century building shown on a plan of 1632 and the remains of a 17th- or 18th-century brick wall which was probably a garden wall.
- 6.4.11 In 1935 Wickham Court was sold and converted into a hotel. During the Second World War the house was requisitioned for war use and housed the Canadian Air Force and the ATS Successively. Following the war, it briefly became a hotel before being converted into a training college for Catholic students known as Coloma College. In 1978 Schiller international University acquired the Wickham Court site.

Statement of Significance

- 6.4.12 Romano-British settlements range from large towns, such as *civitas* capitals and *municipia*, to small towns, *villages*, *farmsteads*, and *villas*. Although the exact nature of the settlement near St John the Baptist's Church has not yet been determined it was clearly of significance given the range of Roman finds and structures that have been recorded on the site.

- 6.4.13 Despite some disturbance in the past, the Romano-British settlement 170m north-west of St John the Baptist's Church survives well. The importance of the site is emphasised by the proximity to the course of the London to Lewes Way, a major Roman road providing good communication with other settlements in the vicinity. Archaeological and environmental information relating to the construction and use of the settlement are known to survive. The site has only been partially excavated and holds potential for further investigation.
- 6.4.14 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval manor of West Wickham and contains a medieval church and associated churchyard. Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.
- 6.4.15 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines^{23,24} archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics (e.g. BABAO 2010a²⁵ and b²⁶). For Christian burials archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE 2015²⁷, 2017²⁸). Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

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²³ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APAB) 2005 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (1st edition), APAB

²⁴ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Second Edition), APAB

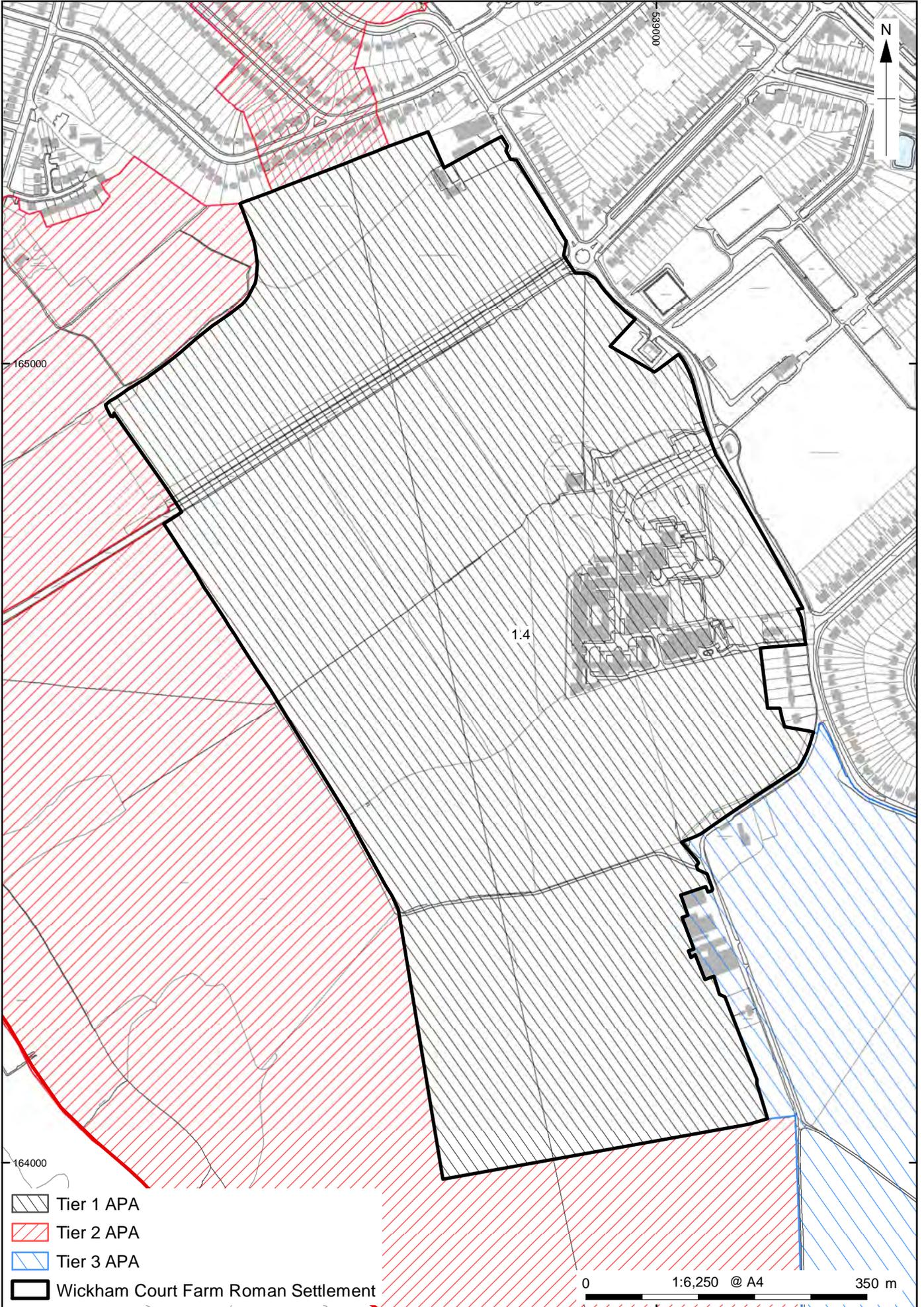
²⁵ BABAO 2010a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO

²⁶ BABAO 2010b British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Practice, BABAO

²⁷ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England APABE 2015, Mays, S; Sidell, J; Sloane, B; White, W and Elders, J 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, London: Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England, APAB

²⁸ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Second Edition), APAB

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6.5 Bromley APA 1.5 Keston Common and Holwood Camp Iron Age Hillforts

Summary and Definition

- 6.5.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the scheduled hillforts at Keston Common and Holwood Camp, the Iron Age settlement and Roman villa at Warbank and the surrounding landscape. The APA is situated 1km south-east of the village of Keston, c 6km south of Bromley and 2km north-west of the village of Downe.
- 6.5.2 The APA has been included at Tier 1 as it contains two nationally significant scheduled monuments and their immediate surrounds. The APA will contain archaeological and environmental information relating to the construction and use of the hillforts and the exploitation of the landscapes surrounding them during the Iron Age and Roman period. In addition, it contains a nationally rare Saxon cemetery and a concentration of rare Mesolithic finds including an *in situ* Mesolithic floor.

Description

- 6.5.3 The earliest remains within the APA date to the Mesolithic period. A concentration of Mesolithic finds were recovered from the south side of Keston Common in the early 20th century. The finds included one Graver, seven microliths, three cores, a scraper, an axe and six other Mesolithic implements. A heavy scatter of Mesolithic flint was also recorded during excavations at Holwood Camp. The flints were located on one side of a valley crest inside the camp. Further Mesolithic activity comprising a 'floor' containing a Thames Pick and other Mesolithic material was found in a corresponding location on the other side of the valley in Keston Common.
- 6.5.4 The majority of the archaeological evidence within the APA dates to the Iron Age and Roman periods. The APA contains the scheduled remains of two Iron Age Hillforts known as Holbrook Camp and Keston Common Hillforts. The hillfort at Keston common survives as a linear earthwork denoted by a single bank and ditch situated across a north-facing spur of land on Keston Common near Holwood Park. The bank is about 1.5m high and together the bank and ditch are about 19m wide. The earthwork follows an irregular course in a westerly direction from Westerham Road until it slopes down to a combe where it fades away near Heathfield Road. The earthwork appears to form a boundary across the slope from one valley (or combe) to another, sealing a small triangle of land. This has led the earthwork to be interpreted as a hillfort. Quarrying and the later creation of a car park has destroyed or disturbed the eastern extremity of the earthwork.
- 6.5.5 To the west of the Keston Common hillfort is a large multivallate Iron Age hillfort known as Holwood Camp (or Caesars Camp). The hillfort survives as above- and below-ground archaeological remains and covers an area of about 43 acres. The ramparts and ditches survive to the north and west but the features to the east were levelled during the creation of Holwood Park in the 18th and 19th centuries. The earthworks on the west side include two banks and ditches, in total about 40m wide, with in places a further counterscarp bank. The ramparts or banks are about 3m above the original ground surface. The ditches are about 9m wide and 4.5m deep.

- 6.5.6 There are two entrances to the hillfort, the principal of which is on the north-west side, adjacent to Keston Common. An in-turn in the rampart is exaggerated by the siting of the entrance in a small natural valley which runs into the interior of the fort. To the south and east, the banks and ditch still survive as slight earthworks. On the south-east side the ground falls away steeply and this natural escarpment enhances the defences of the fort.
- 6.5.7 The hillfort was surveyed by Thomas Milne in the late 18th century and shortly afterwards (1790) it was engraved by James Basire. The engraving shows the defences of the hillfort when they were almost complete. William Pitt the Younger, who lived at Holwood, levelled the earthworks on the eastern side and partially levelled the earthworks on the northern side not long after the survey was completed. The earthworks to the south of the hillfort were allegedly levelled over a century earlier. However, a topographic survey carried out in 1997 recorded low earthworks to the south and east of the hillfort. Between 1956–7 several excavations were carried out within the hillfort providing evidence for three stages of construction of the ramparts. Iron Age pottery recovered during this work suggests that the hillfort was originally built around 200 BC. Archaeological work to the south of the hillfort recorded part of a substantial ditched enclosure approximately 5m wide and 3m deep. The ditch contained late Iron Age pottery.
- 6.5.8 To the east of Holbrook Camp several possible Iron Age banks and two areas of possible settlement were recorded during an aerial photograph survey. The features have not been excavated and accordingly their date is uncertain.
- 6.5.9 To the south-west of the two hillforts is the scheduled Iron Age settlement and Roman villa at Warbank. The settlement appears to have originated in the Iron Age, evidence of the earlier structure comprising pits, postholes and the remains of four-post structures that were excavated in the 1950s. Finds including pottery, loom weights, human skull fragments, a spearhead and Potin coins were also uncovered.
- 6.5.10 A Roman villa was in use at Warbank between AD 250 and 350. The villa was associated with outbuildings, including a barn with three corn-drying ovens, and a metalled roadway. Archaeological evidence indicates that it contained a bathhouse.
- 6.5.11 A large burial site has been recorded in the immediate environs of the villa. Archaeological investigations have recorded four main sepulchral structures, a tomb, a coffin and over twelve additional burials and four cremations. The cemetery appears to have fallen out of use by the mid-4th century. Two lengths of metalled road aligned east-west pass through the scheduled monument to the east of the villa. The sections of road were dated to the 1st and 3rd centuries AD. Iron Age and Roman finds have been recorded on the opposite side of Jackass Lane opposite Warbank, in Fifty Acre Field. These remains suggest that Iron Age and Roman activity may extend into this area.
- 6.5.12 The landscape surrounding the scheduled monuments contains Iron Age earthworks, the remains of a Roman road, a Roman cremation cemetery and inhumations, and a Roman farmstead.

- 6.5.13 The scheduled Iron Age settlement and Roman villa at Warbank appear to have been reutilised for settlement in the Saxon period. Archaeological investigations have uncovered the remains of Saxon *grubenhäuser* (sunken buildings) and a timber-framed hall located to the north of church road. Finds associated with the structures included over 200 sherds of pottery, a bone comb, lead loom weights, a pair of bronze tweezers, two bone pins, two weaving needles and animal remains. The finds suggest that the site was occupied between AD 450 and 550.
- 6.5.14 A Saxon cemetery site was identified on the western side of Jackass Lane opposite Warbank when a Saxon grave was excavated by Surrey County Archaeological Unit. Several other early medieval finds discovered in the northern part of the field suggested that this burial was part of a wider cemetery. A second grave was found approximately 20m to the south of the first and was excavated during archaeological work carried out by Historic England which also uncovered several possible cremation burials, a flint lined cist and a substantial ring ditch. The ring ditch and the cist may be prehistoric in date and could suggest that the Anglo-Saxon cemetery was constructed on the site of an earlier burial ground.
- 6.5.15 The Anglo-Saxon cemetery appears to be located to the south of a possible ditched field boundary which is respected by later field systems. Historic maps for the area suggest that this possible boundary encloses a 'pillow-shaped' landscape which could be the site of an early Saxon settlement. If this was the case, then the significance of this burial ground would be an important consideration in interpreting the Saxon archaeology of this part of Bromley.
- 6.5.16 A medieval tile kiln was recorded in the southern part of the APA. The kiln was largely complete, with two furnaces and two long flue chambers of Tyler Hill type.
- 6.5.17 A natural spring rises between Keston Common hillfort and Holwood Camp, and was used as a bathing area in the 18th century. The 1798 Ordnance Survey drawings show one pool in this area but by the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map the stream had been dammed to create three interlinked pools. The western part of the APA falls within the Grade II registered Holwood Park. The park comprises an 18th-century pleasure grounds and landscape park. In 1792 the owner, William Pitt, commissioned Humphry Repton to advise on improvements to the landscape. Repton's improvements to the landscape include the levelling of the southern and eastern earthwork ramparts associated with Holwood Camp. The Grade I listed Holwood Mansion is situated in the centre of the park. The 18th-century house which originally stood on the site was demolished in 1825 and replaced by the present-day building which was built by Decimus Burton.

Statement of Significance

- 6.5.18 The Archaeological Priority Area contains a well preserved Iron Age landscape which contains three nationally significant scheduled Iron Age settlements. Holwood Camp contains the remains of a nationally rare, large multivallate hillfort. The camp at Keston Common may also contain the remains of a hillfort although its exact form and function is unknown. The Iron Age settlement at Warbank was originally a small farmstead which may have provided agricultural support to the two hillforts. The Iron Age phase of the three settlements appears to have broadly been contemporary. The

settlements will contain archaeological and environmental information relating to their use and construction as well as the landscape in which they were constructed. The significance and archaeological interest of these remains is derived from their ability to provide information about the social organisation and economic functioning of these settlements during the Iron Age. The three sites have additional significance which is derived from their association (or their group value) and the information that this can provide about the relationship between the three settlements themselves and their relationship with the surrounding landscape. Away from the settlements the APA contains further evidence of Iron Age and Roman activity which could shed light on the agricultural usage and exploitation of the landscape in these periods.

- 6.5.19 The settlement at Warbank was reutilised in the Roman period for a villa and burial site and again in the Saxon period as a small rural settlement. The monument has a significant potential to contain archaeological and environmental remains associated with the various periods of use. Such remains are important as they could provide information about the changing lifestyles and economic status of the settlement and the people that lived there in the Iron Age, Roman and Saxon periods. Archaeological remains recovered from this area could provide valuable information about the rate, extent and degree to which native British society became Romanised and could also provide information about the Roman to Saxon transition in this area. Saxon rural settlements are rare nationally and are considered to be of national importance.
- 6.5.20 Largely intact early Saxon cemeteries are considered to be nationally significant. The cemetery at Keston, to the west of Warbank appears to be part of a group of cemeteries recorded along North Downs dip slope, and similar cemeteries have been recorded at Croydon and Orpington. Around 1000 inhumation cemeteries have been recorded in England. They represent one of our principal sources of archaeological evidence about the Early Anglo-Saxon period. The significance of Anglo-Saxon cemeteries arises from their rarity and the insights they can provide into Anglo-Saxon populations, ideologies, and social organisation. All surviving examples, other than those which have been heavily disturbed, are considered worthy of protection. Further investigation in this area would provide an opportunity to clarify the extent of the cemetery and its relationship with the nearby rectilinear enclosure.
- 6.5.21 The location of the Saxon cemetery is significant as such remains are often found in association with prehistoric and Roman period landscape features. Iron Age and Roman remains have been recorded within the APA and there is some evidence for earlier prehistoric burial activity in the area. If further prehistoric and Roman remains are found within the APA they would further enhance our understanding of the prehistoric and Roman landscape in this part of Bromley. The APA is situated immediately to the west of the scheduled Iron Age settlement and Roman villa and cemetery at Warbank. If associated similar associated remains extend into the APA they could be of national significance.
- 6.5.22 The archaeological interest in the burials and cremations recovered from the APA relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

- 6.5.23 The presence of scatters of Mesolithic artefact scatters and a possible floor in the northern part of the APA adds to the archaeological interest of the APA. If further such material were found within the APA they would provide insight into the Mesolithic use of the landscape and also technological development in this period.
- 6.5.24 The eastern part of the APA forms part of the Grade II registered Holwood Park which was created in the 18th century for William Pitt by the prominent English landscape designer Humphry Repton. The surviving 18th-century planting, walkways and buildings associated with the parkland have architectural and artistic interest which contributes to the overall significance of the APA. The parkland also has historic interest which is derived from its association with prominent historic figures including William Pitt and Humphry Repton.

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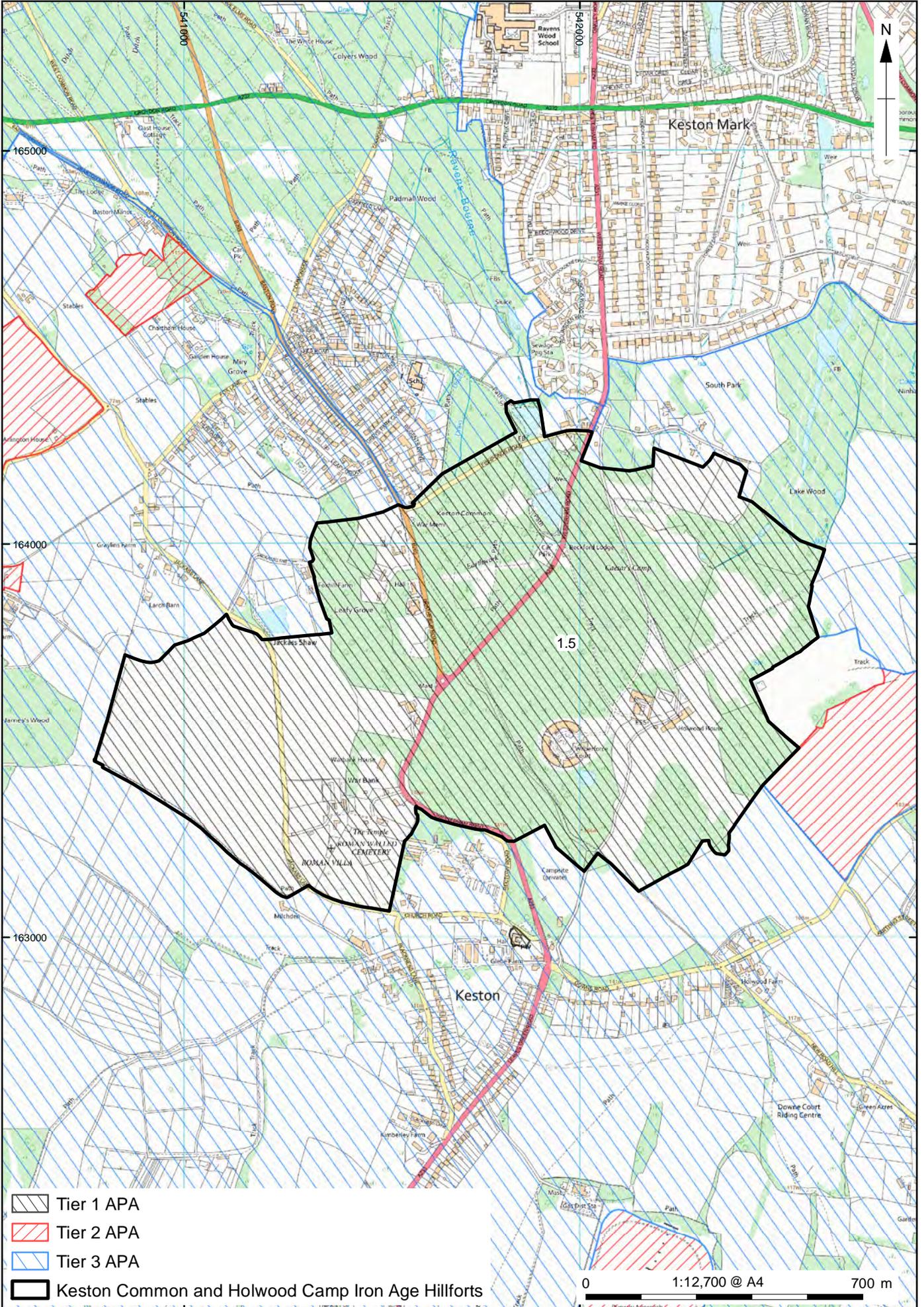
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Bromley APA 1.5 Keston Common and Holwood Camp Iron Age Hillforts

6.6 Bromley APA 1.6 Romano-British Masonry Building and Saxon Cemetery

Summary and Definition

- 6.6.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the scheduled site of a Romano-British bathhouse which is located between Poverest Road and Fordcroft Road to the south of the historic core of St Mary Cray (APA 2.6). The bathhouse survives well despite some past disturbance. It will contain further archaeological and environmental remains relating to the use, occupation and history of the bathhouse and to the landscape in which it was constructed. The APA was reused in the Saxon period as a cemetery which was in use from the beginning of the 5th century. The APA has been included at Tier 1 as it contains a nationally important scheduled monument and associated remains. The APA contains rare Mesolithic finds highlighting its potential to contain prehistoric material.

Description

- 6.6.2 The Archaeological Priority Area is situated on deposits of Crayford silt which run alongside the River Cray. Elsewhere the Crayford silts have yielded undisturbed Levallois material in association with diverse faunal and palaeoenvironmental remains.
- 6.6.3 During an archaeological evaluation of the area to the south of the Roman building and the Saxon cemetery, silt deposits containing a Mesolithic flint blade, a core and a struck flake were recorded. An undated posthole containing burnt flint was cut into this deposit. The only other evidence of prehistoric activity found within the APA was a Bronze Age tree-throw hole containing flint tools and scatters of residual burnt flint. These remains suggest there was some opportunistic prehistoric exploitation of the area prior to the Roman period.
- 6.6.4 The APA includes a scheduled Roman bathhouse and Saxon cemetery which survive as upstanding and below-ground remains. It is situated between Poverest Road and Fordcroft Road on an east-facing slope at the foot of a valley through which runs the River Cray.
- 6.6.5 Archaeological excavations carried out in 1946, 1965–8, 1971–80, 1988 and 2005–7 found the remains of the bathhouse and recovered numerous Roman finds including roof tiles, hypocaust tiles, tesserae, Roman pottery and loom weights. The finds suggest that the bathhouse was in use between about AD 270 and 400. It may have been part of a larger complex such as a minor Romano-British villa. The presence of metal-working waste (slag) alongside concentrated areas of burning and a possible kiln, suggest that at least part of the site was in use for small-scale industrial activities during the Roman period. It is likely that the Roman buildings are associated with a larger settlement centred on the River Cray. Finds of Roman pottery including Samian and Poppy-headed beakers were recorded within a sewer trench to the south-east of the scheduled monument and to the east of Bridge Road. Further Roman finds comprising a Patch Grove storage jar were recovered from the area just to the north of Fordcroft Road. In addition, Roman coins and Romano-British burials have been found elsewhere in the area.

- 6.6.6 Part of the remains of the Roman bathhouse have been exposed, consolidated and put on display following the excavations. The remains are protected by a modern cover building. The foundations and walls survive up to 0.6m high and include three rooms, two of which include baths, in a row orientated roughly north-west to south-east. The rooms are no larger than 5m long and 3.5m wide and the easternmost room is apsed at the south end. A possible hypocaust has been recorded in one of the rooms and to the east this the buried remains of a north-south aligned ditch have been recorded. The ditch truncated a natural watercourse. Further rooms and outbuildings survive as below-ground remains including a paved courtyard to the north-west. South of Bellefield Road are Roman pits and postholes, thought to be the remains of storage buildings, and a timber well.
- 6.6.7 Immediately to the north and east of the bathhouse are the buried remains of a Saxon cemetery which contains around 85 inhumation and cremation burials. The inhumations are largely orientated east to west and the grave goods found in conjunction with the burials indicate that they date to between about AD 450 and AD 550. Grave goods found with the burials included a shield boss, spearhead, two disc brooches, a bronze buckle and a decorated glass armlet.

Statement of Significance

- 6.6.8 The Archaeological Priority Areas contains the remains of a nationally important scheduled Roman Bathhouse which was reused as a burial site the Saxon period. Despite some disturbance in the past, the Roman bathhouse and the cemetery have been shown by partial excavation to survive well. Evidence of pre-Roman remains including rare Mesolithic deposits and some Bronze Age activity has also been found within the APA. The APA also has the potential to contain further prehistoric remains which would provide insight into the pre-Roman usage of the site.
- 6.6.9 The APA is situated on geological deposits of Crayford silt. While no Palaeolithic remains have been recorded within the APA these deposits have the potential to contain undisturbed Palaeolithic and paleoenvironmental remains. Owing to the extreme scarcity of such sites and the scope of global research into human origins the importance of sites with *in situ* Palaeolithic remains cannot be overstated. During the Pleistocene, Britain was located at the north-west extremity of early human life. Lower Palaeolithic sites in Britain, whether in primary or secondary contexts, reflect some of the oldest fossils and artefacts in Europe. Along with middle Palaeolithic sites they are important as they offer rare glimpses into the ways of life of other human species, now extinct, and help us to reflect on what it means to be human.
- 6.6.10 Mesolithic silt deposits containing rare Mesolithic tools have been recovered from the APA. If further such material were found within the APA it would provide insight into the Mesolithic use of the landscape and also technological development in this period.
- 6.6.11 The APA contains archaeological remains associated with the construction and use of the Roman bathhouse. It may also contain environmental evidence about the landscape in which the bathhouse was constructed. The archaeological interest of these remains arises from the information that they can provide about the lifestyle and economic status of the Roman rural settlements and the people that lived there. The APA also contains evidence of Roman industrial activity further archaeological

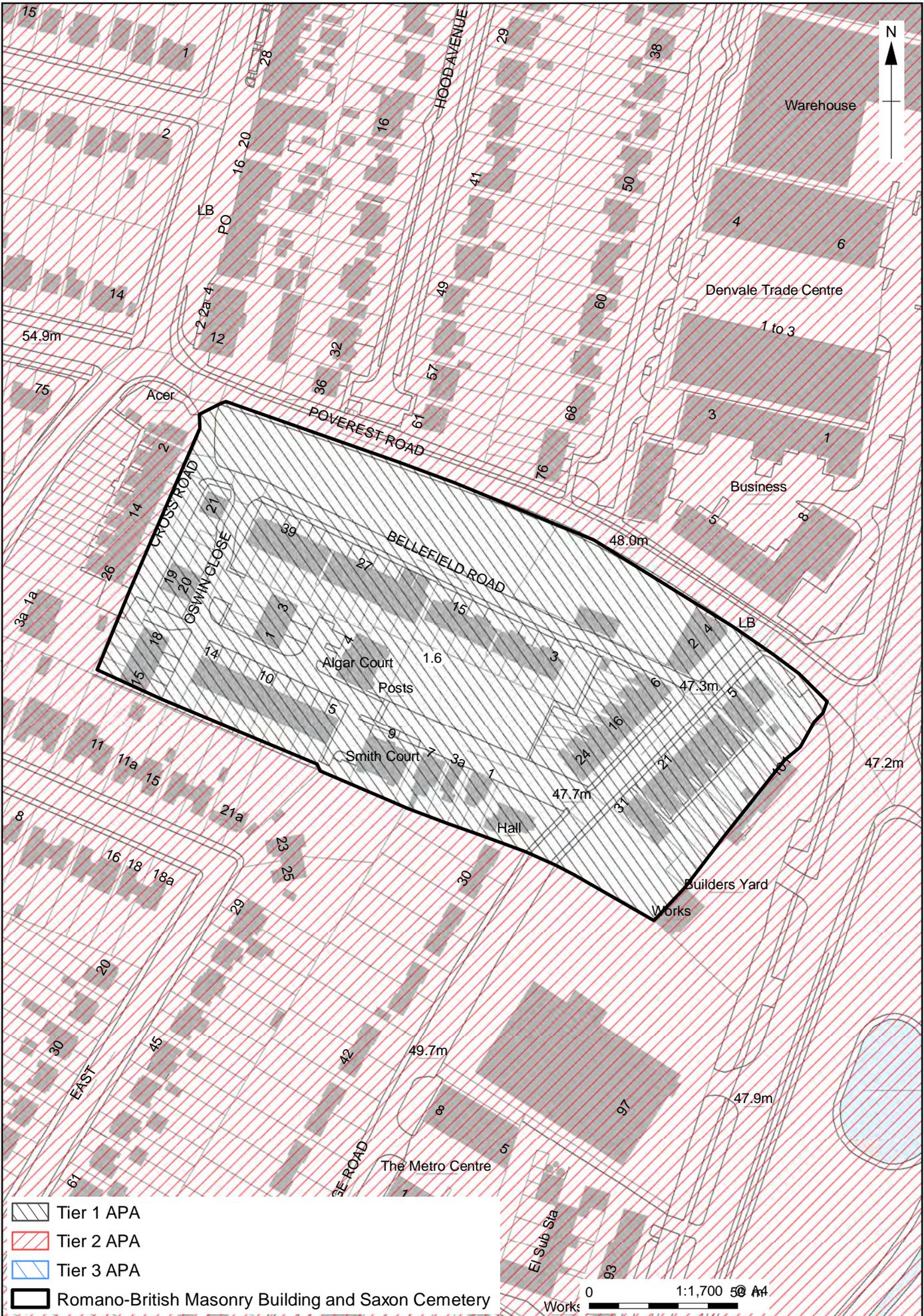
remains associated with this activity could shed light on industrial techniques and technological development during the Roman period.

- 6.6.12 The later occupation on the site included a Saxon cemetery. The APA will contain further archaeological and environmental remains relating to the use, occupation and history of the cemetery and to the landscape in which it was constructed. Around 1000 inhumation cemeteries have been recorded in England. They represent one of our principal sources of archaeological evidence about the early Saxon period, providing information on population, social structure and belief systems. All surviving examples, other than those which have been heavily disturbed, are considered worthy of protection.
- 6.6.13 The archaeological interest in burials relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

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-  Tier 1 APA
-  Tier 2 APA
-  Tier 3 APA
-  Romano-British Masonry Building and Saxon Cemetery

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Bromley APA 1.6
Romano-British Masonry Building and Saxon Cemetery

6.7 Bromley APA 1.7 Ruxley

Summary and Definition

6.7.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the small medieval settlement of Ruxley. Ruxley is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1066 as '*Rochelei*'. At the time of the survey the settlement comprised 10 villages and 10 smallholders under the lordship of the Bishop of Bayeux. The scheduled remains of the 13th-century parish church and an earlier timber church survive within the APA. The APA has been included at Tier 1 as it contains nationally important remains of the medieval church and the associated settlement. It has the potential to contain early -medieval and medieval burials. Rare Mesolithic finds have also been recorded within the APA, highlighting its prehistoric potential.

Description

6.7.2 The earliest remains recorded within the APA are a series of Mesolithic finds including 14 blades or flakes, a core and another flint.

6.7.3 The settlement at Ruxley is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as '*Rochelei*'. A name which is derived from the Old English words *hrōc*, meaning rook and *lēah* meaning woodland clearing. By the time of the Domesday Survey the settlement comprised 10 villages and 10 smallholders and was under the lordship of the Bishop of Bayeux. Bayeaux leased the manor to Malgerious, who adopted the surname of Rokelsle.

6.7.4 There has been a church within the APA since the 9th century. The first church on the site was located in the area of the current St Botolph's Church and was probably a small timber building. This church was replaced by a two-celled church in the 11th or 12th century. The foundations of the 11th or 12th century church were constructed of chalk and flint and this earlier church appears to have been 16m long by 8m wide at the west end with a short square chancel, 6m long by 6m wide, to the east.

6.7.5 In around 1300 St. Botolph's Church was built following the same alignment as the earlier 11th/12th century church. This church served the parish of Ruxley until 1557, by which time it was in a ruinous state and was deconsecrated and converted into a barn. The congregation was relocated to the parish of St James in North Cray at this time. Excavations in the area have uncovered several inhumation burials associated with the church; at least two were related to St Botolph's Church but the remaining two were located beneath the foundations of the 14th-century church and were probably associated with an earlier burial ground. The upstanding remains of the church are Grade II listed. The below-ground archaeological remains are scheduled. Following its deconsecration the former church was used as a barn, named Church Barn, until the 18th century. In the 19th century a cylindrical stock brick oast house was built at the north-eastern corner of the church. The church was latterly used as a donkey mill, chicken house, stable and machine shop until it was restored in the late 20th century.

6.7.6 The 14th-century church was allegedly built next to the medieval manor house and foundations of the earlier structure were apparently still visible in the 18th century. The Grade II listed Ruxley Farm House purportedly sits on the on the cellars of the old

manor house but the current building dates to the 18th century. Excavations carried out to the south-west of the church in search of the medieval manor found only the remains of 18th century farm buildings.

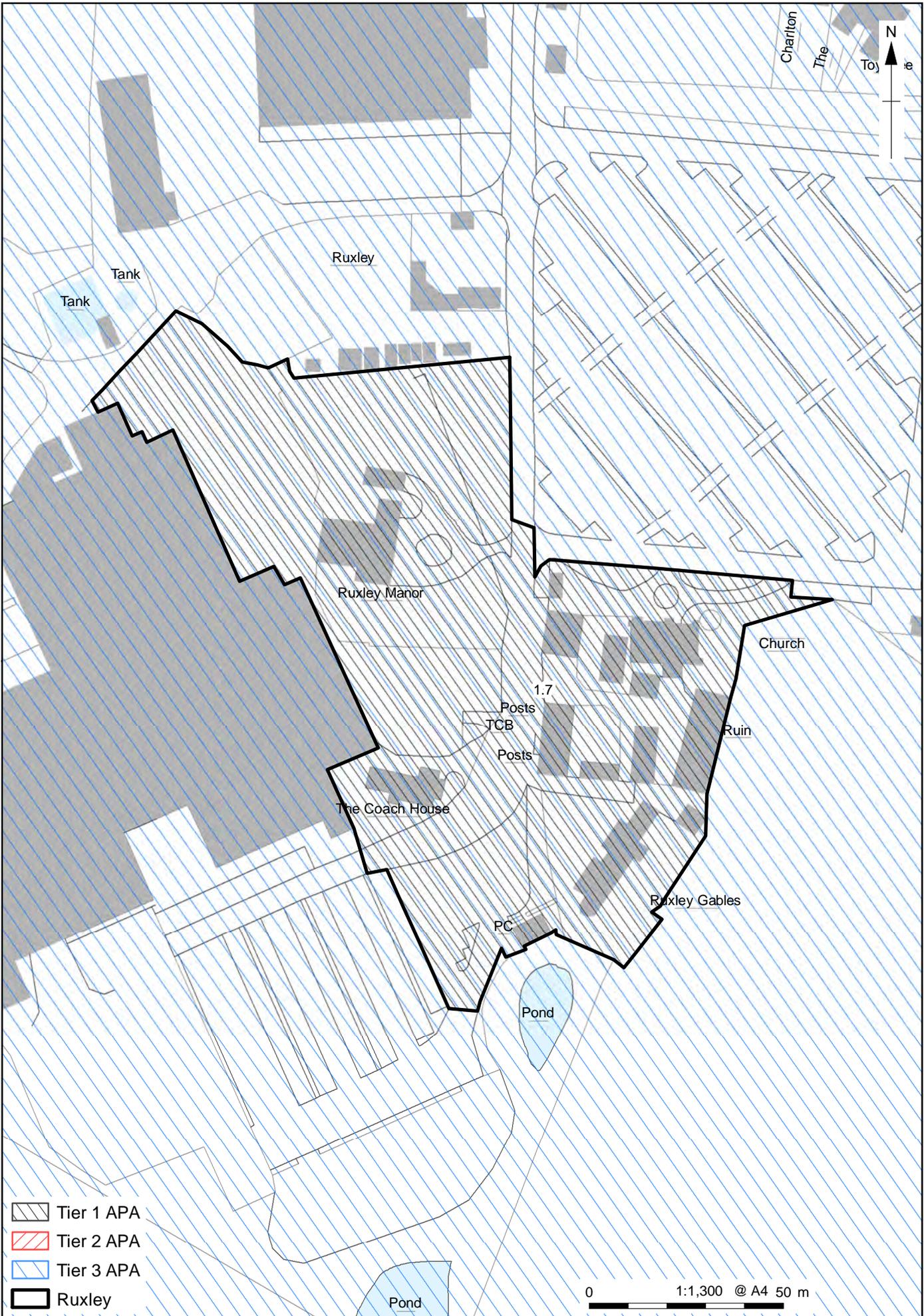
Statement of Significance

- 6.7.7 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the early medieval, medieval and post-medieval settlement of Ruxley and its associated church. It also has the potential to contain further early medieval and medieval burials. Any potential future work would help develop our understanding of the early medieval and medieval settlement at Ruxley, particularly how and when it developed. Any remains of the historic settlement could provide insight into changing settlement patterns as well as evolving lifestyles.
- 6.7.8 Despite some later alterations, St Botolph's Church is a good example of a medieval parish church which survives well. The upstanding remains include many original architectural details, the arched piscina and double sedilia of which are of particular interest. The site has been shown to contain the foundations of an earlier Norman church, a Saxon timber building and numerous inhumation burials. The location of these on the same site as the later church is especially significant since it will provide evidence for the development of religious and burial practices over a period of some 500 years. The archaeological interest in burials relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.
- 6.7.9 The APA has additional archaeological interest which is derived from the presence of rare Mesolithic finds. If similar additional finds were found within the APA they could provide information about the Mesolithic use of the landscape and technological development in this period.

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6.8 Bromley APA 1.8 Church Gardens and Surrounds, Bromley

Summary and Definition

- 6.8.1 The APA covers an area of undeveloped land, gardens and parkland within the medieval settlement of Bromley (APA 2.19). The APA has been classified as Tier 1, as it contains archaeological evidence of the medieval settlement including archaeological evidence for a medieval house and the 15th century tower of the Grade II * listed Church of St Peter and Paul. Most of the APA has been in use as parkland or gardens throughout the medieval and post-medieval period and accordingly it has the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains associated with the medieval settlement and the moated manor site. The churchyard of St Peter and Paul will also have the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval burials.

Description

- 6.8.2 The Archaeological Priority Area is situated within the medieval settlement of Bromley. The place name Bromley is derived from the Old English *brōm* and *lēah* meaning woodland clearing where broom grows. The place name was first recorded in a charter of 862 AD as *Bromleag*. The charter described the grant of land from Ethelbert to the Bishops of Rochester. In AD 967 a further 10 hides were granted to Bishop Alfstan by King Edgar. By the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 the settlement was under the lordship of the Bishop of Rochester and was known as *bronlei*. At this time it included 30 villagers and 26 smallholders. The town was granted a Royal Charter for a weekly market in 1205 which boosted its development and prosperity. The settlement was held by the Bishops of Rochester until 1845 when it was purchased by Coles Child, a wealthy local merchant.
- 6.8.3 Evidence of the medieval town has been recorded within Church House Gardens and within adjacent St Peter and St Paul's Churchyard. Church House was built in 1832 on the remains of a medieval building. It has been hypothesised that the building could have been the site of the original manor of Bromley due to its commanding position but there is little evidence to support this. The grounds surrounding the house were landscaped by Abel Mosey prior to its purchase by Bromley Council in 1926. The house remained standing until the Second World War when it was destroyed.
- 6.8.4 St Peter and St Paul's Churchyard in Bromley includes the Grade II* listed Church of St Peter and St Paul. The church originated in the 12th century. It was rebuilt in the 14th century and in the 15th century the church tower was constructed. With the exception of the 15th century church tower, the church was rebuilt in 1824. The present-day church was built in the 1950s following the destruction of the old church in an air raid (16th April 1941) which left only the flint tower standing. The 15th century tower appears to be the only surviving medieval fabric within the church.
- 6.8.5 The churchyard has been in use since at least the 12th century and has the potential to contain Saxon, medieval and post-medieval burials. It contains numerous tombstones and burial monuments dating from the 17th century onwards, the oldest of which is dedicated to Richard Gratwicke (d. 1674). The burial ground was extended in 1843 and in 1863.

6.8.6 The southern part of the APA contains the remains of a medieval moated site which was first referred to in patent rolls of 1310 when William of Bilburgh was granted permission to strengthen and crenelate the house. The moated site was later named Simpson Place after one of its owners Robert Simpson during the 15th century. By 1820 the house was in ruins and the north and west sides of the moat had been infilled. The eastern arm of the moat survived as a fishpond until c 1870 when the house was demolished, and the moat was infilled. During the 20th century this part of the APA was developed for housing which would have disturbed the remains of the moated site. There is however the potential for archaeological remains to survive within less disturbed areas such the gardens and allotments within this part of the APA.

Statement of Significance

- 6.8.7 The settlement of Bromley has been continuously settled since at least the medieval period and thus has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. Such deposits present an opportunity to assess the buried evidence of historic settlement which would provide insight into changing settlement and land use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Any potential future work would help to develop our understanding of the early settlements and its origins, particularly how and when Bromley developed.
- 6.8.8 The remains of the medieval moat associated with Simpson Place and the fishponds within Church Gardens have the potential to contain waterlogged deposits. Waterlogged deposits are of particular significance as they could contain preserved organic material and environmental remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlements. Such remains are not common in England. They are therefore of great interest and can provide information about everyday objects and what people ate and drank out of (e.g. wooden bowls, leather bottles, horn cups etc). These deposits can also contain environmental remains which can help reconstruct past landscapes, providing evidence of land use, diet and landscape change which would not otherwise be available.
- 6.8.9 The APA contains the medieval St Peter and St Paul's churchyard which will contain medieval and post-medieval burials. Study of any of the burials in these churchyards could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community, and the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.
- 6.8.10 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burials grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations, including life expectancy, health and disease.

6.8.11 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines^{29,30} archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics (e.g. BABAO 2010a³¹ and b³²). For Christian burials archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE 2015³³, 2017³⁴). Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

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²⁹ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APAB) 2005 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (1st edition), APAB

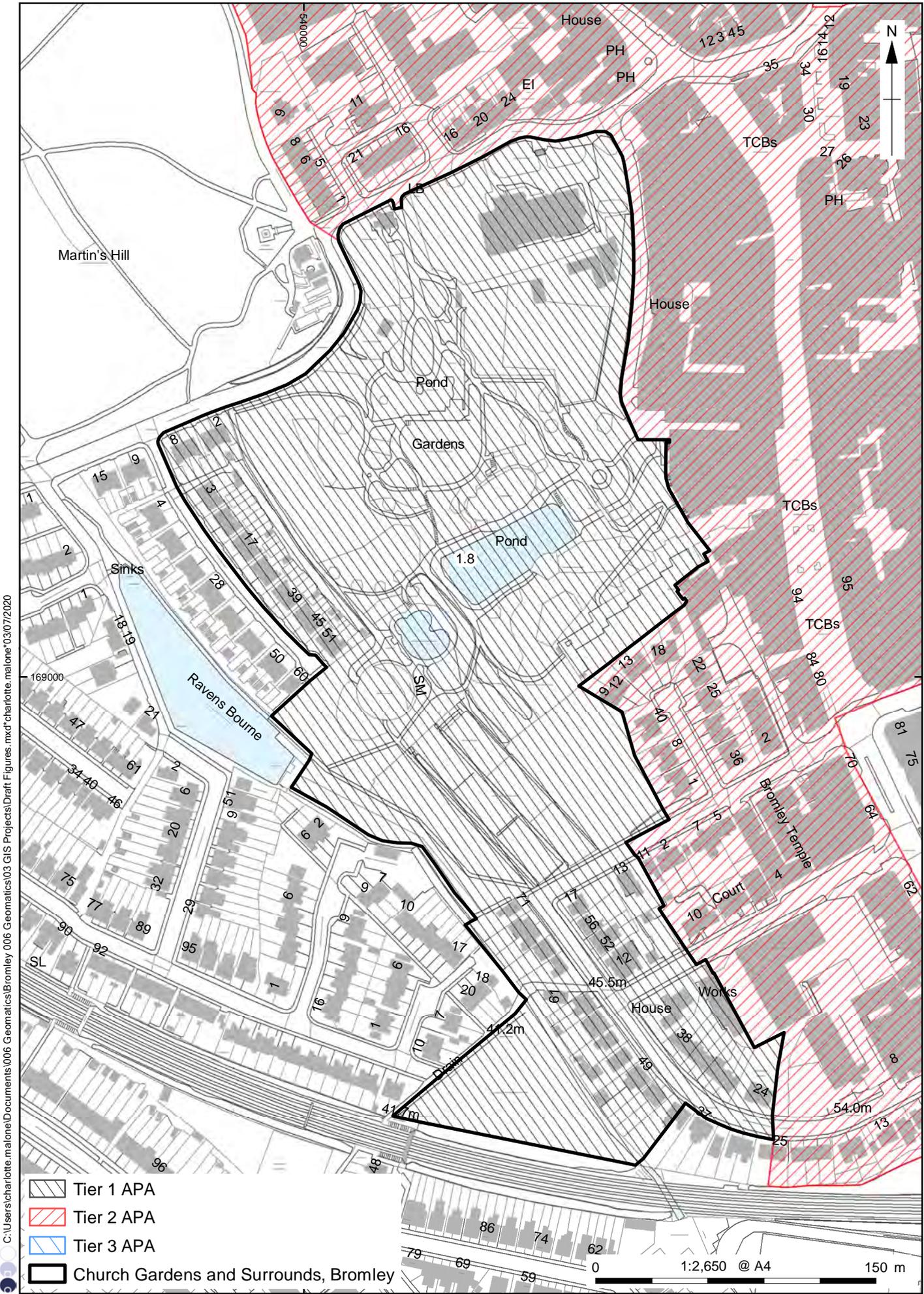
³⁰ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Second Edition), APAB

³¹ BABAO 2010a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO

³² BABAO 2010b British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Practice, BABAO

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³⁴ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Second Edition), APAB



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-  Tier 3 APA
-  Church Gardens and Surrounds, Bromley

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Bromley APA 1.8
Church Gardens and Surrounds, Bromley

6.9 Bromley APA 1.9 West Wickham Hillfort

Summary and Definition

- 6.9.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers a sub-rectangular enclosure, interpreted as an unfinished Iron Age hillfort located on West Wickham Common (APA 3.1). The enclosure survives as earthworks on its southern and eastern sites. It is unclear whether the north and west arms of the enclosure were ever constructed. The enclosure is surrounded by an external ditch which is crossed by two causeways. Two small mounds interpreted as a pillow mound or 16th century redoubt or beacon have been recorded within the enclosure.
- 6.9.2 The APA has been included at Tier 1 as it contains archaeological remains of prehistoric and later date. If the remains are confirmed to be an unfinished hillfort they would be a nationally very rare example of such a monument. The APA has the potential to contain further below-ground remains associated with the enclosure. Such remains are of particular interest as they could confirm the date and interpretation of the enclosure.

