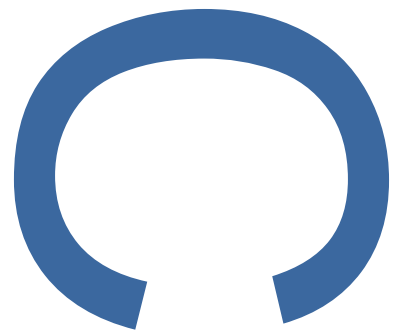


**BECKENHAM PLACE PARK,  
BECKENHAM, BR3 5DE;  
PROPOSED CAR PARK**

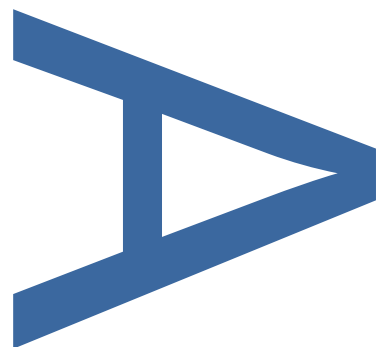


**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
LEWISHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL**



**SITE CODE: BPL17  
MAY 2017**




**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

**BECKENHAM PLACE PARK, BECKENHAM BR3 5DE: PROPOSED  
CAR PARK;**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			K5000
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
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Graphics Prepared by:	Ray Murphy		May 2017
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Project Manager Sign-off:	Tim Bradley		May 2017

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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**BECKENHAM PLACE PARK, BECKENHAM BR3 5DE: PROPOSED CAR PARK  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

---

**Site Code:** BPL17

**Central NGR:** TQ 37880 70883

**Local Planning Authority:** Lewisham Borough Council

**Planning Reference:** DC/16/099042

**Commissioning Client:** London Borough of Lewisham

**Written/Researched by:** Guy Seddon  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

**Project Manager:** Chris Mayo (MifA)

---

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**May 2017**

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Beckenham Place Park, Beckenham, London BR3 5DE. The site is located within the borough of Lewisham and is centred at TQ 37880 70883.
- 1.2 Following a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Mayo 2017), an archaeological evaluation was carried out between 24<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> April 2017 and was completed in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by Historic England. The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 15 test-pits to ascertain the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and remains, and allow an assessment of the potential for archaeology to be present within an area of proposed development.
- 1.3 Natural head deposits were located between 48.05m OD, in Trench 1, to the west of the site and 45.73m OD, in Trench 15, to the east. The natural head deposits were sealed by a 20<sup>th</sup> century imported sub-soil, which was overlain by a layer of 20<sup>th</sup> century topsoil. Both these layers were deposited during the construction of a golf course across the park in the 1930s. No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation, commissioned by the London Borough of Lewisham, was carried out on land at Beckenham Place Park between 24<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> April 2017. A planning application is to be made to the local planning authority, the London Borough of Lewisham, which will seek to restore and renovate Beckenham Place Park and which includes a new car park located to the north of Beckenham Place, adjacent to the homesteads, where the ancillary buildings to the mansion were located. The intention is to locate the car park in an area where no features were evident during a walk-over survey and previous impacts from the former golf course landscaping were already present, and to utilise the pre-existing banks of the golf course features to sink the car park below ground level thereby limiting its impact on the surrounding view.
- 2.2 The site of the proposed new car park comprised a rectangular plot of open land, just to the north-east of Beckenham Place Mansion (Figure 1), which was part of a former public golf course. The site was centred at TQ 37880 70883.
- 2.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited had previously been commissioned to prepare a desk-based assessment (Reade 2017) to support the application; the report identified that the archaeological potential for the location of the new car park mainly consisted of the possible presence of ridge and furrow, and remains of the former medieval Manor House (which was possibly located in the vicinity of the mansion), along with archaeology associated with it such as buried soils or garden features.
- 2.4 In reviewing the desk-based assessment, the Archaeology Advisor to the local planning authority, Mark Stevenson of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) at Historic England, recommended that some small-scale pre-determination work was required in the area of the proposed car park to identify whether remains which relate to the former medieval Manor House are present, and if so whether the impact upon them can be mitigated or whether a redesign to the proposed car park levels could be considered.
- 2.5 Accordingly PCA was commissioned to undertake this pre-determination work, and prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2017) detailing the methodology by which the evaluation was to be undertaken; the WSI was approved by Mr Stevenson of GLAAS.
- 2.6 The evaluation was supervised by Guy Seddon and the project was managed by Chris Mayo for the PCA. The project was monitored by Mark Stevenson of Historic England.
- 2.7 The site was given a unique site-code BPL17. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with London Archaeological Archives and Resource Centre (LAARC) identified with that code.

