

Tweedy Road, Bromley, Greater London, BR1 3PR

Archaeological evaluation report

LAARC Project Code: TWD-19
CAT Project Code: TRB EV 19
Planning Ref: 17/05084/FULL1
Client: McCulloch Homes

NGR: TQ 40028 69674 (centred)

Report No: 2019/129
Archive No: 4383
OASIS ID: canterbu3_365923

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September 2019

Document Record

This report has been issued and amended as follows:

Version	Approved by	Position	Comment	Date
02	Jon Rady	Operations Manager		06/09/19

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) between 6 and 8 August 2019 of land at Tweedy Road, Bromley, London, BR1 3PR (National Grid Reference NGR: TQ 40028 69674, centred). The work was commissioned by Ubique Architects, on behalf of their clients McCulloch Homes Limited, in preparation for the proposed development of the land comprising the construction of three, three storey buildings, to provide 24 residential apartments with associated parking and landscaping. The archaeological work was a requirement (condition 17) of the planning consent granted by the London Borough of Bromley (Planning Application 17/05084/FULL1). The evaluation was undertaken in consultation with Historic England's Archaeological Advisor, and to an approved written scheme of investigation prepared by Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

An archaeological desk-based assessment had suggested that the proposed development area (PDA) lay in an area of relatively low archaeological potential. However it suggests the core of Bromley's medieval settlement lay c450m to the south of the PDA where the present parish church of St Peter and St Paul stands. By the post-medieval period the PDA occupied part of the Glebe of the Bishop of Rochester associated with a Rectorial Manor adjoining the parish church. The Glebe remained open ground until development prior to 1894 with the laying out of Tweedy Road and Hammelton Road, each lined with semi-detached late Victorian houses. Some of the houses along the southern side of Tweedy Road were damaged by bombing in the Second World War and this row was demolished in 1989. The present site remains as semi-derelict ground.

A total of three archaeological trenches, measured between approximately 20.85 and 25.40m in length, were excavated. No significant archaeological remains were identified. There was no evidence for prehistoric, Romano-British, or medieval activity, through in situ archaeological cut features, deposits or artefacts. Significantly this included no evidence for activity that could be associated with the nearby establishment in Bromley of settlement within the medieval period.

An intact geological horizon was present across the complete exposed areas of the evaluation trenches; this confirmed that the natural geology of the site was marine gravel and sand of the Harwich Formation, a sedimentary bedrock. This was sealed by cultivated or developed/accumulated agricultural or horticultural soil horizons; possibly forming as early as the late sixteenth-century, and cultivation may have intensified during the eighteenth-, nineteenth- and twentieth-centuries. These deposits are not considered significant; but attest to the PDA falling within the area of the post-medieval Glebe and it remained as open ground until the development of the Victorian terraces along Tweedy Road.

The results of the present works suggest the proposed development will have a minimal or negligible impact on the archaeological resource on the site.

1. Introduction and background.

1.1 The proposed development

1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) between 6 and 8 August 2019 of land at Tweedy Road, Bromley, London, BR1 3PR (National Grid Reference NGR: TQ 40028 69674, centred) (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The works were commissioned by Ubique Architects, on behalf of their clients McCulloch Homes Limited, in preparation for the proposed development of the land comprising the construction of three, three storey buildings, to provide 24 residential apartments with associated parking and landscaping (Planning Application 17/05084/FULL1; London Borough of Bromley).

1.2 Planning

1.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG March 2012) sets out a series of core planning principles designed to underpin plan-making and decision-taking within the planning system. In terms of development proposals affecting known heritage assets, the following principle states that planning should:

Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations.

1.2.2 The local planning authority, the London Borough of Bromley, under the Town and Country Planning Acts, granted permission for the development on 25 September 2018, with conditions. Condition 17 stated:

Condition 17: No demolition or development shall take place until a stage 1 written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, and the programme and methodology of site evaluation and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

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

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

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

REASON: In order to protect assets of archaeological value in accordance with Policy BE16 of the Unitary Development Plan.