Description

- 6.9.3 The APA covers a sub-rectangular earthwork enclosure located on West Wickham Common. The earthwork enclosure has not been archaeologically investigated so its date and function are unknown. William Camden, an early 17th century writer, described the earthwork as 'cast in fresh memorie when old Sir Christopher Heydon, a man of great command in these parts, trained the county people'. This suggests that the earthwork was constructed or reused in the Elizabethan period. Various other interpretations of the earthwork have suggested that it could be a Neolithic causewayed enclosure, or an unfinished Iron Age hillfort. The enclosure is overlain by two mounds which have equally ambiguous origins. They have been interpreted variously as Bronze Age burial mounds, 16th century military redoubts, beacons and medieval or later pillow mounds.
- 6.9.4 A survey of the earthworks undertaken by the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England (RCHME) in 1995 suggested that the enclosure was an unfinished hillfort, most likely dating to the Iron Age. The mounds were confirmed to be of a later date than the enclosure, suggesting that they were unlikely to be Bronze Age in origin.
- 6.9.5 The enclosure is sub-rectangular, based on the surviving southern and eastern sides. It is unclear whether the northern and western sides were ever constructed. The internal dimensions of the enclosure are approximately 180m west to east by 130m north to south, with an internal area measuring around 2ha.
- 6.9.6 The western limits of the hillfort are poorly understood and there has been some suggestion that the earthworks in the north-western parts of the enclosure are medieval in date. The main road to the north of the APA is thought to be medieval in origin. Its relationship with the hillfort is uncertain but it is possible that it passed through the earthwork using access points at the north-west and north-east corners

of the enclosure. If this does prove to be the case archaeological remains associated with the earthwork enclosure included the partially infilled ditch could extend north of the APA under The Lodge. The limited observation works carried out immediately north of the road have been unable to establish the relationship between the road and the earthwork.

- 6.9.7 Two mounds were recorded within the APA overlying the earthwork enclosure. The first was located in the south-western corner of the APA and measured about 16m in diameter and 0.8m in height. The RCHME survey found that the morphology of the mound did not resemble that of a Bronze Age barrow and considered an interpretation as a small redoubt, probably used during military training, to be more likely. The survey suggested that the mound could also part of a beacon site or a pillow mound associated with a medieval or later rabbit warren. The enclosure earthworks may have been reused as boundary banks for a warren and this and the other mound may have been reused as artificial rabbit warrens.
- 6.9.8 The second mound was located in the south-eastern corner of the earthwork enclosure and measured 14.5m in diameter and 1.1m in height. The mound had a level top, measuring 7.0 m in diameter, which means it differs in morphology from most bowl barrows. An antiquarian excavation of the mound by Clinch found no evidence of burials. The RCHME survey suggested that the mound may instead be part of the remains of practise earthworks constructed by a former landowner, Sir Christopher Heydon, in the 16th century. As with the first mound alternative interpretations of the feature as the site of a beacon or the remains of a medieval or later pillow mound were also suggested in the RCHME survey.
- 6.9.9 The earthworks were surveyed again in 2010–11 by Wessex Archaeology as part of a Conservation Heritage Plan for West Wickham Common.
- 6.9.10 The APA is situated within the Wickham Common (APA 3.1). The common was originally the wasteland associated with the Manor of West Wickham and was closely associated with Hayes Common, which formed the wastelands associated with the Manor of Baston. In the 1860s Sir John Leanard, the lord of both manors began to sell off plots of West Wickham Common for villas. A large body of commoners organised opposition to the similar sale of land from Hayes Common which led to the area becoming the first common in England and Wales to receive legal protection against enclosure under the Metropolitan Commons act of 1866. Following further public campaigning the remaining 26 acres of West Wickham Common were purchased in 1892 by the Corporation of London for public open space.
- 6.9.11 An extensive series of small banks and ditches have been recorded across West Wickham and Hayes Commons, probably representing a field system laid out between 1580 and 1797 when the common lands of the parish were enclosed. An associated earthwork bank interpreted as a post-medieval field boundary has been recorded within the north-eastern corner of the APA following an approximately east to west alignment. The earthwork bank appears to respect the earthwork enclosure and accordingly is thought to post-date it.

Statement of Significance

- 6.9.12 West Wickham Common represents a rare island of preserved common land within the intensively developed Greater London area. Part of the significance of the APA arises from its relatively undisturbed state and thus its potential to contain well preserved pre-medieval remains. The APA includes substantial earthwork remains which, while undated, are thought to be the remains of an unfinished Iron Age hillfort. The APA will contain archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the use and construction of these earthworks. Such remains will help to clarify the origins, use and reuse of the earthwork enclosure.
- 6.9.13 The APA has the potential to contain rare Iron Age remains associated with a possible hillfort. If such remains are present, they would provide insight into the nature and extent of Iron Age settlement in Bromley and could provide information about social organisation and hierarchy during the Iron Age.
- 6.9.14 The earthwork enclosure appears to have been reused, possibly in the medieval or the post-medieval periods. Earthwork and below-ground remains associated with the reuse of the enclosure, including two undated earthwork mounds, survive within the APA. The origins and nature of the mounds are uncertain but they are known to post-date the enclosure. The APA will contain archaeological remains associated with the construction and use of these features which would provide insight into the later history and re-use of the possible hillfort. Further investigation of these earthworks through a community archaeology project would provide an opportunity to improve our understanding of their date and function.

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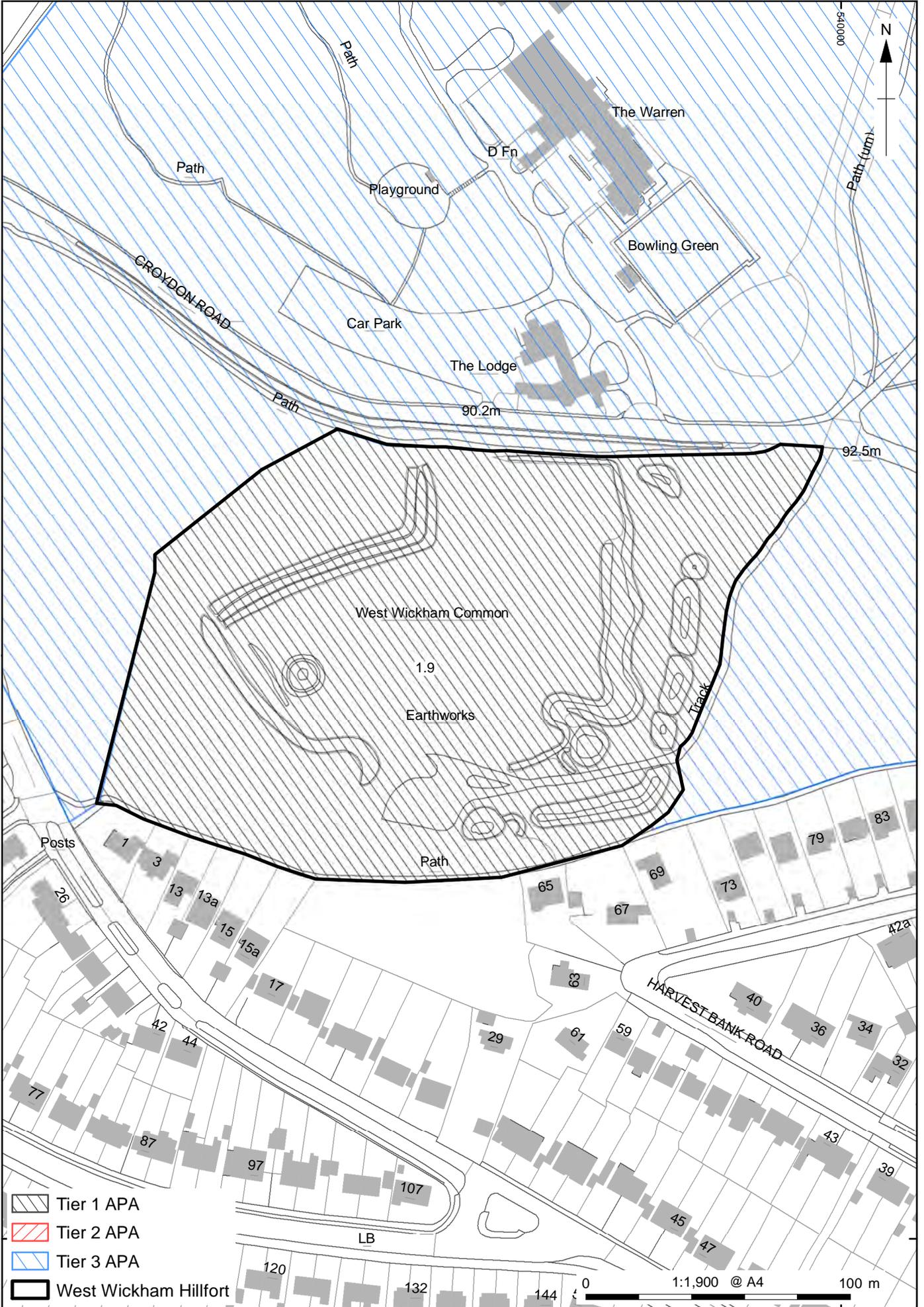
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-  Tier 1 APA
-  Tier 2 APA
-  Tier 3 APA
-  West Wickham Hillfort

6.10 Bromley APA 1.10 Darwin's House and Grounds

Summary and Definition

- 6.10.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers Down House and its associated gardens which were occupied by Charles Darwin and his family between 1842 and 1882. The APA has been included at Tier 1 due to its association with Charles Darwin the famous English naturalist, geologist and biologist. Darwin's most famous work *The Origin of Species* was written at Down House and he used the garden at Down as a living and working laboratory.
- 6.10.2 The house is now a Grade I listed building which is currently utilised as a museum. The gardens surrounding the house are a Grade II registered park and garden. The house and garden have been considered for designation as part of a World Heritage Site due to their outstanding universal value.

Description

- 6.10.3 Down House was originally constructed as a parsonage between 1730 and 1740. In 1788 the house was acquired by George Butler and significant alterations took place. The house was further modernised in 1835. In 1842 Charles Darwin and his wife Emma (daughter of Josiah Wedgwood the prominent pottery maker) moved into Down House and transformed it from a Georgian house into a Victorian one, extending the drawing room and study and adding a kitchen and nursery wing to the house. A veranda was added the garden side of the north-west wing in 1872.
- 6.10.4 The gardens surrounding the house were an inspiration for Darwin's experiments and studies. They were divided into three areas, the gardens and pleasure grounds, the kitchen garden, and the Sand Walk which ran south from the kitchen garden. The description of these areas is provided below and is based upon the Historic England list description for the garden.
- 6.10.5 The gardens and pleasures grounds were situated to the south-west of the house. The main pleasure grounds comprised lawn situated in front of the veranda, with four rectangular and four circular flower beds which contain bedding plants and small shrubs. The flower beds are part of the original 19th-century scheme which consisted of six rectangular beds and several more circular ones (Miele 1996). Two lime trees, all that survive of a tree line originally planted by Darwin, and a planted mound separate the lawn from the North Orchard.
- 6.10.6 The lawn is enclosed to the north-west and south-east by more low mounding, all of which was made from the spoil excavated when Darwin lowered Luxted Road. The trees Darwin planted on the mounds, and which augmented the existing plantings, are over-mature and some have been replaced with young specimen trees. Two yew trees which stood to the south of the pleasure grounds were used by the Darwin children to hang their swing and behind another tree there once was a heap of sand for them to dig in. A worm stone is located c 30m south-west of the sundial, on the western edge of the lawn. This was part of an experiment by Darwin's son to measure the soil-moving activity of earthworms. The original stone is believed (McRobie 1998) to have been substituted in 1929 and may not be in exactly the same position. A long gravel

walk extends south-west from the south-west front of the House to the kitchen garden.

- 6.10.7 The kitchen garden is a long narrow strip of ground to the south-west of the pleasure grounds, outlined and named as a garden on the 1840 tithe map. Walled to the north and east, hedged on the south, and fenced on the west, the kitchen garden is still cultivated in parts. Darwin used the area not only as a productive kitchen garden but also as the location for many of his experiments with plants. Set against the north side of the brick wall which divides the kitchen garden from the North Orchard are the remains of Darwin's greenhouse complex. The greenhouse complex was probably augmented (Miele 1996) by a lean-to structure and experimental beds close by. The green house was refurbished in 1997 and contains specimens of orchids and carnivorous plants similar to those used by Darwin in his later experimental work.
- 6.10.8 Against the north side of the kitchen garden wall is Darwin's brick-built laboratory which connected with the greenhouse. The laboratory, which was built in 1881 now consists of the brick shell of the lean-to building. In the south-west corner of the kitchen garden is a high wooden door which provides access to the now derelict Buckstone Browne Research Farm which was added to the Down estate c 1930.
- 6.10.9 The Long Walk leads from the Kitchen Gardens for approximately 150m towards Sandwalk Wood. This 0.6ha strip of land, which lies adjacent to Home Meadow and a cricket field was first leased (1846) and later bought (1847) by Darwin. Darwin planted the wooded bank or Shaw, which already formed the eastern boundary to this land, and encircled it with a gravel and sand path known as the Sand Walk. Darwin regularly walked along the path. An alternative route back to the house is shown on the 1868 Ordnance Survey map and was provided by a footpath which ran from the north-east corner of the Sand Walk along the southern and eastern boundaries of Home Meadow. This route had gone out of use by the time of the 1898 Ordnance Survey map. At the southern end of the Sand Walk the Darwin's had a summerhouse which has since been demolished.

Statement of Significance

- 6.10.10 Down House was occupied by Charles Darwin between 1842 and 1882 and he carried out many experiments within the grounds. The buildings and gardens within the APA have changed very little since Darwin's time and are now used as a commemorative museum. The house and its associated gardens are considered to be of national significance as a result of their historic association with Darwin. The APA contains structures, buildings and plants which are directly associated with his life and scientific work and demonstrate the use of the landscape as a resource for science. Because of the degree of survival and continuing use of the landscape, it is possible to see and experience the features which inspired Darwin and underpinned his theories. The architectural, artistic and historic interests of Down House are protected by its status as a Grade I listed building, and the layout of the garden, its design, upstanding features and planting are protected by its status as a Grade II registered park and garden. The likely national significance of the APA is recognised by its nomination by the DCMS for World Heritage status.

6.10.11 The APA has a high potential to contain archaeological features associated with Darwin's life and work at Down House. The grounds will contain archaeological evidence for demolished greenhouses and other structures which no longer survive within the site and they could also provide evidence of older planting and garden designs. In addition, the whole area has the potential to contain features and finds associated with Darwin's experiments, work and life. Such remains if present would provide tangible evidence of his life and work and would enhance the connection between Charles Darwin and Down House and its associated gardens.

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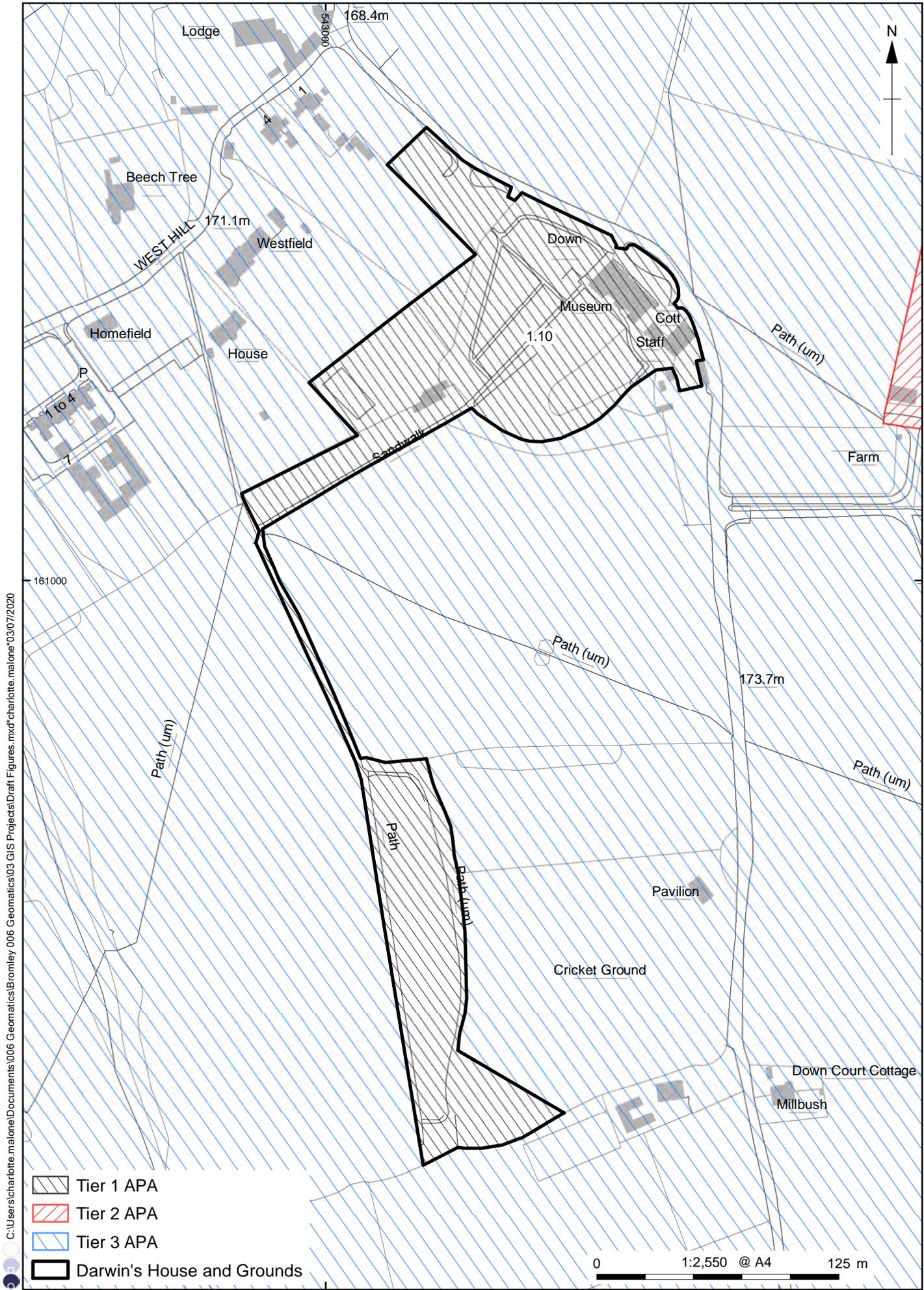
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**Bromley APA 1.10
Darwin's House and Grounds**

6.11 Bromley APA 1.11 Chislehurst Barrow

Summary and Definition

- 6.11.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the site of an earthwork mound recorded within Chislehurst Common (APA 3.3a). The mound has been interpreted as a possible Bronze Age barrow.
- 6.11.2 The APA is classed at Tier 1 as it has the potential to contain both upstanding and below-ground archaeological remains associated with a Bronze Age burial mound.

Description

- 6.11.3 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the site of a possible Bronze Age barrow. The feature comprises of an earthwork mound surrounded by a faint ditch. The feature first appears on the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map where it was marked as a tumulus. The feature was partially excavated but only a ditch was recorded. The mound has alternatively been interpreted as a hut circle similar to those found on Hayes Common.
- 6.11.4 Chislehurst Common was historically the waste land associated with the Manor of Chislehurst. In the 16th century the manors of Chislehurst and Scadbury came under the single ownership of the Walsingham Family. The Walsingham's also held land in the nearby St Paul's Cray. In 1886 The Metropolitan Commons Act was passed to prevent gravel digging and other forms of encroachment of common land across the metropolitan area. At the time this legislation did not directly apply to Chislehurst, and as a result of local concern about the erosion of the common, prominent Chislehurst residents formed a preservation society which in 1888 achieved the passage of the Metropolitan Commons (Chislehurst and St Paul's Cray) Supplemental Act which protected the commons from further encroachment.

Statement of Significance

- 6.11.5 Chislehurst Common represents a rare island of preserved common land within the intensively developed Greater London area. Part of the significance of the APA arises from its relatively undisturbed state and thus its potential to contain well preserved pre-medieval remains. The APA includes earthwork remains of a possible barrow. The barrow was partially excavated but no evidence of a burial was recorded. The barrow retains the potential to contain evidence for secondary burials as well as evidence relating to its construction and use over time. Barrows are amongst the earliest visible reminders of our prehistoric past and provide a visible connection to the prehistoric usage of Chislehurst Common. The barrow has the potential to contain human remains. The archaeological interest in burials relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Key References

<http://chislehurstcommons.uk/history/>



6.12 Bromley APA 1.12 Chislehurst Cockpit

Summary and Definition

6.12.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the remains of a medieval or post-medieval cockpit, located 90m to the west of St Nicolas Church within the triangle of common land known as the village green. The cockpit has been included at Tier 1 as it contains a well preserved and nationally rare example of a medieval or post-medieval cockpit.

Description

6.12.2 The Archaeological Priority area covers the Chislehurst Cockpit which is located on the edge of the historic settlement of Chislehurst.

6.12.3 Cockfighting was popular during the 17th and 18th centuries but examples of cockpits date back to the 12th century. Betting on the outcome of the fight resulted in the construction of specialised buildings for the sport, usually in the cellars or gardens of public houses, or in the gardens of the local aristocracy. The sport was declared illegal in 1849 and subsequently major cockpits appeared in remote locations away from the eyes of the law. The Chislehurst Cockpit is a circular structure approximately 40m in diameter and 1.5m deep with sloping sides. The central platform is approximately 10m in diameter and is surrounded by a shallow ditch and a low outer bank which probably carried a fence. The cockpit is likely to be medieval or post-medieval in origin and is in good condition.

6.12.4 The cockpit is located on the edge of Chislehurst Common in an area historically referred to as The Green. Chislehurst Common was historically the waste land associated with the Manor of Chislehurst. In the 16th century the manors of Chislehurst and Scadbury came under the single ownership of the Walsingham Family. The Walsingham's also held land in nearby St Paul's Cray. In 1886 The Metropolitan Commons Act was passed to prevent gravel-digging and other forms of encroachment of common land across the metropolitan area. At the time this legislation did not directly apply to Chislehurst, and as a result of local concern about the erosion of the common prominent Chislehurst residents formed a preservation society which in 1888 achieved the passage of the Metropolitan Commons (Chislehurst and St Paul's Cray) Supplemental Act which protected the commons from further encroachment.

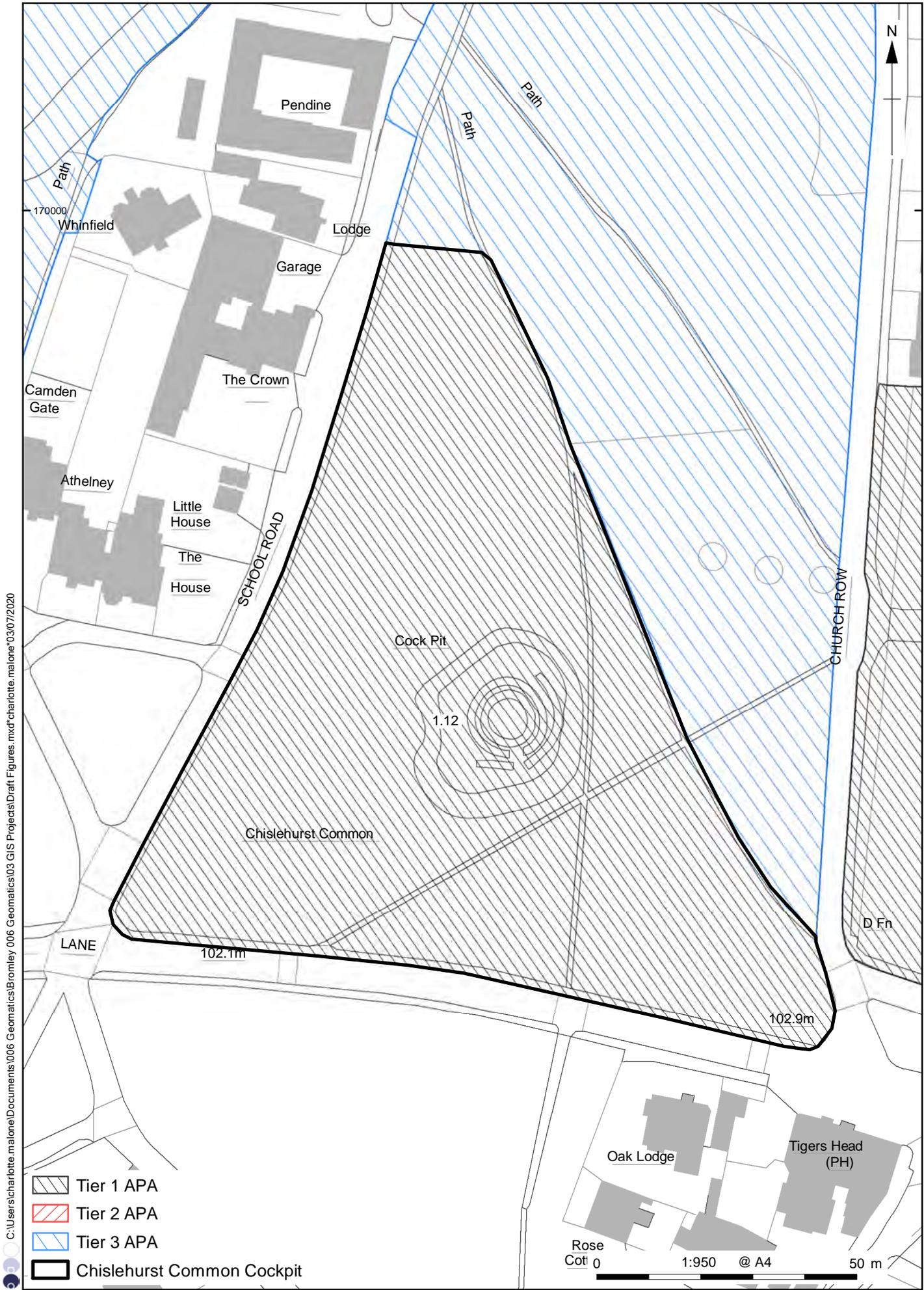
Statement of Significance

6.12.5 The APA contains the upstanding remains of a medieval or post-medieval cockpit. It has the potential to contain below-ground remains and finds associated with the cockpit's construction and use. Further investigation of this area would help to clarify the age and origins of the cockpit. Surviving examples of cockpits are rare in England as they were not usually constructed of enduring materials. Such remains where they do survive are significant as they provide evidence of how such sites were used and provide rare insights into medieval and post-medieval entertainment practices.

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Bromley APA 1.12
Chislehurst Common Cockpit

7 PROPOSED AREA DESCRIPTIONS FOR TIER 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS

7.1 Bromley APA 2.1 Crystal Palace Park

Summary and Definition

- 7.1.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the Grade II* registered park and garden of Crystal Palace Park, which is situated to the north-west of Penge and to the west of Lower Sydenham. The park was designed by Sir Joseph Paxton as the setting for the Crystal Palace when it was moved to this location in 1852. The APA is classed as Tier 2 as it is a designed landscape which contains surviving elements of the original park. It has the potential to contain below-ground archaeological remains associated with the 19th-century palace and parkland.

Description

- 7.1.2 The Archaeological Priority Area covers Crystal Palace Park which was created in 1852 on the site of Penge Place. Prior to the creation of the park the APA was situated on the periphery of the Great North Wood, Penge Common and Wells Common. By 1746 when John Rocque created his *Map of London and the Adjacent Country 10 Miles Round*, Penge Place is shown surrounded by a number of small irregular enclosures. 'The Old Cople Lane' passes through the centre of the APA following a roughly north to south alignment.
- 7.1.3 Following the Great Exhibition (1851) in Hyde Park Joseph Paxton appealed for the retention of the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park. The government refused, decreeing that the palace should be removed. In response Paxton formed the Crystal Palace Company and purchased the Crystal Palace for £70,000. Between 1852 and 1854 an enlarged and redesigned version of the Crystal Palace was re-erected on the summit of Sydenham Hill in the grounds of Penge Place. Paxton assisted by his protégé Edward Milner created a new landscape as a setting for the park that suited its increased size.
- 7.1.4 Areas of formal and informal landscape were created around a great central axis which ran the length of the park from the exhibition building in the west to the Penge gate in the south-east corner. The water display comprising almost 12,000 individual jets was located at the centre of the park, set below two immense terraces, themselves decorated with gardens and fountains. The display focused on the great circular fountain which occupied the central position below the terraces, the main jet attaining a height of c 45m. The water from the basin was channelled into two water temples, down long, stepped cascades, and into the north and south basins, each with their own grand fountains. The water was pumped from reservoirs designed as informal lakes to two tall towers situated at either end of the upper terrace. When Paxton's waterworks and fountains were fully operational the lower reservoir, which is now a boating lake, was subject to significant water level changes, being low when the water was drawn off the lake and high when the fountains were tuned off, resulting in its nick-name of the 'Tidal Lake'.
- 7.1.5 The Tidal Lake and its three islands were dedicated to geology. In association with the geologist Professor David Anstead, Paxton constructed a geological landscape which

included the first attempt in the world to interpret at full-scale extinct prehistoric animals. The islands were created to represent the rocks and plants from these times and the 22 statues (listed grade II*), made of artificial stone and iron rods, were built by the artist and sculptor Benjamin Waterhouse Hawkins in 1854. His work was supervised by Professor Sir Richard Owen, Director of the Natural History Museum in London. The geological landscape included a reconstructed cave complete with stalactites, which was sealed for safety reasons in 1993.

- 7.1.6 The park was opened by Queen Victoria in 1854, and she returned the following year to witness the fountains' inaugural display. Crystal Palace railway station also opened in this year to provide public transport to the park. A second station, Crystal Palace High Level, opened in 1865.
- 7.1.7 The park was utilised for sporting activities from the start and in 1857 the Crystal Palace Park cricket ground opened within the park. In 1866 the first of several fires struck the palace destroying the north transept. A gigantic aquarium was built on the site of the lost transept in 1871, the largest in the world at this time. Despite the popularity of the park it was not a financial success and the Crystal Palace Park Company went bankrupt twice – once in 1887 and again in 1901. This led to the fringes of the park being sold off and redeveloped for housing to cover the company's debts. By 1874 the cascades and the North Basin were no longer in use and by 1880 the North Basin had been converted to a cycle track. In 1894 the two large fountains were grassed over and the south basin was converted into a football stadium a year later. The new football stadium housed its first FA Cup final in 1895.
- 7.1.8 In 1911 the Festival of Empire was held at the park the festival transformed the park with buildings designed to represent the British Empire; many of the buildings survived until the 1940s. A pioneering speedway track known as the Crystal Palace Circuit opened for business within the park in 1928. This was used for motorcycle racing and following the war for motor car racing. The track fell out of use in 1972 but large sections still survive as access roads.
- 7.1.9 In 1936 the Crystal Palace burnt down and the south water tower was demolished shortly afterwards. The park became increasingly dilapidated in this period and was closed to the public for safety reasons.
- 7.1.10 The north water tower was demolished in 1941 as it was considered to be too prominent a landmark for German bombers and the Crystal Palace transmitting station was built on part of the site of the Crystal Palace in the 1950s.
- 7.1.11 In 1952 the park and palace lands were transferred to London County Council and the lowest part of the site was reopened as a public park. In 1964 the National Sports Centre was built on the site of the old football ground and in 1986 the ownership of the park was transferred to the London Borough of Bromley who have carried out restoration works across the site.
- 7.1.12 The park contains 10 listed buildings, including the Grade I listed prehistoric animal sculptures, which were created for the geological landscapes associated with the tidal lakes, the Grade II* listed Crystal Palace National Recreation Centre, the Grade II*

listed Subway Vestibules, Terrace and Stairs to the Crystal Palace and 6 Grade II listed buildings. The park itself is a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden.

Statement of Significance

- 7.1.13 The APA contains the remains of the Grade II* registered Crystal Palace Park which was designed by Joseph Paxton and Edward Milner to house the Crystal Palace following the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park in 1851. The Crystal Palace itself was originally built to house the Great London Exhibition and was a giant glass structure which originally stood 108 ft (33m) tall. The Crystal Palace was a pioneering piece of architecture which inspired later exhibitions at Cork (1852), Dublin (1854), New York (1853) and Dublin (1855).
- 7.1.14 The original parkland was created to be the magnificent setting for the palace and was designed to impress, educate, entertain and inspire. At its creation the park housed numerous engineering and scientific marvels including the palace itself. The remains of these structures survive within the park and provide evidence of significant technological advances which took place during the Victorian period and the whole park is a monument to Victorian grandeur and innovation. While some of the parkland design has been eroded by redevelopment, the park retains a number of key features including the Tidal Lake, the intermediate reservoir, the English Landscape Garden, the terraces and part of the Grand Central Walk. It also houses a number of the original statues built for the park. The surviving elements of the park provide visible links to the park's original layout and design and provide insight into the design and layout of parkland in this period. The surviving elements of the park including the geological landscapes and model dinosaurs that allow the original purpose of the park as both an entertainment and educational facility to be understood and appreciated.
- 7.1.15 Since its creation the park has been associated with significant public events and sporting events including the 1911 Festival of the Empire and the FA Cup final and in 1928 it became home to a pioneering motor racing circuit. The parks connection with these events, which can be traced through documentary records and archaeological remains within the park, add to its historic interests.
- 7.1.16 The significance of the APA arises from the surviving elements of the park's original design which provide a visible connection to the grandeur and technological achievements of the Victorian period and provide insight into the original layout and design of the park. The parks connection to prominent public figures and major public events adds to its significance.
- 7.1.17 The majority of the APA has the potential to contains archaeological remains and finds associated with construction and design of the original park and the Crystal Palace itself. Such remains would enhance the connection between the park and its Victorian past and would allow the construction of the palace and its original landscape design to be better understood. The park also has the potential to contain archaeological remains association with public events held there such as the Festival of Empire; such remains would add to the archaeological and historic interest of the APA reinforcing its connection with important historic events.

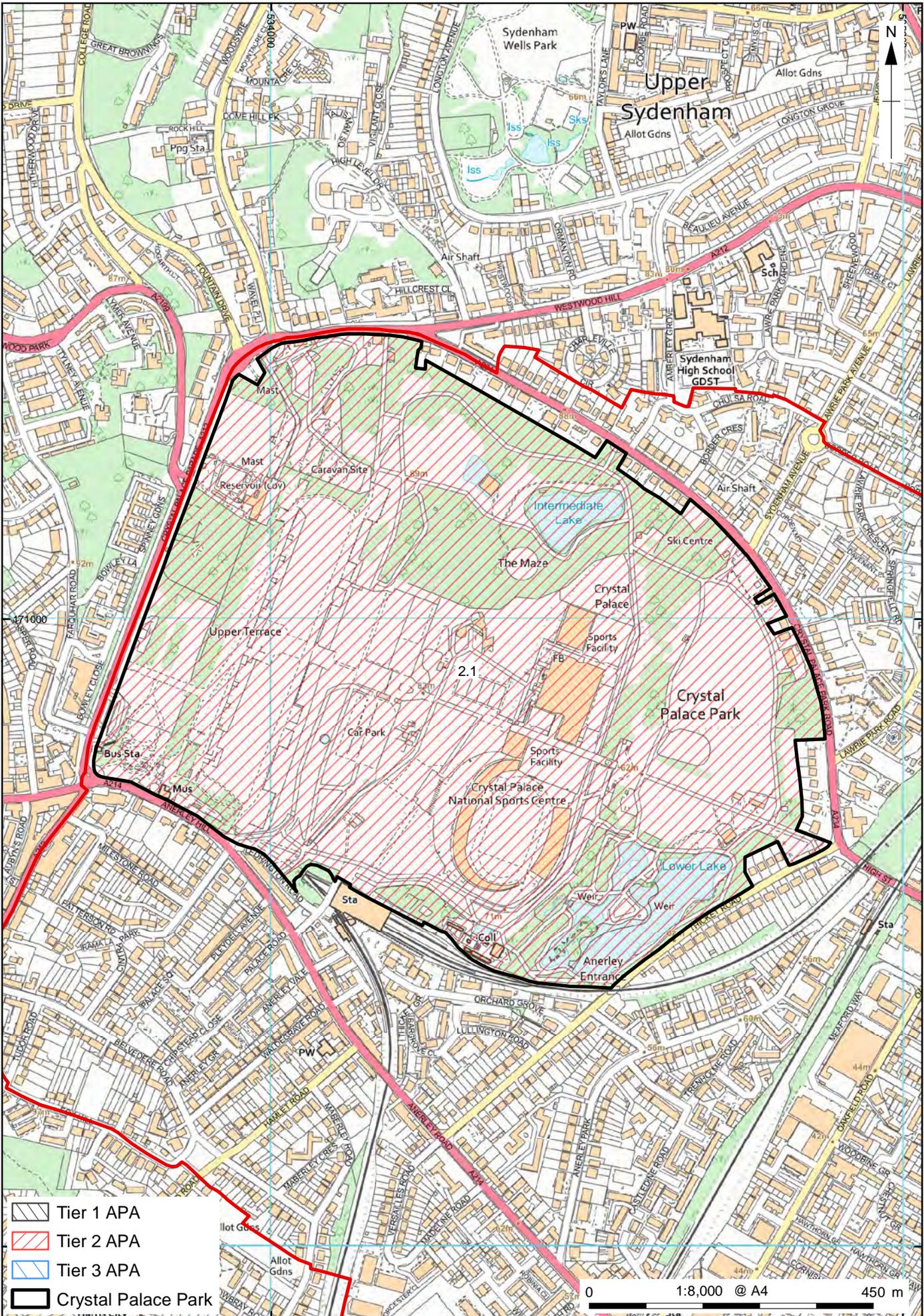
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-  Tier 1 APA
-  Tier 2 APA
-  Tier 3 APA
-  Crystal Palace Park

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7.2 Bromley APA 2.2 Lewes to London Roman Road and Roman Roadside Settlements

Summary and Definition

- 7.2.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers a zone centred on the course of a Roman road running between Lewes and London (*Londinium*). The road passes through the Roman settlement at Wickham Court Farm (APA 1.4) and incorporates the Iron Age or Roman period settlements at Foxhill Shaw and Sheepbarn Lane (Keston). The APA has been classified as Tier 2 as it covers a Roman road and a buffer zone encompassing a 200m wide corridor centred on the alignment of the road. It is thought likely that there will be evidence of further Roman settlement and Roman roadside activity within this area. The APA also incorporates areas of prehistoric activity as well as medieval and post-medieval settlement remains.
- 7.2.2 The APA is a continuation of Croydon APA 2.20 and it intersects with the Tier 1 APA Wickham Court Farm Romano British Settlement (APA 1.4) and the medieval settlement at Beckenham (APA 2.20). These areas are adjacent to but excluded from the APA.

Description

- 7.2.3 The APA contains the route of the Lewes to London Roman road which was constructed in the late 1st or early 2nd century. The road was one of three major routes which led south from the Roman city of *Londinium*. The road linked the city with Lewes and connected it with iron producing and corn growing areas along the south coast.
- 7.2.4 The Lewes to London road diverged from Watling Street in Peckham and then passed south through the present-day Boroughs of Lewisham and Bromley before continuing southwards to Lewes. The alignment of the road, while not marked by modern roads, is preserved southwards from Rowdown Wood in Bromley by the boundary between the boroughs of Bromley and Croydon and further south by the boundary between Bromley and the county of Surrey. The alignment of the road survives as old hedgerows with traces of pebble metaling. Sections of the road surface and associated roadside ditches have been uncovered during excavations carried out at Layhams Road, Rowdown Wood, Wickham Court Farm, Meadow Close, Broadmead and Addington Road.
- 7.2.5 An excavation carried out to the north of Rowdown Wood in the early 20th century found the remains of the road which appeared to be around 5.2m wide and consisted of a layer of loose flint beneath rammed chalk and topped with loose gravel. The road was bounded by roadside ditches on each side. The excavations at Wickham Court Farm (APA 1.4) revealed another part of the road which had similar dimensions and was associated with quarry ditches on either side of the road. There was an outer v-shaped ditch on the eastern side the road in this area.
- 7.2.6 Romano-British settlements have been recorded along the length of the road at Sheep Barn Lane in Keston and at West Wickham Farm (APA 1.4). West Wickham Farm was excavated several times during between the 1960s and the 1980s. The excavations uncovered the remains of a settlement on either side of the Roman road and yielded

over 5000 pottery fragments and 100 Roman coins. A Roman farmstead dating to between AD 80 and 140 was also recorded at Fox Hill to the west of the road.

- 7.2.7 Further south where the Roman road crosses Sheep Barn Lane a possible late Iron Age to Romano-British farmstead has been identified. Archaeological investigations in this area in 1964 found a ditch and a pit containing 1st century AD pottery, a quern and triangular late Iron Age loom weights. Further Iron Age/Roman activity, comprising nine shallow pits containing 1st century AD pottery, was recorded to the north of the farmstead during the laying of a gas main in 1965. A late Iron Age loom weight and a few flint flakes were also recovered.
- 7.2.8 Other important Roman finds recorded within the APA include a Roman tyre hoop found at Layhams Farm, a Roman seal found in Birch Wood and several Roman coins. Further finds of Roman pottery, coins and a brooch have been recorded in New Addington on the Croydon side of the road.
- 7.2.9 To the west of Wickham Court Farm (APA 1.4) the APA encapsulates Fox Hill Wood and Birch Wood. A Neolithic or early Bronze Age occupation and lithic-working site has been recorded in this area and in the medieval period this woodland was the site of a moated settlement and later a Tudor manor house. The remains of a 14th-century park pale, part of Old West Wickham Deer Park, have also been recorded in this part of the APA. The park was created in 1318 and a century later there were two parks at West Wickham, an 'ould' park and a new park. The manor and the associated park were purchased by Henry Haydon in 1467 who built the manor house at Wickham Court (APA 1.4). The estate passed to Sir Christopher Heydon in 1550 and was sold to John Leannard in 1580. The boundary of the Old Park coincides with the border between Bromley and Surrey and is marked by a substantial bank and ditch.