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 The wider background to Beckenham Place Park, and the planning policies relevant to it, is provided within the desk-based assessment prepared by PCA (Reade 2017), along with the Beckenham Place Park Conservation Plan (LUC 2016a), the Regeneration of Beckenham Place Park Heritage Assessment (LUC 2016b) and archaeological impact assessment (LUC 2016c).
- 3.2 The development site lies within the Beckenham Place Park Archaeology Priority Area (APA 20) as defined by the London Borough of Lewisham. The study aims to satisfy the objectives of Lewisham Borough Council, which fully recognise the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians.
- 3.3 The evaluation was undertaken prior to determination of a planning application (Ref. DC/16/099042) for the restoration and renovation of Beckenham Place Park, which includes the construction of a new car park adjacent to the homesteads. The scope of works, the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2017) and the site works were agreed with, and monitored by, Mark Stevenson of Historic England, Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Lewisham.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

- 4.1.1 The site is located on the edge of small island of superficial Head deposits (clay, silt, sand and gravel) atop London Clay (British Geological Survey [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)).
- 4.1.2 No geotechnical data specific to the wider site or area of the car park is currently available.

### **4.2 Topography**

- 4.2.1 The park is dissected by two valleys running north to south eroded in the past by surface drainage. The hills fall away to the north. The mansion (Beckenham Place) sits on the westernmost hill, Stumps Hill, overlooking a now largely dry valley. To the south-east the land rises up to Summerhouse Hill Wood before dropping down again to the flood plain of the River Ravensbourne, which drains into the Thames. This gentle, undulating topography adds considerably to the character of the landscape.
- 4.2.2 The area of the evaluation is located within the West Parkland, which comprises 10ha in the western part of the park. It is bounded by Beckenham Hill Road and Stumpshill Wood on the west, and the former park driveway on the east. It represents the area of open parkland that lay to the west of the mansion house (Figure 1).
- 4.2.3 The Ravensbourne River runs roughly north-south in the eastern portion of the park, outside of the current proposed development area.
- 4.2.4 The area of the proposed new car park is undulating, with ground levels ranging from approximately 48.50m OD in the south and falling to approximately 46.50m OD in the north.



## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A detailed archaeological and historical background of the Beckenham Place Park has been included in Desk-Based Assessment prepared by PCA (Reade 2017). The following represents a summary of the archaeological potential specifically for the site of the evaluation, as presented in the desk based assessment:

### 5.1 Prehistoric

5.1.1 No evidence for prehistoric activity has been recorded within 1.5km of the study site.

### 5.2 Roman

5.2.1 No evidence for Roman activity has been recorded within 1.5km of the study site.

### 5.3 Anglo-Saxon / Early Medieval

5.3.1 During the early medieval period, both the parishes of Beckenham and Bromley lay within the Hundred of Bromley and were recorded as villages within the Domesday Book of 1066. Beckenham was known as *Bacheham*, or *Becceham*, with the name deriving either from its location on the river Ravensbourne; *Becc* signifying river and *ham* signifying a village or dwelling in Saxon English. Bromley was known as *Bromleag* or *Bromleah*, signifying a field or pasture where broom grows.

5.3.2 No evidence of Anglo-Saxon or early medieval activity has been recorded within 1.5km of the study site.

### 5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 At the beginning of the medieval period, the area surrounding the study site was characterised by manorial estates, with the majority of the listings in the GLHER search radius comprising manor houses and associated farms. The Beckenham Manor House was located opposite to a medieval church which is known to have pre-dated the Grade II\* listed St. George's (which was built on the location in the 14th century and rebuilt in 1885–7). Bellingham Manor was located to the north of the study site, with the Manor House being largely rebuilt in the 19th century and bombed in 1944. The associated farmhouse and farm was redeveloped into a housing estate in the 1920s. The Manor House of Foxgrove was a moated site located just south of Foxgrove Road.

5.4.2 The medieval Manor House at Beckenham Place, within the boundaries of the study site, is thought to have lain within the vicinity of the present day Mansion House, but there is little information about the precise location of the Manor House or when it was demolished. The grounds themselves show evidence of probable medieval land-use prior to emparkment through the retention of some elements of this pre-existing landscape and lack of significant later impacts such as ploughing and development. For example, features that are visible through ground survey and an analysis of LiDAR, aerial, and satellite data which may date to

the medieval period include ditches and banks representing former field boundaries and wood banks, traces of ridge and furrow, and historically-significant natural features such as ancient woodland, and coppiced and pollarded trees.

## **5.5 Post-Medieval**

- 5.5.1 The manors and estates continued to develop during the post-medieval period but maintained their rural character.
- 5.5.2 The land at Beckenham Place Park was divided into varied ownership, however, by the 17th century the whole of the Beckenham estate was owned by Walter St John, in whose family it remained until 1773.
- 5.5.3 After purchasing the Lordship of the Manor of Beckenham and the old Manor House in 1773, John Cator commenced the emparkment of Beckenham Place in earnest. The Ordnance Surveyor Sheet from 1799 shows the results of the emparkment works, with a significantly reduced woodland, pleasure grounds and walled gardens around the mansion and the stable block, an artificial lake in the centre of the park formed by damming a narrow stream, and large areas of open parkland that would have been used as wood pasture. The north and south lodges are visible on either end of the main drive and some further buildings are present to the south of the main house. Foxgrove Manor House is also notable, located to the south of the study site and surrounded by agricultural fields, unlike Beckenham Place which incorporated only a small area in the north of the site in which plough marks are indicated.