1.3 **Project background**

- 1.3.1 A previous desk-based assessment (Sparey-Green and Weekes 2017) suggested the site lay in an area of relatively low archaeological potential. Subsequently, and in consultation with Historic England's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) Adviser, an archaeological evaluation was considered the most appropriate archaeological response to the proposed scheme, with the flexibility to allow further mitigation in the form of excavation, if required.
- 1.3.2 This report pertains to the findings of the archaeological field evaluation. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the evaluation was produced in January 2019 (CAT 2019a), compiled by Laura O'Shea-Walker ACIfA with consideration of the requirements outlined in Historic England's *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London* (GLAAS 2015) and in consultation with Mark Stevenson, Historic England's Archaeology Advisor (South London). The WSI set out the methodologies which would be followed during the site investigation works and during the post-excavation analysis and reporting stages. These were to follow the standards and code of practice laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014), local and regional planning authority guidance, the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, where appropriate, and research priorities established by the Museum of London (MoL 2002).
- 1.3.4 The archaeological evaluation was carried out under the supervision of Adrian Gollop. The project was managed by Jon Rady MCIfA.

1.4 **Site location and description**

- 1.4.1 The proposed development area (PDA) is situated on the northern edge of Bromley town centre in the London Borough of Bromley (National Grid reference NGR TQ 40028 69674 centred). It is formed by a roughly rectangular parcel of land fronting on to the southern side of Tweedy Road, between its junctions with London Road to the west and Gordon Way to the east. It is bounded by the major inner bypass A21 (Tweedy Road) to the north, London Road to the west, to the east by Bromley County Court and landscaped gardens (a designated protected garden) forming part of Bromley and Sheppards College to the south (the latter both accessed off Gordon Road).
- 1.4.2 The PDA measures approximately 112m by 26m, covering a total area of approximately 2800m² (see Fig. 2), though not all of this will be significantly impacted on by the proposed development. The PDA, until recently, was utilised as a builders yard but is currently derelict land, overgrown in areas by trees and shrubs, with a large area of hardstanding located within the eastern half of the site.

1.5 **Geological & topographical background**

- 1.5.1 The PDA lies on sand and gravel of the Harwich Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 34 to 66 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period, when the area was dominated by shallow seas.¹ No superficial deposits are recorded within the limits of the PDA or its immediate vicinity.

¹ (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, accessed 11/02/2019)

- 1.5.2 Although the present ground levels within the PDA are uneven this is mainly due to recent disturbances and landscaping, the underlying topography is flat being in the main between 70.00 and 70.50m OD.

2. Archaeological background and potential

- 2.1 The aforementioned WSI (CAT 2019a) gives an overview of known archaeological investigations, observations, find-spots and other discoveries within the PDA's immediate vicinity; this is repeated below (2.2–2.16). An archaeological desk-based assessment, undertaken previously by CAT (Sparey-Green and Weekes 2017) forms the main point of reference for this summary.

Designations

- 2.2 The site lies within the northern part of Old Bromley, including the Bishops Palace Archaeological Priority Area (APA), as defined by the GLAAS (DLO 356239; GLAAS 2014).
- 2.3 The PDA adjoins the northern boundary of the grounds of Bromley College, a Grade I Listed Building (List Entry no. 358473), and Sheppard's College, a Grade II Listed Building (List Entry no. 358662). The extensive formal grounds of Bromley College are now a protected garden under the London Parks and Gardens Trust (BRO 011).

Prehistoric

- 2.4 The earliest evidence of archaeological activity is represented by a Mesolithic axe which was recovered from the valley to the west (GLHER 070737), and a Bronze Age Beaker burial was found approximately 1km lower down the ridge to the south-east (GLHER 070621).