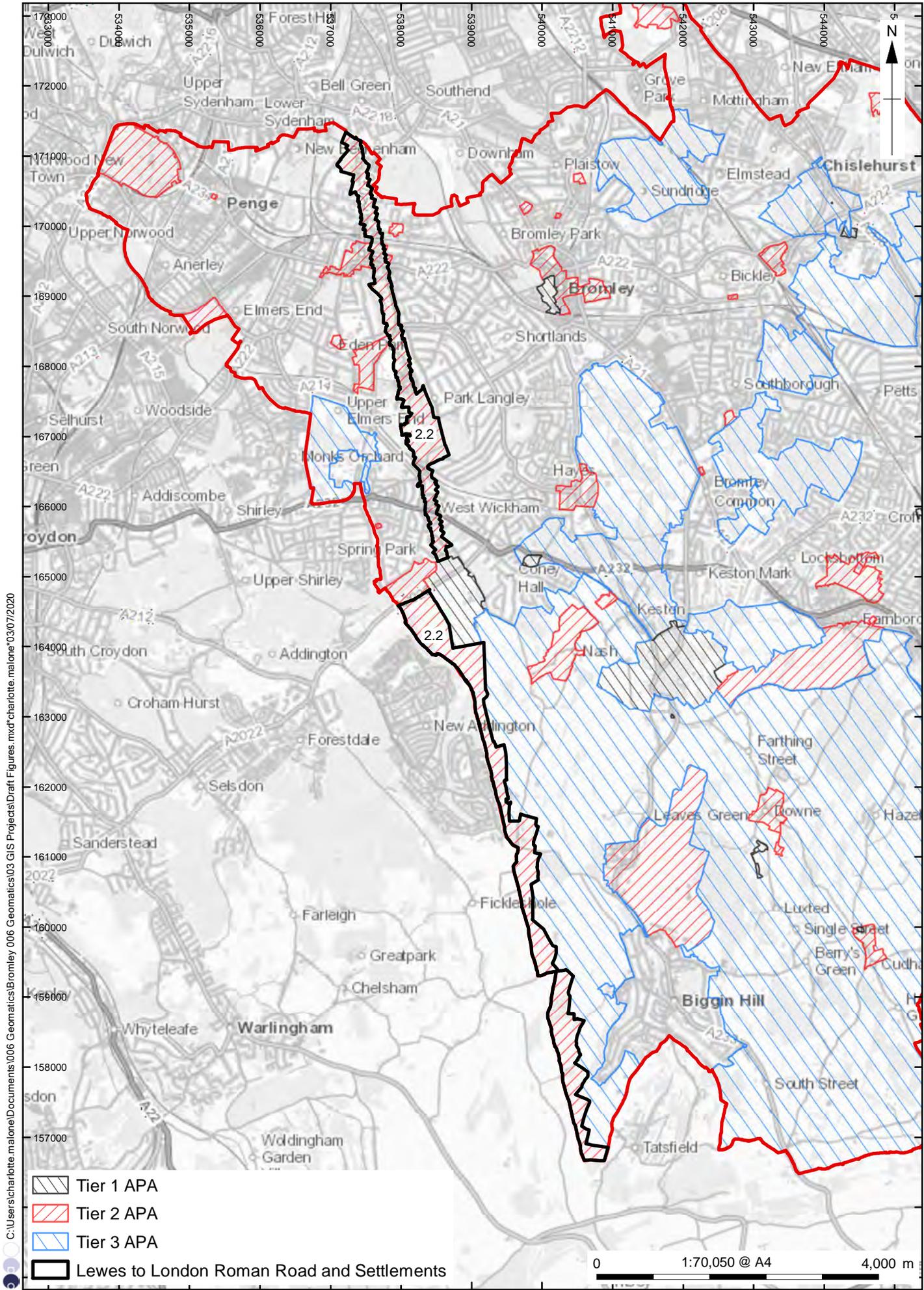
Statement of Significance

- 7.2.10 The London to Lewes Roman road was one of the most important routes that radiated south from *Londinium* and linked the city to important industrial and farming centres in Sussex. The alignment of the road is preserved by later borough and county boundaries demonstrating its continued importance in the post Roman periods.
- 7.2.11 The APA contains archaeological and environment remains associated with the Roman roads and several associated roadside settlements. It has the potential to contain the remains of additional roadside settlements which could enrich our knowledge about the different types of Roman roadside settlement and the extend of Roman settlement in Bromley.
- 7.2.12 A Neolithic or Bronze Age occupation and lithic-working site has been recorded within the APA to the west of Wickham Court Farm. The APA has a potential to contain further associated remains which would provide insight into the nature and distribution of early prehistoric settlement in Bromley.
- 7.2.13 The APA contains the remains of a medieval to post-medieval period moated site and the remains of a 14th-century deer park. There is a potential for further associated archaeological features to survive in Fox Hill Wood and Birch Wood. Any further work in this area would help develop our understanding of this early settlement and the development of Old Wickham Deer Park.

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7.3 Bromley APA 2.3 Spring Park

Summary and Definition

- 7.3.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers an area of ancient woodland and parkland known as Spring Park, which is located on the western boundary of the borough. The APA contains earthwork remains of a medieval field system and a 14th-century park pale. In the late medieval or early post-medieval period, the APA reverted to woodland. Evidence of this usage survives as earthworks and possible structures associated with woodland management. The APA continues into the adjacent borough of Croydon (Croydon APA 3.1 Croydon Downs). It adjoins the Tier 2 London to Lewes Roman Road APA (APA 2.2) and lies in close proximity to Wickham Court Farm Roman Settlement (APA 1.4).
- 7.3.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 because it covers areas of ancient woodland and parkland which have been subject to little or no development. Areas of ancient woodland are of archaeological interest for their own sake and as islands of preservation of earlier features. This area has the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric and Roman periods. It also contains evidence of medieval agricultural practices and post-medieval woodland management. In the 20th century the ancient woodland was conveyed to the Corporation of London to be managed in perpetuity as public open space.

Description

- 7.3.3 Spring Park is an area of ancient woodland and meadowland which is managed by the Corporation of London as part of the West Wickham and Coulsdon Commons. The park sits at the junction between the London Clays in the north of Bromley and the Chalk Downs in the south. The bedrock geology of the park is made up of bands of Lewes Chalk Formation, Thanet Sand Formation, Lambeth Group Clay Silt and Sand and Harwich Formation Sand and Gravel. These are overlain in places by superficial deposits of Kempton Park Sand and Gravels. Elsewhere the Kempton Park Gravels have yielded evidence of Palaeolithic material. Several springs rise within the woodland, giving the park its name.
- 7.3.4 The park was originally part of the Manor of West Wickham and contains part of the 14th-century park pale associated with Old West Wickham Deer Park. The park pale follows the old Surry/Kent county boundary, which runs along the western side of the APA. A boundary stone was erected along the boundary in 1996 when the London Loop walking route was established.
- 7.3.5 The remains of a medieval field system have been recorded within the woodland and earthwork remains include former field boundaries, possible field banks and lynchets. The manor was sold with the neighbouring manors of Baston in Hayes and Keston Southcort to Henry Heydon in 1469. The manor remained in the Heydon Family until 1580 when it was sold to John Leannard, whose descendants held the manor until 1928.
- 7.3.6 Spring Park is first shown on a 1632 map of the West Wickham Manor lands and is referred to as part of Addington Wood on the 1798–9 Ordnance Survey Drawings. By

the time of the 1840 tithe map the area was known as Spring Park Wood. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1868–9) shows Spring Park Wood covering an area of 107 acres. An earthwork survey carried out within the woodland has identified several surviving earthworks associated with post-medieval woodland management activities. These include the remains of a pond, trackways and areas of levelling which have been interpreted as former structures. In the early 20th century a Keeper's Lodge was added to the park on the south and west side opposite the West Wickham Pumping Station.

- 7.3.7 On 11 June 1924 Sir Henry Lennard of Wickham Court, the chairman of the Town Planning Committee of Bromley Rural District Council, expressed his intention to donate c 38 acres of woodland for preservation as public open space and in May 1926 c 35 acres of the woodland was conveyed to the Corporation of London. The remaining parts of Spring Park Wood and an additional 16 acres of the adjoining land formerly known as West Field was then conveyed to the Corporation in February of the following year.
- 7.3.8 Under the Corporation of London (Open Spaces) Act 1878 Spring Park was to be held in perpetuity and kept 'unenclosed and unbuilt upon ... as open spaces for the recreation and enjoyment of the public ... and shall as far as possible preserve the natural aspect of the commons ... and shall protect the timber and other trees, pollards, shrubs, underwood, heather, gorse, turf and herbage growing thereon.'
- 7.3.9 The woodland today is managed as sweet chestnut and hazel coppice with oak standards, the lower area managed as hay meadow and two rugby pitches.
- 7.3.10 In 1927 Stramshall Lodge and its 9.6 acres of grounds, which are situated to the north-east of the APA, became the first freehold property of the Invalid Children's Aid Association, founded in 1888. The Hospital and Home of Recovery for Heart Cases, shortened to The Heart Home, was opened by Lady Lennard on 6th October 1927. To accommodate its new function Stramshall Lodge required modernisation, and new buildings and open-air wards were built, the facility providing around 80 beds. One of the new buildings associated with the hospital and referred to as Heartsease, was constructed with the north-eastern part of the APA and is still present with the park today.
- 7.3.11 The Lennard Estate was sold in 1928 and the woodland to the north of the present park was developed for housing between 1929–37. The adjacent Sparrows Den was purchased by Beckenham District Council in 1934–5.
- 7.3.12 The park has remained undeveloped since at least the medieval period and lies adjacent to the Tier 2 London to Lewes Roman road APA (APA 2.2). As a result of its undisturbed nature the APA has the potential to contain well preserved pre-medieval remains as well as earthworks and below-ground remains associated with medieval and post-medieval land use and woodland management practices.

Statement of Significance

- 7.3.13 Spring Park contains areas of ancient woodland and parkland which have remained undeveloped since the medieval period and represent rare islands of undisturbed land within the intensively developed Greater London area. Part of the significance of the

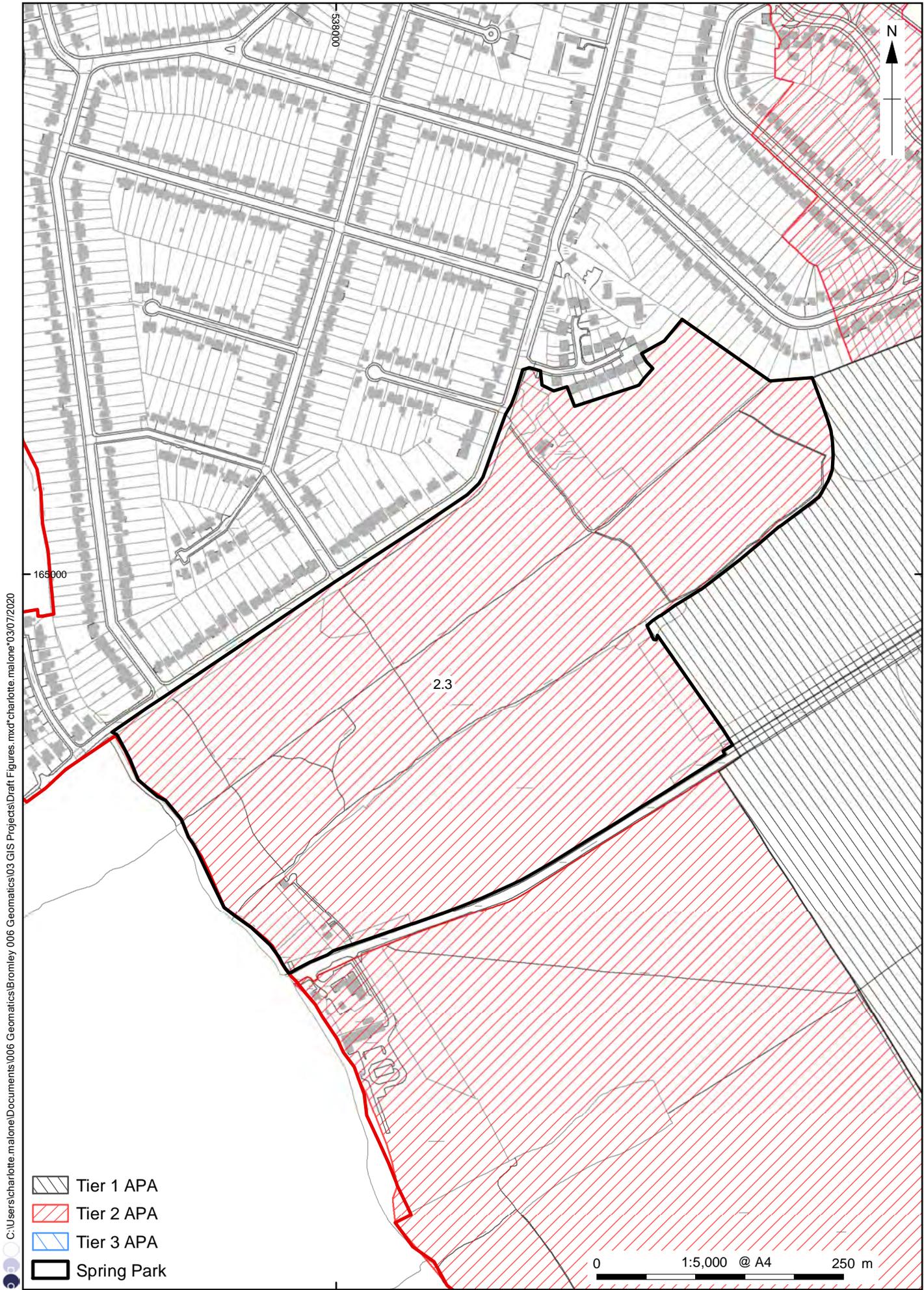
APA arises from its relatively undisturbed state and thus its potential to contain well preserved pre-medieval remains.

- 7.3.14 The Kempton Gravels which underly the APA have the potential to contain rare Palaeolithic remains. Palaeolithic sites in Britain, whether in primary or secondary contexts, reflect some of the oldest fossils and artefacts in Europe. They are important as they offer rare glimpses into the ways of life of other human species, now extinct, and help us to reflect on what it means to be human. Its proximity to the London to Lewes Roman road highlights its potential to contain Roman remains.
- 7.3.15 Areas of ancient woodland have the potential to contain archaeological and earthwork remains. Such remains can provide insight into previous land use and medieval and post-medieval woodland management techniques. Further investigation within this area would provide an opportunity to confirm the date and extent of the medieval field system recorded in Spring Park.

Key References

Wessex Archaeology 2011, Spring Park West Wickham, Bromley, Heritage Conservation Plan

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-  Tier 1 APA
-  Tier 2 APA
-  Tier 3 APA
-  Spring Park

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7.4 Bromley APA 2.4 Bolderwood Way Cremation Cemetery

Summary and Definition

- 7.4.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the remains of a Roman cremation cemetery which were found in the garden of No. 7 Bolderwood Way. No archaeological interventions have been recorded elsewhere in this area and there is the possibility of further cremation burials in the surrounding gardens. The APA has been classified as Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain further Roman cremation burials.

Description

- 7.4.2 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the gardens of No. 7 Bolderwood Way and the surrounding area. In 1932 the remains of several Roman cremation burials were recovered from this area. The burials comprised burnt bone, charcoal and pottery fragment. Five groups of pottery were recorded in the garden, all of which were the remains of urns or accessory vessels. No archaeological interventions have been recorded elsewhere in this area and there is the possibility of further cremation burials or other Roman remains to be present in the surrounding area.

Statement of Significance

- 7.4.3 The APA has the potential to contain Roman cremation burials. Cremation burials were more common in the early Roman period and provide evidence of early Roman burial practices. The archaeological interest in such remains relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Key References

Cook, N, McCarthy, M J, 1993 A Roman Cemetery at West Wickham, in *Archaeologia Cantiana* Vol 45, 188-192

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Bromley APA 2.4 Bolderwood Way Cremation Cemetery

7.5 Bromley APA 2.5 Beckenham Medieval Moated Manor

Summary and Definition

- 7.5.1 The Archaeological Priority Area contains the site of the moated medieval manor house known as Foxgrove. The APA is situated within the residential suburb of Beckenham to the north-east of the historic core of the settlement. The APA has been included as a Tier 2 APA due to its potential to contain remains of the medieval moat and the medieval and post-medieval farmhouse. The site of a post-medieval icehouse is recorded to the south of the moat on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The remains of the manor site are likely to have been disturbed by the development of the housing estate in the area; however, there is potential for archaeological remains to survive in the gardens.

Description

- 7.5.2 The Archaeological Priority Area contains the remains of a medieval manor house known as Foxgrove. John de Foxgrove is recorded as owning the area in AD 1350 but the manor could be much earlier. In the late 1700s the manor was owned by the Burrell Family. The manor house is shown on the Rocque's 1746 map and the Ordnance Surveyors Drawings of 1798–9. On both these maps the manor house is surrounded by a four-sided moat. The original manor house was replaced in 1830 and in 1879 the later building was demolished. The stream which fed the moat was tapped during the 19th century and by the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map the moat had been partially infilled, with only the northern and eastern arms surviving. The site of a post-medieval icehouse is recorded to the south of the moat on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.
- 7.5.3 By the time of the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map the moat had been infilled completely and the whole area had been redeveloped as a housing estate. The APA has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval remains associated with the moated manor site and its associated icehouse. The infilled moat has the potential to contain archaeological and environmental remains associated with the construction and use of the manor and moat, as well as the landscape in which it was situated. The modern development of the site would have disturbed the archaeological remains in this area however there is potential for archaeological remains to survive in the gardens and less disturbed parts of the APA.

Statement of Significance

- 7.5.4 The APA has the potential to contain the remains of a medieval and post-medieval moated manor site. Moated sites became fashionable in the 13th and 14th century, often surrounding isolated manors or farmsteads, but continued in use into the post-medieval period. Any archaeological remains associated with the moated site would provide an opportunity to develop a better understanding of the nature of moated complexes in Bromley and would allow the origins and development of the manor to be better understood.
- 7.5.5 Archaeological remains associated with the moat could provide insight into medieval and post-medieval watercourse management. While remains of the settlement would provide insight into changing settlement styles and fashions from the medieval period

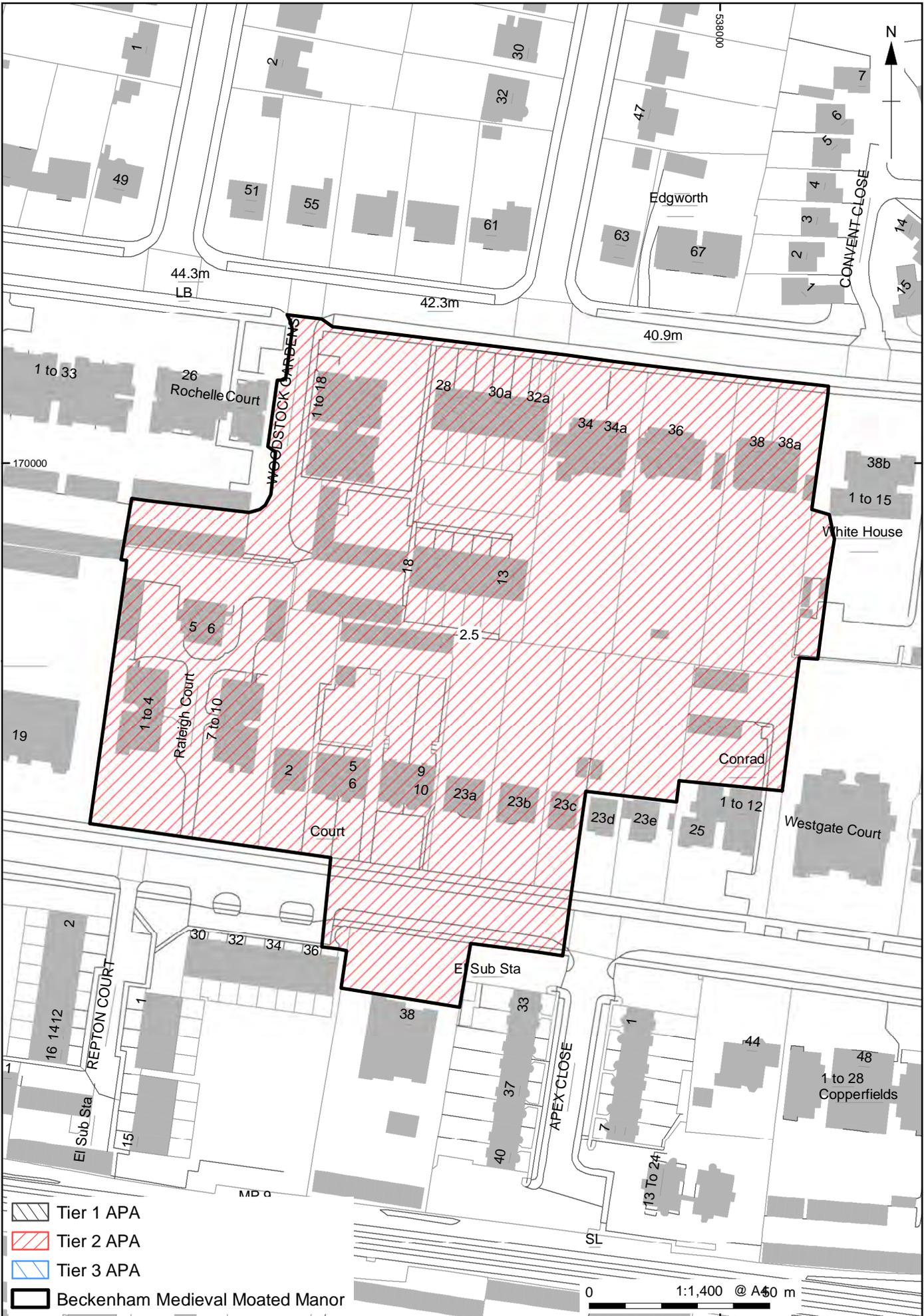
through to the early 20th century. The APA may also contain environmental remains associated with the manor and the landscape in which it was constructed.

Key References

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Historic England, 2018, Settlement Sites to 1500: Scheduling Selection Guide, Swindon, Historic England

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-  Tier 1 APA
-  Tier 2 APA
-  Tier 3 APA
-  Beckenham Medieval Moated Manor

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Bromley APA2.5 Beckenham Medieval Moated Manor

7.6 Bromley APA 2.6 Upper Cray Valley

Summary and Definition

- 7.6.1 The Archaeological Priority Area follows the course of the River Cray southwards from the borough boundary with Bexley and covers the historic cores of St Paul's Cray, St Mary Cray and Orpington. The APA is focused upon the medieval settlements and the deposits of Crayford silt which run alongside the river. Elsewhere the Crayford silts have yielded undisturbed Levallois material in association with diverse faunal and palaeoenvironmental remains and within the APA rare Palaeolithic and Mesolithic finds have been recorded. The APA also contains a concentration of prehistoric and Roman remains.
- 7.6.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it contains archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period through to the post-medieval period and includes the remains of prehistoric, Roman and medieval settlements. The APA contains two medieval burial grounds which have the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval burials. The Crayford silts have a high potential to contain Palaeolithic remains and could include nationally rare *in situ* remains.

Description

- 7.6.3 The Archaeological Priority Area follows the course of the River Cray southwards from the borough boundary with Bexley and covers the historic cores of St Paul's Cray, St Mary Cray and Orpington.
- 7.6.4 The APA encompasses the Crayford silt deposits as mapped by the British Geological Society (1:50,000 scale). These deposits have a high potential to contain Palaeolithic remains. Elsewhere they are known to have contained undisturbed Levallois material in association with diverse faunal and palaeoenvironmental remains. Where present the Crayford silts often seals late Pleistocene fluvial deposits which are rich in Palaeolithic remains. Palaeolithic remains found within this deposit are likely to be minimally disturbed and so of high significance. Within the APA a number of Palaeolithic finds have been recorded including Levallois flakes, hand axes and a Palaeolithic mammoth tusk.
- 7.6.5 The area continued to be utilised into the Mesolithic period and the APA contains two Mesolithic working sites. The first, which was located at No. 14 The Greenway, Orpington, contained a large number of microliths, cores, scrapers, blades and waste and flake, while the second was located near Poverest Road, St Mary Cray, and comprised a scatter of Mesolithic artefacts including scrapers, retouched blades and flakes as well as a large quantity of waste material. These sites represent *in situ* flint-knapping sites. In addition to these remains, numerous stray Mesolithic finds have been recorded throughout the APA.
- 7.6.6 There is much less evidence for Neolithic activity in the APA; finds dating to this period within the APA include three sherds of Neolithic pottery recovered from the south of the APA near Orpington and some Neolithic flints and part of a human tibia which were recovered from a later Romano-British site near Seven Oaks Way. The haft part of a Neolithic sickle which was discovered in the western part of St Paulinus Churchyard during the excavation of a new grave.

- 7.6.7 A Bronze Age settlement site has been recorded in the western part of the APA on the site of St Barnabus of Cray Church and several Iron Age finds have been recovered from the APA.
- 7.6.8 During the Roman period the fertile farming soils of the River Cray were a focus for rural settlement activity. Settlement activity within the APA is represented by small farmsteads, Orpington Roman villa (APA 1.3) and a scheduled Roman masonry buildings and bathhouse (APA 1.6). Two small cremation cemeteries have also been recorded within the APA. The first contained three cremation burials and was located just to the north of the scheduled bathhouse while the second is associated with a small Romano-British settlement which was located near St Paul's Cray Church and in use between the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. Roman tiles were reused in the north-east quoin of St Paulinus' Church to block a window in the north wall of the nave. The south-west quoin also had Roman tiles, but these were destroyed during the 19th century. The reuse of these tiles suggests that there may have once been a Roman building within the churchyard or in the surrounding area.
- 7.6.9 The APA has also yielded evidence for Roman industrial activity including the remains of corn-drying ovens, a possible metal-working site at St Joseph's Roman Catholic School and numerous finds.
- 7.6.10 The three settlements of St Paul's Cray, St Mary Cray and Orpington are situated within the Upper Cray Valley and developed along the course of the river. The settlements in this area began to develop in the early medieval period. A Saxon cemetery is recorded to the west of St Mary Cray and the site of a possible Saxon church has been recorded within All Saints Churchyard, Orpington (APA 1.1b). Finds dating to this period have also been recorded within the APA.
- 7.6.11 The place-name Cray is derived from the River Cray and means 'rough or turbulent'. The name appears as *Cræga(n)* in the 10th century and *Crai(e)* in the Domesday Survey. The affixations of St Paulss and St Maryss appear in 1258 and 1257 respectively and are dedications to the churches of St Mary's and St Paulinus.
- 7.6.12 At the time of the Domesday Survey, St Paul's Cray was a small settlement of seven villages, five smallholders and five slaves. St Mary Cray to the south was larger and contained 14 villagers, one small holder and six slaves. Both settlements were situated within the lands belonging to Bishop Odo of Bayeux.
- 7.6.13 Orpington, which is further to the south, is first recorded in 1032 as *Orpedingtun* and later in Domesday as *Orpinton*. The place name is derived from the Old English *Oreped* and *tūn* and means 'estate associated with a man called Orped'. Orpington appears twice in the Domesday Survey; in 1066 most of the settlement was part of the lands belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury with a small part of the settlement recorded as belonging to one freeman. By the 1086 Domesday survey the Archbishop of Canterbury is described as the tenant in chief of both areas and the settlement comprised 50 villagers, 26 small holders and 4 slaves and contained two churches.
- 7.6.14 Medieval remains included within the APA include the medieval churchyards St Mary's and St Paulinus, the site of a medieval priory in Orpington, a medieval manor house adjacent to All Saints Church in Orpington and a small hut and associated furnaces

which were recorded in Orpington churchyard. All three settlements are considered to have the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the medieval and later settlements. All Saints Church in Orpington forms part of a separate Tier 1 APA (APA 1.1b).

- 7.6.15 St Mary's Church in St Mary Cray is a Grade II* listed building which is probably 12th century in origin. It has an early 13th century tower and north and south nave arcades. Further additions to the church occurred during the 15th and 16th centuries and the whole church was restored in the 19th century.
- 7.6.16 St Paulinus' Church in St Paul's Cray is a Grade II* listed building which is believed to have been constructed in the Saxon period. A church is mentioned at St Paul's Cray in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The present church dates from the 11th century but is largely 14th century with later additions. The church fell out of use in the 1970s and was converted into a day centre. The churchyard contains numerous monuments.
- 7.6.17 The site of Christ Church Priory is situated within the Grade II registered Priory Gardens in Orpington. The priory dates from the 13th century but has been subject to 15th- and 17th-century additions. Following the Dissolution of the Monasteries the priory became the property of the crown and was immediately leased to the Hart Dyke family who built a new house next to the church, retaining the prior's apartments as the rectory. The priory survives on the site today and is a Grade II* listed building. By 1630 the Honourable Richard Spence (d. 1661), the third son of Baron Spence of Wormleighton in Warwickshire, held the lease of the house. His daughters, Mary and Margaret, were co-heirs and the lease passed to Mary's husband, William Gee I of Bishop Burton, Yorkshire. The house remained in the Gee family for nearly 200 years. After the death of Carew Gee the property was sub-let to a number of tenants and in 1865 was sold to a Dr Herbert Broom. The priory passed to Cecil Hughes in 1919 and in 1947 was purchased by Orpington Council. The south wing of the priory building was demolished in 1959 and replaced with a library. The APA has a high potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the medieval priory.
- 7.6.18 From the medieval period onwards St Mary Cray held a market which was second in importance only to the market at Bromley. Prior to the arrival of the railway in 1860 St Mary Cray was the largest of the three settlements and acted as their commercial centre. Industrial activity developed along the banks of the Cray in this period and from at least the 18th century a number of mills were present along the river. By the early 19th century several paper mills were present within the APA and a bell foundry had developed in St Mary Cray. All three settlements contain surviving buildings dating to the 18th and 19th centuries and have the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the settlements and the 18th and 19th industrial activity along the Cray.

Statement of Significance

- 7.6.19 The River Cray Valley is a multi-period landscape with the potential to contain nationally significant prehistoric remains. The APA covers deposits of the Crayford silts which elsewhere have yielded *in situ* Palaeolithic remains. While no *in situ* Palaeolithic remains have been recorded within the APA these deposits have the potential to contain undisturbed Palaeolithic and paleoenvironmental remains. Owing to the

extreme scarcity of such sites and the scope of global research into human origins the importance of sites with *in situ* Palaeolithic remains cannot be overstated. During the Pleistocene, Britain was located at the north-west extremity of early human life. Lower Palaeolithic sites in Britain, whether in primary or secondary contexts, represent some of the oldest fossils and artefacts in Europe. Along with middle Palaeolithic sites they are important as they offer rare glimpses into the ways of life of other human species, now extinct, and help us to reflect on what it means to be human.

- 7.6.20 *In situ* Mesolithic remains are likely to be of regional or national significance. If further such material were found within the APA it would provide insight into the Mesolithic use of the landscape and also technological development in this period.
- 7.6.21 Later prehistoric activity is less common within the APA. It is likely that the resources of the river valley were seasonally exploited throughout the prehistoric period and as a result the area has the potential to contain undiscovered later prehistoric deposits. These deposits, if present, are significant as they would develop our understanding of the later prehistoric exploitation of the Cray Valley.
- 7.6.22 The APA contains evidence of Roman settlement and industrial activity. These remains could enhance our understanding of the Roman occupation of the Cray Valley. The archaeological interest of these remains arises from the information that they can provide about the lifestyle and economic status of the Roman rural settlements and the people that lived there. Evidence of Roman industrial activity could shed light on industrial techniques and technological development during the Roman period.
- 7.6.23 Roman cremation burials have also been recorded within the APA. Cremation burials were more common in the early Roman period and provide evidence of early Roman burial practices. The archaeological interest in such remains relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.
- 7.6.24 The settlements of St Paul's Cray, St Mary Cray and Orpington have been continuously settled since at least the medieval period and thus have the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. Such deposits present an opportunity to assess the buried evidence of historic settlement which would provide insight into changing settlement and land use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles during the medieval and post-medieval periods. The origins of these settlements potentially extend back to the early medieval period. Any potential future work would help to develop our understanding of the early settlements and their origins, particularly how and when they developed.
- 7.6.25 The APA contains two medieval burial grounds which have the potential to contain burials dating to the medieval and post-medieval period. Study of these remains could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community, and the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.
- 7.6.26 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burials grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious

factors, and to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

7.6.27 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines^{35,36} archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics (e.g. BABAO 2010a³⁷ and b³⁸). For Christian burials archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE 2015³⁹, 2017⁴⁰). Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

7.6.28 The River Cray has been utilised for industrial activity from the medieval period onwards and was navigable into the medieval period. Several waterside industries including medieval mills, later post-medieval papermills and other industrial sites have developed along the banks of the river. The APA therefore also has the potential to contain archaeological deposits relating to the use of the river for industrial purposes.

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Wessex Archaeology 1999, *The Crayford Silt Complex Archaeological Deposit Survey*.

³⁵ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APAB) 2005 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (1st edition), APAB

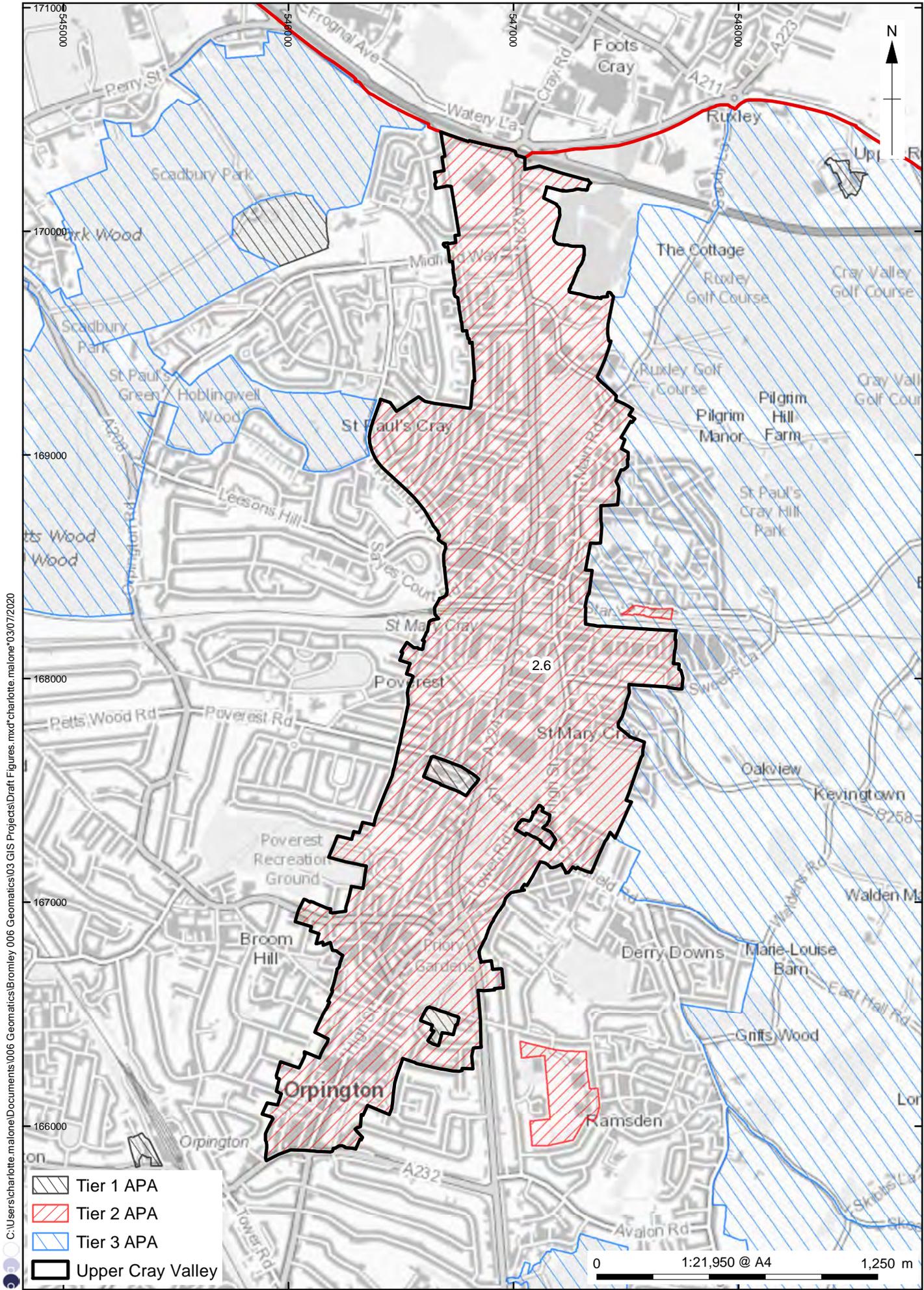
³⁶ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Second Edition), APAB

³⁷ BABAO 2010a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO

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7.7 Bromley APA 2.7 Biggin Hill Airfield

Summary and Definition

- 7.7.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the Biggin Hill Airfield. The airfield was originally opened by the Royal Flying Corps (RFC) during the First World War and was used for wireless experiments. In 1917 the airfield was opened as a military landing ground and during the Second World War the airfield played a decisive part in the Battle of Britain, gaining the nickname 'The Strongest Link'.
- 7.7.2 The APA has been classified as Tier 2 as it contains structures and archaeological remains associated with the wartime use of Biggin Hill Airfield. The airfield was built on the site of a post-medieval moated site and has the potential to contain post-medieval remains associated with the moat and former buildings. In addition to its archaeological significance the airfield has significant historic interests which are derived from its wartime use during the First and Second World Wars. These interests are reflected by the airfield's current designation as a conservation area and its associated listed buildings.

Description

- 7.7.3 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the Biggin Hill Airfield. The airfield was built on the site of a post-medieval moated site known as Cudham Lodge. The original lodge was built in the Tudor period by Robert Whyffyn. The house was re-built in the 18th century but remains of the earlier building were apparently still visible until the site was cleared in 1935. The 1st–4th edition Ordnance Survey maps show the disposition of the site prior to the creation of the airfield. The maps show Cudham Lodge and several associated structures surrounded by ornamental garden and orchards. The remains of a moat survived to the west of the lodge at this time, and a fishpond lay to the north-east. The landscape surrounding the lodge was made up of agricultural fields with a small settlement known as Leavers Green situated on the north-western edge of the APA. The remains of Cudham Lodge and its associated moat and outbuildings were cleared from the site in the early 20th century to make way for a runway. There is some potential for archaeological remains associated with the lodge, its moat and the surrounding agricultural landscape to survive beneath the airfield and its associated infrastructure.
- 7.7.4 The airfield was originally opened by the Royal Flying Corps (RFC) during the First World War and was originally used for wireless experiments. In 1917 the airfield was opened as a military landing ground. The Royal Flying Corps Radio Signals Unit (later known as the Wireless Experimental Establishment) was established the site of Cudham Lodge Farm, which later became known as South Camp. Biggin Hill became an operational Home Defence fighter station which was located in the area known as North Camp. During the interwar period the APA was developed as a fighter base and was the site of pioneering air-to-air and ground-to-air experiments which led to the development of the Fighter Direction organisation which linked radar to defending aircrafts.
- 7.7.5 From 1921 permanent operational buildings were built largely on North Camp. The buildings were constructed in three stages. In the early 1920s staff accommodation was constructed on the south side of the public road which bisected North Camp.

Between 1929 and 1934 operational buildings to serve two fighter squadrons were constructed north of the road. Lastly, under the RAF Expansion Plan between 1934 and 1940, further accommodation and operational buildings were added as war loomed. In 1939 the airfield was enlarged as part of Air Chief Marshal Hugh Dowding's drive to provide dispersed and serviceable flying fields on Fighter Command's front-line bases. Hard runways (completed in March 1940), a perimeter track and 12 blast pens were constructed.

- 7.7.6 During the Second World War the airfield played a decisive part in the Battle of Britain, gaining the nickname 'The Strongest Link'. Biggin Hill's location south of London guaranteed its front-line involvement in fighter operations throughout World War II, from the Battle of France to the support of daylight raids by Bomber Command. Biggin Hill shared, with RAF Hornchurch, the distinction of being the most bombed aerodrome in Fighter Command. During the Battle of Britain a raid on the 30th of August resulted in considerable loss of life (39 dead and 26 wounded) in addition to severe damage to the barracks, WAAF quarters, workshops, stores and an 'F-type' Admiralty hangar.
- 7.7.7 At the end of World War II, Biggin Hill was briefly used by the RAF's Transport Command, and then, following the intensification of the Cold War after the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950, equipped with Meteor jet fighters. From 1956, due to the impending closure of London's first airport at Croydon, Biggin Hill had become a joint civil and military airport. In 1974, most of the site was purchased by the London Borough of Bromley who, in 1994, leased the airport to Biggin Hill Airport Limited.
- 7.7.8 Biggin Hill is Britain's most celebrated fighter station. It retains a number of its original features including a particularly fine officers' mess (built in 1934) and a good group of technical and domestic buildings (mostly built between 1930–4). The latter include the best-preserved married quarters group associated with a nationally important site. The layout of the original flying field is well preserved albeit with later runways and the airfield retains defence posts and fighter pens from 1939.

Statement of Significance

- 7.7.9 Military aviation sites have left their mark on the English landscape and provide a visual reminder of the global conflicts and fast-changing technologies developed during the 20th century. As Britain's most celebrated fighter station Biggin Hill airfield is considered to have considerable historic interest. The landscape of Biggin Hill has however been subject to modern alteration and encroachments which include the replacement of the runway surfaces. As a result, Biggin Hill is not considered to have the same level of completeness as similar neighbouring sites i.e. RAF Kenley (Croydon APA 1.8). The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it retains key elements associated with its use as a Second World War fighter airfield. Surviving features include fighter dispersal pens and numerous technical and domestic buildings, many of which have been listed due to their historic and architectural interests.
- 7.7.10 The surviving wartime features at Biggin Hill provide it with clear links to its wartime history and the historic airfield surrounding these features forms a critical part of the setting of these features. The whole area has the potential to contain associated

archaeological remains and finds which would enhance the link between the airfield and its wartime past.

- 7.7.11 The site of the post-medieval moated site Cudham Lodge lies at the centre of this APA. While there are no surviving upstanding remains, there is the potential for below-ground archaeological remains associated with 18th-century lodge and its Tudor predecessor to survive. These remains contribute to the archaeological interest of the APA and provide evidence of its pre-wartime use as a high-status rural site.

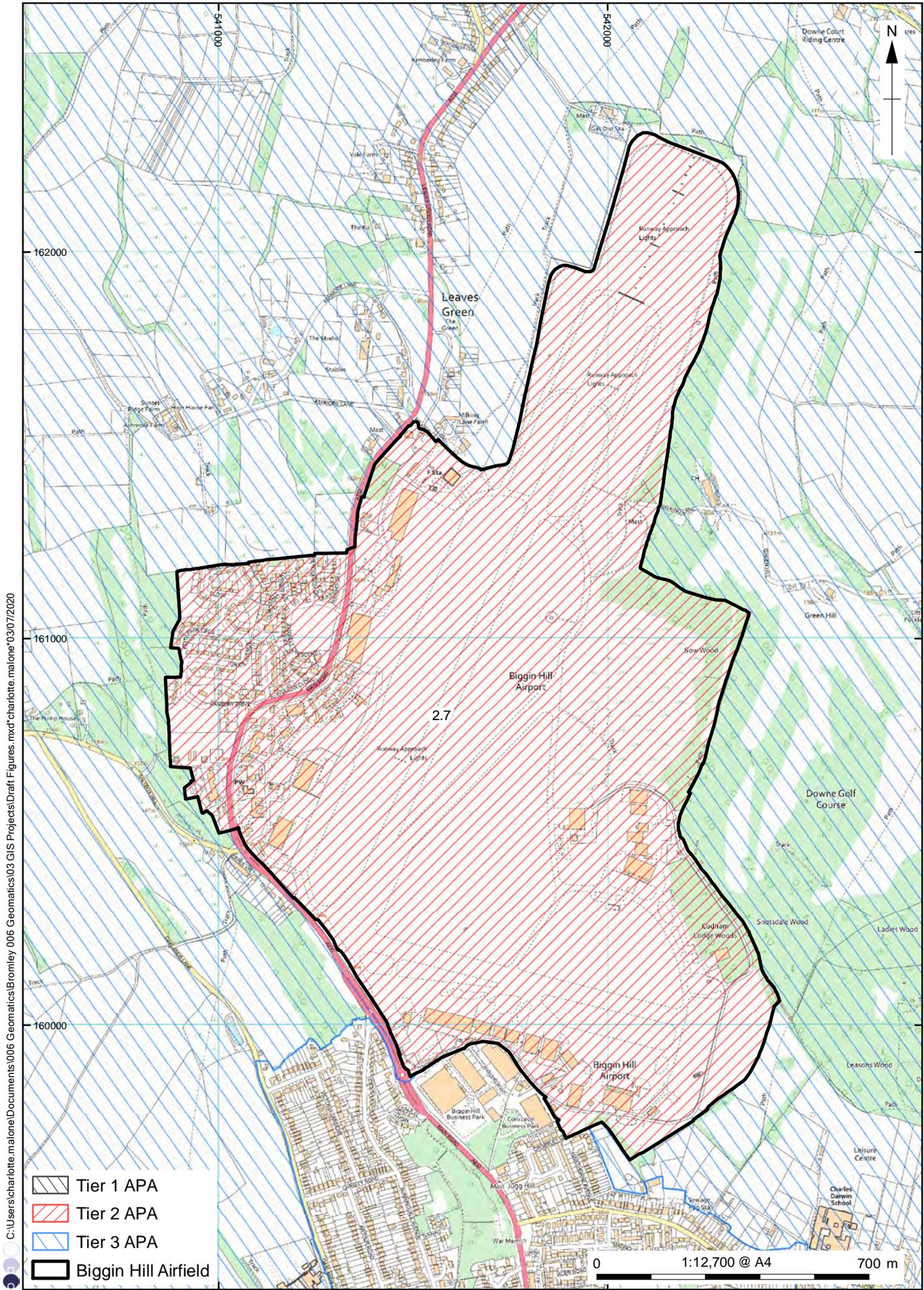
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-  Tier 1 APA
-  Tier 2 APA
-  Tier 3 APA
-  Biggin Hill Airfield

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Bromley APA 2.7
Biggin Hill Airfield

7.8 Bromley APA 2.8 Bromley Post-medieval Burial Grounds

Summary and definition

- 7.8.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers nine post-medieval burial grounds and cemeteries within London Borough of Bromley. The APA has been classed as Tier 2 as it contains 18th- and 19th-century burial grounds. Burial grounds not discussed here fall within other APAs and have been discussed within the relevant APA descriptions.

Description

2.8a Plaistow Cemetery

- 7.8.2 Plaistow cemetery was set up by the burial board in 1892 and opened in 1893. The cemetery is the second oldest in Bromley and was formed from land donated by Lady Scott of Sundridge Park (later Lady Farquha) and her first husband Sir Edward Scott. The cemetery has a simple layout with a grid of straight paths. A massive ragstone lodge sits at the entrance and the cemetery also contains an early English style chapel. Both buildings were designed by W R Mallett, a local Bromley architect.
- 7.8.3 The cemetery contains a number of 19th- and 20th-century burials. Amongst those buried in the cemetery are Joseph Johnson, Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Belfast (1839–1906); James Laidlaw (1836–1921), pioneer missionary of the English Presbyterian Church in Formosa (now Taiwan); and Roger Yelverton (1845–1912), Chief Justice of the Bahamas and Chairman of the League of Criminal Appeal. There are 34 Commonwealth War Graves Commission graves in the south-west corner of the cemetery and a number of other service personal are buried in the cemetery.
- 7.8.4 In the north part of the cemetery is an unusual large headstone to the family of E and A Neumayer (1915–48), and another grave of local interest is that of Samuel Cawston (1843–1919), who bought and developed the house and grounds at Bromley Hill in the late 19th century.
- 7.8.5 The cemetery was designed to take 3443 graves and is now full, used only for burials in existing graves.