## **5.6 Modern**

- 5.6.1 The 1907 Ordnance Survey map clearly shows the layout of the northern portion of the Beckenham Place Park at the start of the 20th century. This includes the positioning and extent of the Homestead and Stable Block and the footprint of the home farm buildings to the north. This map also shows that the artificial lake has been filled in or squared off, with a narrow bridge or sluice gate across it. The Foxgrove Golf Club is established on the grounds of the estate during this year, though it is not yet labelled as such on this map, and it appears that there is a loss in parkland tree planting indicated.
- 5.6.2 In 1927 the London County Council purchased the freehold of the house and park from the Cator estate Beckenham Place Park and the golf course was opened to the public in 1933, with the clubhouse transferred to the Mansion from the Foxgrove Club. The Ordnance Survey map of 1938 is indicative of this shift, and shows the Golf Club House near to the Summerhouse Hill Wood. Stumpshill Wood in the west of the park has also been cut back in order to facilitate the construction of a number of houses along Southend Road, the rear of these properties forming the current southwestern boundary of the park and of the proposed development site.
- 5.6.3 The Ordnance Survey map of 1955 indicates that the homestead and stable yard buildings have changed in layout from those shown in 1938, the home farm is no longer in existence,

and the artificial lake has become a smaller oval pond. The general landscaping of the golf course can now be seen in the alignment of many of the trees in the northern area of the site.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES**

- 6.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy or allow a consideration of redesign to the proposed car park. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 6.2 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2017), the evaluation aimed to address the following issues:
- To determine the natural topography and geology of the site, and the height at which it survives.
  - To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity.
  - To investigate whether potential medieval remains relate to the manor house, or buried soil horizons relating to this period.
  - To verify if evidence of medieval land management survived within the proposed car park
  - To establish the nature, date and survival of any activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
  - To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
  - To investigate the extent of truncation which may have been caused by the creation and management of the former golf course.
- 6.3 The evaluation consisted of fifteen test pits, each measuring 2m x 1.8m, excavated across the site (Figure 2) using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the constant supervision of a qualified archaeologist.
- 6.4 The excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until the natural ground was exposed.
- 6.5 Following the excavation of the low-grade deposits, relevant test pits faces that required examination or recording were cleaned by archaeologists using appropriate hand tools. The investigation of archaeological levels was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 6.6 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Features were evaluated to characterise their form, function and date.
- 6.7 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now presented in PCA's Site Manual (Taylor 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the London Borough of Lewisham.

- 6.8 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation consisting of digital photography.
- 6.9 The complete archive produced during the evaluation and watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with LAARC identified by site code BPL17.
- 6.10 The locations of the test pits were established by PCA's surveyor using a GPS instrument; this also located a spot heights at the site which was used as a temporary bench mark, with a value of 45.77m OD.

## 7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

- 7.1 The excavated test pits presented a uniform and basic archaeological and stratigraphic sequence across the site consisting of three deposits: topsoil above subsoil above natural geology.
- 7.2 The earliest deposit recorded on site consisted of natural Head deposits of firmly compacted clayey silt and gravels. This deposit was allocated separate numbers within each test pit, [3], [5], [6], [8], [10], [12], [14], [16], [18], [20], [22], [24], [26], [28] and [31] consecutively. It was observed at a maximum level of 48.05m OD in Test Pit 1, to the west of the site, and a minimum height of 45.73m OD in Test Pit 15, to the east; between 0.40 and 0.80m below existing ground level.
- 7.3 Overlying the natural deposits, and observed in all of the interventions apart from Test Pit 3, was a layer of 20<sup>th</sup> century subsoil that had been laid for the golf course. It was recorded in the individual test pits as [2], [4], [7], [9], [11], [13], [15], [17], [19], [21], [23], [25], [27] and [29]. This deposit comprised firmly compacted, light-mid grey clayey, sandy silt with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), brick and charcoal flecking. It varied in thickness across the site between 0.10m and 0.40m and had a maximum height of 48.13m OD in Test Pit 1 falling to a minimum height of 46.06m OD in Test Pit 15.
- 7.4 Sealing the subsoil in all but one intervention, Test Pit 3, was topsoil and turf, which had also been laid for the golf course. This was allocated the context number [1]. It comprised firmly compacted, mid-dark brown silty sand with a thickness of between 0.30m and 0.40m. The topsoil had a maximum height of 48.43m OD at Test Pit 1 and a minimum height of 46.45m OD at Test Pit 9.
- 7.5 Within Test Pit 3 the natural deposits were directly overlain by the sand that formed the fill of a golf bunker that had a height of 47.46m OD.