Romano-British

- 2.5 Romano-British inhumation and cremation burials have been located approximately 1km to the south-east of the PDA (GLHER 070615; MLO23425). The cemetery existed in proximity of what is now London Road; a ridge-top road heading north from the Ravensbourne crossing

Anglo-Saxon

- 2.6 No Anglo-Saxon finds are reported in close proximity to the PDA, although Bromley is referenced in late Anglo-Saxon documents and nearby place-names suggest the existence of a possible route that crossed the Ravensbourne at Bromley and headed north towards Greenwich, possibly passing close to the eastern end of the PDA. The place name of Farwig is associated with an area within Bromley located approximately 300m north of the PDA and is indicated on the Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1870 (Fig 2). The name derives from the Old English for road, and it suggests there is potential for an Anglo-Saxon origin for the present settlement, with the London Road as a natural route north to Catford, the Thames and the City.
- 2.7 Elsewhere in the nearby area, the Chalybeate spring dedicated to St Blais, known from the eighth century AD, lies 800m to the south-east of the PDA and the later palace of the Bishop of Rochester, on the same site, may have originated in the early tenth century (GLHER 223163 MLO103703).

Medieval

- 2.8 By Domesday a settlement at Bromley is well established and held by the Bishop of Rochester. A considerable area of arable land is referenced along with a water mill, presumably situated in the Ravensbourne Valley. There is reference to a church which probably relates to a predecessor of the present St Peter and St Paul, and would suggest the core of settlement lay perhaps 450m to the south of the PDA, the present structure retaining the fifteenth-century tower (MLO 107431).
- 2.9 The medieval market at Bromley dates from at least the thirteenth century and was presumably held in the area to the south-east of the PDA on the present High Street.
- 2.10 The manor house of the bishop and the moated site of the Bishop's Palace lie approximately 800m south-east of the PDA (MLO 46584; MLO 56772).

Post-medieval and modern

- 2.11 In the post-medieval period the church of St Peter and St Paul was adjoined by a Rectorial Manor with gatehouse, tithe barn, other barns and 51 acres of Glebe. The Glebe is shown on late nineteenth-century OS maps as lying immediately north of Bromley College.
- 2.12 Bromley College was founded in 1666 by John Warner, the Bishop of Rochester, for the widows of clergymen. The main eastern quadrangle of almshouses was built in 1670–72, set back from the London Road (MLO 79627). A brick wall boundary on the London Road side is indicated on an early eighteenth-century engraving (not reproduced here), with no discernible boundaries to the north and east, and instead appears to comprise pasture or grassland with an avenue of trees, although this could just be a stylistic interpretation. A solid boundary is shown on a map of 1769 (not reproduced here), enclosing the grounds of Bromley College. A second quadrangle was added to the college in 1805 and linked to the original formal entrance facing on to London Road (MLO 79417). The area east of the college was the site of a nursery certainly in existence in the eighteenth century and reputed then to have been 250 years old.
- 2.13 Sheppard's College, located to the north-east of Bromley College, and abuts the south-eastern corner of the PDA, was founded in 1840 and built for unmarried daughters who had lived with their mothers in Bromley College who then became homeless when their mothers died.
- 2.14 To the north of Bromley College, the PDA occupies part of the southern side of the Glebe of the Bishop of Rochester. The Glebe remained open ground until development prior to 1894 with the laying out of Tweedy Road and Hammelton Road, each lined with semi-detached late Victorian houses. The properties along the southern frontage of Tweedy Road backed onto the northern boundary of the college grounds and the northern end of Sheppard's College. The PDA therefore occupies the site of the rear of several of these houses and the gardens to their rear. Some of the houses along the southern side of Tweedy Road were damaged by bombing in the Second World War and this row was demolished in 1989. The present site remains as semi-derelict ground.
- 2.15 Further information on all of the above is provided in the Greater London Historic Environment Record which is located at 1 Waterhouse Square, 138–142 Holborn Place, London.

Background summary

- 2.16 The Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has not identified any significant archaeological remains within the perimeters of the PDA and in this respect, the archaeological potential of the site could be considered fairly low, although the presence of remains from any archaeological period cannot be ruled out. If deeper levels remain undisturbed then there is the potential for extant archaeological features, artefacts or eco-facts, particularly relating to the early prehistoric or Roman periods.