2.8b London Road Cemetery, Bromley

- 7.8.6 London Road Cemetery in Bromley is the oldest of Bromley's municipal cemeteries and was opened in 1877. It was laid out by George Truefitt, who won the competition for its design and whose Gothic-style buildings remain largely intact. The surviving Victorian buildings include two ragstone chapels connected by a *porte-cochère* and a mortuary. The original decorative iron gates have been retained although some of the boundary railings have been lost and the original lodge has been rebuilt. The cemetery has a cruciform layout with a central circular area and the planting includes cedars, scots pine and other conifers with later-flowering cemetery trees. There is a fine granite column commemorating William Digby (d. 1901), a marble railed memorial to the Tweedy family and a notable sarcophagus to the Johnson family.
- 7.8.7 Notable people buried here are Major General Henry Babbage (1825–1918), whose father was Charles Babbage (1791–1871), the pioneer who designed – but failed to build – the first automatic computing engines in the 1820s; Sir Edward Scott (d. 1883), banker and Sheriff of Kent in 1878; Sir Ralph Forster (d. 1930), Deputy Lieutenant for

Surrey; and Horace, Earl Farquhar (d. 1923), Master of Edward VII's Household and Lord Steward from 1915–22.

2.8c St Mary's Churchyard, Bromley

- 7.8.8 St Mary's Churchyard in Bromley was constructed to meet the needs of the expanding population following the arrival of the railway. The land for the church was procured in 1861 and a simple chapel of ease, designed by Waring and Blake, was consecrated in 1863 by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church was enlarged between 1881 and 1900 by the addition of a transept and a chancel which were both designed by W R Mallet and a north transept was added by Wadmore in 1899.
- 7.8.9 St Marys Primary School was built in 1865 to the west of the churchyard. The school used part of the churchyard as a playground until the school's closure in 1986. The former school buildings have since been converted into two houses known as the School Cottages.
- 7.8.10 In 1931 Bromley Council relocated the churchyard wall 6 feet (1.8m) back from the road to create a new footpath, and studs, no longer in evidence, were set in the road to show the original churchyard boundary. A cobbled flint wall was built to form the new eastern boundary and the old wooden gates were replaced by two sets of ornamental wrought-iron gates made by a farrier in College Road.
- 7.8.11 The churchyard was used for burials until 1893 when Plaistow Cemetery opened. The majority of the remaining gravestones are located in the south-eastern part of the graveyard and there is a garden of remembrance with small flowerbeds to the west. The areas are linked by straight paths. A short avenue of small-leaved lime trees, probably planted in 1997, leads from the main gate towards the church porch. Planting within the churchyard consists of sycamore, conifers and holly along the south side, sycamores and a horse chestnut tree on the west side and silver birch and lime along the east side.

2.8d Holy Trinity Churchyard, Bromley

- 7.8.12 Holy Trinity Church was built when the new parish of Bromley Common was established. Bromley Common was enclosed between 1764 and 1821 and shortly afterwards the area alongside Hastings Road began to be developed for large villa-style housing. To meet the spiritual needs of the growing population a Chapel of Ease was constructed in 1841 and was consecrated the following year. The church was designed by Thomas Hopper, a Rochester architect, and the building was faced in knapped flint and originally did not have a tower, choir vestry or apse. The church tower was added in 1842. In 1844 the architect C Pemberton Leach replaced the originally tracery with bath stone and a stunted apse was added in memory of George Warde Norman, who was a driving force behind the church's construction.
- 7.8.13 The original boundaries of the churchyard were Vicarage Drive, Church Lane and Hastings Road. The churchyard was extended in 1883 to the north and again in 1914. The vicarage is adjacent to the eastern wall of the churchyard and a former church school is now a nursery school, both reached by a private road off Church Lane.
- 7.8.14 The churchyard contains burials dating from the mid-19th century including a number of graves associated with the Norman family and those who worked for them. To the

north of the church is the railed monument of General Peter Augustus Lautour (d. 1866), a colonel of the 3rd King's Own Hussars and a distinguished cavalry officer who fought with the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular Wars at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. There are three First World War graves in the churchyard, two in the care of the War Graves Commission, and a Grade II listed War Memorial which commemorate the dead of both world wars. The memorial was originally unveiled on the 29 July 1920 and is constructed from Portland stone with a slender pillar and cross with four panels forming a crescent shape. It was designed by Evelyn Hellicar and records the names of 28 local men who died in the First World War and the names of 18 members of the Armed Forces and 15 local civilians who died in the Second World War,

- 7.8.15 In 1991 the churchyard was closed to new burials, with the exception of cremations and burials in existing plots.

2.8e St Luke's Cemetery

- 7.8.16 St Luke's Cemetery was opened in 1894–5. The cemetery contains a lodge and two chapels and has a memorial garden in the southern corner. It contains 28 Commonwealth graves and first appears on the 1896 second edition Ordnance Survey map where it is shown with a Nonconformist and an Anglican chapel. In the mid-20th century, sometime after the publication of the 133 Ordnance Survey map, the cemetery was expanded to the south along Magpie Lane.

2.8f St Mary Cray Cemetery

- 7.8.17 St Mary Cray Cemetery in Orpington is first shown on the 1896 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map and was founded between 1881 and 1884. The cemetery is approximately 6.5 acres in size and contains a chapel. It originally also contained an ornate lodge near the gate. The lodge was demolished sometime after 1920, but historic photographs show that it had a half-hipped roof and a mock-timber construction on the upper floor.

- 7.8.18 The cemetery contains burials dating from the late 19th century and contains 59 Second World War burials, predominantly airmen from the RAF station at Biggin Hill.

2.8g St George's Churchyard, Bickley

- 7.8.19 St George's Church is a Grade II listed building which was built in 1863–5 by the architect George Barns in order to serve the new Bickley Park Estate, which was developed by George Wythes following the arrival of the railway in 1858. The churchyard was originally associated with a large vicarage which was built to the east of the church, but this was destroyed during the Second World War and rebuilt further back from the road. The Church tower was rebuilt in 1904 and the whole church was rebuilt following a fire in 1989.

- 7.8.20 The churchyard is largely grassed and contains several mature trees. There are no gravestones within the churchyard but there are a number of wooden crosses and a plain stone First World War War memorial, which is Grade II listed, is set into the lawn. The church contains a large, canopied tomb-chest dedicated to the Wythes and designed by Butterfield in 1871. George Wythes was buried here in 1883.

2.8h Beckenham Crematorium and Cemetery, Beckenham

- 7.8.21 The Beckenham Crematorium and Cemetery was formerly known as the Crystal Park District Cemetery and was opened in 1880. The cemetery originally had two Gothic-style chapels designed by the architect Alexander Hennell, and the oldest part of the cemetery is near the main entrance, which has a large Edwardian lodge. The consecrated chapel was damaged by bombing during the Second World War and was subsequently demolished. The surviving unconsecrated chapel was converted into the chapel for Beckenham Crematorium which was established within the APA in 1956. A number of additional buildings have been added to the surviving chapel and to its rear there is an artificial rockwork with cascades and pools.
- 7.8.22 The cemetery retains its stone gate piers, wrought-iron gates and iron boundary railings and contains a number of monuments dating from the 19th century onwards. Among those buried here is William Grace (1848–1915), a doctor and famous cricketer. Josiah, 1st Lord Stamp of Shortlands (1880–1941), is also buried here. He was an influential government adviser, director of the Bank of England and ICI, and president of a number of diverse organisations including the Geographical Society and the Institute of Transport. In 1988 a memorial was erected to mark the grave of Frederick Wolseley (1837–99), who with Herbert Austin created the Wolseley car in the 1890s. Wolseley had previously spent time in Australia where he invented a sheep-shearing machine. A memorial commemorates one of the heaviest Second World War air raids in London on 19/20 April 1941, when 21 members of Beckenham Fire Service died. Henry Lowndes's grave has a figure of a soldier, commemorating his service as a hero of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny.

2.8i Churchyard of St John the Evangelist, Penge

- 7.8.23 The Grade II listed Church of St John the Evangelist in Penge was built on land donated by John Dudin Brown in 1848 and was consecrated in 1850. The church was designed by Edwin Nash and J N Round. Its gabled aisles were added in 1861 and the transepts in 1866. Brown was also a freeman of the Company of Watermen, and the Waterman Company appointed the first vicar to the church, the Reverend Joseph Ridgeway.
- 7.8.24 The church is surrounded by a garden with mature trees.

Statement of Significance

- 7.8.25 The APA contains burial grounds and cemeteries dating to the post-medieval period and will contain human remains dating from this period onwards. Study of any of the burials in these churchyards could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community, and the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.
- 7.8.26 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burials grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

7.8.27 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines^{41,42} archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics (e.g. BABAO 2010a⁴³ and b⁴⁴). For Christian burials archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE 2015⁴⁵, 2017⁴⁶). Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

Key References

⁴¹ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APAB) 2005 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (1st edition), APAB

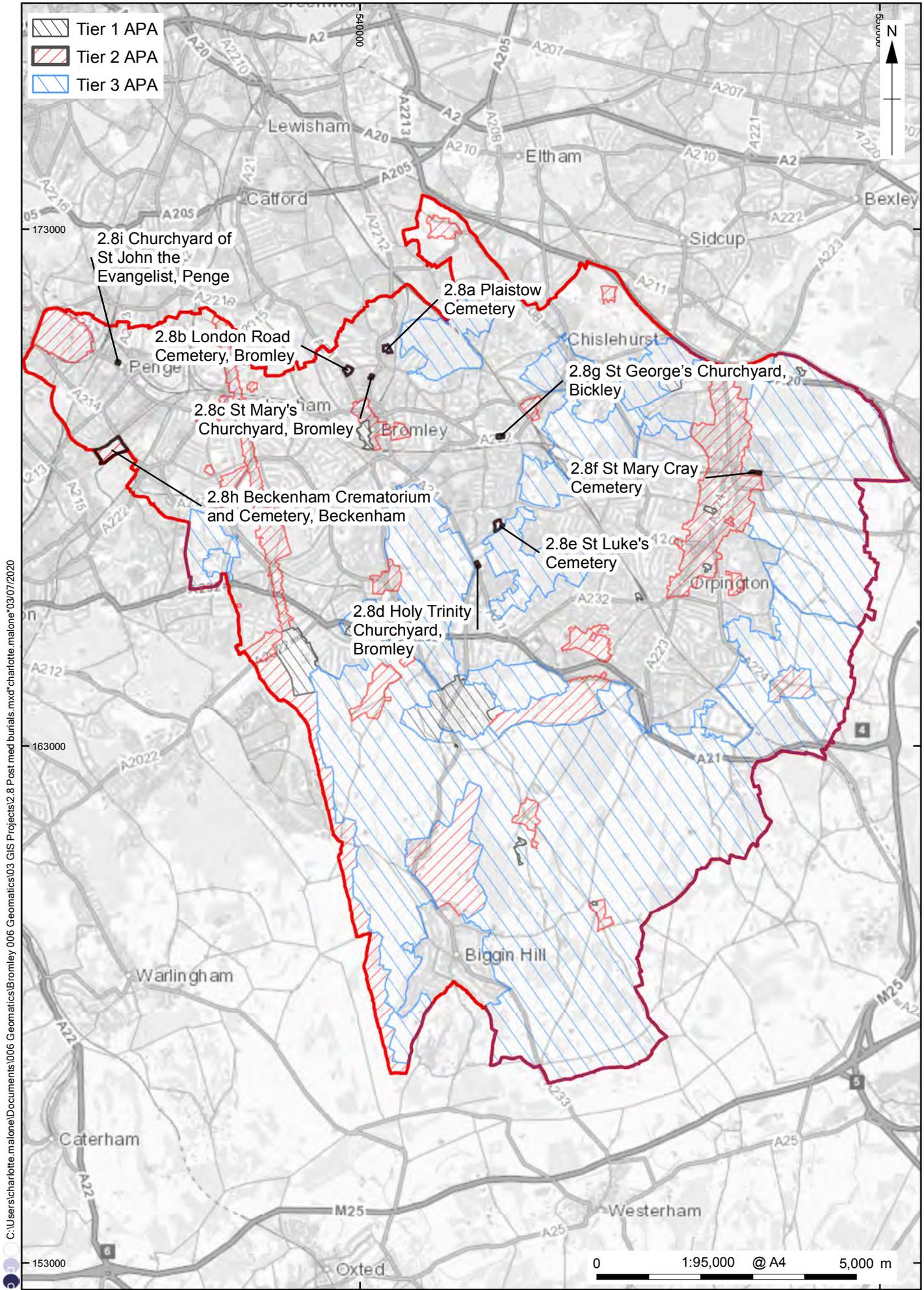
⁴² Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Second Edition), APAB

⁴³ BABAO 2010a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO

⁴⁴ BABAO 2010b British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Practice, BABAO

⁴⁵ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England APABE 2015, Mays, S; Sidell, J; Sloane, B; White, W and Elders, J 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, London: Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England, APAB

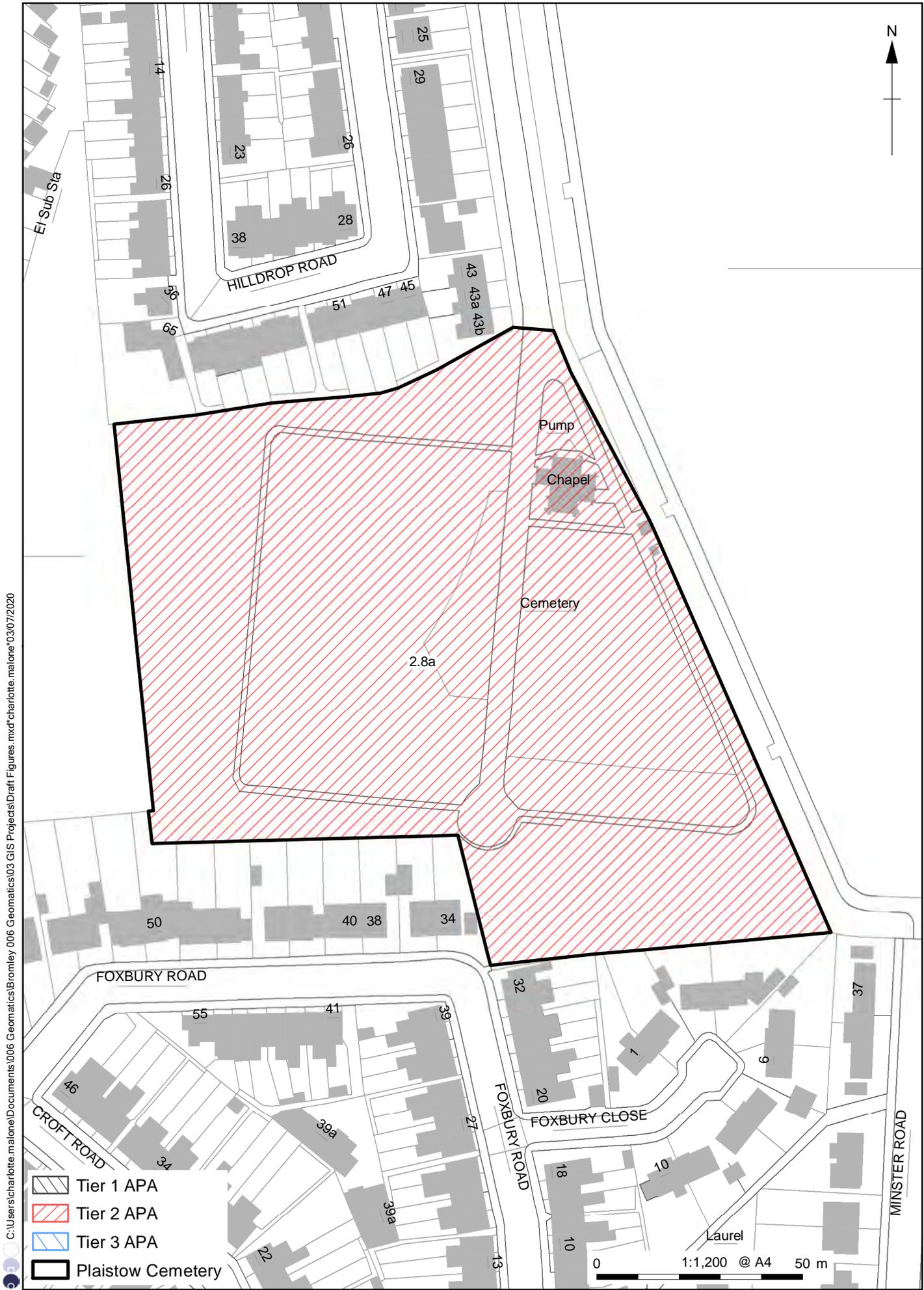
⁴⁶ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Second Edition), APAB



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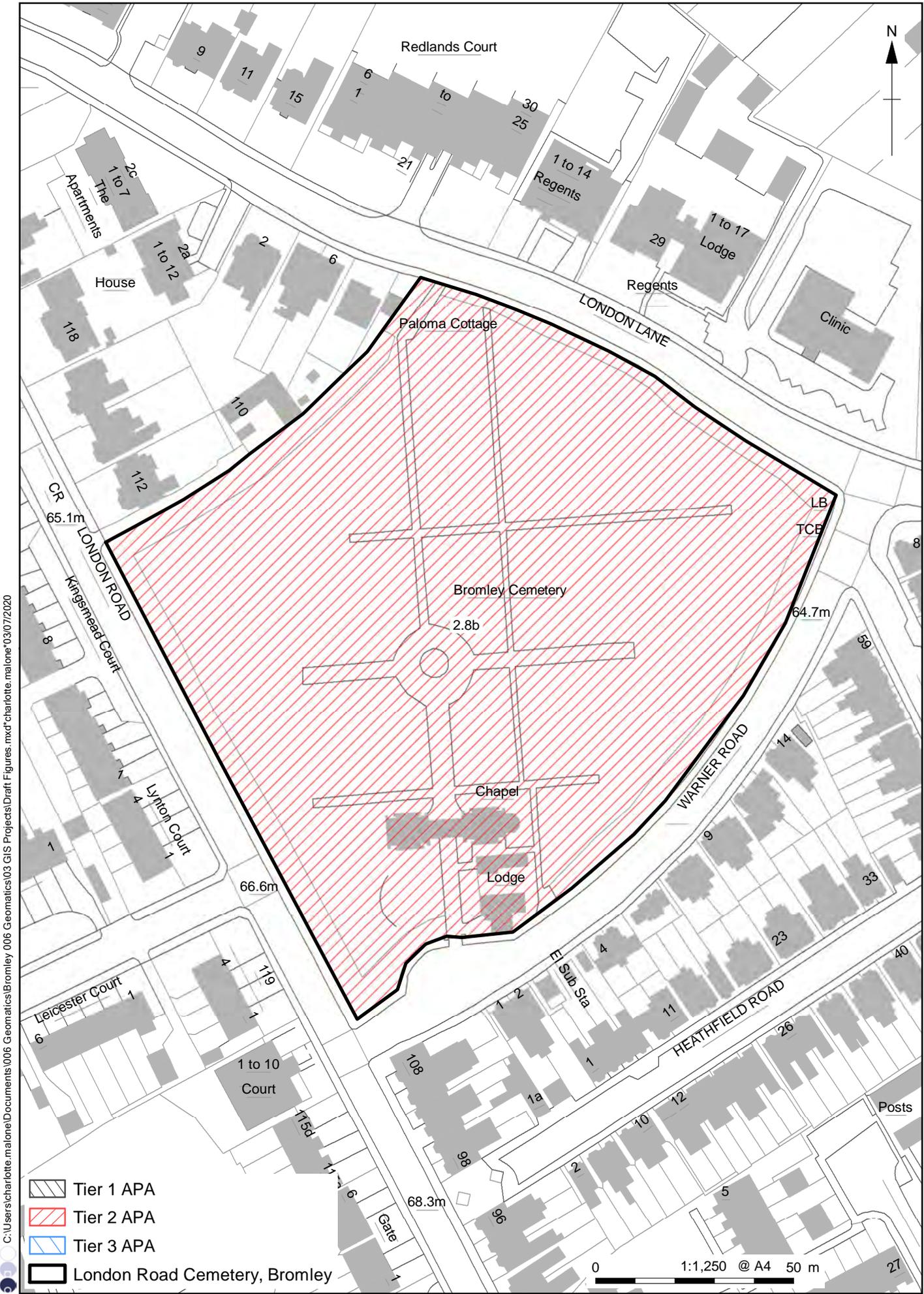
Bromley APA 2.8: Bromley Post-medieval Burial Grounds Overview



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Bromley APA 2.8a
Plaistow Cemetery



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-  Tier 3 APA
-  London Road Cemetery, Bromley

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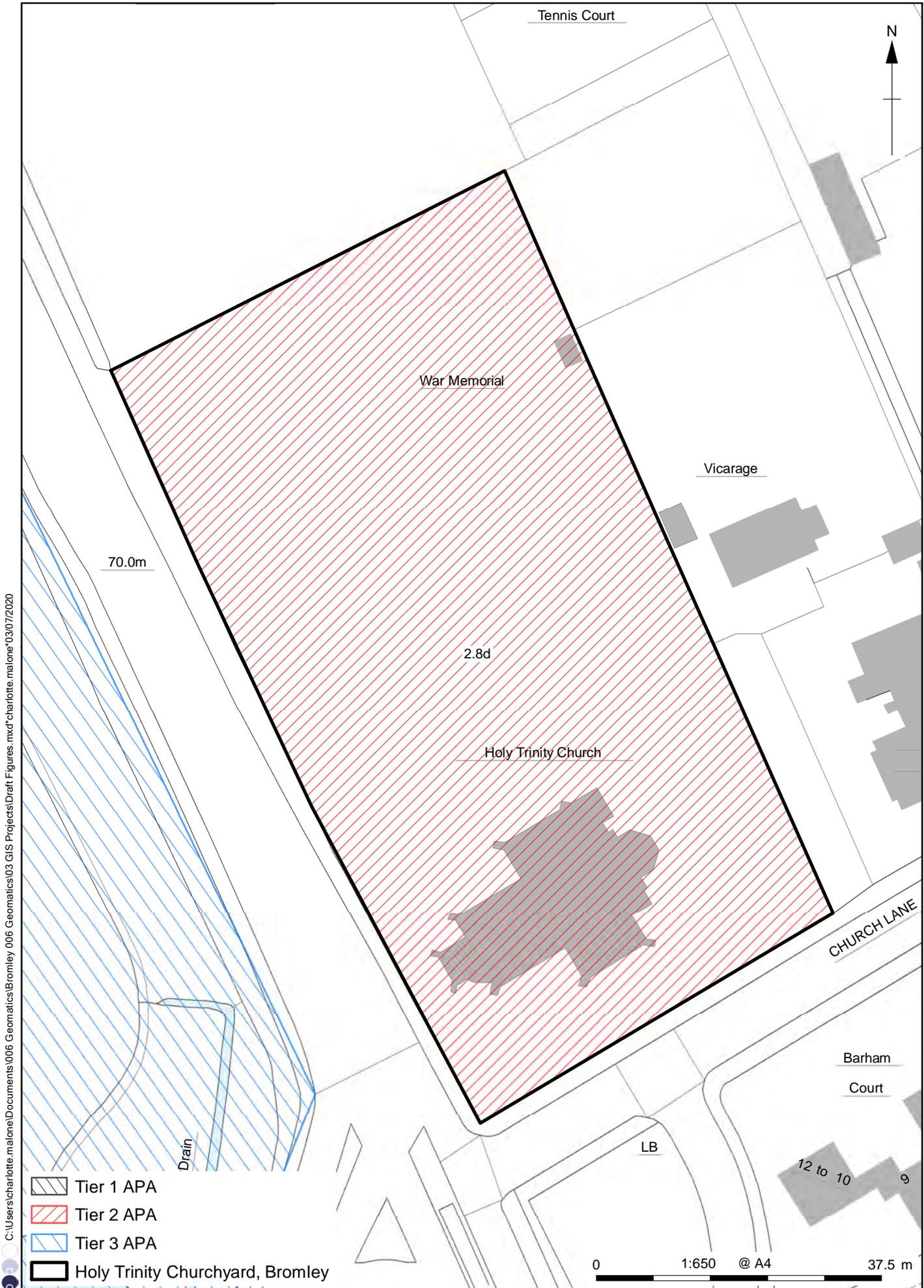
Bromley APA 2.8b
London Road Cemetery, Bromley



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-  Tier 1 APA
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-  Tier 3 APA
-  St Mary's Churchyard, Bromley

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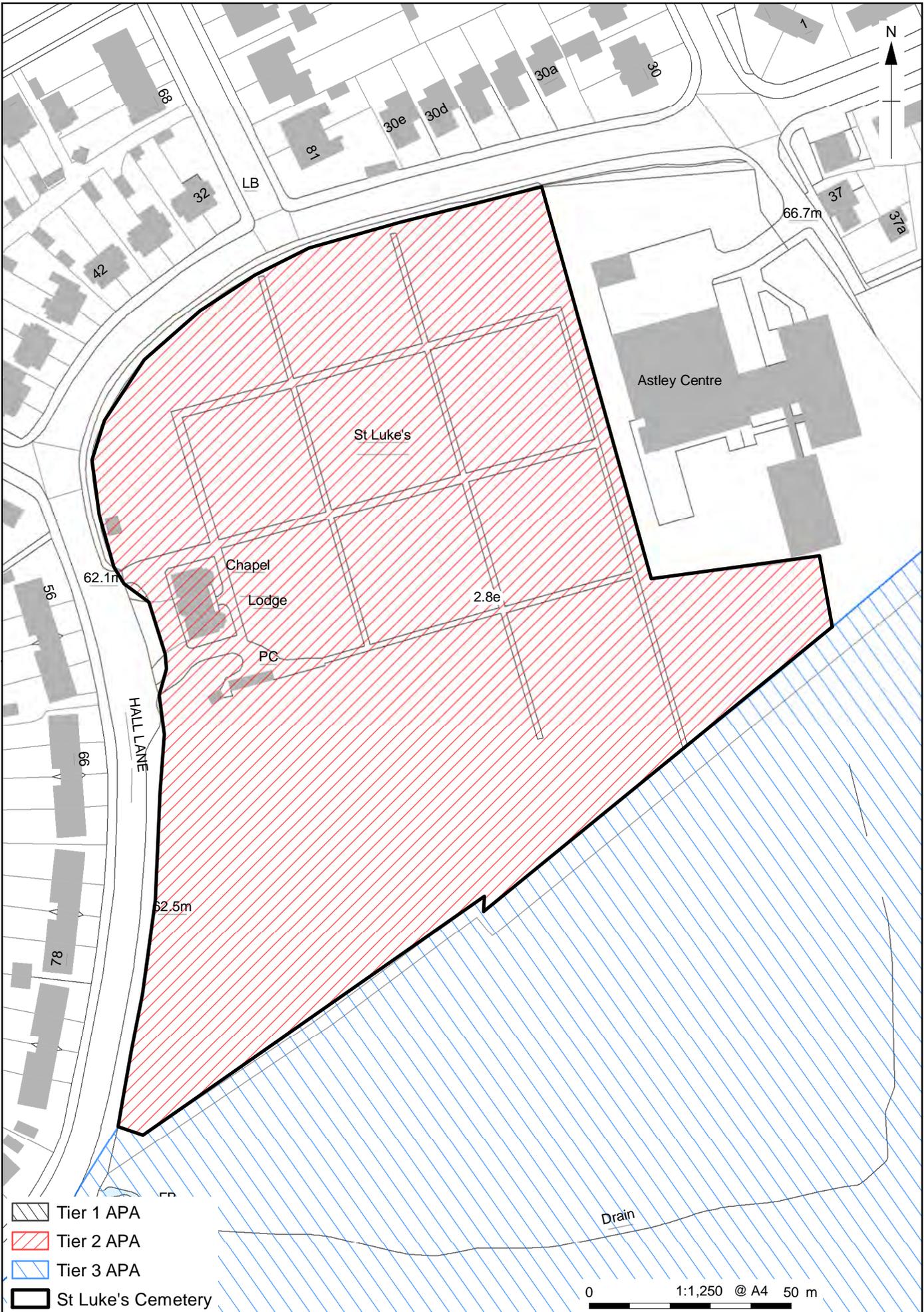


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-  Holy Trinity Churchyard, Bromley

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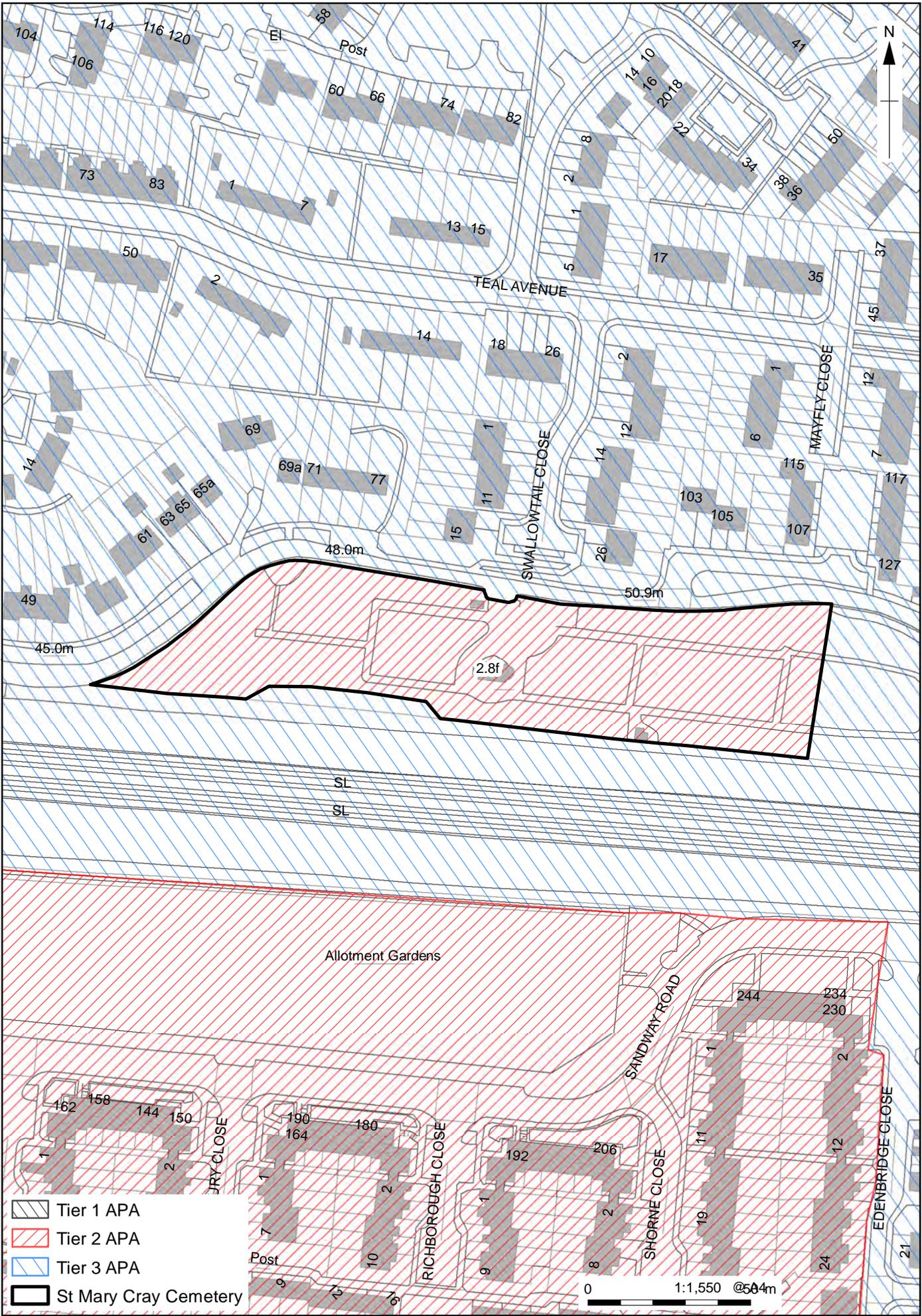


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- Tier 3 APA
- St Luke's Cemetery

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Bromley APA 2.8f St Mary Cray Cemetery



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-  Tier 3 APA
-  Beckenham Crematorium and Cemetery, Beckenham

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Bromley APA 2.8i Churchyard of St John the Evangelist, Penge

7.9 Bromley APA 2.9 Kemnal Road

Summary and Definition

- 7.9.1 The APA covers the proposed location of the medieval Kemnal Manor and the site of the later post-medieval moated site of the same name. The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it is likely to contain well preserved below-ground archaeological remains associated with the post-medieval country house. It also has the potential to contain remains of a medieval manorial site. The remains of the moat have the potential to contain environmental remains associated with the construction and occupation of the manorial site.

Description

- 7.9.2 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the site of Kemnal Manor, a post-medieval house situated in the site of an earlier medieval site. Kemnal Manor is first referred to in a land grant by Henry II to the Monks at Havering in Essex in c 1159. In 1391 the manor was purchased by William of Wykeham and was used to endow New College at Oxford. Kemnal was held by New College until 1872. A possible moated site referred to as Kemnal is shown at this location on the 1798 Ordnance Surveyors Drawings. The earlier building was replaced in the 19th century and the lands surrounding the manor were divided and sold off. A small area containing the 19th century retained the old name of the manor. By the 19th century the moat surrounding the earlier manor appears to have been infilled, the stream to the west being all that remains of the original moat. By the time of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map a small lodge had been constructed in the north-western part of the APA. The upstanding buildings within the APA were demolished sometime between 1960 and 2000 and the area is now wooded.
- 7.9.3 The APA has the potential to contain well preserved below-ground remains associated with post-medieval country house and may also contain the remains of a medieval manorial site.

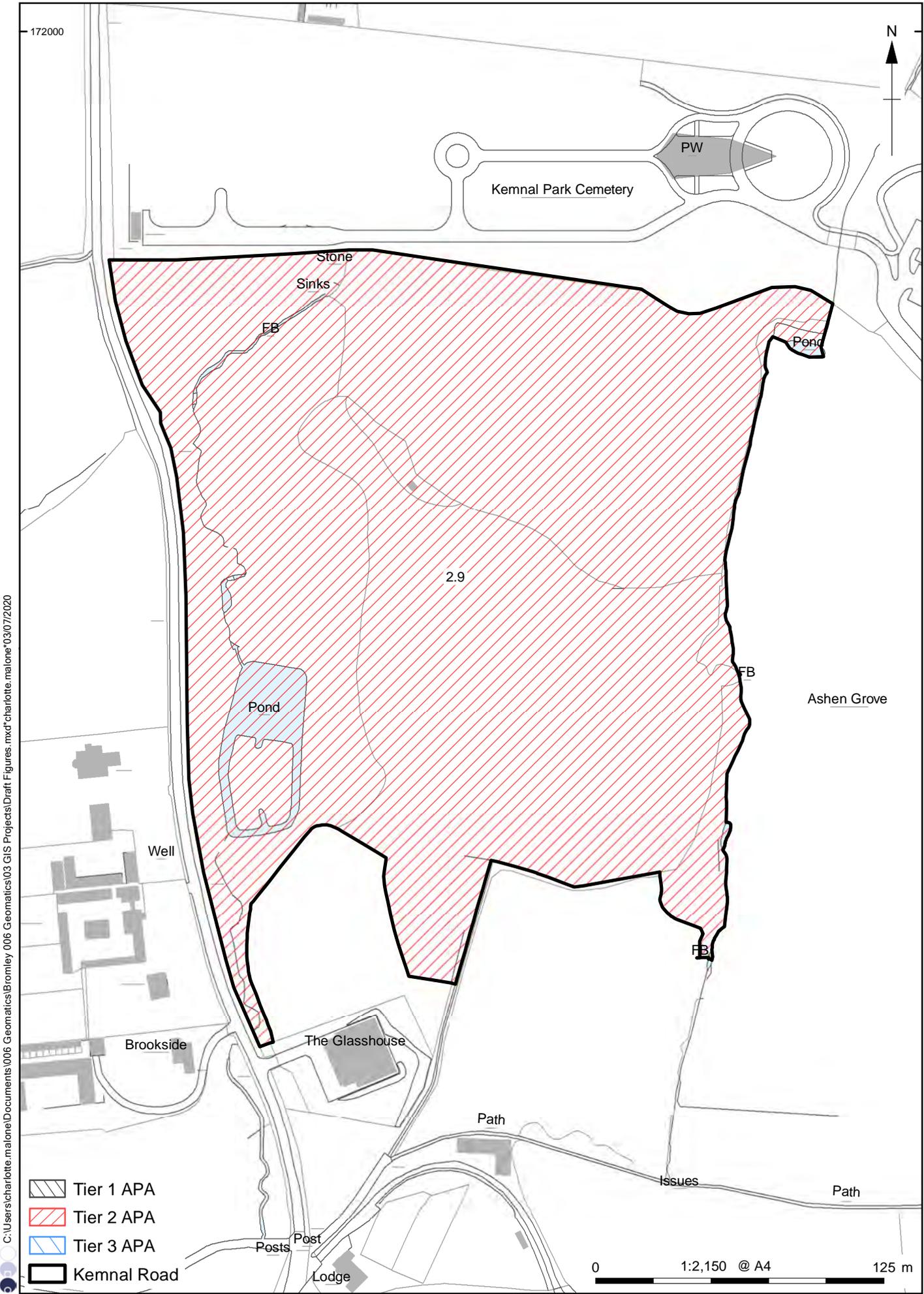
Statement of Significance

- 7.9.4 The APA has the potential to contain the remains of a medieval and post-medieval moated manor site. Moated sites became fashionable in the 13th and 14th century, often surrounding isolated manors or farmsteads, but continued to be created into the post-medieval period. Any archaeological remains associated with the moated site would provide an opportunity to develop a better understanding of the nature of moated complexes in Bromley and would allow the origins and development of the manor to be better understood.
- 7.9.5 Archaeological remains associated with the moat, if present, could provide insight into medieval and post-medieval watercourse management. While remains of the settlement would provide insight into changing settlement styles and fashions from the medieval period through to the early 20th century. The APA may also contain environmental remains associated with the manor and the landscape in which it was constructed.

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The Chislehurst Society, n.d. Ancient Manors [retrieved from <https://chislehurst-society.org.uk/pages/about/historypages/the-ancient-manors-and-lords-of-the-manors/>]



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- Tier 1 APA
- Tier 2 APA
- Tier 3 APA
- Kemnal Road

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7.10 Bromley APA 2.10 Chislehurst Caves

Summary and Definition

7.10.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the area containing Chislehurst Caves, an extensive area of chalk and flint mines. The workings are thought to have been in use from the late 13th century onwards but are mainly the result of 18th- and 19th-century chalk extraction. The tunnels were reused in the First World War as an ammunition store and in the Second World War as an air-raid shelter. The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it represents an area of pre-20th-century industry that has significant archaeological interest.

Description

7.10.2 The Archaeological Priority Area covers Chislehurst Caves, an extensive area of chalk and flint mines. The caves survive as a series of tunnels and passages varying from 1.2–3.6m wide. At least one brick-lined airshaft survives as well as several small platforms, possibly unfinished excavations. The workings are thought to have been in use from the late 13th century onwards. A charter of 1250 to 1275 indicates that chalk extraction for agricultural process was in progress but the workings are mainly the result of 18th and 19th century chalk extraction. The 1862–3 Ordnance Survey map describes the area as a chalk pit and marks the location of an engine house and two kilns used for the production of lime

7.10.3 Chalk extraction in the area continued into the early Victorian period when the chalk was extracted for lime burning. As a result of the number of entrances and shafts the area above the woods became known as Well Woods and later Chalkpit Wood.

7.10.4 During the First World War the caves were used as an ammunition store to contain overflow ammunition from the Royal Arsenal in Woolwich. The cool, damp condition of the caves made them particularly suitable for storing explosives. Many of the galleries were enlarged at this time. After several years as a mushroom farm it was utilised as an air-raid shelter in the Second World War, with underground facilities including a church and a hospital. At its peak the cave was inhabited by 15,000 civilians sleeping in three-tier bunks or small family pitches. Electric lighting and running water were installed at this time.

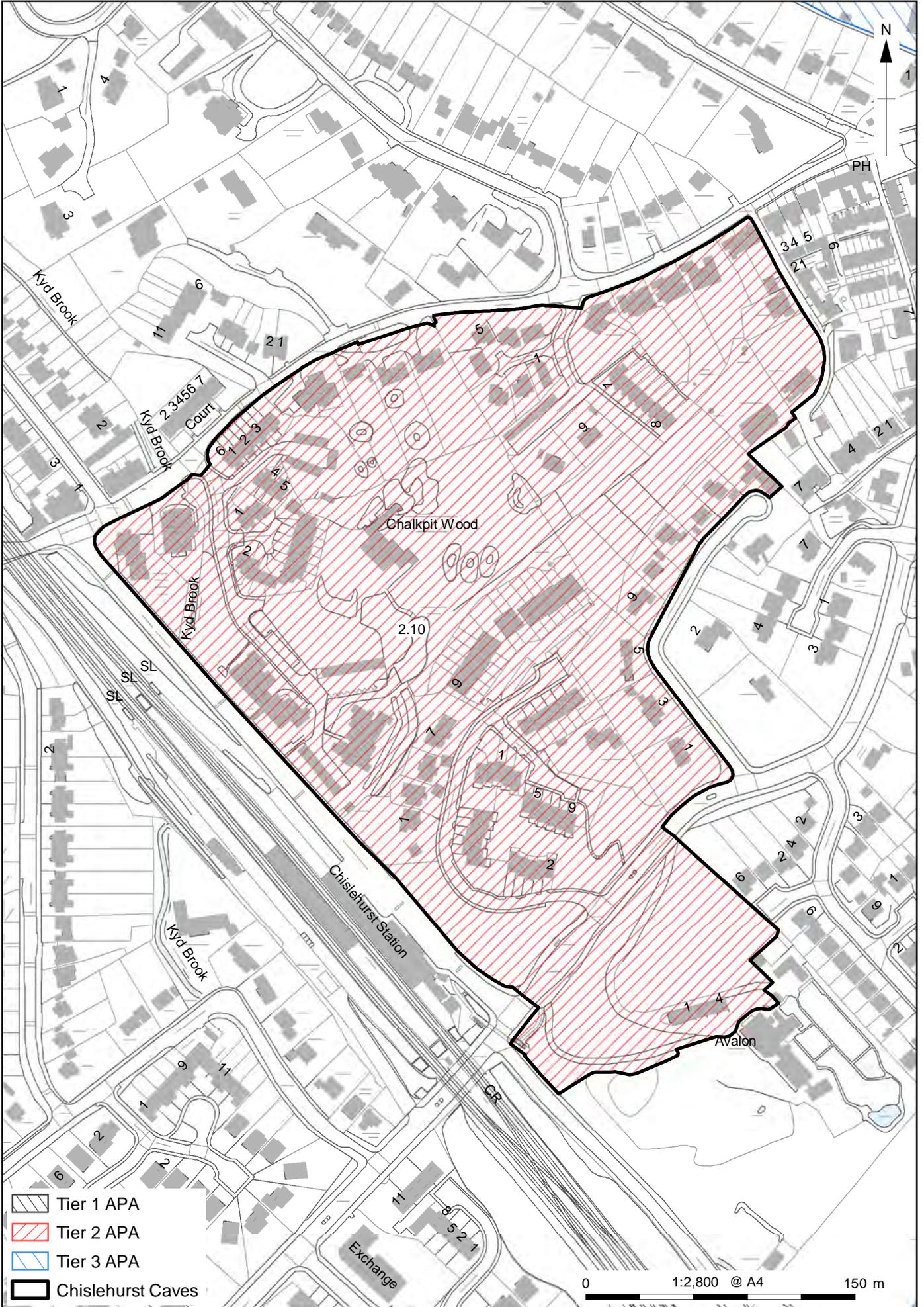
Statement of Significance

7.10.5 The APA contains the remains of an 18th- and 19th- century mine and could contain evidence of earlier extractive activities. The APA has the potential to contain archaeological evidence associated with medieval and post-medieval chalk extraction and lime processing and could contain the remains of kilns and other associated structures. Such remains are significant as they provide evidence of mining technology and technological developments during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

7.10.6 The APA also has historic interest associated with its wartime use. The caves provide a prominent visual reminder of wartime Bromley. As a publicly accessible museum they provide rare insight into the condition and lifestyle of the people who lived, worked and sheltered in the caves during the Second World War. The whole APA has the potential to contain finds associated with the use of the mines and wartime

activity. Such remains would enhance the connection between the caves and their wartime past, enhancing the historic and archaeological significance of the APA.

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Bromley APA 2.10
Chislehurst Caves

7.11 Bromley APA 2.11 Church Field Valley, Nash

Summary and definition

- 7.11.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers several fields surrounding the village of Nash which have yielded a high concentration of Palaeolithic finds. The APA also contains the site of a Neolithic or Bronze Age hut and Iron Age to Roman period pits and ditches. Roman building material has been recorded in the north of the APA near Rouse Farm.
- 7.11.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 due to the concentration of Palaeolithic finds which have been recovered from this area. It also has the potential to contain Neolithic or Bronze Age and Roman settlement remains.