*Plate 1: Test Pit 1, Looking West*



*Plate 2: Section 1, Test Pit 1*





*Plate 3: Test Pit 3, Looking West*



*Plate 4: Section 3, Test Pit 3*





*Plate 5: Test Pit 10, Looking West*



*Plate 6: Section 10, Test Pit 10*





*Plate 7: Test Pit 15, Looking West*



*Plate 8: Section 15, Test Pit 15*

## **8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION**

### **8.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits**

8.1.1 Natural Head deposits were observed in all of the test pits, falling from a height of 48.05m OD, in Test Pit 1, to the west of the site and a minimum height of 45.73m OD, in Test Pit 15, to the east.

### **8.2 Phase 2: 20<sup>th</sup> Century**

8.2.1 This phase represents the construction of the golf course and is characterised by an imported subsoil layer and the overlying imported topsoil and turf, falling from a maximum height of 48.43m OD at Test Pit 1 and a minimum height of 46.45m OD at Test Pit 9.

8.2.2 As the 20<sup>th</sup> century subsoil directly overlies the natural deposits, it is highly likely that extensive horizontal truncation of the natural horizon took place during the construction of the golf course, effectively removing any potential for archaeological remains within the area of the study site.

## 9 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The evaluation aimed to address research objectives for the project as set out in the written scheme of investigation (Mayo 2017), namely:

***To determine the natural topography and geology of the site, and the height at which it survives.***

9.1 The earliest deposit observed consisted of natural Head deposits comprising firmly compacted clayey silt and gravels. These were observed at a maximum level of 48.05m OD in Test Pit 1, to the west of the site, and a minimum height of 45.73m OD in Test Pit 15, to the east.

9.2 This recorded topography shows a marked fall from west to east. Whether this represents the natural slope or an artificial product of landscaping for the golf course could not be ascertained.

***To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity.***

9.3 No evidence of such activity was observed on the study site.

***To investigate whether medieval remains exist at the site, perhaps relating to the manor house, or buried soil horizons relating to this period.***

***Did evidence survive for medieval land management within the proposed car park?***

9.4 No evidence for medieval remains, either features, deposits or finds, were observed on the study site.

***To establish the nature, date and survival of any activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.***

9.5 No activity relating to any archaeological periods other than modern (20<sup>th</sup> century) was observed on the study site.

***To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.***

***To investigate the extent of truncation which may have been caused by the creation and management of the former golf course.***

9.6 The results of the evaluation suggest extensive horizontal truncation of the site, which is relatively level at its surface in comparison to other parts of the park. A complete absence of archaeological deposits above the natural Head geology is very likely a result of landscaping works related to construction of the golf course in the 1920/30s, and its later improvements, as only 20<sup>th</sup> century subsoil and contemporary topsoil were recognised during the current works. Earlier removal of topsoil and subsoils from the site may have caused potentially present archaeological remains to be lost. These deposits themselves may have been used

elsewhere within the park to model the golf course.

## **10 CONCLUSIONS**

- 10.1 The area of the proposed new car park had some potential for archaeological remains, in particular for evidence of medieval land management in form of field boundaries. It was also considered to have a low potential for remains of prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval provenance.
- 10.2 The results of the evaluation proved, however, that the 20<sup>th</sup> century construction of the golf course across the area has had a detrimental effect on any archaeological horizons which may have existed, causing horizontal truncation to the natural deposits.
- 10.3 The effect of this has been the total removal of any archaeological deposits or features that may have been present within the area of investigation. The only archaeological evidence was in the form of a layer of subsoil dated to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, a part of the golf course structure.
- 10.4 The area of the proposed car park, therefore, has no potential to contain archaeological evidence. This cannot be said of the remainder of the park and golf course where construction methods may have been different and involved accumulation of soil to landscape the course rather than ground reduction and levelling. Residual archaeological finds may also be present in built-up deposits. This, however, refers to the area beyond limits of the current evaluation.