3. Objectives

Aims and objectives

- 3.1 The archaeological investigation was undertaken in accordance with those methods outlined in the WSI (CAT 2019a), and in accordance with methods of practice outlined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and Historic England's (GLAAS) Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London (2015) – specifically, Part 3. A site specific method statement and risk assessment was also prepared by CAT (2019b).
- 3.2 The purpose of an archaeological field evaluation as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) is to:
- *determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the archaeological resource within a specified area using appropriate methods and practises. These will satisfy the stated aims on the project, and comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA*
- 3.3 This is further explained as:
- *a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate*
- 3.4 In general terms the principal objective of the evaluation was to establish whether there are any surviving archaeological deposits or features at the site which may be affected by the proposed development, and relate them, where possible, to the known archaeological/historical background. In doing so the evaluation would aim to ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on the site and the impact of the proposed development on them.
- 3.5 More specific objectives and research questions were outlined in the WSI (CAT 2019a, 11-11) and drawn from priorities established in the Museum of London's A research framework for London Archaeology (2002); these included to:
- *develop an understanding of the natural landscape prior to any development (TL1 Framework objectives) and of its development over time (Framework Objective TD2);*

- *determine if there was any evidence for prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon or medieval activity within the area of the PDA, and if so, whether such activity related to settlement or more transient occupation of the area;*
- *if present, relate later prehistoric remains to the distribution and characterisation of occupation in the Greater London area, in that period (Framework Objectives P4–P6);*
- *inhumation and cremation burials of Romano-British date have been located in the area to the east of the PDA, however any associated settlement has not been located but could lie close by to the PDA (Framework Objectives R4 and R8);*
- *the PDA lies adjacent to London Road linking the original Bromley settlement to other settlements at Catford and the city of London beyond. There may also be another early route north through Farwig towards Greenwich (Framework Objectives S3 and S7);*
- *these routes may have originated in the Anglo-Saxon period but were certainly in existence in the medieval period (Framework Objective M5). Medieval activity in this area is likely to have been restricted to farming or may relate to the existence of a deer park, but if evidence for settlement or other exploitation is found it would contribute towards our understanding of rural organisation close to the capital (Framework Objectives M5–M6);*
- *relate each activity to the wider historic landscape;*
- *does any evidence survive of post-medieval structures, features or deposits (Framework Objectives L2 and L7)?;*
- *Any evidence of works linked to the nineteenth-century Bromley Gas Works to the north might bear on the study of industry in the London suburbs (Framework Objective L9).*

4. Methodology

Excavation methodology

- 4.1 A detailed methodology was outlined in the WSI which is set in the context of the methods and approaches that are considered most applicable for an archaeological evaluation on sites in Greater London. The methodology is defined in accordance with appropriate local and regional planning authority archaeology guidance.
- 4.2 The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with accepted professional standards as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists', *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014), as well as Historic England's (GLAAS) Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London (2015) – specifically, Part 3,
- 4.3 The WSI called for a total of three machine-cut evaluation trenches (trenches 1–3), each 25m long, to be investigated. The proposed trench array was agreed with Historic England's Archaeology Advisor (South London) prior to fieldwork commencing. In the event, due to site constraints, the positions and lengths of trenches 1 and 2 had to be adjusted. The constraints included large spoil heaps, tree stumps, live fox dens/burrows and other restrictions of space including an exclusion zone near the statutory listed boundary wall to Bromley and Shepperds College on the south-east boundary. Trenches 1 and 2 had to be re-orientated to a more east-west alignment. Trenches as cut, measured between approximately 20.85 and 25.40m in length (totalling 69.50m) and were 1.60m wide. This represented an approximate 4.2 per cent sample of the PDA area (covering c. 118 sq. m); this phase of work however prioritised the area to be immediately impacted on by the proposed new buildings and the trenches therefore were located within their footprints.