Description

- 7.11.3 The APA covers several fields which have yielded a high concentration of Palaeolithic finds. The geology of the area is chalk overlain by clay-with-flints in places and the British Geological Survey (1:50,000 scale) records a band of Kempton Park sand and gravel across north-eastern part of the APA. Elsewhere the Kempton Park gravels and the clay-with-flint deposits have yielded evidence Palaeolithic material. A total of 20 hatchet- and almond-shaped tools, 34 scrapers and trimmed flakes, 50 flakes and 20 miscellaneous flakes were recovered from this area between 1878 and 1888 by the collector George Clinch. A further three retouched flint flakes and 38 unretouched flakes were recorded at Nash House in the 1930s.
- 7.11.4 Antiquarian excavations carried out by Clinch in 1878 recorded the remains of a 'good-specimen of a pit dwelling' in Fullers Wood. The dwelling has been dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age period. Similar features were also recorded by Clinch in Hayes Common.
- 7.11.5 The remains of a Roman farmstead dating to the 1st century AD have been recorded within the APA near Elm Farm. The remains were first discovered during the laying out of a gas pipe, which uncovered three deep pits, a ditch and 557 sherds of Roman and Iron Age pottery including some Patch Grove and Samian ware. Bone, tile, daub, a pair of Bronze tweezers and a loom weight were also found. The pits appear to have been used for storage from the late Iron Age into the Roman period and the majority of the pottery dates to the 1st century AD. A trial-trench evaluation carried out in the area adjacent to these features found a further two ditches and a pit. These remains were also associated with large amounts of Roman pottery.
- 7.11.6 Further finds of Roman pottery and building material have been found within the APA to the north-east of Elm Farm and a Roman rubbish pit was discovered to the south of North Pole Lane.

Statement of Significance

- 7.11.7 The APA has the potential to contain further Palaeolithic remains. During the Pleistocene, Britain was located at the north-west extremity of early human life. Palaeolithic sites in Britain, whether in primary or secondary contexts, reflect some of the oldest fossils and artefacts in Europe. They are important as they offer rare

glimpses into the ways of life of other human species, now extinct, and help us to reflect on what it means to be human.

7.11.8 Evidence for Neolithic or Bronze Age hut dwellings have been recorded within the APA. If further such remains are found within the APA they could provide insight into the nature of Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement within Bromley.

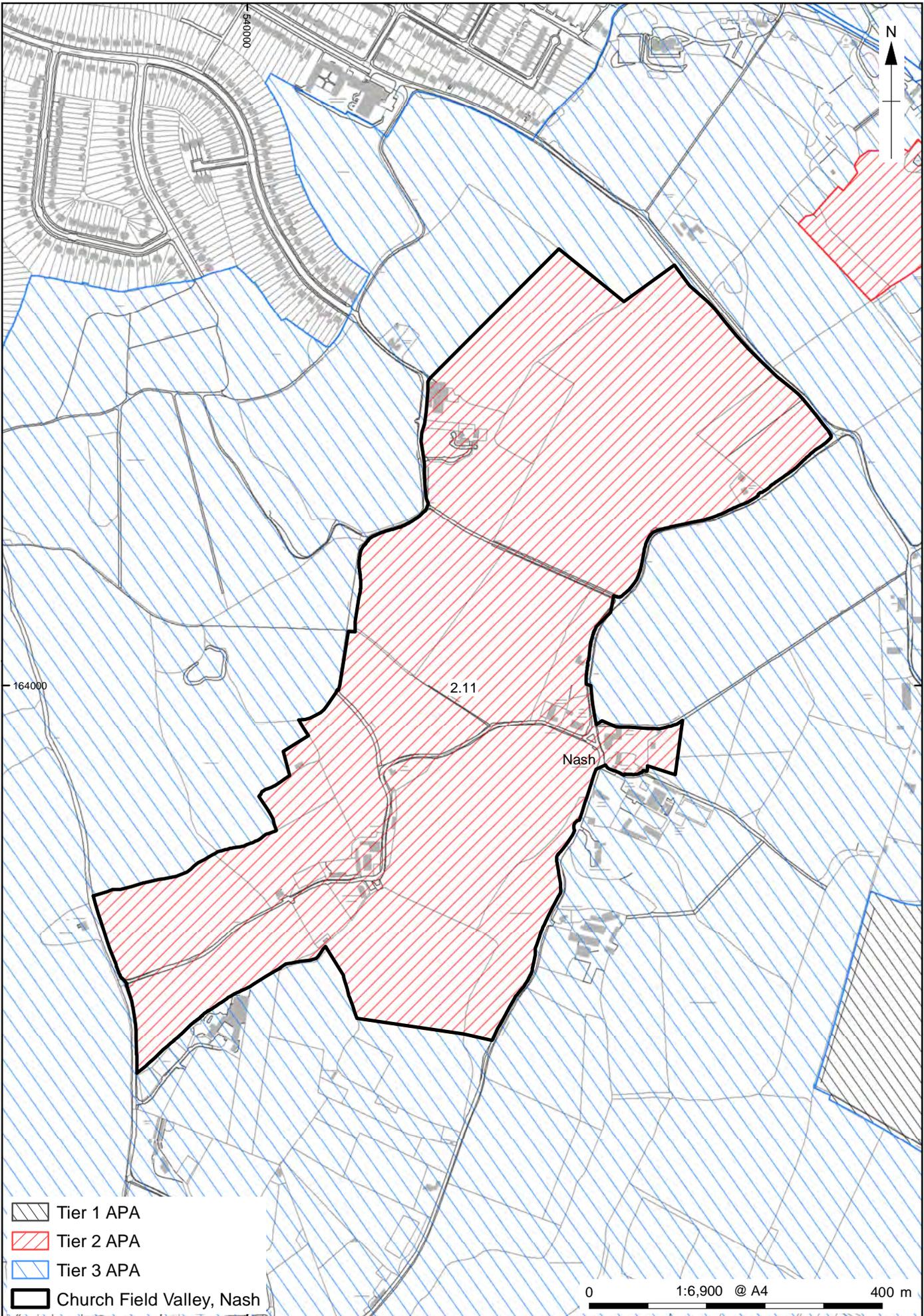
7.11.9 The APA has the potential to contain remains associated with a Romano-British farmstead archaeological interest of these remains arises from the information that they can provide about the lifestyle and economic status of the Roman rural settlements and the people that lived there. The APA is situated between the Lewes to London Roman Road (APA 2.2) and the Roman villa and cemetery near Holwood Hillfort (APA 1.5). Iron Age and Roman archaeological remains within the APA could provide further information regarding the distribution of Roman rural sites in Bromley.

Key References

Beresford, F.R. 2014. A preliminary note on the Palaeolithic sites in the Upper Ravensbourne area, Bromley, Kent. *Lithics: The Journal of the Lithic Studies Society* 35: 54–58.

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- Tier 1 APA
- Tier 2 APA
- Tier 3 APA
- Church Field Valley, Nash

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7.12 Bromley APA 2.12 Ramsden Iron Age Farmstead

Summary and Definition

7.12.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers Ramsden School and its surrounding sports fields and recreation areas. During the construction of the school in 1956 the remains of an Iron Age farmstead were discovered. The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has a high potential to contain further remains associated with the farmstead.

Description

7.12.2 The Archaeological Priority Area contains the remains of an Iron Age farmstead excavated at Ramsden School in 1956. The excavations uncovered the remains of corn-drying ovens, postholes, storage pits, ditches and a well as well as over 3000 pottery sherds which suggested that the farmstead was in use between 50 BC and AD 50. Other finds recovered during the excavation included bronze brooches, fragments of glass, an iron finger ring set with a stone and some bone and antler remains.

7.12.3 The settlement was re-interpreted by J Parsons in 1981. Parson's suggested that the site was in use over a longer period, between 100 BC and AD 100, and was reused as a ditched enclosure into the Roman period. The presence of a Roman cremation burial in the north-eastern part of the APA and finds of Roman pottery and a crucible from just outside the APA reinforce this interpretation.

Statement of Significance

7.12.4 The APA has the potential to contain remains associated with an Iron Age farmstead which possibly continued in use into the Roman period. The APA also has the potential to contain addition Roman cremation burials. The archaeological interest in settlement remains of this period arises from the information that they can provide about the lifestyle and economic status of rural Iron Age and Roman settlements and the people who lived in them. Further investigation of this area would help to clarify the origins and longevity of this settlement and would provide information about any changes in culture and lifestyle during the transition between the Iron Age and Roman periods.

7.12.5 Cremation burials were common in the early Roman period and provide evidence of early Roman burial practices. The archaeological interest in such remains relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Key References

Pennington, S, 2020, A Short History of the Ramsden Estate, Orpington [retrieved from: http://orpington-history.org/articles_all/pdf/History%20of%20Ramsden.pdf]

7.13 Bromley APA 2.13 Eden Park House/Crease Park

Summary and Definition

- 7.13.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers Crease Park in Beckenham. The park was opened in 1936 on the site of a large mansion known as Eden Park. The exact date of the construction of the mansion is unknown but buildings are shown in approximately this area on John Rocque's 1746 *Map of London and the Adjacent Country 10 Miles Round*.
- 7.13.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it contains the remains of a demolished post-medieval country house. The APA has been in use as parkland since the demolition of the country house and accordingly is likely to contain well preserved archaeological remains associated with the former buildings.

Description

- 7.13.3 Crease Park was opened in 1936 on the site of Eden Park, a large mansion which was associated with an extensive estate. The park was opened by Alderman James Crease JP who had served as a member of the local authority since 1898. The park was named after Crease in honour of his 'unremitting endeavours towards the acquisition of open spaces in Beckenham'.
- 7.13.4 The exact date for the construction of Eden Park is unknown but buildings are shown in approximately this area on John Rocque's 1746 map. The mansion and some associated buildings are shown within the APA on the 1798 Ordnance Surveyors Drawings and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps. In the early 19th century the estate was known as Eden Farm and was owned by John Woolley and was surrounded by parkland with many large trees.
- 7.13.5 By the 1896 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map the mansion had been demolished. The buildings to the south of the mansion survived until the early 20th century and are labelled on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map as the Well House. By 1936 all the buildings within the APA had been demolished.

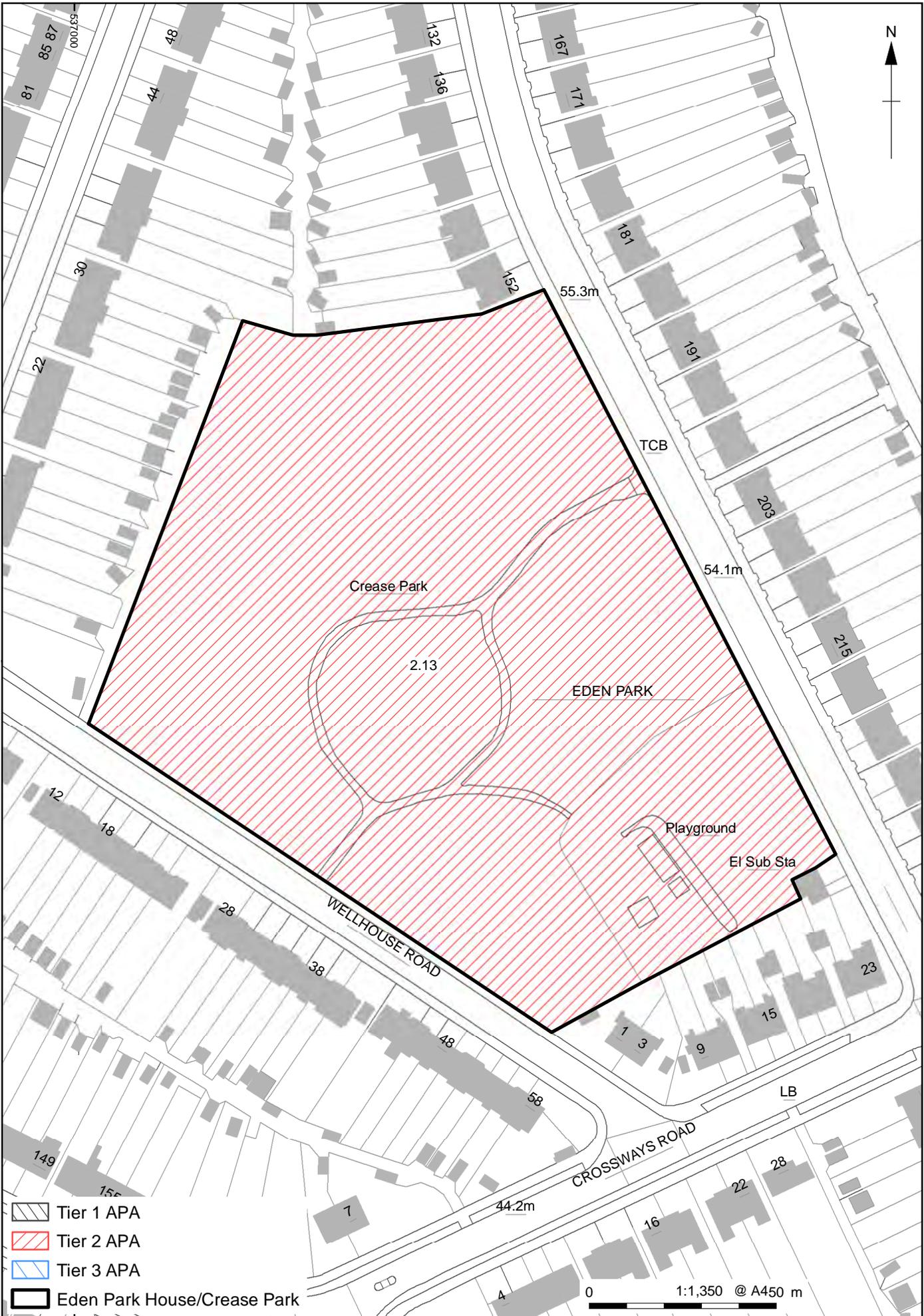
Statement of Significance

- 7.13.6 The Archaeological Priority Area will contain archaeological remains associated with the mansion at Eden Park and its surrounding outbuildings. The significance of such remains arises from the insights they provide about post-medieval high-status dwellings and their occupants and what they can tell us about the origins and development of Eden Park.

Key References

<https://beckenhamhistory.co.uk/locations/history-of-eden-park>

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-  Tier 1 APA
-  Tier 2 APA
-  Tier 3 APA
-  Eden Park House/Crease Park

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7.14 Bromley APA 2.14 Harvington Sports Ground/Eden Lodge

Summary and Definition

7.14.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers Harvington Sports Ground in Beckenham. The recreation ground was opened in 1964 on the site of Eden Lodge, a post-medieval house built in 1834. The area has been in use as parkland containing a few large houses since the 16th century and the 18th-century Ordnance Surveyors Drawings show a large house in the area to the south of the later Eden Lodge. The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it contains the remains of a demolished post-medieval country house and other earlier structures. The APA has been in use as parkland since the demolition of the country house and has the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains associated with the former buildings.

Description

7.14.2 The Archaeological Priority Area covers Harvington Sports Ground in Beckenham. Much of the APA has been in use as parkland since the 16th century and accordingly has been subject to limited development.

7.14.3 Eden Lodge, a post-medieval mansion was built in the northern part of the APA in 1834 by John Wooley. An earlier house is shown on the 1798–9 Ordnance Survey drawings of the area, to the south of Eden Lodge. This building appears to have been demolished by time the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map was created in the 1860s.

7.14.4 Eden Lodge was owned by Benjamin Oakley in 1840 and was used by a succession of wealthy businessmen until the First World War when it was used as a rest home for shell-shocked soldiers. The house was compulsorily purchased and demolished in 1963. The drive leading up to the former house is still visible as a line of pine trees and a crossing over the River Beck. A small weir crossing the River Beck also survives within the former gardens.

7.14.5 Between 1871 and 1874 several large Victorian villas known as Harvington, Homewood, Chalfont, Oakfield and Elderslie, were built in the eastern part of the APA to the south of Eden Lodge. Harvington was owned by Bertrand and Florence Petley who named the house Harvington after the village in which they became engaged. In 1930 Homewood and Chalfont were also purchased by Florence Petley to extend her farm. In 1946 she was forced to sell the land frontages along Eden Park Avenue for prefabricated housing. The farm was later sold to Beckenham Council to become a sports complex with pitches, running tracks and a football stadium. The land to the north (formerly the grounds of Eden Lodge) was bought by compulsory purchase in 1963 and Eden Lodge was demolished. The houses of Harvington, Homewood and Chalfont were also removed around this time leaving the former lodges and a stable building standing within the APA. In 1964 the whole area was unified and gifted to the people of Beckenham in perpetuity as a recreation ground.

7.14.6 The majority of the APA has been in use as parkland since the 16th century and is currently in use as playing fields and woodland. The APA will contain archaeological features associated with Eden Lodge and its associated grounds and the later Victorian development which runs along South Eden Park Road. Away from the 19th century development the APA has never been developed and accordingly it has the potential

to contain well preserved pre-medieval remains. The area also has the potential to contain waterlogged deposits associated with the River Beck which runs through the APA. Waterlogged deposits could contain rare preserved organic material and palaeoenvironmental evidence for past wetland and riverine environments.

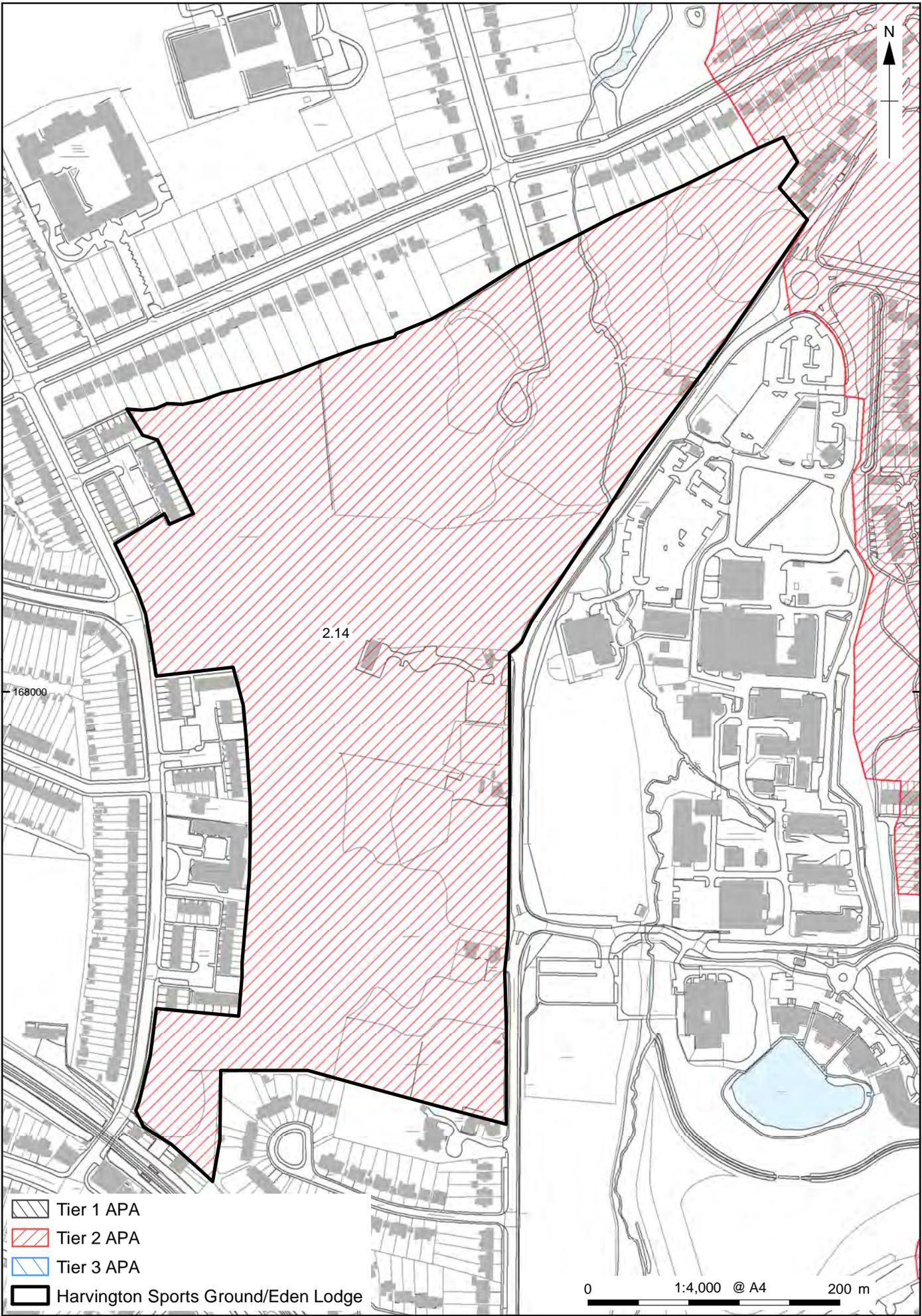
Statement of Significance

- 7.14.7 The Archaeological Priority Area will contain archaeological remains associated with the mansion at Eden Lodge and its surrounding outbuildings. It will also contain remains of the Victorian villas which once lined South Eden Park road. The significance of such remains arises from the insights they provide about post-medieval high-status dwellings and their occupants and what they can tell us about the origins and development of Eden Park.
- 7.14.8 Much of the APA has remained in use as undeveloped parkland since at least the 16th century. The area represents a rare island of preserved land within the intensively developed Greater London area. Part of the significance of the APA arises from its relatively undisturbed state and thus its potential to contain well preserved pre-medieval remains.
- 7.14.9 The APA could also contain waterlogged deposits associated with the River Beck, which passes through the APA. Such deposits are of particular significance as they could contain preserved organic material and environmental remains. Such remains are not common in England. They are therefore of great interest and can provide information about everyday objects and what people ate and drank out of (e.g. wooden bowls, leather bottles, horn cups etc.). These deposits can also contain environmental remains which can help reconstruct past landscapes, providing evidence of land use and landscape change which would not otherwise be available.

Key References

<https://londongardenstrust.org/inventory/gardens-online-record.php?ID=BRO034>

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7.15 Bromley APA 2.15 Chelsfield Road Roman Occupation Site

Summary and Definition

7.15.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers an area of possible Roman settlement in St Mary Cray. The APA contains Roman pits, ditches and postholes and numerous Roman finds including ceramic building material. The remains of a Roman corn-drying oven have also been excavated from this area. While the APA has been subject to post-medieval and modern disturbance associated with St Mary Cray, it also contains gardens and other less disturbed ground which have the potential to contain surviving archaeological remains. The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it contains features and finds that suggest that there is a Roman settlement within the area.

Description

7.15.2 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the site of a possible Roman settlement located in the area surrounding Chelsfield Road and Kent Road in St Mary Cray. Several flint tools and arrowheads which have been dated to the Neolithic period and Bronze Age have also been found within the APA, highlighting its prehistoric potential.

7.15.3 Previous archaeological investigations within the APA have recorded numerous Roman features and finds. An archaeological evaluation carried out in the northern part of the APA at St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church uncovered two Roman ditches and a posthole. One of the ditches may have had posts erected within it. Roman pottery and ceramic building material were recovered from the ditches as well as a large lump of iron slag which may have been the remains of a furnace. A pit and a corn-drying oven were uncovered during excavations carried out immediately to the south of Chelsfield/Kent Road at its junction with Lower Road. The oven was constructed of chalk blocks with imbrices which were laid to form short flues. It was found in association with fragments of millstones.

7.15.4 To the east of the oven site near Wellington Road, Roman ditches, pits and postholes were excavated. The archaeological work carried out in this area also uncovered a cobbled surface which has been interpreted as a possible road or trackway. Numerous Roman finds including a quern stone, pottery and a brooch have been found in this area.

7.15.5 Further to the east in the garden of No. 10 Chelsfield Road archaeological work carried out by the Orpington and District Archaeological Society has recorded large amounts of Roman ceramic building material as well as wall plaster and daub, fragments of quern stone and a near-complete mortarium. These remains suggest that there was a Roman building or settlement very close by.

7.15.6 The APA lies on the edge of the historic settlement of St Mary Cray (APA 2.6). The place-name Cray is derived from the River Cray and means 'rough or turbulent'. The name appears as *Cræga(n)* in the 10th century and *Crai(e)* in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The affixation St Mary's appears from 1257 and refers to the dedication of the church. At the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086, St Mary Cray was a quite large settlement which contained 14 villagers, 1 small holder and 6 slaves. At this time the settlement was part of the lands belonging to Bishop Odo of Bayeux. From the

medieval period onwards St Mary Cray held a market which was second in importance only to the market at Bromley.

- 7.15.7 The 1798–9 Ordnance Surveyors Drawings show the extent of the settlement at the end of the 18th century. At this time the APA was situated on the very edge of the historic settlement. In the 19th century this area was developed for housing and became part of a residential suburb known as New Town.
- 7.15.8 Medieval and post-medieval development in this area is likely to have disturbed any earlier archaeological remains. Less disturbed parts of the APA such as gardens have a high potential to contain surviving archaeological remains associated with a possible Roman settlement.

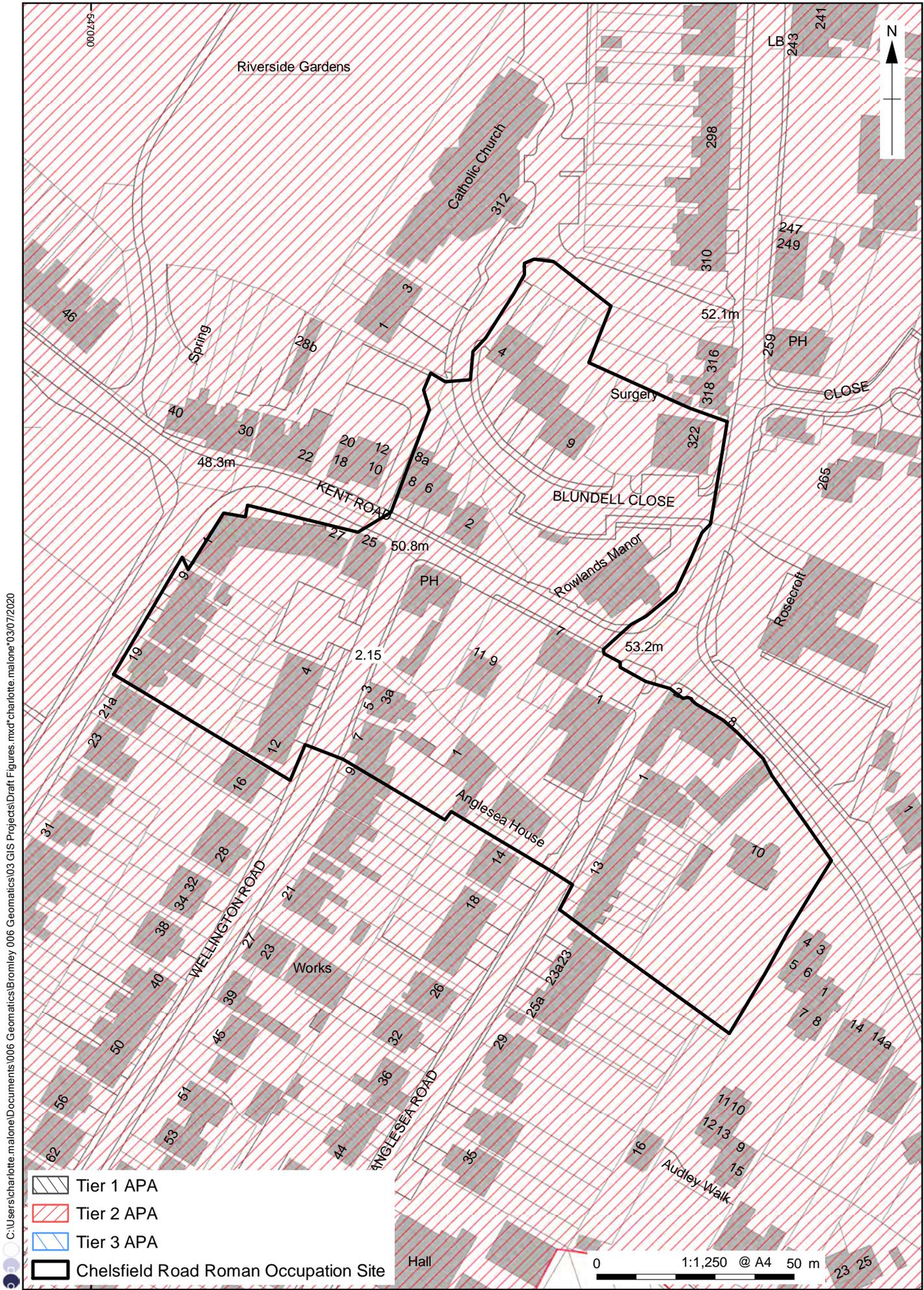
Statement of Significance

- 7.15.9 The APA contains a number of flint tools dating to the Neolithic period and Bronze Age. It is likely that the resources of the river valley were seasonally exploited throughout the prehistoric period and as a result the area has the potential to contain undiscovered later prehistoric deposits. These deposits, if present, are significant as they would develop our understanding of the later prehistoric exploitation of the Cray Valley.
- 7.15.10 The APA contains evidence of Roman settlement and industrial activity. These remains could enhance our understanding of the Roman occupation of the Cray Valley. The archaeological interest of these remains arises from the information that they can provide about the lifestyle and economic status of Roman rural settlements and the people that lived there. Evidence of Roman industrial activity could shed light on industrial techniques and technological development during the Roman period. Recent excavations in this area have highlighted that the gardens and less disturbed parts of the APA have a high potential to contain surviving Roman settlement remains.
- 7.15.11 St Mary Cray has been continuously settled since at least the medieval period and thus has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. Such deposits present an opportunity to assess the buried evidence of historic settlement which would provide insight into changing settlement and land use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles during the medieval and post-medieval periods. The origins of this settlement potentially extend back to the early medieval period. Any potential future work would help to develop our understanding of the early settlements and their origins, particularly how and when they developed.

Key References

Historic England 2018, Settlement Sites to 1500: Scheduling Selection Guide, Swindon, Historic England

Orpington and District Archaeological Society n.d. 10 Chelsfield Road St Mary Cray Interim Report [ODAS ref CR88]



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-  Tier 1 APA
-  Tier 2 APA
-  Tier 3 APA
-  Chelsfield Road Roman Occupation Site

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Bromley APA 2.15
Chelsfield Road Roman Occupation Site

7.16 Bromley APA 2.16 Baston Manor

Summary and Definition

The Archaeological Priority Area covers the site of a Roman bathhouse which was discovered in the grounds of Baston Manor. The surrounding area also contains a possible Neolithic or Bronze Age occupation site and an undated mound which has been interpreted as a barrow. The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it contains the remains of Roman Bathhouse and a possible prehistoric occupation site.

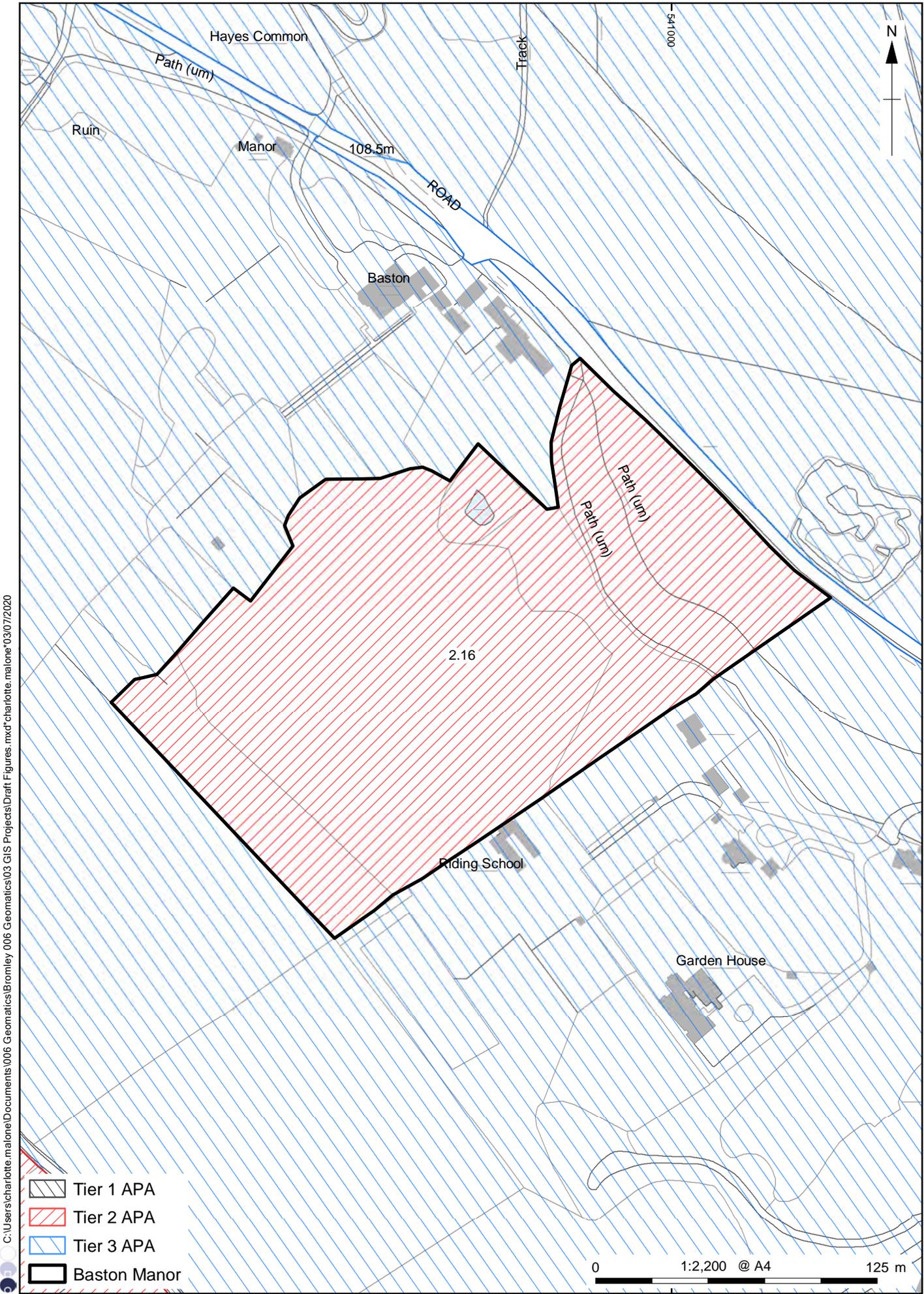
Description

- 7.16.1 The APA contains the site of a possible Neolithic or Bronze Age occupation site. The settlement included several pits and ditches of unconfirmed date, alongside many Neolithic flint tools and pot boilers as well as a large amount of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age pottery. To the north of the possible settlement site is an undated mound which has been interpreted as a possible barrow.
- 7.16.2 The site of a Roman bathhouse and the remains of a Roman field system have also been recorded at Baston Manor. The bathhouse was originally discovered in the mid-19th century and was rediscovered in 1964 after extensive survey and trial-trenching. The outline of the bathhouse was identified through excavation which revealed that it had at least six rooms with a stokehole on the south east side and a plunge bath on the north side.
- 7.16.3 The bathhouse was approximately 12m long by 5–9m wide and its walls were 0.6m thick. Rooms 1, 2 and 3 were unheated and probably represent the dressing room, cold room and cold plunge bath. The walls of the bathhouse were rendered in *opus signinum* and excavation showed that Rooms 4, 5 and 6 had been heated by underfloor hypocausts and were the tepid room, hot room and hot bath.
- 7.16.4 Over 1000 potsherds were recovered during the excavations and suggests that the bathhouse was in use between AD 70–140. Other finds included glass, quern stones and oyster shell, wall plaster and nails. A bronze nail cleaner and a bronze sestertius of Vespasian were also recovered.
- 7.16.5 The bathhouse stood next to a 2nd-century timber-framed Romano-British farmstead.

Statement of Significance

- 7.16.6 The APA contains the remains of a possible Neolithic or Bronze Age occupation site. Further investigation within this area could help clarify the extent and nature of the occupation site and would provide insight into prehistoric land use and settlement activity in these periods.
- 7.16.7 The APA contains archaeological remains associated with the construction and use of the Roman bathhouse. It may also contain environmental evidence about the landscape in which the building was constructed. The archaeological interest of these remains arises from the information that they can provide about the lifestyle and economic status of the Roman rural settlement and the people that lived there.

Key References



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-  Tier 1 APA
-  Tier 2 APA
-  Tier 3 APA
-  Baston Manor

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7.17 Bromley APA 2.17 Downe Medieval Village and Surrounds

Summary and Definition

7.17.1 This Archaeological Priority Area covers the historic settlement of Downe and its surrounding landscape. The APA has been classified as Tier 2, as it has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. The APA includes the medieval churchyard of St Mary the Virgin and the associated Grade II* listed church. The graveyard has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval burials.

Description

7.17.2 The medieval settlement of Downe is situated 5.5 km south-west of Orpington and 22.9km south-east of Charring Cross. The village of Downe is not recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The place name '*Downe*', from the Old English *dun* meaning hill, first appears in 1283 when Asnelm, Archbishop of Canterbury granted titles from the Manor of Orpington to the Bishop of Rochester.

7.17.3 During the medieval period the settlement appears to have developed around the Church of St Mary the Virgin and was part of the manor of Orpington. In the late 13th century the manor was held by Richard de Down who lies buried with his wife in the chancel of the Church at Downe. With the exception of the church there are no upstanding remains associated with the medieval settlement, but it contains several post-medieval listed buildings dating from the 18th and 19th centuries.

7.17.4 The Church of St Mary the Virgin dates from around 1291 and contains the Grade II* listed Church of St Mary the Virgin. The 13th century church is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, but when Anselm (Archbishop of Canterbury from 1039–1109), granted titles from the 'Manor of Orpington' to the Bishop of Rochester, some from 'Downe' were included. With the exception of the addition of the steeple in the 16th century the church has probably been altered little since the 13th century. The church contains several memorials including a memorial to the Petley Family who were prominent in Downe between the 13th and 17th centuries.

7.17.5 Charles Darwin (1809–82) lived at Downe House from 1842 until his death. Although he was buried in Westminster Abbey, there is a sundial on the outside of the south wall of the church here and a stone in memory of some family members outside the church door on the west of the path. Darwin's wife Emma (the daughter of Josiah Wedgwood the second) and her brother Erasmus are buried in the east part of the churchyard near the fence bordering High Elms Road. The Darwins' children Mary and Charles, as well as several members of Emma Darwin's family including her Aunt and elder sister, are also buried within the churchyard. The churchyard contains an ancient yew tree which is probably several hundred years old as well as veteran yew, horse chestnut, sycamore, cherry and conifer trees.

7.17.6 The southern part of the APA contains Down Court Farm which was built in 1690, possibly on the site of an earlier manor house. The location of the ponds surrounding the farm suggest the site may once have had a moat. Further investigation of this area would help to clarify the origins of the farm. The pond has the potential to contain waterlogged deposits which could contain preserved organic material and environmental evidence associated with the post-medieval and earlier settlement.

Statement of Significance

- 7.17.7 The settlement of Downe has been continuously settled since at least the medieval period and thus has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. Such deposits present an opportunity to assess the buried evidence of the historic settlement which would provide insight into changing settlement and land use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Any potential future work would help to develop our understanding of the early settlement and its origins, particularly how and when they developed.
- 7.17.8 The remains of a possible medieval or post-medieval moat have been recorded at Downe Court. This feature may contain waterlogged deposits. Waterlogged deposits are of particular significance as they could contain preserved organic material and environmental remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlements. Such remains are not common in England. They are therefore of great interest and can provide information about everyday objects and what people ate and drank out of (e.g. wooden bowls, leather bottles, horn cups etc). These deposits can also contain environmental remains which can help reconstruct past landscapes, providing evidence of land use, died and landscape change which would not otherwise be available.
- 7.17.9 The churchyard of St Mary the Virgin will contain human remains dating from the medieval period onwards. Study of these remains could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community, and the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.
- 7.17.10 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burials grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.
- 7.17.11 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines^{47,48} archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics (e.g. BABAO 2010a⁴⁹ and b⁵⁰). For Christian burials archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE 2015⁵¹, 2017⁵²). Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views

⁴⁷ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APAB) 2005 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (1st edition), APAB

⁴⁸ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Second Edition), APAB

⁴⁹ BABAO 2010a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO

⁵⁰ BABAO 2010b British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Practice, BABAO

⁵¹ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England APABE 2015, Mays, S; Sidell, J; Sloane, B; White, W and Elders, J 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, London: Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England, APAB

⁵² Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Second Edition), APAB

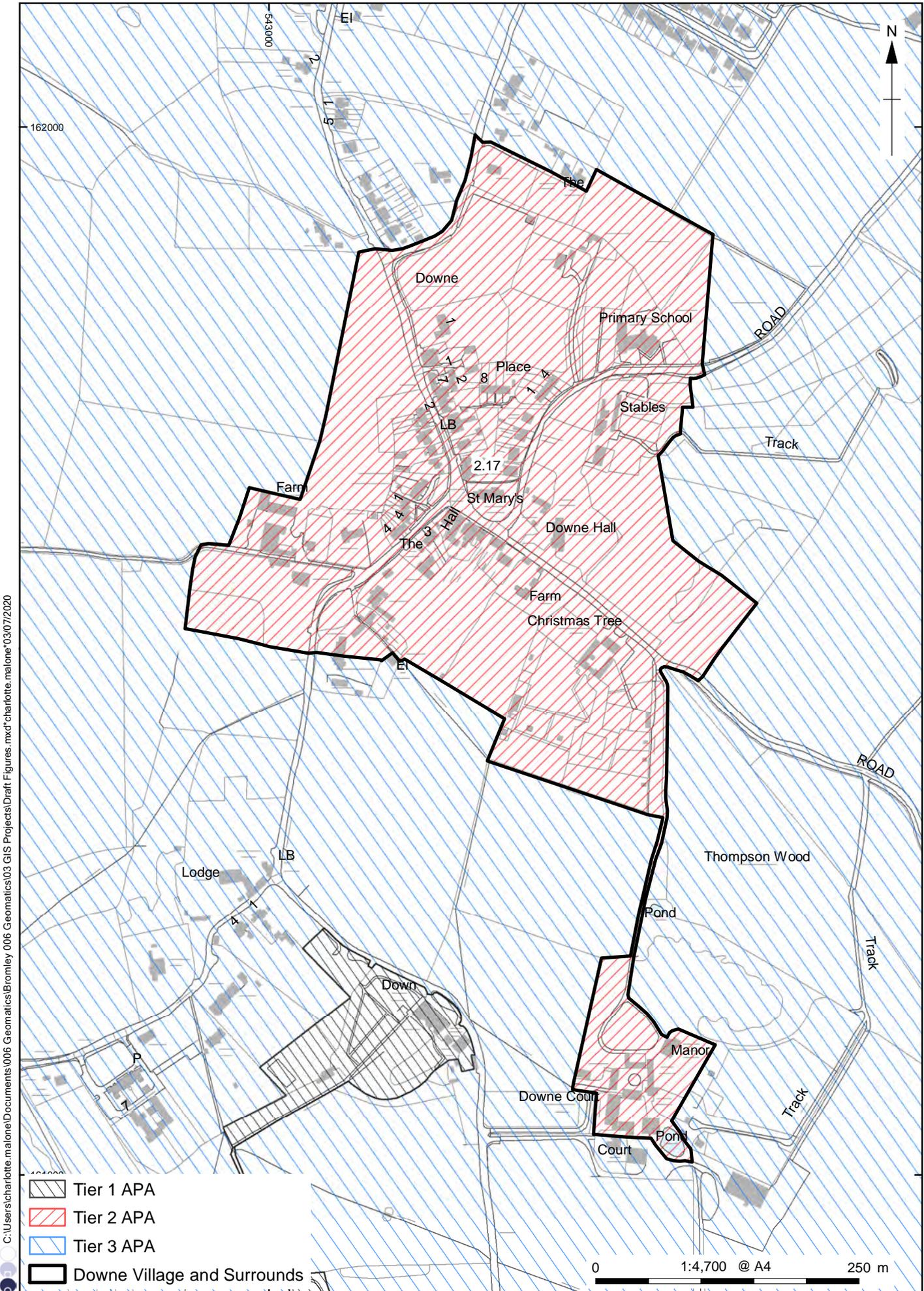
and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

Key References

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Bromley APA 2.17
Downe Village and Surrounds

7.18 Bromley APA 2.18 Cudham Medieval Settlement

Summary and Definition

7.18.1 The Archaeological Priority Area contains the site of the medieval settlement of Cudham and its surrounds. The settlement was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and contains the Grade II* listed, medieval Church of St Peter and Paul (APA 1.1a). The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains.

Description

7.18.2 The settlement of Cudham is situated 6.3km to the south-west of Orpington and 24.9km to the south-east of Charring Cross. The village is described in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as a settlement containing 15 villagers, 6 small holders and 11 slaves. The Domesday Survey notes the presence of a church, probably the Grade II* listed Church of St Peter and St Paul (APA 1.1a) and two mills.

The settlement has a linear form and developed along either side Cudham Lane. The church is the only surviving medieval building within the village. The majority of the buildings within the APA date to the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries and include four Grade II listed buildings.