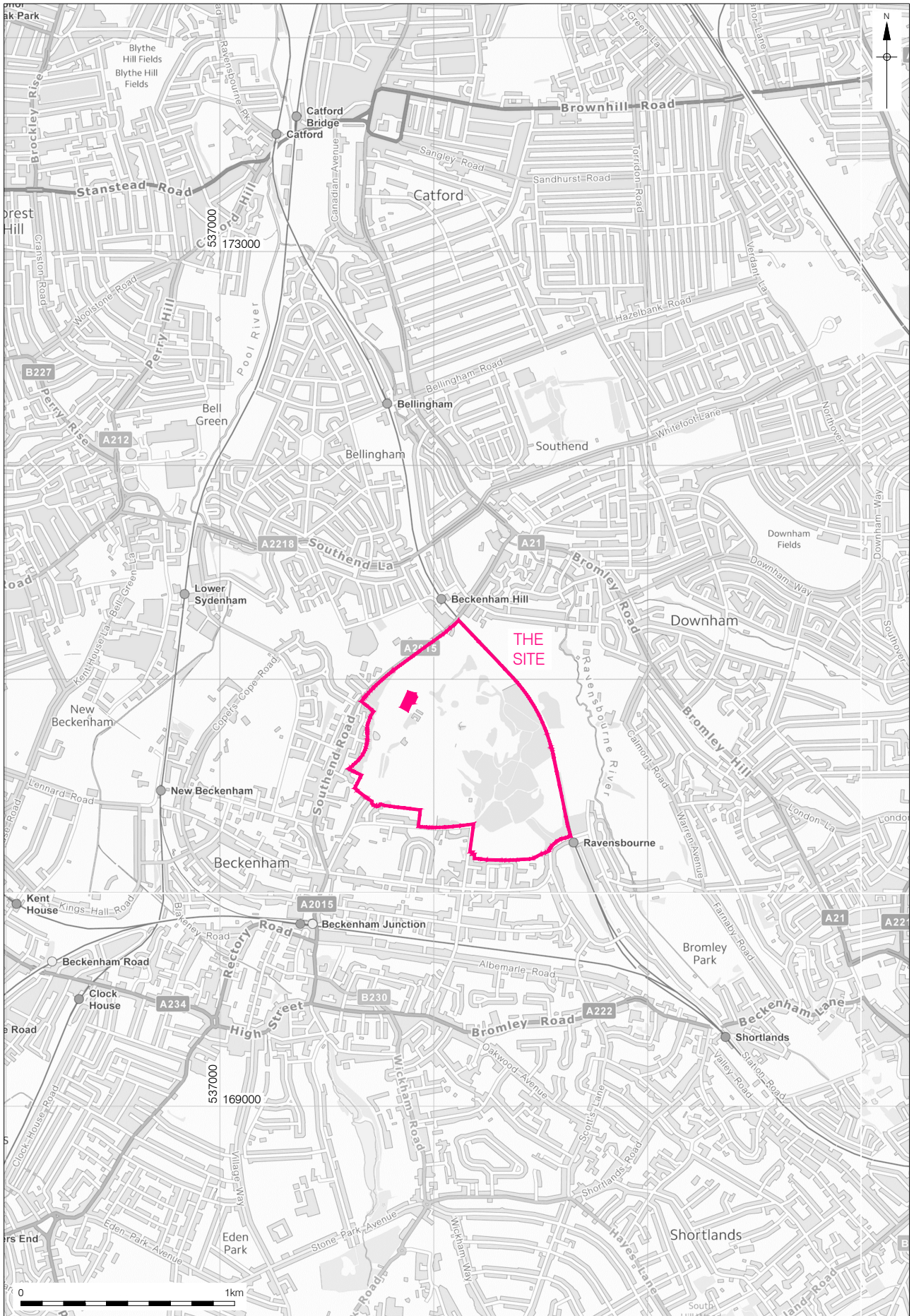
## **11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Gavin Plaskitt of Lewisham Borough Council for commissioning the archaeological work, and Sydney Thornbury, also of Lewisham Borough Council, for facilitating the on-site works.
- 11.2 Thanks also to Mark Stevenson, of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service at Historic England for monitoring the project.
- 11.3 The author would also like to thank Chris Mayo for project management, Zbigniew Pozorski for editing this report, Ray Murphy for the illustrations, Richard Archer for the survey and James Heathcote for his work on site.