- 4.4 Final trench positions have been digitally plotted using an AutoCAD graphics program (Fig. 2). All survey was undertaken and tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum using differential GPS (Leica Viva GS08) connected to Ordnance Survey correctional data in real time via live internet feed from Leica SmartNet. A positional accuracy of within 50mm (3D) was achieved using the ETRS89 to OSGB conversion via the OSTN02 projection and the OSGM Geoid. All Ordnance Survey data was reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. License No. AL100021009.
- 4.5 The trenches were excavated using an 9 tonne 360 tracked mechanical excavator fitted with 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. All undifferentiated topsoil, made ground, and modern overburden was removed in spits of c.100mm thickness. Any underlying ploughsoil and disturbed subsoil was then removed in c.50mm spits until either the first significant archaeological horizon or natural subsoil was encountered.

Recording methodology

- 4.6 Following machine clearance, the base and long section of each trench was inspected and cleaned using appropriate hand tools. Any identified archaeological deposits and features were subjected to sample excavation, by hand, to ascertain their extent, depth, date, character and quality. One long section and the base of all trenches were drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales on polyester based drawing film; all were leveled with respect to Ordnance Datum (OD) using a temporary bench mark ascertained through a differential global positioning system (GPS).
- 4.7 The trenches were recorded on CAT pro forma recording sheets following the conventions set out in the CAT site recording manual (CAT 1996). Each identified archaeological feature and deposit was recorded on CAT pro forma context recording sheets. Any deposit that could be distinguished from those above and below was considered as a context and recorded individually; these stratigraphic units were numbered sequentially and are shown below in brackets e.g. (101). Where cut archaeological features have been identified, the cut is also considered a separate context or stratigraphic unit and is shown in square brackets, thus [100]. Photographic coverage employed digital photographs. Where identified, all artefacts were retrieved from stratified archaeological contexts. Retrieval of finds from non-stratified deposits removed by machine was carried out on an opportunistic basis.
- 4.8 The site archive, including all the project records and cultural material produced by the project, is to be prepared in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of archives for long term storage (UKIC 1990). A site code (TWD 19) was provided by GLAAS, and all records can be referenced from this code.

5. Results

5.1 Trench 1 (Figs 3.1 and 3.2; Plates 1–4)

Summary

- 5.1.1 Trench 1 was located towards the western limits of the PDA, aligned roughly north-east to south-west, it measured 23.10m in length.

- 5.1.2 The initial machine excavation exposed natural deposits (contexts 100 and 101; below 5.1.3) in the base of the trench at depths of +69.42 – +69.67m OD, c. 0.55–0.73m below the present ground level (Plates 1 and 2); indicating a slight slope down towards the south-west.
- 5.1.3 At the eastern end of the trench the natural comprised sandy silty gravels (100) which extended into the trench for c5.50m. The gravels were outcropping through sand (101) which occupied the remainder of the base of the trench. Both deposits are seen as representing the Harwich Formation marine deposits mapped by the British Geological Society (above, 1.5.1) as the underlying solid geology.
- 5.1.4 No archaeological deposits or features were observed in trench 1.
- 5.1.5 The natural gravels and sands were sealed by deposit (102). Sterile and perhaps naturally formed, this has been interpreted as representing a weathered or disturbed upper horizon of the Harwich Formation deposits; effectively an interface horizon between them and the (cultivated) soils above.
- 5.1.6 The interface horizon was sealed by (103), which was seen as representing a cultivated, or developed/accumulated, soil horizon primarily derived from the underlying natural gravels as they weather through natural factors, such as bioturbation, and become reworked, damaged or disturbed by anthropologic activities, such as agricultural ploughing, or most likely horticultural tilling which probably intensified during the nineteenth century when the PDA became occupied by Victorian residential properties. Cultural material present included charcoal flecking, chalk fragments, and occasional late post-medieval (nineteenth- and/or twentieth-century) fragments of brick and tile, undated glass and sherds of china plates of eighteenth-, nineteenth- or twentieth-century date. Two fragments of clay pipe stem present may have dated from the seventeenth century.
- 5.1.7 At the western end of the trench the above cultivated soil (103) was truncated by an infilled soak away and a drain running into it; both almost certainly associated with the Victorian properties.
- 5.1.8 Extending for a distance of c18.20m from the eastern end of the trench, cultivated soil (103) was sealed by a buried topsoil horizon (104).
- 5.1.9 The remainder of the trench was occupied a demolition deposit (105) comprising concrete, brick and hardcore rubble, mainly twentieth-century in date and associated with the demolition of the Victorian properties in 1989. Overlain by the current overgrowth (106).