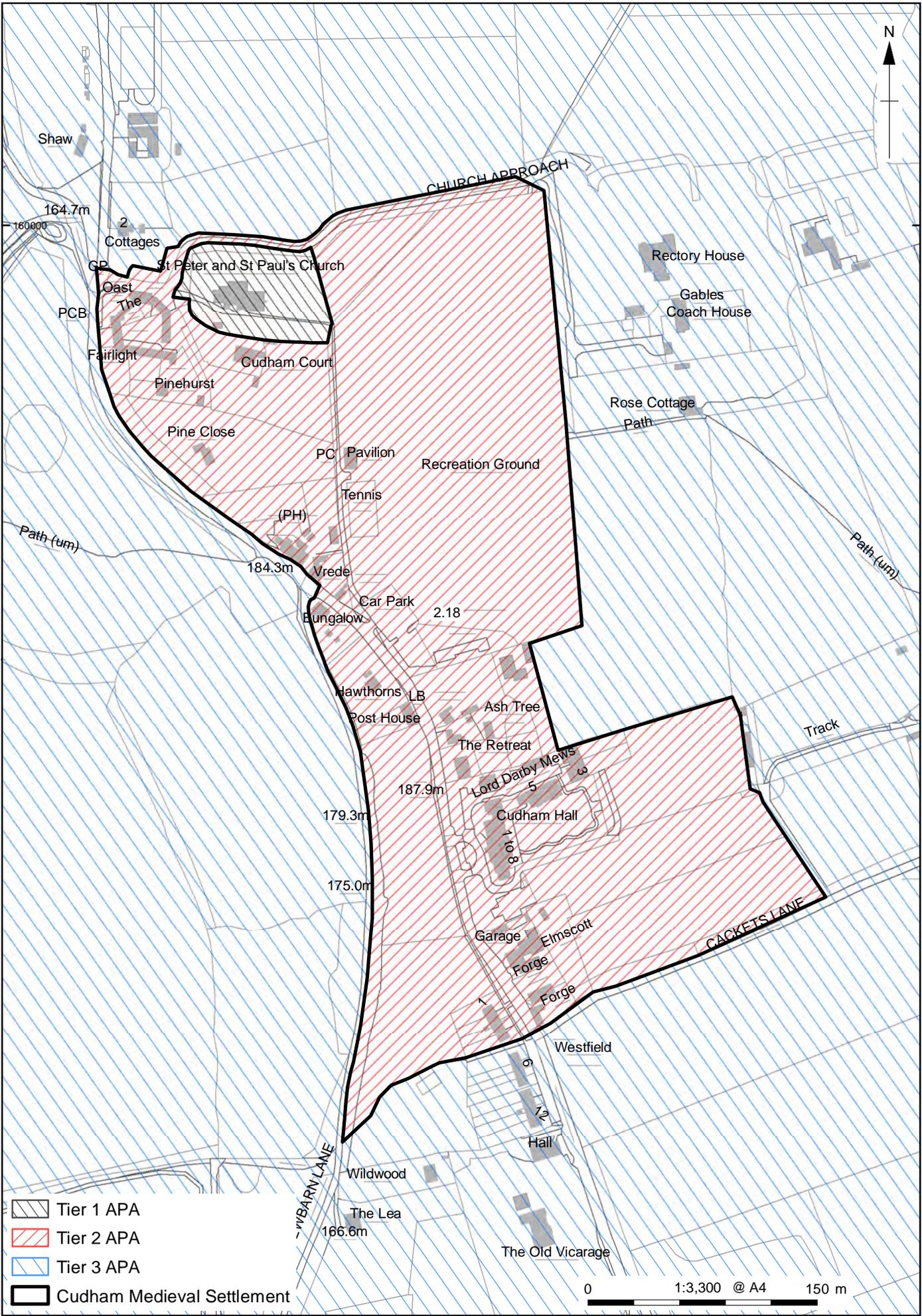
Cudham recreation ground lies to the east of the settlement and was formed in the early 1930s. Historic mapping shows a number of footpaths crossing the area. The recreation ground lies directly adjacent to the churchyard and may contain associated remains and burials.

Statement of Significance

7.18.3 Cudham has been continuously settled since at least the medieval period and thus has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. These deposits present an opportunity to assess the buried evidence of the historic settlement which would provide insight into changing settlement and land use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Any potential future work would help to develop our understanding of the early settlement and its origins, particularly how and when Cudham developed.

Key references

Powell-Smith, A 2020, Open Domesday [retrieved from: <https://opendomesday.org>]



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-  Tier 1 APA
-  Tier 2 APA
-  Tier 3 APA
-  Cudham Medieval Settlement

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7.19 Bromley APA 2.19 Bromley Village

Summary and Definition

- 7.19.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the historic core of Bromley as shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The APA contains 17 listed buildings including the Grade I listed Bromley College and Bromley College Gate which were built in the 17th century.
- 7.19.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it contains archaeological remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Bromley and has the potential to contain further archaeological remains associated with the medieval village and the manor house.

Description

- 7.19.3 The place name Bromley is derived from the Old English *brōm* and *lēah* meaning woodland clearing where the broom grows. The placename was first recorded in a charter of 862 AD as *Bromleag*. The charter described the grant of land from Ethelbert to the Bishops of Rochester. In AD 967 a further 10 hides were granted to Bishop Alfstan by King Edgar. By the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 the settlement was under the lordship of the Bishop of Rochester and was known as *bronlei*. At this time it included 30 villagers and 26 smallholders. The town was granted a Royal Charter for a weekly market in 1205 which boosted its development and prosperity. The settlement was held by the Bishops of Rochester until 1845 when it was purchased by Coles Child, a wealthy local merchant.
- 7.19.4 The bishops of Rochester maintained a palace at Bromley from around the 9th century on the site now occupied by Bromley Civic Centre. The early palace was surrounded by a moat and situated within an extensive parkland. A 1646 survey describes the palace as a large house consisting of a new great hall, a little hall, a parlour, two studies, a buttery, two kitchens, a larder, seven lodging rooms, a dining room and nine other rooms. The old palace buildings were demolished when the present building was erected on the site in 1775 for Bishop John Thomas. The moat surrounding the medieval palace was partially infilled during the 18th century to create an ornamental pond, and the 18th-century palace was surrounded by a landscape park. In the 19th century the park was adapted by James Pulham and Sons for Coles Child. Two Pulhamite rock features were added to the park. The first is located by St Blaise's Well and the second, larger rockery which was intended to have its own waterfall and pool fed by a rock channel from the lake, is located by the icehouse. Child also had a folly created near the Rafford Way entrance to the park. The folly incorporates some medieval stonework and an arch and column that were allegedly found by Child when he had the lake dredged. The remains of an 18th or 19th century ha-ha survives to the south of the lake.
- 7.19.5 Much of the park was sold off and redeveloped in the 20th century and all that remains is located on the south side of the palace. The current park includes a lake which once formed part of the medieval moat, the site of St Blaise's Well, which is now marked by a modern fountain, and a number of 18th- and 19th-century features. During the 1960s the 18th-century palace was enclosed by new college buildings

associated with its use as a girls' school and teacher training college and in 1982 the site was bought by Bromley Council who established the Civic Centre.

- 7.19.6 Evidence of the medieval town has been recorded within Church House Gardens and within adjacent St Peter and St Paul's Churchyard (APA 1.8). The foundations of a medieval house known as 'The Grete House' were discovered on the east side of Bromley High Street in 1898 when the electric light works were built. The house was owned by Thomas Knight in 1532 and from 1577 by the Thornhill family. A large Tudor wall was also found at this time and relocated to Church House Gardens.
- 7.19.7 Between 1670 and 1672 the Bromley College Almshouses were founded under the will Dr John Warner, Bishop of Rochester. The 17th-century almshouses survive within the APA alongside additional college buildings which were constructed in the 19th century.
- 7.19.8 The development of Bromley as a commercial centre in the post-medieval period was prompted by its position as an important coaching stop on the way to Hastings. The Royal Bell Hotel (on the north-east side of Market Square) is referred to in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. In 1858, following the development of the railway, the settlement began to expand and the area around the historic town was developed for residential housing intended to accommodate people wishing to live conveniently close to London.
- 7.19.9 During the First World War Bromley housed a small private hospital for servicemen which was located in the area currently occupied by the Glades shopping centre, the Pavilion Leisure centre and an adjacent office block and park. The hospital was split into two separate but closely located sites, the Philips Memorial Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary for Bromley District and the Masonic Hall Auxiliary Hospital. The hospital closed in 1943 and the building was demolished in 1951.
- 7.19.10 The APA contains archaeological remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Bromley and has the potential to contain further archaeological remains associated with the medieval village and the manor house. The lake in Bishops Palace Gardens will contain waterlogged deposits which could contain preserved organic material and environmental evidence associated with the medieval manor and the later post-medieval palace.

Statement of Significance

- 7.19.11 The settlement of Bromley has been continuously settled since at least the medieval period and thus has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. Such deposits present an opportunity to assess the buried evidence of historic settlement which would provide insight into changing settlement and land use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Any potential future work would help to develop our understanding of the early settlements and its origins, particularly how and when Bromley developed.
- 7.19.12 Bromley contains the remains of the Bishop's Palace. Only 150 such sites have been identified in England although documentary sources confirm they were once widely dispersed. Any archaeological remains associated with the pre-18th-century

palace would be of particular significance due to their rarity. Such remains would provide insight into high status religious communities throughout the medieval period.

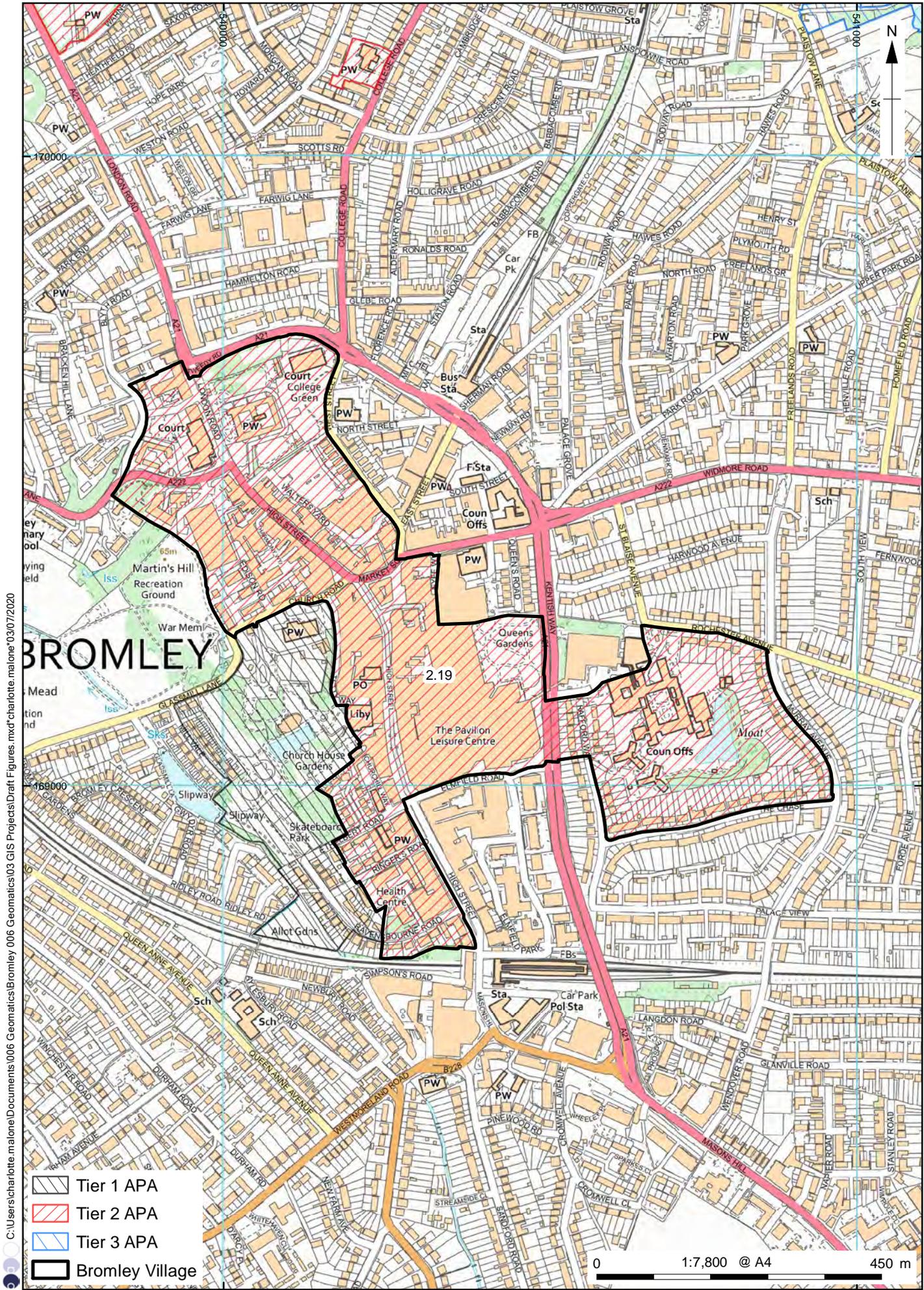
- 7.19.13 The water-filled remains of a medieval moat have been recorded at Bishops Place Gardens in Bromley. This feature will contain waterlogged deposits. Waterlogged deposits are of particular significance as they could contain preserved organic material and environmental remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlements. Such remains are not common in England. They are therefore of great interest and can provide information about everyday objects and what people ate and drank out of (e.g. wooden bowls, leather bottles, horn cups etc). These deposits can also contain environmental remains which can help reconstruct past landscapes, providing evidence of land use, died and landscape change which would not otherwise be available.

Key References

Historic England, 2018, Settlement Sites to 1500: Scheduling Selection Guide, Swindon, England

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Bromley APA 2.19
Bromley Village

7.20 Bromley APA 2.20 Beckenham Medieval Settlement

Summary and Definition

7.20.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the historic core of Beckenham as shown on John Rocque's 1746 *Map of London and the Adjacent Country 10 Miles Round*. The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it contains Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. The alignment of the Lewes to London Roman road (APA 2.2) passes through the eastern part of the APA highlighting the potential for Roman remains in this part of the APA. The APA also includes St Georges Churchyard which will contain medieval and post-medieval burials.

Description

7.20.2 The settlement originated in the early-medieval period and is first referred to in AD 973 as *Beohha hammes gemæru*, meaning 'homestead or enclosure of a man called *Beohha*'. The only archaeological evidence of the Saxon settlement comprises a series of pits and three loom pits which were recorded in the south-western part of the APA.

7.20.3 The settlement is recorded again in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as *Bacheham*, a large settlement of 22 households, 8 small holders and 4 slaves. The medieval settlement appears to have been focused around the 12th century Parish Church of St George and the medieval manor house which was located across the road to the south of the church. The medieval manor covered the area from the line of Wickham Road to Stumps Hill, and from the church to Kent House and its first recorded owner was Richard de la Rokele. The manor was purchased by John Cator in 1773 who sold off the manor house and built Beckenham Place as his main residence. In 1882 the old manor house was used by the local board as council offices.

7.20.4 St George's Church is Grade II* listed its associated churchyard contains a Grade II listed 13th century lychgate which is purportedly the oldest lychgate in England. Although a church was not recorded at this location until 1070, there may have been a church within the APA from Saxon times. A new church was built c 1340 and was enlarged in 1620. In 1790 'a terrific storm of thunder and lightning' badly damaged the building and repairs continued intermittently until 1868. By this time the population of Beckenham had increased, leading to a scheme for the enlargement of the original church. In 1885–7 the old village church was replaced by new church by W. Gibbs Bartleet of Beckenham. The church tower was completed in 1902–3.

7.20.5 A large collection of monuments associated with the medieval and post-medieval church remain within the churchyard including a tomb-chest to Sir Humphrey Style (d. 1552) and a monument to Margaret Damsell (d. 1563). Eighteenth and 19th century memorials also survive within the churchyard. Robert Borrowman, solicitor, member of Beckenham UDC and church warden between 1901–10, made a thorough record of the memorials in the church; his own monument is in the churchyard. The oldest gravestone remaining in the churchyard is that of Henry Batt, buried 13 August 1678, and another early memorial is that of Marey Randall (d. 1694). The churchyard was extended to the east between 1878 and 1884 and by 1892 regular burials had ceased apart from certain vaults and reserved grave spaces. Rawlins Almshouses are situated

within the south-east corner of the graveyard. These buildings were built in 1694 and reconstructed in 1881

- 7.20.6 The extent of the historic settlement remained relatively consistent until the early 20th century. The arrival of the railway in 1857 resulting in an increased demand for housing in the area. Much of the agricultural land and farmland surrounding the village was leased or sold off for development and between 1850 and 1900 the population within Beckenham expanded rapidly.
- 7.20.7 During the First World War the Church Hall buildings were utilised as a convalescent hospital for wounded servicemen. The hospital closed in 1916, but the halls are still present within the APA.
- 7.20.8 The APA contains evidence of the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Beckenham. It also has the potential to contain evidence of the earlier Saxon settlement. The alignment of the Lewes to London Roman road (APA 2.2) passes through the eastern part of the APA highlighting the potential for archaeological remains associated with the Roman road and possible Roman roadside settlements within the APA.

Statement of Significance

- 7.20.9 The route of the major Roman road running from London to Lewes (APA 2.2) passes through Beckenham. This part of the APA this has the potential to contain buried remains associated with the road as well as evidence for settlement and roadside activities in the areas immediately adjacent. Roman building material has also been recovered from Hayes, suggesting that there may be a Roman settlement in this part of the APA. Such deposits are significant as they can provide insight into the nature and extent of Roman settlement in Bromley.
- 7.20.10 The settlement of Beckenham has been continuously settled since at least the medieval period and thus has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. Such deposits present an opportunity to assess the buried evidence of historic settlement which would provide insight into changing settlement and land use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Any potential future work would help to develop our understanding of the early settlement and its origins, particularly how and when it developed.
- 7.20.11 St George's Churchyard will contain human remains dating from the medieval period onwards. Study of these remains could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community, and the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.
- 7.20.12 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burials grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

7.20.13 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines^{53,54} archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics (e.g. BABAO 2010a⁵⁵ and b⁵⁶). For Christian burials archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE 2015⁵⁷, 2017⁵⁸). Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

Key References

Historic England, 2018, Settlement Sites to 1500: Scheduling Selection Guide, Swindon, England

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⁵³ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APAB) 2005 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (1st edition), APAB

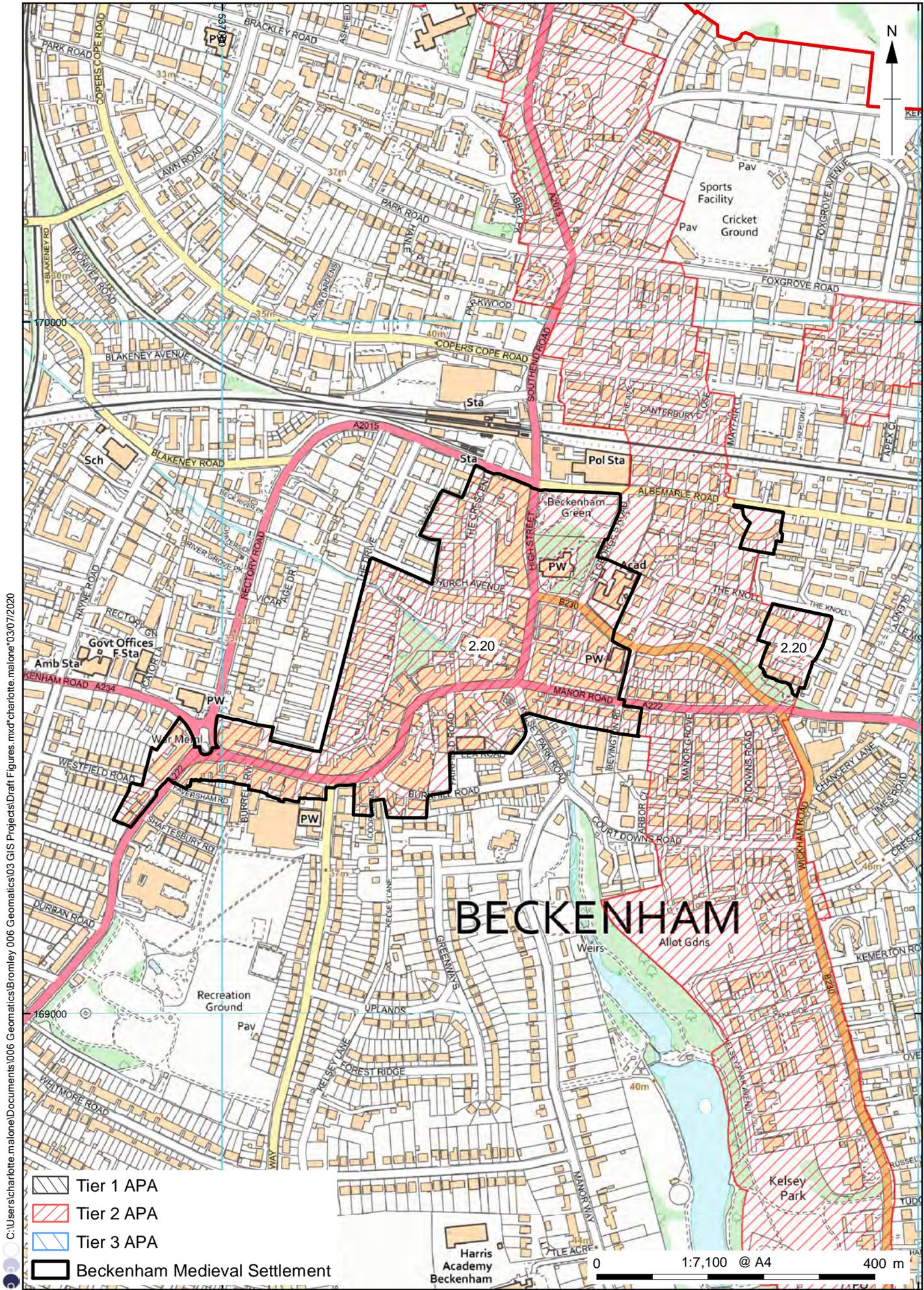
⁵⁴ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Second Edition), APAB

⁵⁵ BABAO 2010a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO

⁵⁶ BABAO 2010b British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Practice, BABAO

⁵⁷ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England APABE 2015, Mays, S; Sidell, J; Sloane, B; White, W and Elders, J 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, London: Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England, APAB

⁵⁸ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Second Edition), APAB



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Bromley APA 2.20
Beckenham Medieval Settlement

7.21 Bromley APA 2.21 Mottingham Medieval Settlement

Summary and Definition

7.21.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the historic core of the hamlet of Mottingham as shown on Rocque's 1746 *Map of London and the Adjacent Country 10 Miles Round*. The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain evidence of medieval and post-medieval settlement activity.

Description

7.21.2 There has been a hamlet recorded at this location since the medieval period. The place name is first recorded in AD 973 as *Moddingahamm*, meaning 'homestead or enclosure of the family or followers of *Mōda*' in Old English. The settlement is referred to as '*Modingeham*' in 1044 when it is described as part of the Manor of Lewisham.

7.21.3 The Grade II Eltham college is located in the eastern part of the APA. The college was built on the site of Fairy Hill Hall, a post-medieval or earlier building which is shown on Rocque's 1746 map as belonging to a Mr Dyer. The first documentary reference to Fairy Hill appears in 1586, when it is mentioned in reference to a large sink hole opening up opposite the house. This reference could suggest that there was a house at this location from the 16th century. The only intrusive archaeological work within the APA was located at Eltham College formerly the site of Fairy Hall House this did not recover any significant archaeological remains.

7.21.4 Mottingham (Eltham) Railway Station was opened in 1866 leading to the residential development of the agricultural land to east of the village and the expansion of the settlement. The west park estate was laid out in the late 19th century and the Royal Navy school was relocated to Fairy Hall, later Eltham college, around this time. The Grade II listed Fairmount Ladies Rest Home, which is situated in the western part of the APA, has been listed for its historic interest as the home of W G Grace, a famous cricketer who lived there between 1848 and 1915.

7.21.5 The APA has the potential to contain evidence of medieval and post-medieval settlement activity.

Statement of Significance

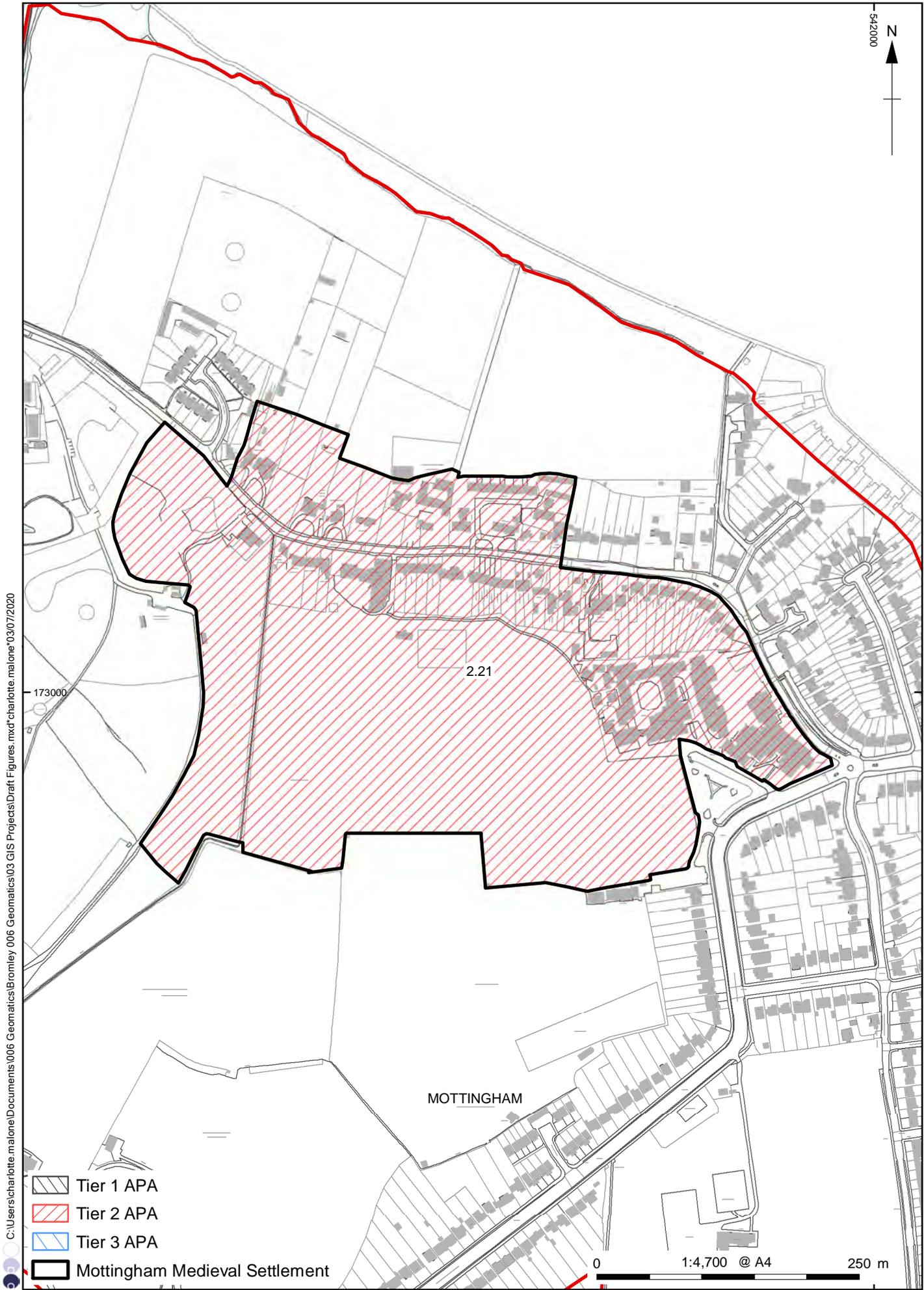
7.21.6 The settlements of Mottingham has been continuously settled since at least the medieval period and thus has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. Such deposits present an opportunity to assess the buried evidence of historic settlement which would provide insight into changing settlement and land use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Any potential future work would help to develop our understanding of the early settlement and its origins, particularly how and when it developed.

Key References

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-  Tier 1 APA
-  Tier 2 APA
-  Tier 3 APA
-  Mottingham Medieval Settlement

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Bromley APA 2.21
Mottingham Medieval Settlement

7.22 Bromley APA 2.22 Chelsfield Village and Surrounding Area

Summary and Definition

- 7.22.1 The Archaeological Priority Area contains the historic core of Chelsfield as shown on the 1798 Ordnance Surveyors Drawings of the area. The APA contains the Grade II* listed Church of St Martin of Tours and its associated churchyard which will contain medieval and post-medieval burials.
- 7.22.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval remains. Finds dating to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Bronze Age and early medieval periods have been recorded within the APA highlighting the potential for prehistoric and early medieval remains.

Description

- 7.22.3 The Garraway Rice collection contains a number of Palaeolithic and Bronze Age tools which have been recovered from the Chelsfield area. The exact locations from which these finds originated have not been recorded although the GLHER records the general location of the findspots within St Martin of Tours Churchyard. The collection is held by the Maidstone museum and includes Acheulean hand-axes, Thames picks, polished axes, flake tools, part of a socketed bronze spear and a Bronze Age discoidal flint knife. Mesolithic finds comprising an axe, a scraper, three cores and nine blades or flakes have also been recorded in the APA within the vicinity of Chelsfield Primary School.
- 7.22.4 An evaluation carried out in the northern extension to the churchyard (Tryhorn Field) identified further Bronze Age activity. The evaluation uncovered a possible Bronze Age flint-working site comprising a pebbled surface which contained prehistoric pottery and appeared to lead to a pond as well as a large amount of burnt and worked flint.
- 7.22.5 The settlement at Chelsfield was first recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 within the lands belonging to Bishop Odo of Bayeux. At this time the settlement was known as *Cillesfelle*, meaning 'open land of a man called *Cēol*'. The Domesday Survey describes the Chelsfield as a large settlement containing 20 villagers, 4 smallholders and 4 slaves.
- 7.22.6 The Church of St Martin of Tours dates to the 11th or 12th century and was subject to considerable additions and rebuilding in the late 12th and early 13th century. The porch was added in the 15th century and the church was altered further in the 19th century. The church has historic associations with Alderman Brass Crosby, who was the Lord of the Manor of Chelsfield and later the Mayor of London in the 18th century and contains a memorial to Crosby on the north wall of the aisle. Crosby was imprisoned in the Tower of London in the late 18th century for demanding that the minutes of Parliament be published. He was released following public support and his campaign led to the establishment of Hansard. An extension, known as the Brass Crosby Rooms, was added to the north-west corner of the church in February 2007.
- 7.22.7 Many of the headstones within the churchyard were flattened or destroyed during a landmine explosion during WWII. Surviving gravestones were placed along the north wall of the church yard while others were laid flat on the ground. An archaeological

evaluation, excavation and later watching brief carried out ahead of a single storey extension to the church discovered 135 medieval skeletons.

- 7.22.8 The APA contain a number of post-medieval buildings, including 20 Grade II listed buildings, but with the exception of the Church of St Martin of Tours there are no surviving medieval structures with the village. Archaeological interventions within the churchyard have revealed numerous medieval skeletons but to date no other medieval features aside from a stray medieval coin have been recorded within the APA. However, this probably reflects the lack of archaeological work within the area rather than an absence of remains.
- 7.22.9 The railway arrived in Chelsfield in 1868 but had very little effect on the size of the settlement which has retained a rural village character. Development of the area for housing began after the First World War but was located away from the village to the west around Chelsfield Station.
- 7.22.10 The APA has the potential to contain prehistoric remains as well as remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlement. Areas such as Chelsfield Recreation Ground, which have been subject to little or no post-medieval or modern disturbance, are of interest as they have could contain well preserved remains pre-dating the medieval period.

Statement of Significance

- 7.22.11 Rare Palaeolithic and Mesolithic finds have been recorded in Chelsfield. Finds of this period are significant as they reflect some of the oldest artefacts in Europe. Such remain are rare and if further such material is found within the APA it could shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development in the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods.
- 7.22.12 Later prehistoric material including a Bronze Age flint-working site and extensive scatters of Neolithic and Bronze Age artefacts have also been recorded in Chelsfield. These deposits are significant as they could provide insight into Neolithic and Bronze Age land use and technological developments.
- 7.22.13 The settlement of Chelsfield has been continuously settled since at least the medieval period and thus has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. Such deposits present an opportunity to assess the buried evidence of historic settlement which would provide insight into changing settlement and land use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Any potential future work would help to develop our understanding of the early settlement and its origins, particularly how and when it developed.
- 7.22.14 St Martin of Tours Churchyard will contain human remains dating from the medieval period onwards. Study of these remains could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community, and the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.
- 7.22.15 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burials grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and

religious factors, and to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

7.22.16 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines^{59,60} archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics (e.g. BABAO 2010a⁶¹ and b⁶²). For Christian burials archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE 2015⁶³, 2017⁶⁴). Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

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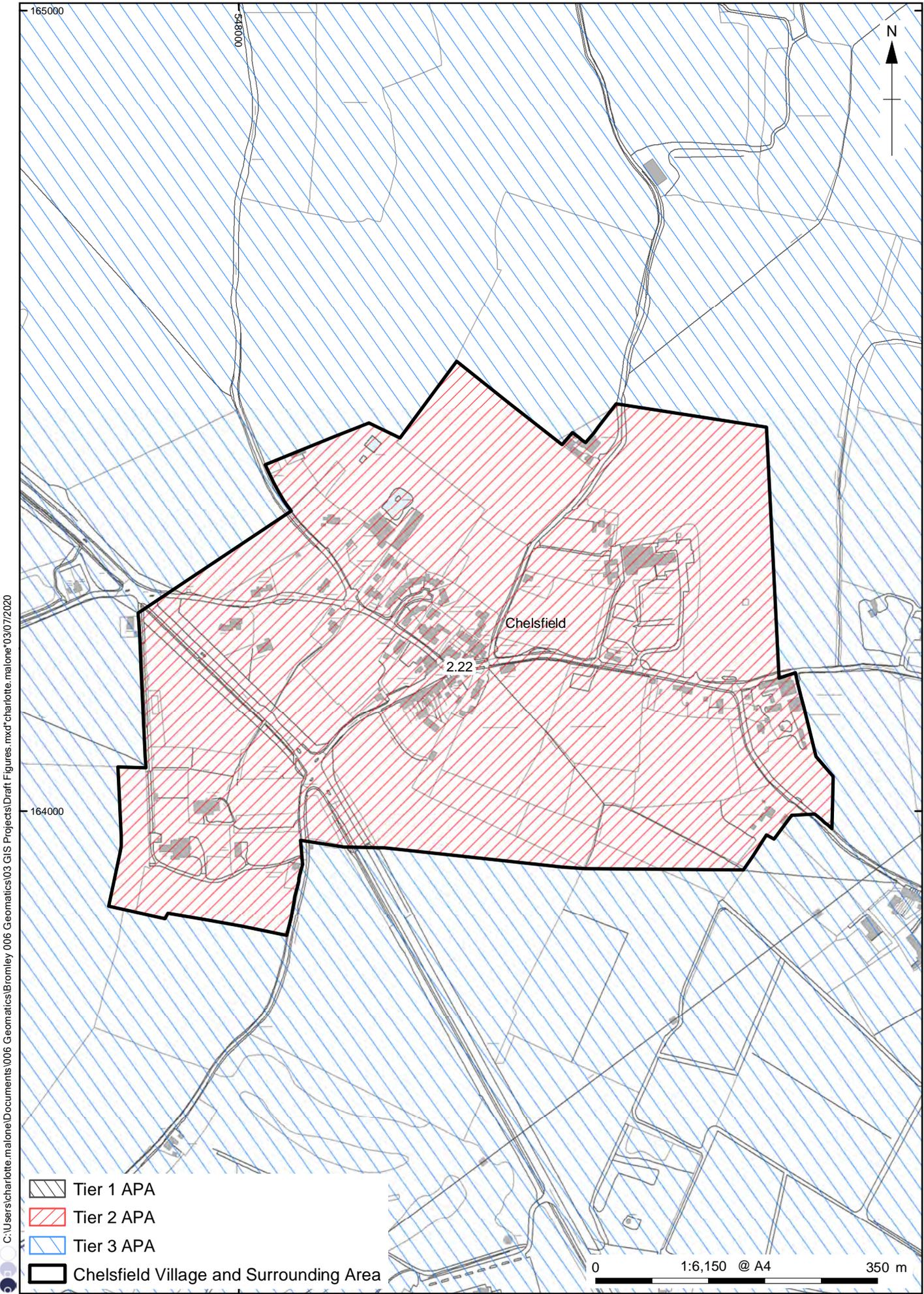
⁶⁰ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Second Edition), APAB

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⁶² BABAO 2010b British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Practice, BABAO

⁶³ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England APABE 2015, Mays, S; Sidell, J; Sloane, B; White, W and Elders, J 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, London: Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England, APAB

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7.23 Bromley APA 2.23 Farnborough Medieval Settlement and Surrounds

Summary and Definition

7.23.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the historic core of Farnborough and an area to agricultural land to the south. In addition to the remains of the medieval and post-medieval settlement the APA contains agricultural land which has yielded finds dating to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, early medieval, and medieval periods. The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it is considered to have the potential to contain prehistoric and Roman remains. It also covers the historic core of Farnborough and has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlement.

Description

7.23.2 The APA is situated at the foot of the North Downs at a junction between the London Clay to the north and the chalk downland to the south. The agricultural land to the south of the village has yielded numerous finds dating to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, early medieval and medieval periods.

7.23.3 A rare prehistoric lithic-working site has been recorded at Mill Hill to the south of the village. Over 250 flints were recovered from this area including axes, arrowheads, blades, points and scrapers. Further investigation of the site found a further 652 flints mainly dating to the Neolithic period and Bronze Age. A Mesolithic pick and axe were also found in the Mill Hill area and concentration of Mesolithic finds have also been found further west near High Larches. A metal detecting survey carried out in the southern part of St Giles the Abbotts Churchyard recorded a middle Iron Age leaf-shaped brooch, buried approximately 0.5m below ground level. Stray finds of Iron Age coins and Roman jewellery have also been found within the APA.

7.23.4 Cropmark striations noted during an aerial photograph survey of Holwood Park have been interested as Coprolite workings or small-scale flint mines, due to their proximity to nearby flint-working sites. Further investigation of this area would help to clarify the nature and date of these features.

7.23.5 The name Farnborough first appears as *Feambiorginga* in a charter of AD 862 which describes Ethelbert, King of Wessex giving away 950 acres of land. The name derives from the Old English *fearn* and *beorg* meaning 'village among the ferns on the hill'. The settlement is not mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086 but the manor existed from the medieval period and the settlement is referred to again in 1180 as *ferenberga*. The village developed along the main road between London and Hastings which originally ran via Church Road and Old Hill in the south part of the village.

7.23.6 The settlement originally belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster and in the 13th century the village was held by Simon de Montfort who leased Farnborough Hall to Simon de Chelsfield.

7.23.7 The Grade II* listed Church of St Giles the Abbott and its surrounding churchyard originated in the 12th century. The church has since been subject to 13th and 14th century additions and was heavily rebuilt in the 1640s and again in 1886. The 12th century church is thought to have been built on the site of an earlier church, which

was built sometime prior to 1070, and the churchyard may have been in use since AD 1000. Until the early 18th century there were no tombstones erected and the ground was constantly re-used for burial leading to a rise in ground level. From the 18th century tombstones began to be used as grave markers, making the reuse of ground impossible. Several railed table tombs are located near the church door and the oldest tombstone dates from 1725.

7.23.8 In 1854 to facilitate the continued use of the churchyard an additional 0.4 acres of land was purchased on the north and west sides of the original plot. An old yew tree planted in 1643 marks the north-west corner of the original churchyard, which was entered by a church gate located by the Skeggs Tomb. The churchyard was subsequently extended in 1885, 1935 and 1995 and is now entered via a lychgate erected in 1902 as a memorial to Rachel Fox.

7.23.9 The seat of the medieval manor is believed to have been in the area occupied by Farnborough Hall although the current building on the site dates from the early 18th century. Medieval remains associated with the church have been recorded in the churchyard of St Giles the Abbot. Early medieval and medieval coins have been recorded from the agricultural land to the south of the settlement alongside several surviving medieval earthworks associated with the open fields surrounding the village. With the exception of the church the surviving buildings within the settlement date to the post-medieval and modern period and include eight Grade II listed buildings.

7.23.10 During the Second World War the agricultural land to the south of Farnborough was utilised for military training activities by the home guard and sites of several slit trench have been recorded in this part of the APA.

7.23.11 The APA is considered to have the potential to contain prehistoric remains dating to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, Bronze Age and Iron Age. It also covers the historic core of Farnborough and has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlement.

Statement of Significance

7.23.12 Rare Palaeolithic and Mesolithic finds including rare in situ Mesolithic flint-working sites have been recorded in the APA. Finds of this period are significant as they reflect some of the oldest artefacts in Europe. Such remain are rare and if further such material is found within the APA it could shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development in the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods.

7.23.13 Later prehistoric material including a Bronze Age flint-working site and extensive scatters of Neolithic and Bronze Age artefacts have also been recorded in Farnborough. These deposits are significant as they could provide insight into Neolithic and Bronze Age land use and technological developments.

7.23.14 The settlement of Farnborough has been continuously settled since at least the medieval period and thus has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. Such deposits present an opportunity to assess the buried evidence of historic settlement which would provide insight into changing settlement and land use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles during the medieval and post-

medieval periods. Any potential future work would help to develop our understanding of the early settlement and its origins, particularly how and when it developed.

7.23.15 St Giles the Abbots Churchyard will contain human remains dating from the medieval period onwards. Study of these remains could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community, and the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.

7.23.16 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burials grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

7.23.17 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines^{65,66} archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics (e.g. BABAO 2010a⁶⁷ and b⁶⁸). For Christian burials archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE 2015⁶⁹, 2017⁷⁰). Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

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⁶⁵ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APAB) 2005 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (1st edition), APAB

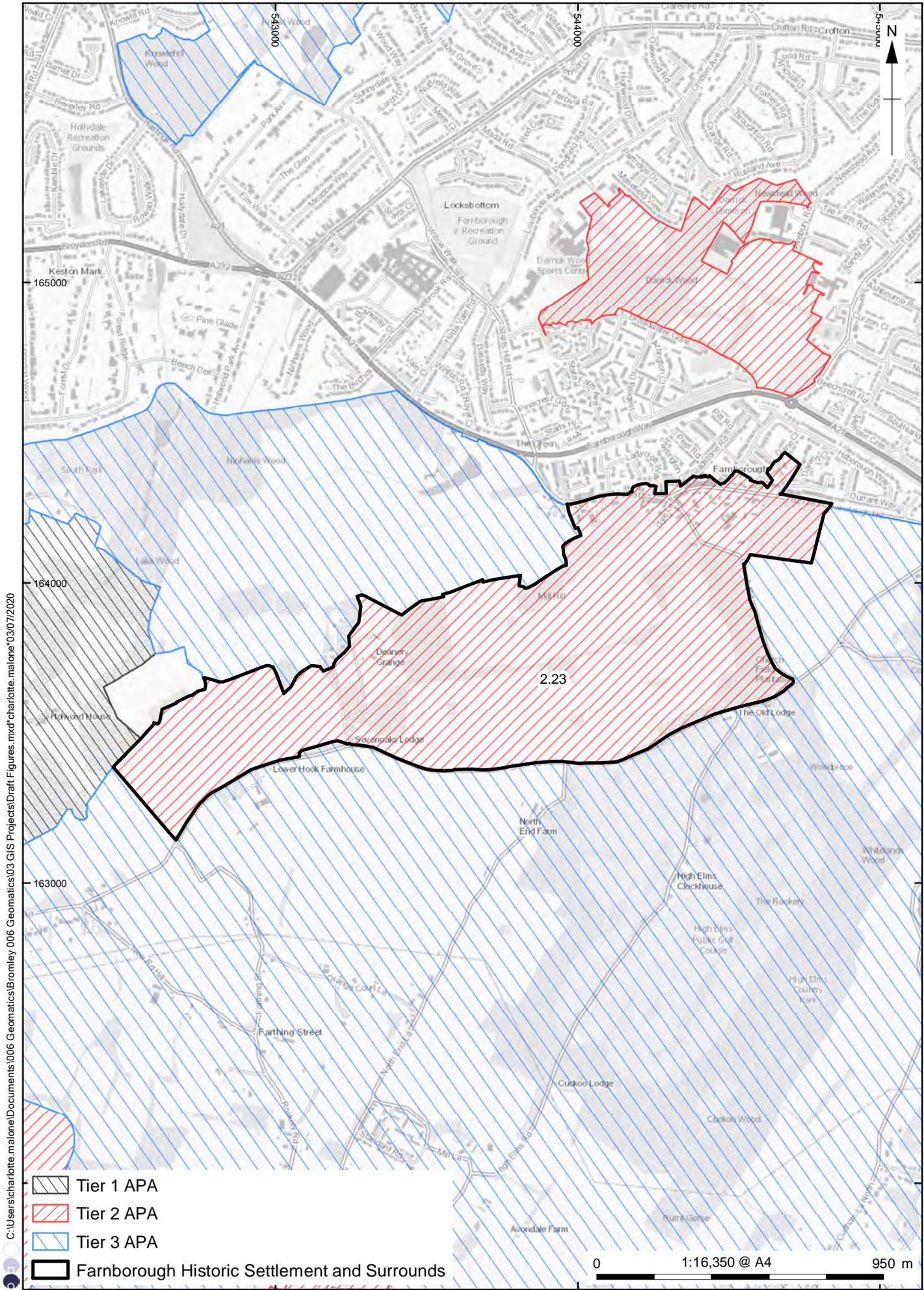
⁶⁶ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APAB) 2017 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Second Edition), APAB

⁶⁷ BABAO 2010a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO

⁶⁸ BABAO 2010b British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Practice, BABAO

⁶⁹ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England APABE 2015, Mays, S; Sidell, J; Sloane, B; White, W and Elders, J 2015 Large Burial Grounds, Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects, London: Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England, APAB

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Bromley APA 2.23
Farnborough Historic Settlement and Surrounds

7.24 Bromley APA 2.24 Hayes Historic Settlement

Summary and Definition

7.24.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the medieval core of Hayes which is located 18km to the south of Charing Cross and 2.5km to the south of Bromley. Roman building material was recorded in the churchyard of the Church of St Mary the Virgin highlighting the potential for Roman remains within the APA. The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain Roman, medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. It also contains a medieval churchyard which could contain medieval and post-medieval burials.