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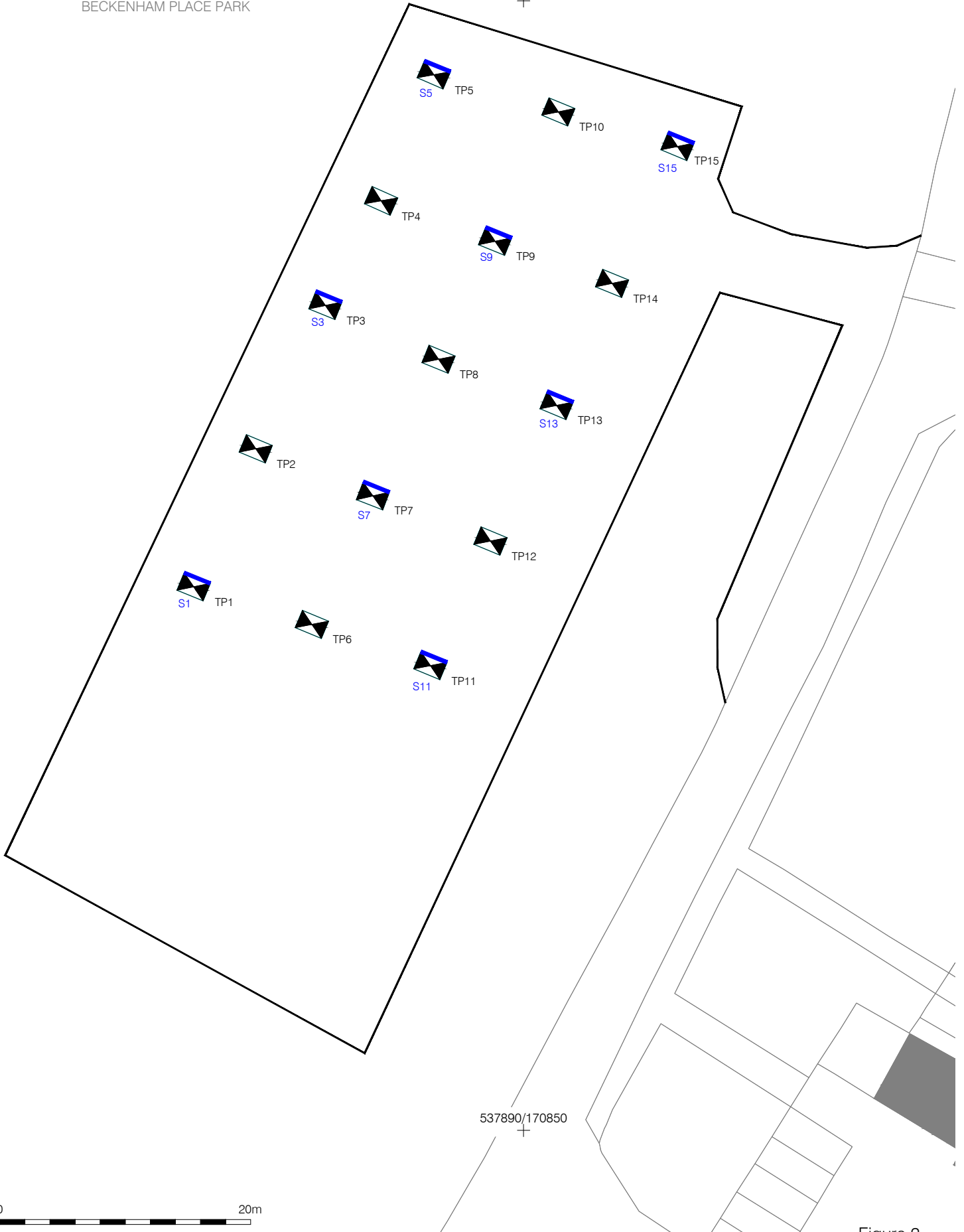


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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
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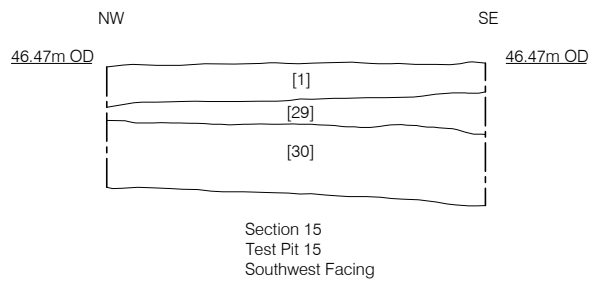
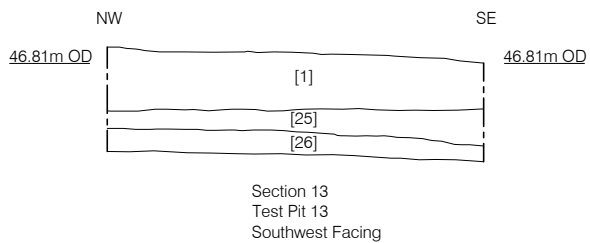
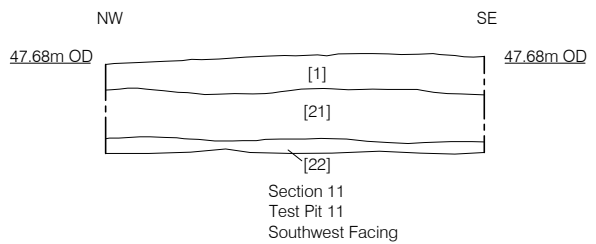
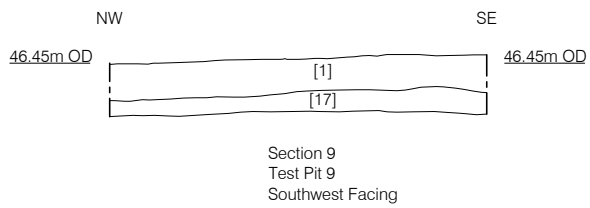
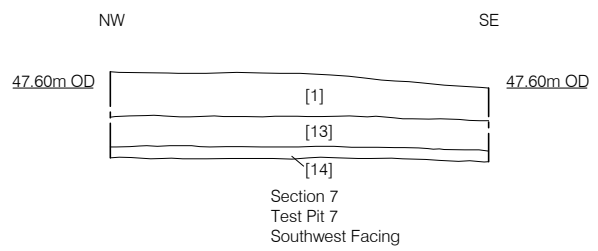
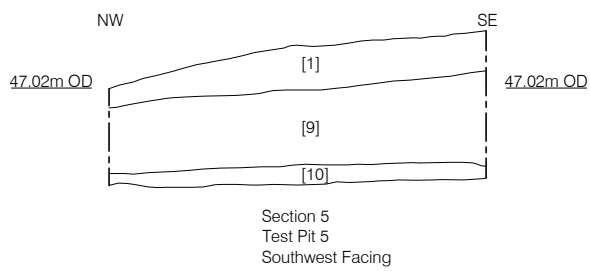
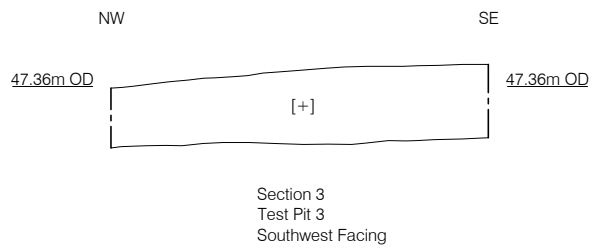
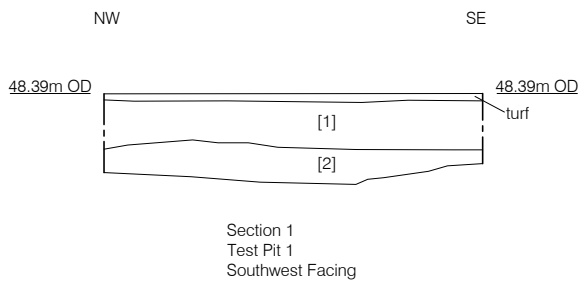
BECKENHAM PLACE PARK