Description

Trench length: 23.10m Width: 1.60m Orientation: NE – SW Depth (to natural): 0.55m (NE) – 0.73m (SW)				
Ground level: +70.22 (NE) – +70.13 (SW) m OD Exposed natural level: +69.67 (NE) – +69.42 (SW) m OD				
Context	Interpretation	Description	Thickness	Date if known
100	Natural	(Gravel) Moderately compacted dull/light 'orangey' grey gravel. Comprising predominately small-sized (c0.005–0.03m) well rounded and rounded flint pebbles, with occasional larger well rounded/rounded (up to c0.08m) and small sub-rounded pebbles, in a fine-grained sand/silt matrix.	/	Geological
101	Natural	(Sand) Softly compacted predominately pale greyish 'orange' fine- to medium-grained sand, mottled with	0.12m+	Geological

		lenses of grey sand lenses and pockets of dark grey brown sandy silt (root intrusions). With moderate to occasional quantities of small-sized (c0.005–0.03m) well rounded/rounded and very occasional similar sized sub-rounded flint pebbles.		
102	Disturbed upper natural horizon?/ Interface between natural and the overlying deposits	Similar to (101); very diffuse horizon between underlying and overlying deposits. Softly compacted mid greyish 'orange' brown fine- to medium-grained sandy silt. With moderate to occasional quantities of small-sized (c0.005–0.03m) well rounded/rounded and very occasional similar sized sub-rounded flint pebbles. No finds.	0.09–0.18m	Post-medieval / modern.
103	Plough/developed /accumulated cultivated soil horizon	Moderately compacted mid grey 'orangey' brown sandy silt, with occasional quantities of small- and mid-sized (c.0.02 - 0.12m) angular and sub-angular flints, chalk and charcoal flecking, clay pipe and CBM fragments.	0.14–0.29m	Post-medieval / modern.
104	Buried topsoil	Moderately compacted mid to dark grey brown sandy silt loam, with occasional quantities of small- and mid-sized (c.0.02 - 0.12m) well rounded/rounded/sun-rounded and sub-angular flints, chalk and charcoal flecking, and CBM fragments	0.06–0.23m	Post-medieval / modern.
105	Rubble/ demolition deposit	Mixed loosely compacted concrete/brick/hardcore rubble. Appears mainly twentieth century presumably associated with the demolition of the Victorian properties in 1989.	0.11–0.28m	Modern.
106	Current mixed disturbed topsoil/root/undergrowth horizon	Mixture of loosely compacted soils/loams overgrown with plant/tree roots.	0.08–0.23m	Modern.

5.2 Trench 2 (Figs 3.3 and 3.4; Plates 5–8)

Summary

- 5.2.1 Trench 2 was located towards the center of the PDA, aligned roughly north-east to south-west, it measured 20.85m in length.
- 5.2.2 The initial machine excavation exposed natural deposits (contexts 200, 201 and 202; below 5.2 3) in the base of the trench at depths of +69.95 – +69.67m OD, c. 0.51–0.60m below the present ground level (Plates 5 and 6); indicating a slight slope down towards the north-east.
- 5.2.3 Natural gravel (200), similar to that recorded at the eastern end of trench 1, was exposed along the complete length of the trench. Two linear bands of sand (201) and (202) were also recorded; these were both investigated and were seen to be interwoven with the gravel suggesting the presence of water channels. Again all of these deposits are seen as representing the Harwich Formation marine deposits mapped by the British Geological Survey.
- 5.2.4 No archaeological deposits or features were observed in trench 2.
- 5.2.5 As in trench 1, the natural deposits were sealed an interface horizon (203) between them and the (cultivated) soils above. Again this deposit was sterile and possibly naturally formed.