Description

7.24.2 The settlement of Hayes is not recorded in Domesday but is first recorded in 1177 as *Hoese* meaning 'settlement in open land overgrown with shrubs and rough bushes'. The medieval settlement appears to have been focused on the junction of Hayes Lane and Pickhurst Lane near to the Church of St Mary the Virgin.

7.24.3 The Grade II* listed Church of St Mary the Virgin was built in the 13th century but there may have been a church at Hayes since the 9th century. The current church was altered in the 14th- and 15th-centuries additions and the whole church was renovated and enlarged in the 19th century. During its 19th-century restoration a number of Roman stones were found, and the site was reputedly once that of a Roman temple.

7.24.4 Several prominent figures are associated with the church including two Prime Ministers: William Pitt the Elder, Earl of Chatham, and his son William Pitt the Younger, who was baptised in the church. James Bruce ('the African Traveller') was also married here. Memorials in the churchyard include that of Sir Everard Hambro of Hayes Place (d. 1925), and General Alexander Mackenzie Fraser (d. 1809), and there is also the grave of 9-year-old John Panis of the North American Panis tribe, who was brought to England as a slave in 1763.

7.24.5 The churchyard is currently grassed and contains several 18th century tombs as well as a number of old wooden grave boards and a 16th century lychgate. An ancient yew tree is located to the north of the church porch, which has been certified as over 1300 years old.

7.24.6 The church is the only surviving medieval structure within the village, but the settlement does contain a number of post-medieval buildings including six listed at Grade II.

7.24.7 The site of Hayes Place, a 17th century country house, is situated across the road, to the west of the church. The house was originally associated with a large landscape park complete with ornamental fishponds and an icehouse. William Pitt the Elder (1st Earl of Chatham, 1708–1778) and William Pitt the Younger (1759–1806) both resided here. The house was demolished in 1933 but ornamental ponds associated with the estate survive to the west of the village within Husseywell Open Space and the Knoll.

7.24.8 The railway arrived in Hayes in 1882 prompting the development of the area. Prior to this the settlement had largely been rural in nature but following the arrival of the railway the village became a desirable location for those wanting to live within easy

access of London and between 1801 and 1921 the population of the village tripled from 382 to 1010 people.

- 7.24.9 Limited archaeological work has been carried out within the APA but it is considered to have the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlements. Excavations carried out at the Church of St Mary the Virgin uncovered Roman building material and accordingly the APA is considered to have some potential to contain Roman settlement remains.

Statement of Significance

- 7.24.10 The settlement of Hayes has been continuously settled since at least the medieval period and thus has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. Such deposits present an opportunity to assess the buried evidence of historic settlement which would provide insight into changing settlement and land use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Any potential future work would help to develop our understanding of the early settlements and its origins, particularly how and when it developed.
- 7.24.11 St Mary the Virgin's Churchyard will contain human remains dating from the medieval period onwards. Study of these remains could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community, and the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.
- 7.24.12 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burials grounds relates to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, and to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.
- 7.24.13 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines^{71,72} archaeological investigation of burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics (e.g. BABAO 2010a⁷³ and b⁷⁴). For Christian burials archaeological investigation follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE 2015⁷⁵, 2017⁷⁶). Such disturbance could be for development purposes or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

⁷¹ Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APAB) 2005 Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (1st edition), APAB

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⁷³ BABAO 2010a British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Conduct, BABAO

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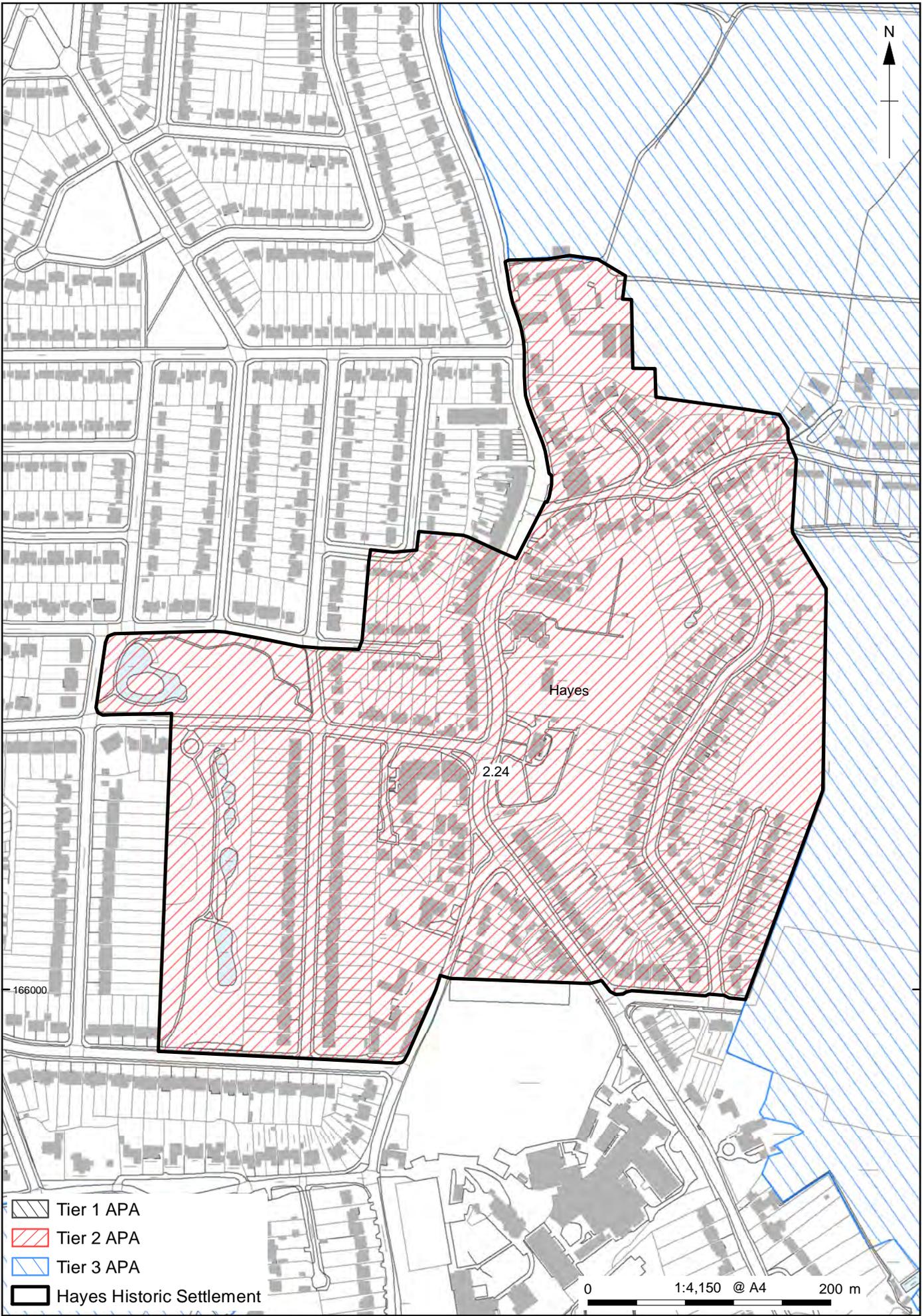
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- Tier 1 APA
- Tier 2 APA
- Tier 3 APA
- Hayes Historic Settlement

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Bromley APA 2.24 Hayes Historic Settlement

7.25 Bromley APA 2.25 Darrick Wood

Summary and Definition

- 7.25.1 The Archaeological Priority Area contains an area of ancient woodland known as Darrick Wood and the recreation grounds which surround it. The area has been subject to little modern disturbance and as such has the potential well preserved archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods.
- 7.25.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it contains the earthwork remains of a possible medieval or post-medieval cockpit as well as several old boundary banks. A collection of Mesolithic tools has also been found within the APA highlighting the potential of the area to contain further prehistoric remains.

Description

- 7.25.3 The Archaeological Priority Area contains Darrick Wood and the recreation grounds which surround it. The APA is situated on the edge of the Cray Valley at the junction between the London Clay bedrock to the north-west and the chalk to the south-east. Bands of Harwich Formation Sand and Gravel, Lambeth Group Sand Silt and Clay and Thanet Formation Sand underly the APA.
- 7.25.4 Darrick Wood has been classified as ancient woodland by Natural England. Ancient woodland is of interest for its own sake and as an island of preservation for earlier remains. The APA has the potential to contain pre-medieval earthworks and below-ground remains as well as features associated with medieval and post-medieval woodland management activities. A circular earthwork and a number of old boundary banks have been recorded within the woodland. The circular feature is approximately 18m in diameter and has been interpreted as a possible plantation ring or a medieval or post-medieval cockpit. In addition to the cockpit a collection of Mesolithic finds comprising a blade, two scrapers and two other flint artifacts have been found within the wood.
- 7.25.5 The recreational grounds surrounding the woodland were created from agricultural land in the 20th century. These areas have been in agricultural use since at least the 18th century and have the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods. A Roman coin has been found on the edge of the APA.

Statement of Significance

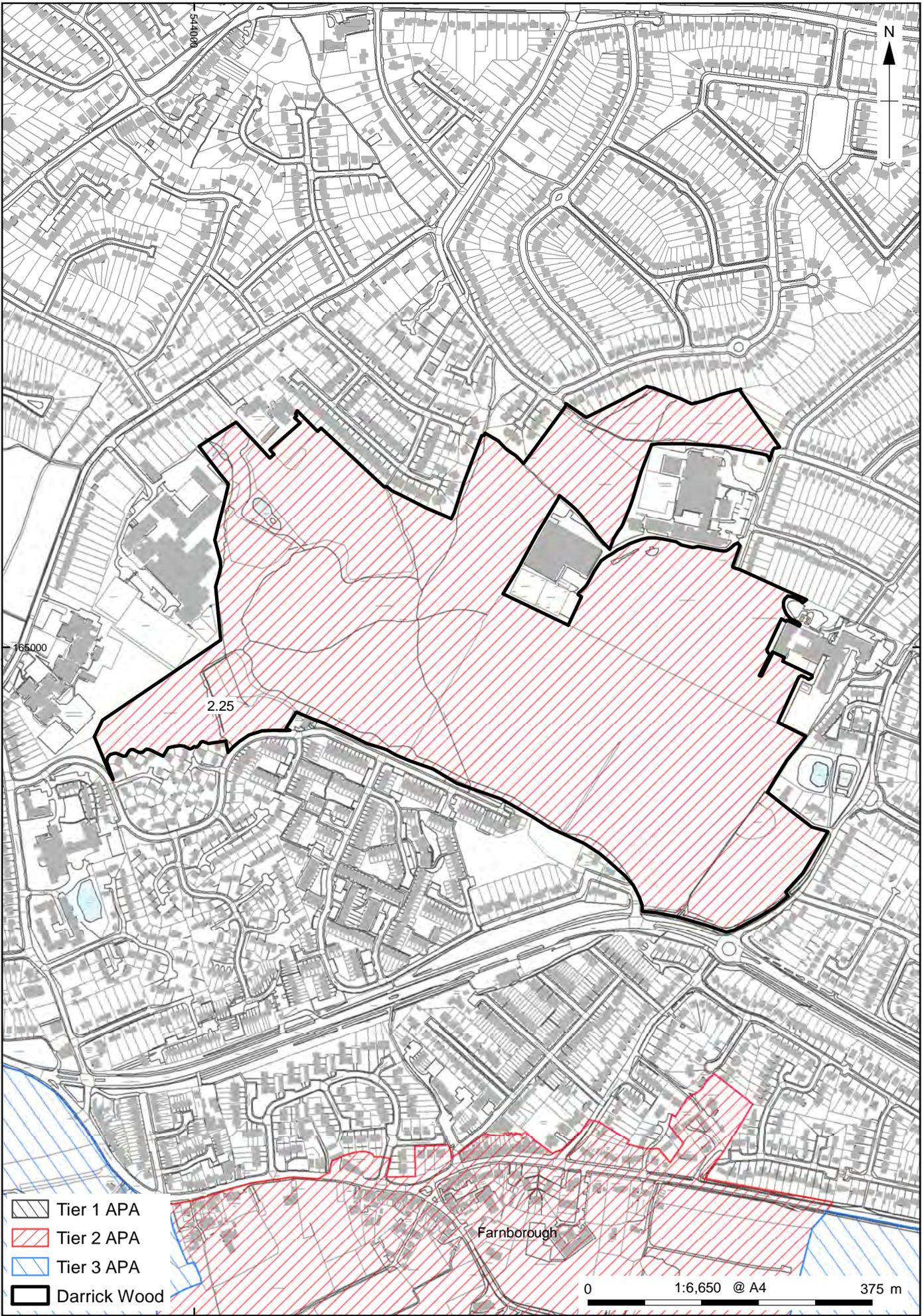
- 7.25.6 Darrick wood and its surrounding recreation grounds are situated in the northern part of the borough in an area that has been intensely developed. As a result of the development less is known about the pre-medieval landscape in this area. Part of the significance of this area arises from its relatively undisturbed state and thus their potential to contain well preserved pre-medieval remains.
- 7.25.7 Darrick Wood has the potential to contain rare Mesolithic remains similar to those already discovered from these areas. If *in situ* Mesolithic remains are found within these areas, they would be of regional or national significance. Mesolithic remains, whether *in situ* or not, would provide insight into technological developments and Mesolithic land use.

7.25.8 Darrick Wood is also an area of ancient woodland. Ancient woodland is of interest for its own sake and as an island of preservation for earlier remains. Earthwork remains of old boundaries and a possible cockpit or plantation ring have been recorded within the woodland and such remains can provide insight into previous land use and past woodland management practices. Further investigation of this area would provide an opportunity to clarify the nature and date of the possible cockpit.

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-  Tier 1 APA
-  Tier 2 APA
-  Tier 3 APA
-  Darrick Wood

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8 PROPOSED AREA DESCRIPTIONS FOR TIER 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS

8.1 Bromley APA 3.1 Hayes, West Wickham, and Bromley Commons Summary and Definition

- 8.1.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers a large expanse of agricultural land, commons and woodland which was formerly part of the common land associated with the settlements at Hayes, West Wickham, Bromley and Oakley. The APA includes several areas of ancient woodland, preserved common land and agricultural land with well preserved historic field patterns. The area contains archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric and Roman period as well as undated cropmark features and earthworks and numerous findspots. There is also evidence of WWI and WWII activity on the commons (particularly in the area of Hayes and West Wickham Common).
- 8.1.2 The APA has been included at Tier 3 because it covers areas of historic common land, ancient woodland and agricultural land which have been subject to little or no development. Areas of ancient woodland and commons are of archaeological interest for their own sake and as islands of preservation of earlier features. This area represents an extensive topographic area with the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains dating to the pre-medieval periods.

Description

- 8.1.3 The Archaeological Priority Area covers West Wickham and Hayes Commons as well as the former common land associated with the settlements of Bromley and Oakham which is now utilised as agricultural land, woodland and recreation areas. The underlying geology within the APA is a combination of London Clay and Harwich Sand and Gravel Formation and the course of the River Ravensbourne runs on an approximately north–south alignment through the APA.
- 8.1.4 The APA has been utilised in some form or another from the prehistoric period. The earliest finds recorded within the APA are Mesolithic and Neolithic flint tools. A possible *in situ* Mesolithic or Neolithic lithic-working site was recorded within the APA during the construction of Millfield House. A total of 958 flints including cores, flakes and waste flakes were found in this area. The finds were originally dated to the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods, but later reinterpretation suggests some of the flints may date to the Bronze Age.
- 8.1.5 Excavations carried out in Hayes Common have uncovered evidence of Bronze Age settlement. The remains of a rectilinear post-built structure associated with storage pits and two adjoining ditches have been recorded in this part of the APA in association with Bronze Age quern stone fragments, pottery, pot boilers, flints and loom weights. A Bronze Age pit dwelling was recorded a short distance to the north-east of this activity during archaeological work carried out during the 1950s. Two mounds which have been interpreted as possible Bronze Age barrows are also located within Hayes Common.
- 8.1.6 Hayes Common appears to have been settled in the Iron Age. Nineteenth century excavations within the common recorded a number of hut circles which were

interpreted as prehistoric occupation sites. An earthwork survey carried out in the 1940s recorded similar features ranging from 3m to 9m in diameter. Excavation of one of the features provided an Iron Age or later date. Elsewhere Iron Age ditches have been recorded within the APA.

- 8.1.7 The remains of a Romano-British field system have been recorded to the south of Oakley House suggesting that at least part of the APA was in agricultural use during this period. The remains of a Roman cremation burial have been recorded in Hayes common and a Roman coin hoard was recorded in the northern part of the APA near Hayes Lane.
- 8.1.8 By the medieval period the majority of the APA was utilised as common land. Hayes Common was the wasteland associated with the Manor of Baston, West Wickham Common was the wasteland of the Old Manor of West Wickham, and Bromley Common was the wasteland associated with Bromley. During this period the commons were owned by the lord of the manor and were utilised by 'commoners' for grazing and as a source of timber for fuel. By the 19th century Hayes Common was also the regular site of Hayes Fair.
- 8.1.9 Informal enclosure of all three commons began in the 18th century. At this time Hayes Court and Hayes Grove were built on the edge of Hayes Common and two large mansions known as The Rookery and Oakley House were built along the edge of Bromley Common. The Rookery was surrounded by gardens during the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries and could contain associated landscape features. A large ornamental lake, Rookery Lake, survives on the site and is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance survey map. The remainder of Bromley Common was enclosed by Parliamentary Act in 1826. Following the enclosure of Bromley Common the area has been utilised as agricultural land and woodland.
- 8.1.10 The remains of post-medieval field boundaries, tracks and woodland banks as well as several areas classified as ancient woodland have been recorded within the APA and evidence of a post-medieval field system is recorded across Hayes Common.
- 8.1.11 The arrival of the railways in the later part of the 19th century made the previously rural areas surrounding Bromley, Hayes and West Wickham a desirable location for the wealthy to build country houses within easy reach of London. In the 1860s Sir John Lennard, the Lord of both West Wickham and Baston Manors, began to sell off plots of West Wickham Common for development to meet this need. A major public campaign to protect both Hayes and West Wickham Common resulted in Hayes Common becoming the first common in England and Wales to be given legal protection against enclosure under the Metropolitan Commons Act of 1866. In 1892 the final 26 acres of West Wickham common were purchased by the Corporation of London to be preserved as public open space.
- 8.1.12 Warren House was built on the western edge of Hayes Common in 1882 by Walter Maximillian de Zoete, who leased the land from the Lennard family. The house was associated with a lodge, gardens and an extensive landscape park. In 1934 the property was purchased as a sports ground for the Police 'P' Division. Shortly after, Warren House was converted into a clubhouse and the grounds were laid out with a playing field and a bowling green

- 8.1.13 The APA, particularly Hayes and West Wickham Commons, contains evidence of First and Second World War military use. In 1914 Hayes Grove and The Warren were offered to the British Red Cross Society for use as an Auxiliary Hospital and during the Second World War Hayes and Wickham Common were utilised for training exercises and defence. The commons contain the remains of a number of WWII features including anti-aircraft guns and searchlight stations as well as army huts and temporary housing post-war, all of which were restored to public open space by 1957.
- 8.1.14 In the 1930s the agricultural land in the northern part of the APA was purchased by Bromley Council to create a new park, known as Norman Park after the family who previously owned the land. The park is mainly utilised for sporting activity and contains several sports pitches and a golf club. The 19th-century Hook Farm was located in the eastern corner of the park but has since been demolished.
- 8.1.15 The APA contains a large expanse of undeveloped land which has the potential to contain archaeological remains. It contains numerous undated earthwork and cropmark features and has a high potential to contain previously undiscovered below-ground archaeological remains.

Statement of Significance

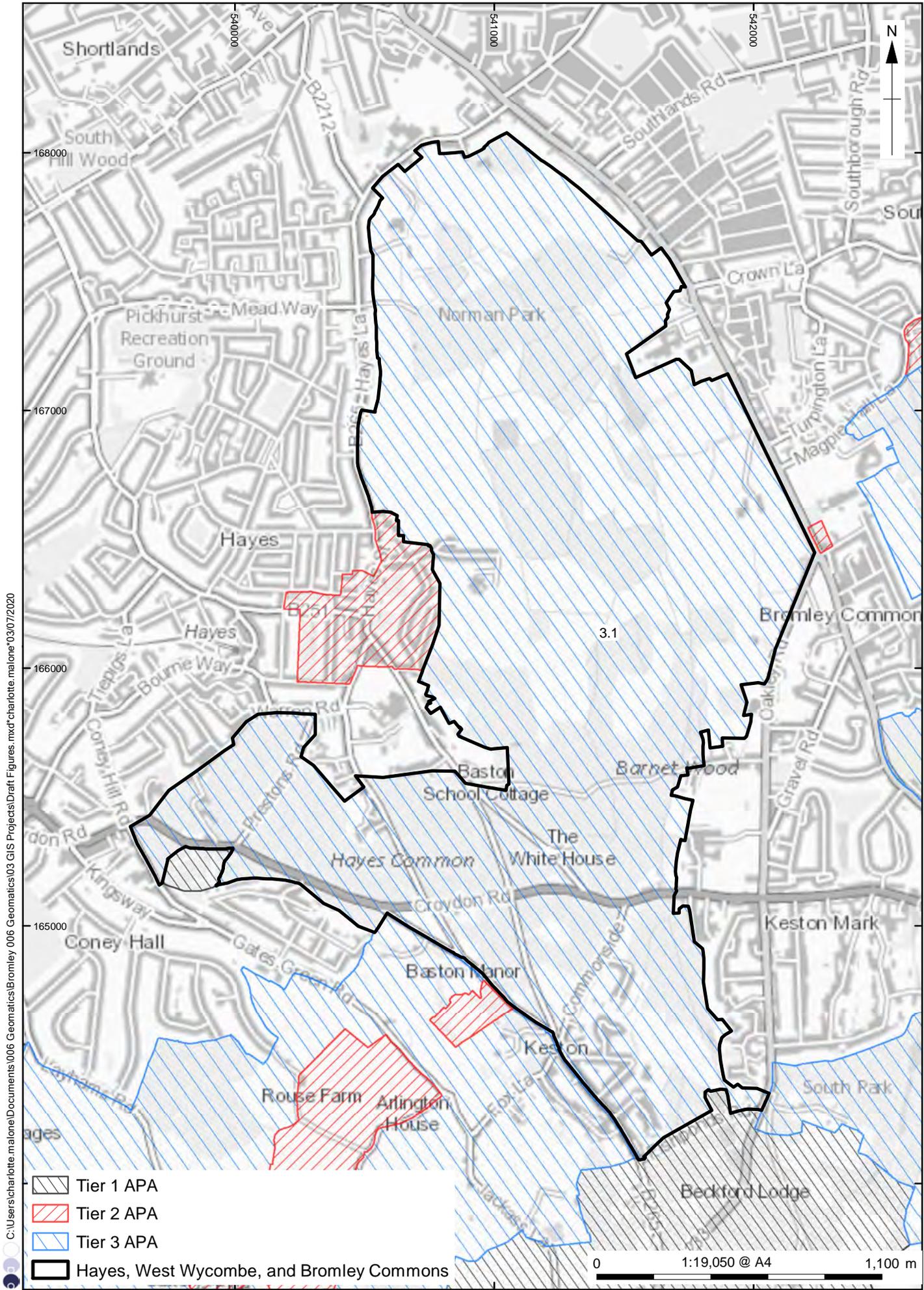
- 8.1.16 The APA contains a combination of common land, ancient woodland and undeveloped agricultural land. The area represents a largescale topographic area which has been subject to little or no development. Areas of ancient woodland and commons are of archaeological interest for their own sake and as islands of preservation of earlier features. Part of the significance of the APA arises from its undisturbed state and its potential to contain well preserved pre-medieval remains
- 8.1.17 The APA contains a number of flint tools dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. If further features or finds are within the APA they would provide insight into the Mesolithic and Neolithic use of the landscape and technological development in these periods. *In situ* Mesolithic remains are particularly rare and if they are found within the APA they are likely to be of regional or national significance.
- 8.1.18 The APA contains evidence of Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement activity. These remains provide an opportunity to further understand prehistoric activity within the borough. The remains of a Roman field system have also been recorded within the APA; this could provide insight into the nature and extent of Roman activity within Bromley and provides evidence of Roman agricultural practices. The presence of a Roman cremation and a coin hoard highlights the potential for previously unidentified Roman remains within the APA.

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Bromley APA 3.1
Hayes, West Wycombe, and Bromley Commons

8.2 Bromley APA 3.2 Upper Cray Valley and Flood Plain

Summary and Definition

- 8.2.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers a large expanse of agricultural land, historic commons and ancient woodland immediately to the east of the River Cray. To the west the APA adjoins the Upper Cray Valley APA (2.6) and to the south the APA adjoins the Bromley Downs APA (APA 3.4).
- 8.2.2 The APA has been included at Tier 3 because it covers areas of historic common land, ancient woodland and agricultural land which have been subject to little or no development. Areas of ancient woodland and commons are of archaeological interest for their own sake and as islands of preservation of earlier features. The APA contains archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods as well as undated cropmark and earthwork features and numerous findspots.
- 8.2.3 There are several areas of historic landfill recorded in the north-eastern part of the APA in the area of St Paul's Cray Hill Park and Cray Valley Golf Club and these areas have limited archaeological interest.

Description

- 8.2.4 The APA broadly covers an area of sand and gravel deposits to the east of the River Cray. A dry valley runs through the centre of these deposits forming two areas of higher ground within the flood plain. Elsewhere in the Greater London area similar gravel islands have been a focus for prehistoric activity and seasonal occupation sites. The APA contains historic areas of common land and ancient woodland as well as extensive agricultural land which has been subject to little development accordingly the APA has a high potential to contain archaeological remains pre-dating the medieval period.
- 8.2.5 Numerous prehistoric finds including a Palaeolithic handaxe and scatters of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flint tools have been recorded within the APA highlighting its potential to contain further prehistoric remains. A concentration of Bronze Age finds on the eastern edge of the APA near Bourne Wood has been interpreted as a possible Bronze Age occupation site although to date no associated features have been found.
- 8.2.6 Roman activity within the APA is also largely characterised by scatters of finds. A scatter of ceramic building material including pottery and tiles was found at Pilgrims Hill and has been interpreted as the site of a possible building, and a number of Roman finds have been recovered during metal detector surveys of Hazelwood Farm. In the northern part of the APA excavations carried out as part of the Ruxley A20 excavation revealed evidence of several Roman ditches associated with 1st- and 2nd-century pottery.
- 8.2.7 During the medieval and post-medieval periods settlement within the APA was sparse and the majority of the APA was probably in use as a combination of agricultural land, commons and woodland. The medieval settlement of Ruxley (APA 1.7) is the only known medieval settlement within this area. During the 14th century part of the APA was emparked by William Baude to create Old Ruxley Deer Park. The park had disappeared by the late 18th century but field names associated with the park are

present on the Gudsell map of Scadbury Estate (1810). Evidence of the park pale still survives within Cray Valley Golf Club.

- 8.2.8 By the 1798–9 Ordnance Surveys Drawings the open land within the APA had been enclosed and the landscape was made up of small fields and woodland. Several areas of ancient woodland (areas which have been wooded since at least 1600) survive within in the APA including Crown Wood, Griffs Wood, Kynaston Wood, Tile Kiln Wood and Hockenden Wood, but much of the post-medieval field pattern has been eroded.
- 8.2.9 By the end of the 18th century there were several farmsteads within the APA as well as a large estate known as Kevington. A country house was present at this location from the 1600s onwards and was the seat of the Manning Family. In 1767 the house was rebuilt by the architect Sir Robert Taylor. A kitchen garden and ‘a brickpit for grapes’ were also added to the grounds at this time and the grounds were laid out as a landscape park complete with a ha-ha. Crokenhill Road was diverted away from the south-west garden at the front of the house at this time. A post-medieval icehouse probably associated with Kevington manor has been recorded at Kevington School.
- 8.2.10 Kevington was requisitioned during the First World War and the house became a Canadian Divisional Battle School. After the war, the Berens family sold the property to Kent County Council and it became a primary school. A flower garden, ornamental pool and swimming pool were created, probably in the early 1930s and in the Warren, two natural ponds were joined to make a boating lake. In the 20th century two other schools were built in the grounds resulting in the demolition of half the kitchen garden walls. By the 1980s the house was no longer needed for a school and was sold with c 3.6 hectares of land including the ha-ha, the derelict pond, swimming pool and flower garden.
- 8.2.11 In the late 19th century the Chislehurst, Sidcup and Cray Valley Hospital opened in the APA. The building was substantially rebuilt in 1924 and was closed as a hospital in 1979. The building is still present within the APA and is used as part of a leisure complex.
- 8.2.12 During the 19th and 20th centuries the northern part of the APA was quarried extensively. The former quarries have since been used for landfill and are of little archaeological interest.
- 8.2.13 Due to its relatively undeveloped state the APA has a high potential to contain previously unidentified archaeological remains. A number of undated cropmark and earthwork features have been recorded within the APA included the earthwork remains of a possible windmill mound and the cropmark remains of two possible ring ditches and a trackway. Away from the quarried areas the APA has the potential to contain prehistoric and Roman remains as well as evidence of medieval and post-medieval land use.

Statement of Significance

- 8.2.14 The APA contains a combination of ancient woodland and undeveloped agricultural land. The area represents a large-scale topographic area which has been subject to little or no development. Areas of ancient woodland are of archaeological interest for

their own sake and as islands of preservation of earlier features. Part of the significance of the APA arises from its undisturbed state and its potential to contain well preserved pre-medieval remains. Further archaeological investigation within the APA would provide an opportunity to investigate the date, nature and significance of the undated earthwork and cropmark features within the APA.

- 8.2.15 Palaeolithic finds reflect some of the oldest artefacts in Europe they are significant due to their age and rarity. The APA contains a number of flint tools dating to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. If further such material is found within the APA it could shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development during the prehistoric period. *In situ* Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains are particularly rare and if they are found within the APA they are likely to be of regional or national significance.
- 8.2.16 The APA contains scatters of finds which could indicate the presence of Roman settlement activity. Such remains provide an opportunity to investigate the nature and extent of Roman settlement within Bromley.
- 8.2.17 The medieval and post-medieval landscape and garden features preserved within the APA provide evidence of contemporary land use. They provide insight into medieval and post-medieval land management practices and fashions and developments in post-medieval parkland design.

Key References

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8.3 Bromley APA 3.3 Central Bromley, Parks, Commons and Ancient Woodland

Summary and Definition

- 8.3.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers a large expanse of green space in the centre of the London Borough of Bromley. The area has been subject to little post-medieval and modern development and contains the remains of two 18th-century landscape parks, Scadbury Park and Camden Park, as well as surviving areas of historic common land and ancient woodland. Bickley and Chislehurst Railway Junctions are situated within the APA. The construction of the railway lines in the 19th century is likely to have truncated or removed any archaeological deposits in this part of the APA.
- 8.3.2 The area has been included as a Tier 3 APA as it is an extensive topographic area which includes distinctive rural landscapes including commons and ancient woodlands. It has been subject to little or no previous development and accordingly the APA has a general potential to contain prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains. The APA has a localised potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the post-medieval settlement at Prick End and the Scadbury and Camden Landscape Parks. Surviving areas of ancient woodland may contain archaeological deposits associated with medieval and post-medieval woodland management practices.

Description

3.3a Camden Place and Chislehurst Common

- 8.3.3 Camden Place is an 18th-century landscape park which was converted into a golf course in the 19th century. It is centred around Camden Place, a Grade II* listed 18th-century manor house. The park also contains a Grade II listed 18th-century folly and eight Grade II listed houses associated with the 19th-century development of the park.
- 8.3.4 The park was named after William Camden, a noted antiquary and historian who lived at Camden Place between 1609 and 1623. A new mansion was built within the park in 1717 by Robert Weston. The 18th-century Camden Place was added to the park in 1780 following designs by George Dance the Younger.
- 8.3.5 From c 1760 Camden Place was owned by Charles Pratt (1714–94), Attorney General and later Lord Chancellor, who became Baron Camden of Camden Place and then Earl Camden in 1786. Between 1870–3 it was the home of the exiled French Emperor Napoleon III and his widow the Empress Eugenie lived at Camden Place until 1885.
- 8.3.6 The layout of the park surrounding Camden Place was changed significantly in the 19th century when it was converted into a golf course. Surviving elements of the parkland design include a lime avenue to the south of the house as well as several cedars around the house and vestigial parkland planting in places. Historic Ordnance Survey maps show disused extractive pits within the parkland and a well house. The pits are shown as disused on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map indicating that they pre-date the mid-19th century.
- 8.3.7 In 1890 the Camden Place Estate was purchased by builder William Willett Jun. who proposed to develop it as housing. He developed two groups of high-class medium-sized commuter residences mainly using Ernest Newton as the architect, one group of

houses built on the Wilderness. The mansion and central area became Chislehurst Golf Club, which was established by a group of distinguished residents at a meeting at Camden Place in May 1894.

- 8.3.8 Chislehurst Common lies to the east of Camden Place. It was historically the waste land associated with the Manor of Chislehurst. In the 16th century the manors of Chislehurst and Scadbury came under the single ownership of the Walsingham Family. The Walsinghams also held land in nearby St Paul's Cray. In 1886 The Metropolitan Commons Act was passed to prevent gravel digging and other forms of encroachment of common land across the metropolitan area. At the time this legislation did not directly apply to Chislehurst. As a result of local concern about the erosion of the common, prominent Chislehurst residents formed a preservation society which in 1888 achieved the passage of the Metropolitan Commons (Chislehurst and St Paul's Cray) Supplemental Act which protected the commons from further encroachment. The commons contain a possible Bronze Age barrow (APA 1.11) and evidence of post-medieval chalk extraction including two water-filled extractive pits. The Prince Imperial Monument, erected in the late 19th century, lies to the east of Camden Place within the common.

3.3b Scadbury Park

- 8.3.9 Scadbury Park developed around a moated manor house and later Tudor building (APA 1.2). The estate associated with the manor once included 1000 acres of farmland and hunting forest.
- 8.3.10 During the medieval period the park was owned by the De Scathebury Family before being sold to the Walsingham Family who held the estate between 1424 and 1655. The manors of Scadbury and Chislehurst were sold to Sir Richard Bettenson in 1655 and he passed it to his son Edward. Sir Richard's great grandson John Selwyn purchased both manors in 1736 and discharged the mortgage. He then sold the estate to his cousin Thomas Farrington but retained Scadbury until his death in 1751 when it passed to Thomas Townshend.
- 8.3.11 The Tudor house was demolished in 1752 when the widowed Thomas Townshend gave up on his plan to build a new house here and instead bought and moved to Froggnals in Bexley. A new house was built in Scadbury Park in 1780 by his son and heir Thomas, who later became 1st Viscount Sydney.
- 8.3.12 The landscaping of the park took place in the 18th or 19th century and by 1871 the park included Park Wood, Bank Shaw, Icehouse Wood and Little Wood. The park retains the 19th-century lodge. In 1985 the park was opened to the public as Scadbury Nature Reserve. Approximately half of the APA is classified as ancient woodland. Due to its relatively undisturbed state the APA has the potential to contain well preserved pre-medieval remains as well as medieval and post-medieval parkland and woodland management features.
- 8.3.13 During World War II Scadbury housed a Home Guard platoon. Trenches and other features associated with wartime activity can still be found associated with the house and in the woods of the wider estate.

3.3c Petts Wood and St Paul's Cray Common

- 8.3.14 The APA covers the historic extent of Petts Wood and St Paul's Cray Common. Petts Wood is an area of ancient woodland and agricultural land which contains numerous undated earthwork features which have been interpreted as former field boundaries, hollow-ways, lynchets and woodland banks. The woodland was named after the Pett family, a family of shipbuilders who owned the woodland in the 16th century. In 1925 a number of Chislehurst residents launched an appeal to save the woodland from development. Around 23.5ha of woodland were purchased and ceremoniously opened as a park 1927 complete with a 2.5-ton granite sundial. The remaining 19ha were purchased by Francis Edlmann as an extension to his Hawkwood Estate. Following Edlmann's death in 1950 the estate was bought by Francesca and Robert Hall who donated the woodland to the National Trust. A second granite monolith, the Edlmann memorial stone, was unveiled at the park's opening the opening in 1958.
- 8.3.15 To the north of the woodland is an area of preserved common land known as St Paul's Cray Common. The Common contains ridge and furrow earthworks, which suggest that it was once part of the open fields associated with the parish. Historic mapping of the area suggests that this part of the APA has been in use as common since at least the 18th century.
- 8.3.16 Due to its undeveloped state this area has the potential to contain well preserved pre-medieval remains as well as archaeological features associated with medieval and post-medieval woodland management practices.

3.3d Jubilee Country Park

- 8.3.17 Jubilee Country Park lies to the south of Petts Wood separated from it by the line of the railway. The park contains Thornet Wood, which is classified as ancient woodland by Natural England, indicating that this area has been wooded since 1600. The land which makes up the park is first referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086 as part of the lands held by the bishops of Rochester, who had the right to fell timber in Thornet Wood until 1845.
- 8.3.18 From the 18th century onwards the area was farmed as part of the Bickley Park Estate and in 1916 it became the West Kent Golf Course. During the Second World War an army base complete with an anti-aircraft battery was constructed in the north-eastern part of the APA and the former golf clubhouse was destroyed by a parachute mine in 1940. The park was opened as a country park in 1981 to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II.
- 8.3.19 Due to its undeveloped state this area has the potential to contain well preserved pre-medieval remains as well as archaeological features associated with medieval and post-medieval woodland management practices. A Neolithic or Bronze Age axe has been recorded in the park, highlighting its potential to contain prehistoric remains.

3.3e Crofton Wood

- 8.3.20 The area currently known as Crofton Heath, Sparrow Wood, Roundabout Wood, Sparrow Common, Knowlehill Wood and Clay Wood was all part of Crofton Wood during the 18th century and much of this area survives as woodland including several areas classified as ancient woodland by Natural England. Areas of ancient woodland

are of archaeological interest for their own sake and as islands of preservation for medieval and earlier remains.

- 8.3.21 Parkfield recreation ground was opened in the north-west of the APA in the early 20th century.

Statement of Significance

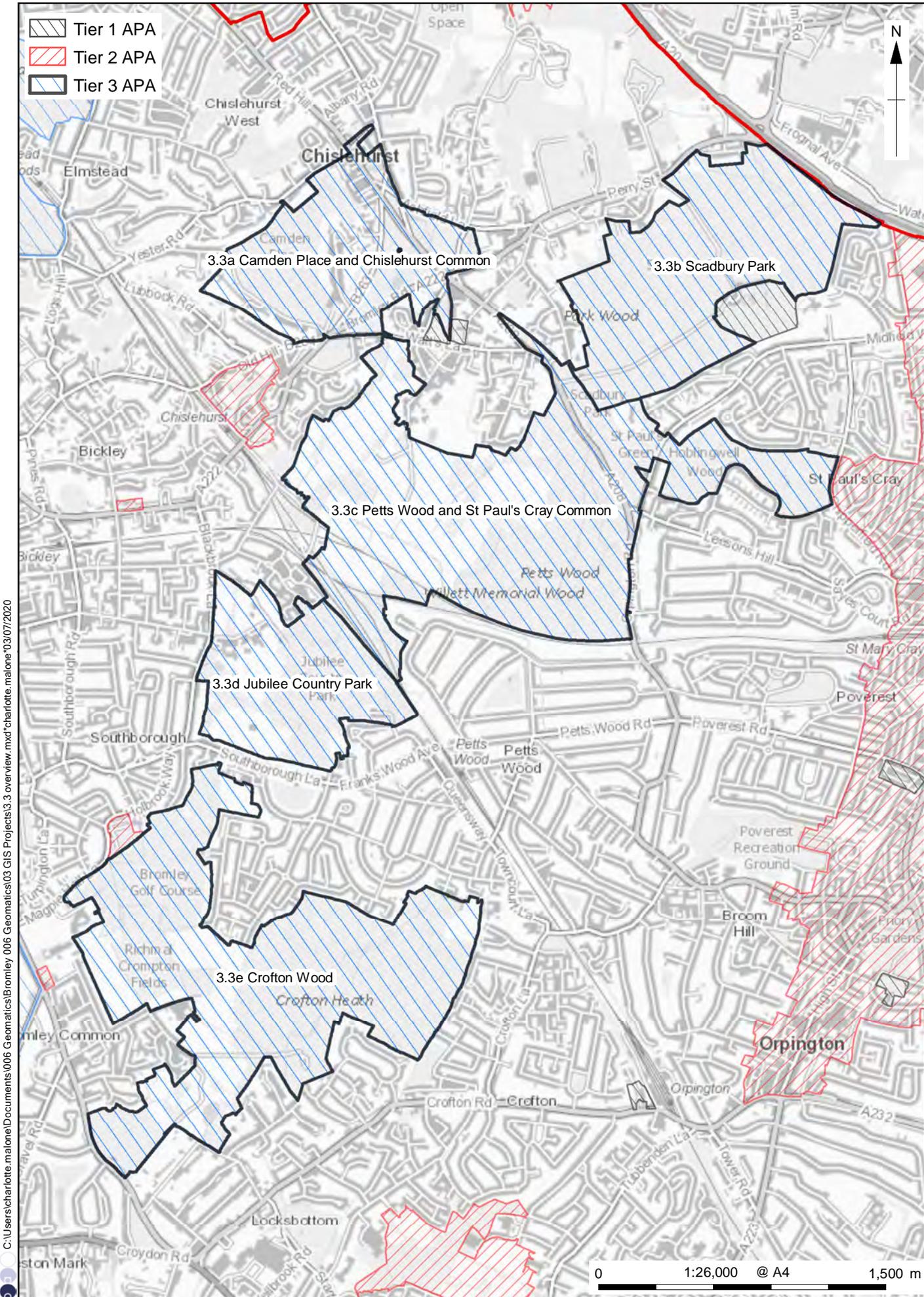
- 8.3.22 The APA contains Camden Place, Chislehurst Common, Scadbury Park, Petts Wood, St Paul's Cray Common, Jubilee Country Park and Crofton Wood. These areas of common land, parkland and ancient woodland have remained undeveloped since the medieval period and represent rare islands of undisturbed land within the intensively developed Greater London area. Part of the significance of the APA arises from its relatively undisturbed state and thus its potential to contain well preserved pre-medieval remains.
- 8.3.23 Areas of ancient woodland also have the potential to contain archaeological and earthwork remains. Such remains can provide insight into previous land use and medieval and post-medieval woodland management techniques.
- 8.3.24 Camden Place and Scadbury Park were laid out as landscape parks in the 18th century they have the potential to contain archaeological remains and landscape features associated with the earlier phases of the park. Such remains can provide insight into the 18th-century design of the park and evolving fashions in parkland design.
- 8.3.25 During the Second World War both Scadbury Park and Jubilee Country Park contained defence installations. Features relating to this use are important as they provide evidence of the wartime use of the two parks.
- 8.3.26 Scadbury Park also has significant historic interest which its derived from the park's association with prominent historical figures during the medieval and post-medieval period. It has an association with the Walsingham family who owned the manor between c 1424 and 1630.