537890/170940



0 20m

Figure 2  
Detailed Site Location  
1:400 at A3



## 13 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

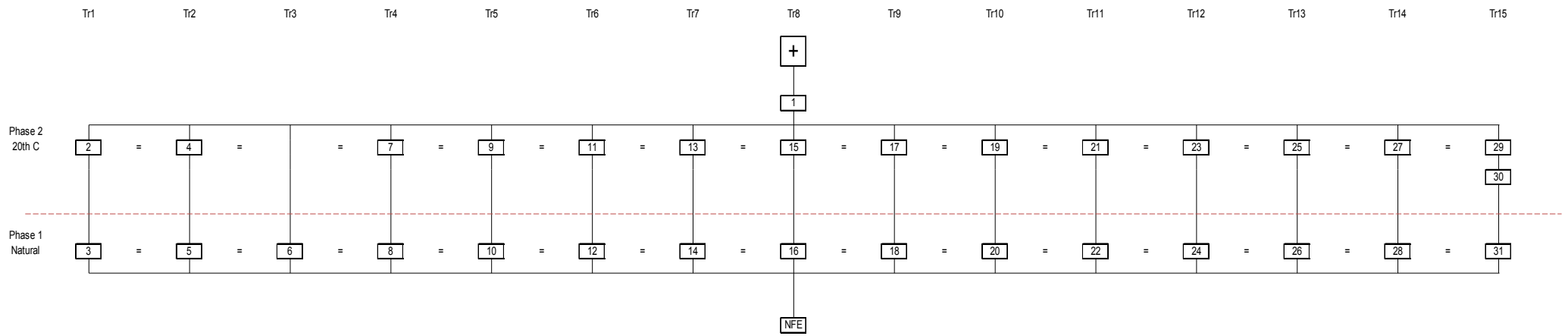
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1	BPL17	1	Layer		1	Turf and Topsoil across site.	Other	Golf Course			0.4	48.43	46.45	BPL 17-PH2
1	BPL17	2	Layer	4, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29	1	20thC Subsoil.	Levelling		2	1.8	0.14	48.13	48.09	BPL 17-PH2
1	BPL17	3	Layer	5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 31	1	Natural Deposits.	Natural		2	1.8		48.05	47.07	BPL 17-PH1
1	BPL17	4	Layer	2, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29	2	20thC Subsoil.	Levelling		2	1.8	0.1	47.64		BPL 17-PH2
1	BPL17	5	Layer	3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 31	2	Natural Deposits.	Natural		2	1.8	0.1	47.54		BPL 17-PH1
1	BPL17	6	Layer	3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 31	3	Natural Deposits.	Natural		2	1.8		47.09	47.06	BPL 17-PH1
1	BPL17	7	Layer	2, 4, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29	4	20thC Subsoil.	Levelling		2	1.8	0.42	46.94	46.76	BPL 17-PH2
1	BPL17	8	Layer	3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 31	4	Natural Deposits.	Natural		2	1.8		46.79	46.52	BPL 17-PH1
1	BPL17	9	Layer	2, 4, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29	5	20thC Subsoil.	Levelling		2	1.8	0.5	47.12	46.92	BPL 17-PH2
1	BPL17	10	Layer	3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 31	5	Natural Deposits.	Natural		2	1.8	0.1	46.62	46.56	BPL 17-PH1
1	BPL17	11	Layer	2, 4, 7, 9, 13, 15,	6	20thC Subsoil.	Levelling		2	1.8	0.34	47.88	47.86	BPL 17-