- 5.2.6 Sealing the interface horizon was a cultivated, or developed/accumulated soil horizon (204) again primarily derived from the underlying natural gravels. Cultural material present included charcoal flecking, chalk fragments, and occasional late post-medieval (nineteenth- and/or twentieth century) fragments of brick and tile, undated glass and sherds of china plates of eighteenth-, nineteenth- or twentieth-century date. Overlying (204) was a buried topsoil (205) containing material of a similar date.
- 5.2.7 Towards the western end of the trench buried topsoil (205) was truncated by an infilled soak away and a drain running into it; both almost certainly associated with the Victorian properties. Two further modern disturbances were also recorded
- 5.2.8 The remainder of the trench was occupied by a layer of modern made ground (206), concrete (207) and tarmac (208) surfaces.

Description

Trench length: 20.85 Width: 1.60m Orientation: NE – SW Depth (to natural): 0.60m (NE) – 0.51m (SW)				
Ground level: +70.27 (NE) – +70.46 (SW) m OD Exposed natural level: +69.67 (NE) – +69.95 (SW) m OD				
Context	Interpretation	Description	Thickness	Date if known
201	Made ground	Thin layer of crushed chalk, extends for c5m from the western end of the trench only.	0.04 - 0.11	Modern.
200	Natural	(Gravel) As 100 more reddish in colour. Moderately compacted dull/light 'orangey' red grey/brown gravel. Comprising predominately small-sized (c0.005–0.03m) well rounded and rounded flint pebbles, with occasional larger well rounded/rounded (up to c0.08m) and small sub-rounded pebbles, in a fine-grained sand/silt matrix.	0.25m+	Geological
201	Natural	(Sand) Softly compacted pale bright 'orange' red fine- to medium-grained sand, mottled with lenses of 'orangey' grey fine-grained silty sand with occasional small-sized (c0.005–0.03m) well rounded and rounded flint pebbles.	0.16m+	Geological
202	Natural	(Sand) Softly compacted pale bright 'orange' red medium-grained sand, mottled with lenses of 'orangey' grey fine-grained silty sand. No flint pebble inclusions.	0.37m+	Geological
203	Disturbed upper natural horizon?/ Interface between natural and the overlying deposits	As 102; softly compacted mid greyish 'orange' brown fine- to medium-grained sandy silt. With moderate to occasional quantities of small-sized (c0.005–0.03m) well rounded/rounded and very occasional similar sized sub-rounded flint pebbles. Very diffuse horizon between underlying and overlying deposits No finds.	0.09–0.20m	Post-medieval / modern.
204	Plough/developed /accumulated soil horizon	As 103; moderately compacted mid grey 'orangey' brown sandy silt, with occasional quantities of small- and mid-sized (c.0.02–0.12m) angular and sub-angular flints, chalk and charcoal flecking and frequent intrusive CBM fragments.	0.09–0.23m	Post-medieval / modern.
205	Buried topsoil	As 104; moderately compacted mid to dark grey brown sandy silt loam, with occasional quantities of small- and mid-sized (c.0.02–0.12m) well rounded/rounded/sun-rounded and sub-angular flints, chalk and charcoal flecking, and frequent CBM fragments.	0.12–0.22m	Modern

206	Made ground/ bedding/ levelling.	Layer of redeposited natural gravel.	0.15–0.20m	Modern
207	Concrete surface?	Mixed loosely compacted concrete mixed with brick and hardcore rubble	0.08–0.16m	Modern
208	Tarmac surface/bedding	Present tarmac surface (comprises two layers of tarmac with hardcore bedding in-between); covers complete area of the trench.	0.10–0.23m	Modern