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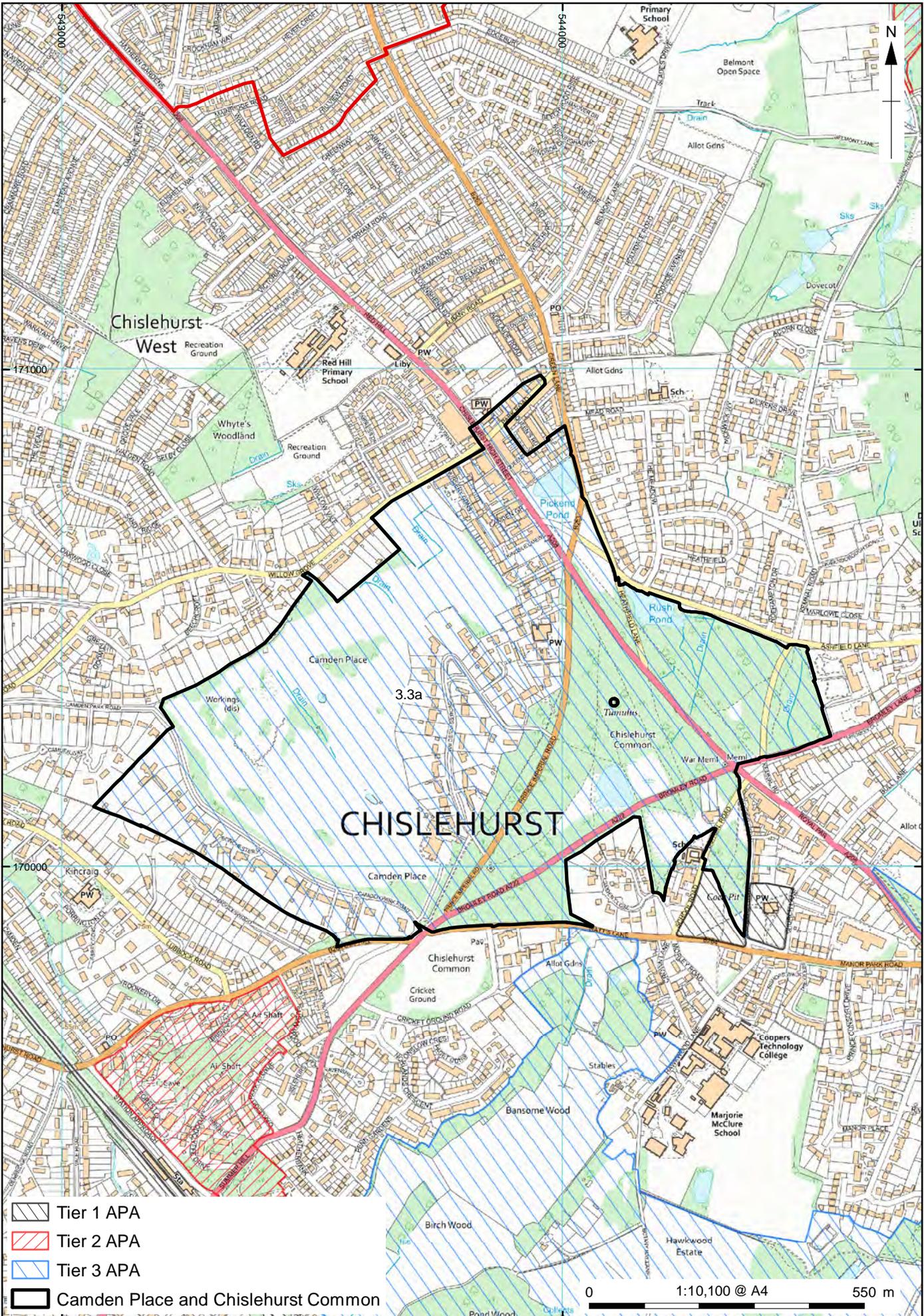


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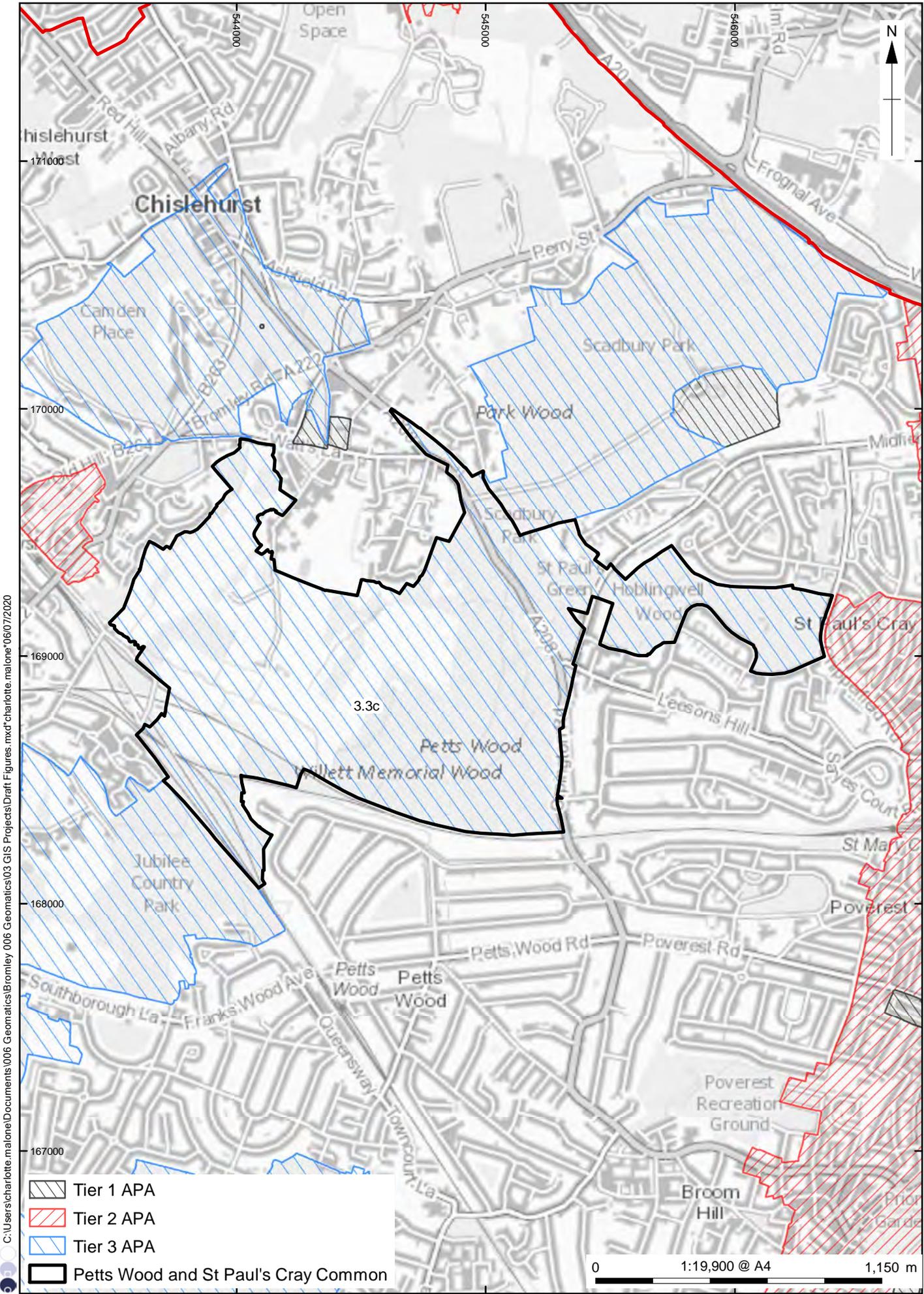
Bromley APA 3.3: Central Bromley Parks, Commons and Ancient Woodland Overview

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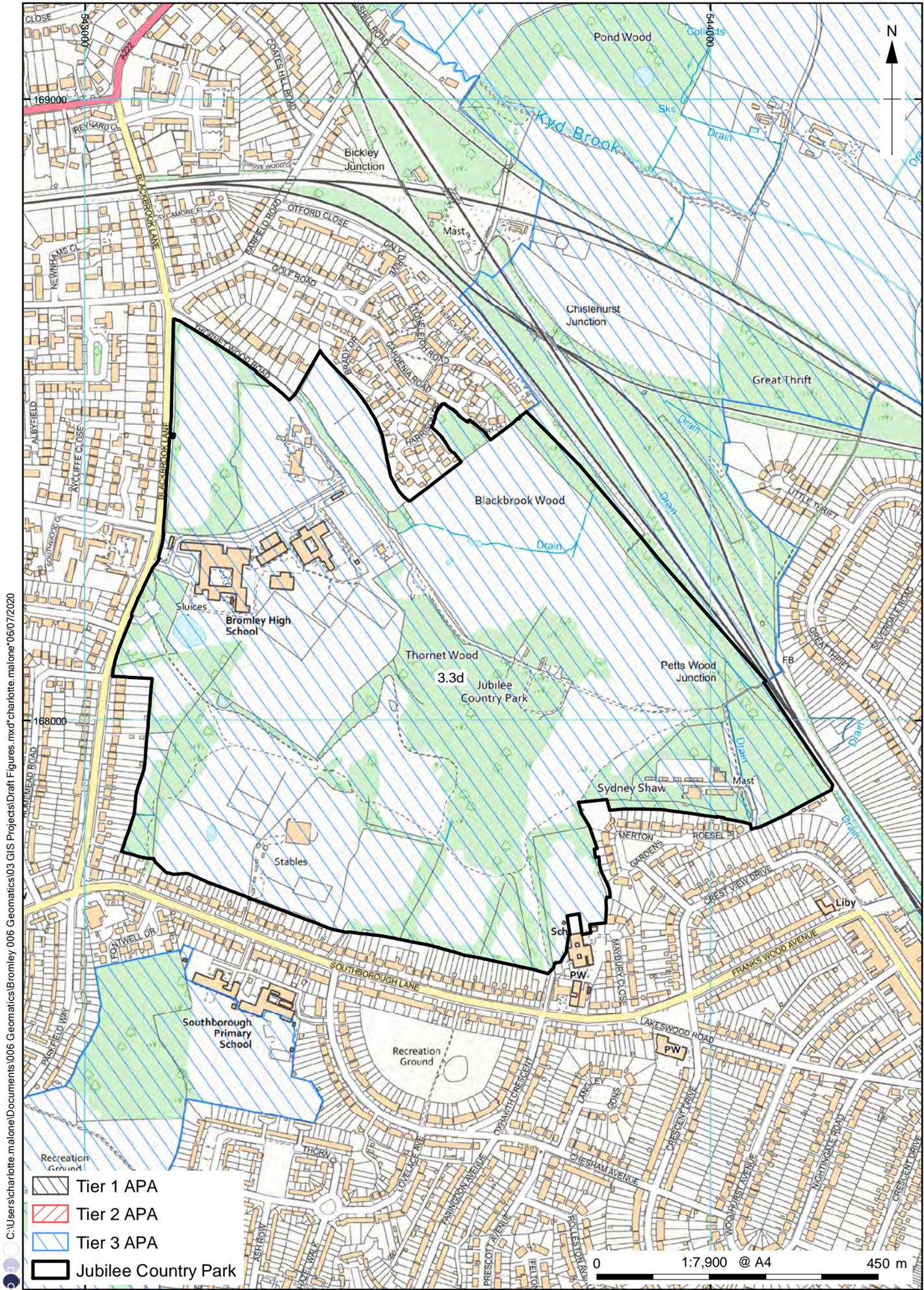
-  Tier 1 APA
-  Tier 2 APA
-  Tier 3 APA
-  Camden Place and Chislehurst Common

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Bromley APA 3.3c
Petts Wood and St Paul's Cray Common

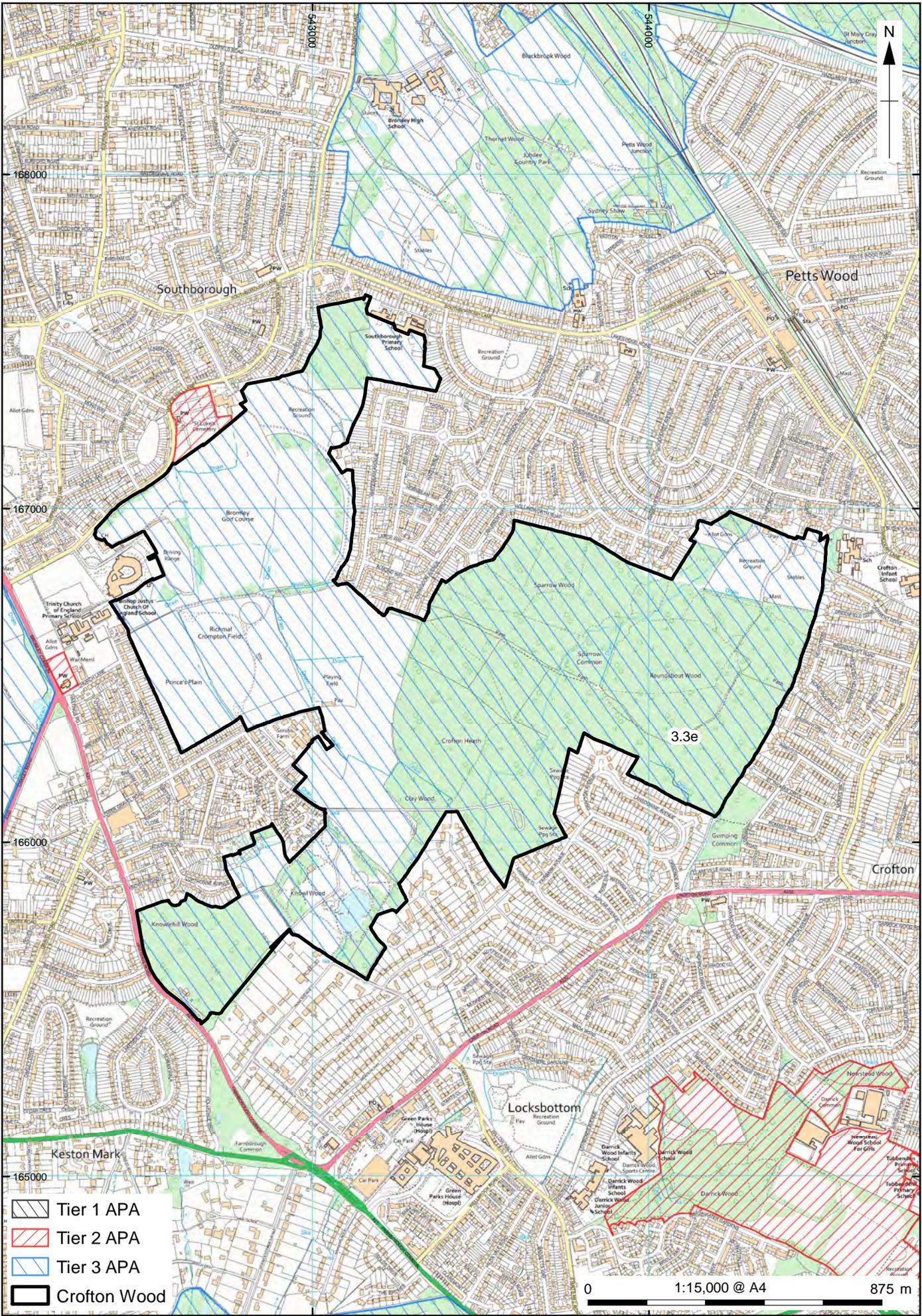


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**Bromley APA 3.3d
Jubilee Country Park**

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Bromley APA 3.3e
Crofton Wood

8.4 Bromley APA 3.4 Bromley Downs

Summary and Definition

- 8.4.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the southern part of Bromley. The APA is situated on higher ground than the northern part of the borough, on a predominantly chalk geology. While parts of the APA have been developed, the area retains its rural character. The APA adjoins Wickham Court Farm Roman APA (APA 1.4), Keston Common and Holwood Camp Iron Age Hillforts (APA 1.5), the Lewes to London Roman Road (APA 2.2), the Biggin Hill Airfield (APA 2.7) and contains several areas of medieval settlement (APA 2.17, APA 2.18, 2.22). To the north the APA adjoins the Upper Cray Valley and Flood Plain (APA 3.2) and Hayes, West Wycombe and Bromley Commons (APA 3.1).
- 8.4.2 The APA has been included at Tier 3 as it represents a large-scale topographic area containing ancient woodland and former downland. The APA has been subject to little or no previous development and has the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains from all periods. It contains finds and features dating from all periods, particularly in open areas.

Description

- 8.4.3 The southern part of the London Borough of Bromley is situated an area of higher ground known as the North Downs. This area is predominantly made up of chalk downland which is thought to have been densely wooded throughout most of its history.
- 8.4.4 The chalk geology of the APA with its natural flint seams was exploited as a source of raw material for the production of flint tools throughout the prehistoric period. Numerous flint tools dating to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods have been recorded within the APA and a Mesolithic flint-working site was recorded within Coneyearth Wood.
- 8.4.5 A concentration of Mesolithic and Neolithic artefacts have also been found within Goddington Park to the north-west of Chelsfield. Archaeological remains previously recovered from this area include 10 scrapers, 30 flakes and blades, and 10 other stone artefacts. A bone pick approximately 90mm long and 35mm wide was also recovered from the area as was a Roman brooch. The concentration of remains recovered from this area could indicate the presence of a Mesolithic or Neolithic site.
- 8.4.6 Evidence of prehistoric occupation or settlement within the APA is much rarer. Where it is present it appears to be located on the north face of the Downs closer to the river and watercourses. Examples of prehistoric settlement include a possible Neolithic or Bronze Age settlement site comprising several hut circles which were recorded on the northern edge of the APA near Nash and a similar hut circle settlement also recorded in Fullers Wood. Both settlements were excavated in the 19th century and the date of the hut circles is unconfirmed. Elsewhere within the APA Bronze Age activity is represented by occasional stray finds and a Bronze Age pit excavated in the north-east corner of the APA at Woodlands Farm.

- 8.4.7 Iron Age activity is equally rare within the APA and is characterised by stray finds and some earthworks recorded along the northern edge of the APA within the Holwood Estate.
- 8.4.8 The line of the Lewes to London Roman road (APA 2.2) passes along the western part of the APA. The road would have been a focus for Roman roadside settlement. Elsewhere Roman activity is rare within the APA and is characterised by stray finds. Two possible Roman settlements have been recorded within the APA: the first was identified by a scatter of pottery and a quern stone recovered during an excavation at Holwood Park and the second was identified during the construction of a new watermain to the east of Downe. Excavations of the water main uncovered three ditches, a pit and two postholes as well as iron slag and some ceramic building material which was dated to the 2nd century, although some fragments of 1st- and 3rd-century pottery were also found.
- 8.4.9 The medieval settlements of Cudham (APA 2.18) and Farnborough (APA 2.23) are all situated within the Bromley Downs area (although they form part of separate Tier 2 APAs) and are all mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The medieval hamlet of Downe (APA 2.17) originated later, during the 13th century. In addition to these settlements the APA is likely to contain the remains of medieval farmsteads and hamlets. There is documentary evidence suggesting a small medieval farmstead existed in Nash from 1310, and Norsted Farm may have originated as a medieval manor in the 14th century although the current farm buildings appear to be Georgian in style. Another possible medieval manor site known as South Court Manor is believed to have existed near Blackness Farm just outside Keston but its exact location is unknown. The landscape surrounding the settlements was probably a combination of open downland and woodland in this period and would have been utilised for grazing and timber. Some evidence of medieval agricultural activity in the form of plough headlands has been recorded within the Holwood Estate at the northern edge of the downs.
- 8.4.10 At the end of the 18th century the Ordnance Survey Drawings show the landscape within the APA as a combination of enclosed fields and woodland and by the end of the 19th century the landscape had changed very little.
- 8.4.11 It was only in the 20th century that the area began to be developed, although large parts of the APA remain rural and the area contains areas of ancient woodland and surviving post-medieval field patterns. In the early 20th century part of the Biggin Hill Airfield (APA 2.7) was constructed in the southern part of the APA and following the Second World War the agricultural land adjacent to the airfield was developed as a large housing estate.

Statement of Significance

- 8.4.12 The APA has been included at Tier 3 because it covers areas an extensive topographic area which due to its underlying geology and topography has a high potential to contain archaeological remains dating to from all historic periods.
- 8.4.13 The chalk bedrock and natural flint seams of the APA were exploited for flint tool manufacture throughout the prehistoric period. Numerous prehistoric finds such as

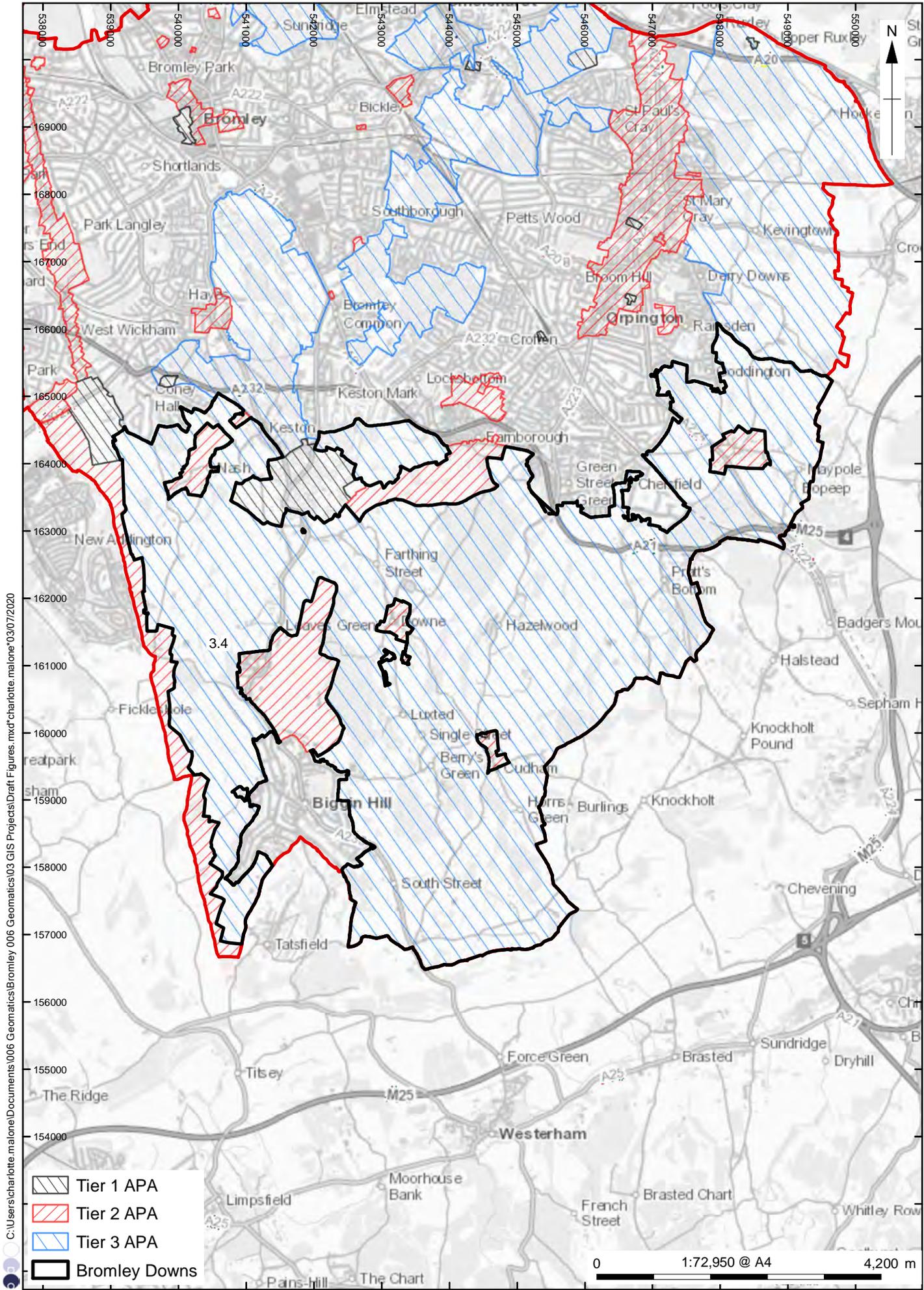
flint tools and coins have been recorded in the APA including concentrations of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic finds. Despite the concentration of finds within the APA few significant prehistoric features such as settlements or cemeteries have been recorded.

- 8.4.14 The APA contains numerous Palaeolithic and Mesolithic finds. Lower Palaeolithic remains, whether in primary or secondary contexts, represent some of the oldest fossils and artefacts in Europe. Along with Middle Palaeolithic sites they are important as they offer rare glimpses into the ways of life of other human species, now extinct, and help us to reflect on what it means to be human. Mesolithic finds provide insight into the Mesolithic use of the landscape and also technological development in this period. If *in situ* Palaeolithic or Mesolithic remains are found within the APA they could be of national or regional significance and may result in parts of the APA being raised to Tier 1 or 2.
- 8.4.15 Possible evidence for Neolithic or Bronze Age ‘hut dwellings’ have been recorded within the northern part of the APA. The features were recorded in the late 19th century and their exact nature and date is unconfirmed. Further investigation in these areas would provide an opportunity to confirm the survival, extent and date of these remains and would help to clarify the nature of Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement patterns within Bromley. Should further settlement activity dating to these periods be discovered it may result in parts of the APA being raised to Tier 1 or 2.
- 8.4.16 Recorded Roman activity within the APA is rare but the APA has the potential to contain the remains of Roman farmsteads and other rural settlements. Such remains would provide insight into Roman settlement patterns and the exploitation of the downs during the Roman period.
- 8.4.17 From the medieval period onwards, the downs have been utilised for rural settlement and grazing and its woodlands have been utilised for timber production and woodland pasture. The APA has been subject to little previous development and it contains post-medieval field boundaries and areas of ancient woodland. Areas of ancient woodland are of archaeological interest for their own sake and as islands of preservation and they have the potential to contain well preserved pre-medieval sites as well as evidence of medieval and post-medieval woodland management and associated activities. Preserved post-medieval field boundaries are of archaeological interest and could contain traces of historic land use such as boundary banks, managed trees and hedgerows, and small quarries.
- 8.4.18 Part of the significance of the APA arises from its undeveloped state and its potential to contain well preserved pre-medieval remains. It is possible that prehistoric sites survive in the dry valleys and on the lower slopes of the downs, buried and preserved by deposits of colluvium (hill wash). The APA may also contain evidence of medieval and post-medieval land use and could contain evidence of medieval rural settlements. Such remains would enhance our knowledge of land use and settlement pattern across the downs during medieval and post-medieval periods.

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Bromley APA 3.4
Bromley Downs

8.5 Bromley APA 3.5 Sundridge Golf Course and Elmstead Wood

Summary and Definition

- 8.5.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers Sundridge Park Golf Course, an area of ancient woodland known as Elmstead Wood, and is situated c 2.5km to the south of Mottingham and c 1.5m to the west of Chislehurst. The APA is situated on a bedrock geology of Thanet Formation Sand and Lambeth Group Silt Sand and Clay and the Quaggy River passes through the APA.
- 8.5.2 The APA has been classed at Tier 3 because it has been subject to little previous development and has the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains dating to the pre-medieval period. The ancient woodland has a general potential to contain prehistoric Roman and medieval remains as well as post-medieval remains associated with woodland management practices. The golf course was formerly a 18th- century landscape park and has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the early post-medieval house and the associated parkland.

Description

- 8.5.3 Sundridge is first mentioned in a charter dated 987. It is mentioned again in the Domesday Survey as *Sondress* from the Old English *Sundor* and *Ersc* meaning ‘separate or detached ploughed field’. The place-name suggests that it was an area of arable land detached from the main estate. The first definite mention of a manor at Sundridge dates to 1301 and refers to John Le Blunt of the manor of *Sundresshe* near Bromley.
- 8.5.4 In 1679 the Sundridge Estate was acquired as a country seat by Thomas Washers of Lincoln’s Inn and it remained in his family for several centuries. The estate was retained by the Washer family into the 18th century and is shown on Rocque’s 1746 *Map of London and the Adjacent Country 10 Miles Round* as belonging to Mr Washers. At this time the house was set in open parkland surrounded on three sides by woodland. The estate was sold to Edward George Lind in 1792 and in the following year Lind called in the prominent landscape architect Humphrey Repton to advise on the landscaping of the estate. Repton recommended that the earlier house should be relocated and the surrounding farmland should be converted to parkland. In 1797, before any changes were made, the estate was sold to Claude Scott, a wealthy corn merchant, who implemented the recommendations made by Repton. John Nash was appointed as the architect to oversee the work but he was replaced by Samuel Wyatt before the new mansion was complete. As part of the 18th-century landscaping the Quaggy River, which previously ran through the APA, was dammed to create an ornamental lake although the lake had been infilled by the 1910 4th edition Ordnance Survey map. In 1820 a c 9m-long conservatory was added to the house and in the late 19th century a chasm, fernery, Alpinary and Cliff were added to the grounds.
- 8.5.5 In 1880 Sir Edward Henry Scott inherited the estate and made extensive alterations to the mansion as well as introducing pheasant hunting to the estate. Sir Edward Henry Scott was a magistrate and also High Sheriff of Kent. When the Bromley Direct Railway was opened he was able to request a separate railway station at the entrance to the park.

- 8.5.6 In 1901 the park was leased to a company who formed the Sundridge Golf Course. The house, Sundridge Park, became a luxury hotel until the Second World War. During the Second World War a pill box and anti-aircraft battery were constructed within the Golf course. Following the war, the house became a management training centre. The golf course is a Grade II registered park and garden and Sundridge Park is a Grade I listed building. The park contains an 18th-century stable building which is Grade II listed and a 19th-century Grade II listed icehouse which is located against the southern park boundary.
- 8.5.7 Elmstead Wood lies to the north-east of the park. The line of the railway, which passes through a tunnel here, marks the boundary between the woodland and the park. Elmstead Wood is classified as ancient woodland by Natural England, indicating that it has been in use as woodland since at least 1600. Areas of ancient woodland are of archaeological interest for their own sake and as islands of preservation for medieval and earlier remains.
- 8.5.8 The APA has been in use as a country estate since at least 1679 when it was acquired by Thomas Washer. Sundridge Park has the potential to contain remains associated with the early post-medieval house, and the 18th- and 19th-century landscape park. A Neolithic axe has been recorded within the APA highlighting that the area has the potential to contain prehistoric remains. The ancient woodland has a general potential to contain prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains, as well as post-medieval remains associated with woodland management practices.

Statement of Significance

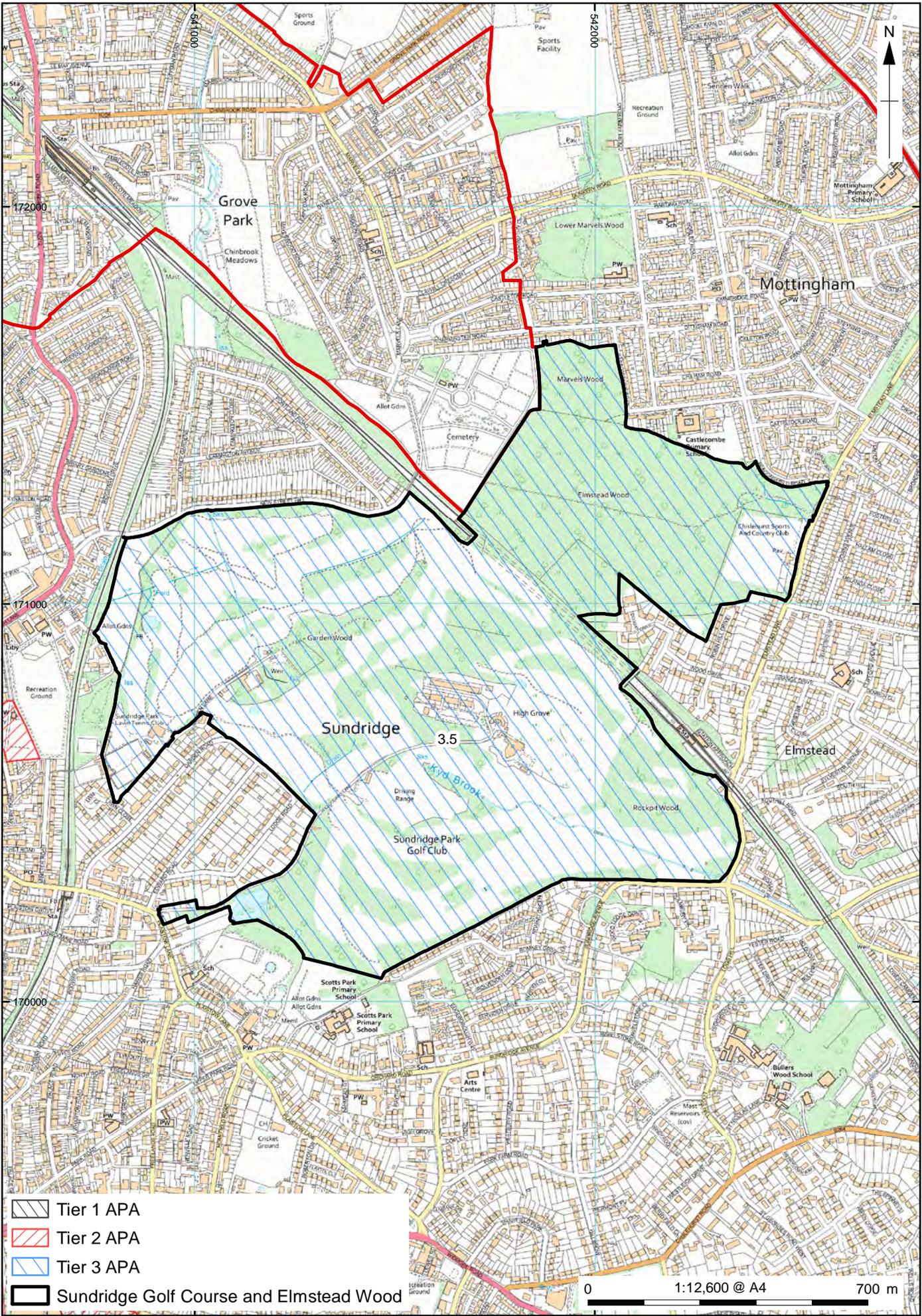
- 8.5.9 The APA contains areas of ancient woodland and historic parkland which have remained undeveloped since the medieval period. Part of the significance of the APA arises from its relatively undisturbed state and thus its potential to contain well preserved pre-medieval features and earthworks.
- 8.5.10 Elmstead Wood has the potential to contain archaeological and earthwork remains associated with previous land use and medieval and post-medieval woodland management techniques. Sundridge Golf Course has the potential to contain archaeological remains and landscape features associated with the earlier country house and the 18th-century landscape park. These remains could provide insight into the 18th-century landscape design and evolving fashions in parkland design in the 18th and 19th century.

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Bromley APA 3.5
Sundridge Golf Course and Elmstead Wood

8.6 Bromley APA 3.6 Monks Orchard

Summary and Definition

- 8.6.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the undeveloped parts of Wickham Park, an 18th- and 19th-century landscape park, laid out by the landscape gardener William Sawry Gilpin (1762–1843). The park was divided into two segments by the 20th century by a housing development along Monks Orchard Road. The housing in this area is likely to have truncated or disturbed archaeological remains in this part of the APA. Archaeological survival in the southern part of the APA would also have been affected by the development of the early to mid-20th-century hospital buildings associated with the Royal Bethlehem Hospital. The northern part of the APA contains areas of ancient woodland. A second area of ancient woodland, High Broom Wood, is located in the eastern part of the APA within an area of public open space running alongside the River Beck.
- 8.6.2 The APA has been classed at Tier 3 because it has been subject to little previous development and has the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains dating to the pre-medieval period. The ancient woodland has a general potential to contain prehistoric Roman and medieval remains as well as post-medieval remains associated with woodland management practices. Elsewhere the APA contains archaeological remains association with the 18th- and 19th-century landscape park and may contain evidence of land use pre-dating the park.

Description

- 8.6.3 Monks Orchard Estate was originally made up of Park Farm and Eden Farm (APA 2.13) which met at the historic county boundary between Kent and Surrey. The name of the Monks Orchard Estate was probably derived from a the Munke family who owned the land in 1552. The names Monksmead and Monks Orchard were the names given to the woodland and meadowland owned by the family. The APA covers Park Farm and its surrounding agricultural land and woodland, which later became known as Wickham Park.
- 8.6.4 The 1762 map of Surrey shows Park Farm as West Shirley Farm as at this time it was the Home Farm of Shirley House, Surrey. The farm was surrounded by agricultural land with two fishponds to the west. An area of woodland is shown to the north-east of the farmstead, and by the 1798–9 Ordnance Surveyors Drawings this was known as Monks Orchard Wood. In 1807 the Burrell family acquired Park Farm and its lands from John Smith and in 1822 sold it to Paul James Le Cointe. In 1829 it was sold to Henry Alexander and in 1836 it was sold to Samuel Jones Loyd.
- 8.6.5 A large mansion had been constructed within the APA by 1836 but it is uncertain whether it was built by James le Cointe or Samuel Jones Loyd. The mansion was set within grounds and could be reached by three long drives which each had an associated lodge. The mansion has since been demolished, but one of the lodges survives on Chesterton Avenue.
- 8.6.6 Park Farmhouse was apparently rebuilt in 1843 by Samuel Jones Loyd whose initials were preserved alongside a datestone over the doorway. The farm and its associated

stables survived until in 1994 when the stables were demolished for being unsafe and in the same year the farm building burned down.

- 8.6.7 The land surrounding Park Farm and the later mansion was laid out in the 18th or early 19th century as a landscape park. The park was designed by the landscape gardener William Sawry Gilpin and retained the two fishponds to the west of Park Farm. A walled garden was added to the park in the 19th century. The fishponds are no longer present within the park and much of the earlier landscape park is now overlain by 20th-century hospital buildings.
- 8.6.8 In 1930 the Bethlehem Royal Hospital was relocated to Monks Orchard. The Bethlem Royal Hospital was designed by John Cheston and Charles Elcock and was planned to provide 'light, air and space' for patients and staff, with buildings set within the landscape. It consisted originally of four wards in separate buildings with their own catering facilities and gardens, and separate buildings for administration, the nurses' home, a recreation hall, chapel, staff catering facilities and laboratories. In 1948 under the new NHS the hospital amalgamated with The Maudsley Hospital in Denmark Hill to form single postgraduate psychiatric teaching hospital.
- 8.6.9 The northern part of the APA contains Cold Shaw Wood, formerly Monks Orchard Wood, which is an area of ancient woodland. A second area of ancient woodland, High Broom Wood, is located in the eastern part of the APA. This has been preserved as public open space running alongside the Beck. Ancient woodland is classified by Natural England as an area that has been in use as woodland since at least 1600. The southern part of the APA contains the Royal Bethlehem Hospital. The construction of the hospital in the early 20th century would have truncated or removed archaeological remains within the footprint of the buildings, reducing the archaeological interest of this area.
- 8.6.10 The APA contains archaeological remains association with the 18th- and 19th-century landscape park and may contain evidence of land use pre-dating the park. An archaeological evaluation carried out within the area of the hospital recorded a ditch which contained residual struck flint. The date of the ditch was not established.
- 8.6.11 Elsewhere within the APA a Bronze Age hoard has been recorded, highlighting a potential for prehistoric remains within the APA. The areas of ancient woodland are of archaeological interest for their own sake and as islands of preservation for medieval and earlier remains. They also have the potential to contain post-medieval remains associated with post-medieval woodland management practices.

Statement of Significance

- 8.6.12 The APA contains areas of ancient woodland and historic parkland which have remained undeveloped since the medieval period. Part of the significance of the APA arises from its relatively undisturbed state and thus its potential to contain well preserved pre-medieval features and earthworks.
- 8.6.13 The areas of ancient woodland within the APA have the potential to contain archaeological and earthwork remains associated with previous land use and medieval and post-medieval woodland management techniques. Outside of these areas the APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains and landscape

features associated with Park Farm, the 18th-century landscape park and the 19th-century mansion known as Monks Orchard. These remains could provide insight into the 18th-century landscape design and evolving fashions in parkland design in the 18th and 19th centuries.

- 8.6.14 The infilled fishponds in the western part of the APA could contain waterlogged deposits which may preserved organic material and environmental remains. Such remains are not common in England. They are therefore of great interest and can provide information about everyday objects and what people ate and drank out of (e.g. wooden bowls, leather bottles, horn cups etc). These deposits can also contain environmental remains which can help reconstruct past landscapes, providing evidence of land use and landscape change which would not otherwise be available.

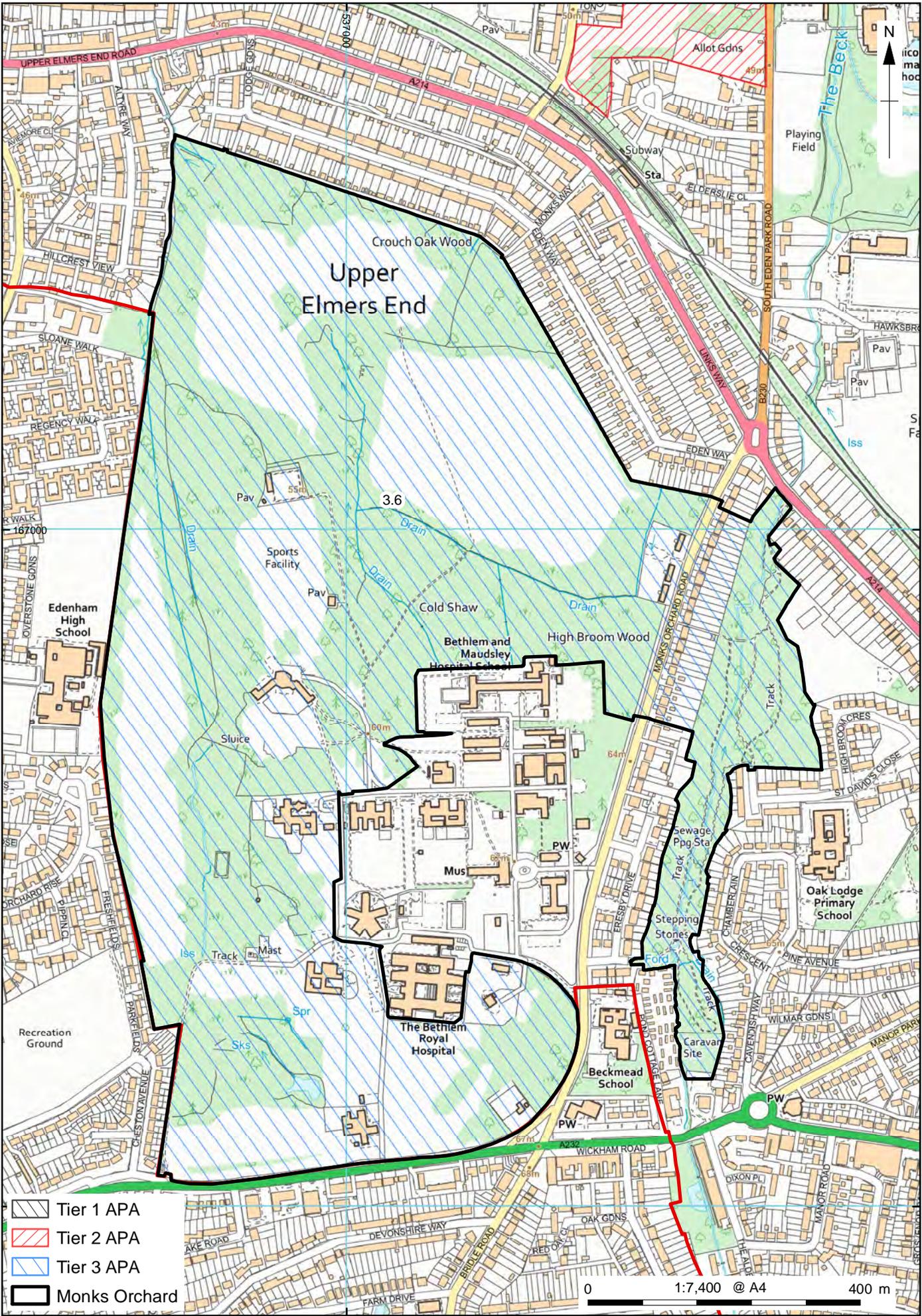
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9 GLOSSARY

Term	Definitions
Archaeological Priority Area (APA)	Generic term for a defined area where, according to existing information, there is significant known archaeological interest of particular potential for new discoveries. They are sometimes called other names including Archaeological Priority Zones, Areas of Archaeological Significance/Importance/Interest or Areas of High Archaeological Potential.
Archaeological Interest	Archaeological interest refers to evidence of past human activity which is worthy of expert investigation. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are viewed as an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations (NPPF 2019, paragraph 184).
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains an,d where appropriate, enhances its significance (NPPF 2019, paragraph 200)
Designated Heritage Asset	A heritage asset which is designated under relevant legislation, i.e. World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, protected wreck sites, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields or conservation areas (NPPF definition, paragraph 194b)
Heritage Asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing) (NPPF 2019, paragraph 184)
Historic Environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity (whether visible, buried or submerged) and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS)	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER)	A historic environment record is an information service which provides access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geological area (MPPF 2019, Paragraph 187). The GLHER is the historic environment record for the Greater London area and is maintained by Historic England.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	The document which sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these should be applied. Consideration of the historic environment is addressed in Chapter 16. The 2012 version of this document was replaced by the July 2018 edition and subsequently the February 2019 edition.
Potential	In some places, the nature of the archaeological interest cannot be specified precisely, but it may still be possible to document reasons for anticipating the existence and importance of such evidence.

	Circumstantial evidence such as geology, topography, landscape history, nearby major monuments and patterns of previous discoveries can be used to predict areas with a higher likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets of historic and archaeological interest will be discovered in the future.
Research Framework	A suite of documents which describes the current state of knowledge of a topic or geographical area (the 'resource assessment'), identifies major gaps in knowledge and key research questions (the 'agenda') and set out a strategy for addressing them. A resource assessment and agenda for London archaeology has been published.
Saxon Period	The early medieval period covers six centuries between the end of the Roman period and the Norman Conquest (1066). In the south of England this is also referred to as the Saxon period.
Setting of a Heritage Asset	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance, or may be neutral (NPPF 2019, paragraph 194b).
Sensitivity	The likelihood of typical development impacts causing significant harm to a heritage asset of archaeological interest. Sensitivity is closely allied to significance and potential but also takes account of an asset's vulnerability and fragility.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence but also from its setting (NPPF 2019, paragraph 189).

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