Site_id	Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	CTX_equalto	Test Pit	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Cat2	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
				17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29										PH2
1	BPL17	12	Layer	3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 31	6	Natural Deposits.	Natural		2	1.8		47.6	47.52	BPL 17-PH1
1	BPL17	13	Layer	2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29	7	20thC Subsoil.	Levelling		2	1.8	0.14	47.44	47.42	BPL 17-PH2
1	BPL17	14	Layer	3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 31	7	Natural Deposits.	Natural		2	1.8	0.06	47.3	47.28	BPL 17-PH1
1	BPL17	15	Layer	2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 13, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29	8	20thC Subsoil.	Levelling		2	1.8	0.16	47.27	47.25	BPL 17-PH2
1	BPL17	16	Layer	3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 31	8	Natural Deposits	Levelling		2	1.8	0.1	46.94	46.9	BPL 17-PH1
1	BPL17	17	Layer	2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29	9	20thC Subsoil.	Levelling		2	1.8	0.12	46.25	46.23	BPL 17-PH2
1	BPL17	18	Layer	3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 31	9	Natural Deposits.	Levelling		2	1.8		46.19	46.15	BPL 17-PH1
1	BPL17	19	Layer	2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29	10	20thC Subsoil.	Levelling		2	1.8	0.15	46.38	46.34	BPL 17-PH2
1	BPL17	20	Layer	3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 31	10	Natural Deposits.	Natural		2	1.8	0.1	46.26	46.18	BPL 17-PH1
1	BPL17	21	Layer	2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 23, 25, 27, 29	11	20thC Subsoil.	Levelling		2	1.8	0.26	47.55	47.51	BPL 17-PH2



Site_id	Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	CTX_equalto	Test Pit	CTX Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Cat2	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
1	BPL17	22	Layer	3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 26, 28, 31	11	natural Deposits	Levelling		2	1.8	0.08	47.3	47.27	BPL 17-PH1
1	BPL17	23	Layer	2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29	12	20thC Subsoil.	Levelling		2	1.8	0.2	46.96	46.9	BPL 17-PH2
1	BPL17	24	Layer	3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 26, 28, 31	12	Natural Deposits.	Natural		2	1.8		46.73	46.71	BPL 17-PH1
1	BPL17	25	Layer	2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 27, 29	13	20thC Subsoil.	Levelling		2	1.8	0.2	46.57		BPL 17-PH2
1	BPL17	26	Layer	3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 31	13	Natural Deposits.	Natural		2	1.8	0.12	46.47	46.43	BPL 17-PH1
1	BPL17	27	Layer	2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 29	14	20thC Subsoil.	Levelling		2	1.8	0.4	46.81	46.79	BPL 17-PH2
1	BPL17	28	Layer	3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26	14	Natural Deposits.	Natural		2	1.8	0.12	46.21	46.16	BPL 17-PH1
1	BPL17	29	Layer		15	20thC Made Ground.	Make-up		2	1.8	0.15	46.31	46.26	BPL 17-PH2
1	BPL17	30	Layer	2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27	15	20thC Subsoil.	Levelling		2	1.8	0.34	46.17	46.09	BPL 17-PH2
1	BPL17	31	Layer	3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28	15	Natural Deposits.	Natural		2	1.8	0.2	45.81	45.73	BPL 17-PH1

## 14 APPENDIX 2: PHASED MATRIX



## 15 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-284275

### Project details

Project name	New Car Park, Beckenham Place Park, An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of a proposed new car park at Beckenham Place Park. No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed. The natural head deposits were sealed by a 20th century imported sub-soil, which was overlain by a layer of 20th century topsoil. Both these layers were deposited during the construction of a golf course across the park in the 1930s.
Project dates	Start: 24-04-2017 End: 28-04-2017
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	BPL17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DC/16/099042 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Test Pits"
Development type	Estate management (i.e. maintenance of existing structures and landscape by capital works and on-going maintenance)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON LEWISHAM LEWISHAM AND BLACKHEATH Beckenham Place Park
Postcode	BR3 5DE
Study area	1000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 37880 70883 51.419657880212 -0.016826192565 51 25 10 N 000 01 00 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 45.73m Max: 48.05m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Guy Seddon
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	London Borough of Lewisham

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	BPL17
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	BPL17
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Beckenham Place Park, Beckenham BR3 5DE: Proposed Car Park: An Archaeological Evaluation



Author(s)/Editor(s)	Seddon, G
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	Brockley, London
Description	A4 client report with PCA covers
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Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	17-May-17

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