5.3 Trench 3 (Figs 3.5 and 3.6; Plates 9–13)

Summary

- 5.3.1 Trench 3 was located towards the western limits of the PDA, aligned roughly north-east to south-west, it measured 25.40m in length. Due to the presence of a brick garden wall and large tree stump a short length was not reduced to full depth; and a short extension to the trench was excavated at its western end.
- 5.3.2 The initial machine excavation exposed natural deposits (contexts 300, 301 and 302; below 5.3.3) in the base of the trench at depths of +69.69 – +69.73m OD, c. 0.48–0.80m below the present ground level (Plates 9, 10 and 11); indicating a slight slope down towards the east.
- 5.3.3 Natural gravel (300), similar to that recorded at the eastern end of trench 1 and along trench 2, was exposed along the complete length of the trench. It was noted to contain pea grit, which was not evident in the previous trenches. Two irregular bands of sand (301) and (302) were also recorded; these were both investigated and were seen to be interwoven with the gravel suggesting the presence of water channels. Again all of these deposits undoubtedly represented the Harwich Formation marine deposits mapped by the British Geological Survey. A large area of the natural at the base of the trench had been previously exposed/truncated by recent activity (below 5.3.8)
- 5.3.4 No archaeological deposits or features were observed in trench 3.
- 5.3.5 As seen in the previous trenches, the natural deposits were sealed by an interface horizon (303) between them and the (cultivated) soils above. Again this deposit was sterile and may have been naturally formed.
- 5.3.6 Sealing the interface horizon was a cultivated or developed/accumulated soil horizon (304) again primarily derived from the underlying natural gravels. Cultural material present included charcoal flecking, chalk fragments, and occasional late post-medieval (nineteenth- and/or twentieth century) fragments of brick and tile, undated glass and sherds of china plates of eighteenth-, nineteenth- or twentieth-century date. Overlying (304) was a buried topsoil (305) containing material of a similar date.
- 5.3.7 The upper surviving courses of a brick garden wall, aligned roughly north to south, ran across the trench. Constructed from re-used red frogged bricks (measuring 280mm long, by 106mm wide and by 68mm thick) it was associated with the residential properties that occupied the PDA from the Victorian period
- 5.3.8 Two large modern areas of disturbance were recorded along the length of the trench. The largest measured c14.60m across ([309], infilled by (307) and (308)) and occupied the majority of the eastern and central limits of the trench; a similar was recorded towards the western end of the trench ([311], filled by (310)). Both were infilled with modern debris and probably either

excavated during the demolition of the Victorian properties around 1989 or later landscaping activities.

5.3.9 The remainder of the trench was occupied by a modern tarmac surface (306).

Description

Trench length: 25.40m Width: 1.60m Orientation: ENE – WSW Depth (to natural): 0.61m (E) – 0.62m (W)				
Ground level: +70.30 (E) – +70.35 (W) m OD Exposed natural level: +69.69 (E) – +69.73 (W) m OD				
Context	Interpretation	Description	Thickness	Date if known
300	Natural	(Gravel) Predominately moderately compacted bright 'orange' red brown gravel, comprising sub-angular and sub-rounded pea grit mixed with small-sized (c0.005–0.03m) rounded and sub-rounded flint pebbles in a moderate- to coarse-grained sand matrix, Interwoven with moderate pockets of duller 'orangey' grey slightly larger well rounded/ rounded pebbles (up to c0.06m) with very occasional large well rounded/rounded pebbles (up to 0.12m), in a fine-grained silty sand matrix.	0.13m+	Geological
301	Natural	(Sand) Softly compacted pale bright 'orange' red medium-grained sand, mottled with lenses of 'orangey' grey fine-grained silty sand. With moderate to pockets of gravel as (300) but no pea-grit present.	0.13m+	Geological
302	Natural	(Sand) Similar to 301 but predominately darker fine-grained sand. Softly compacted mid grey/brown fine-grained sand, mottled with lenses of 'orangey' grey fine-grained silty sand. With moderate to pockets of gravel as (300) but no pea-grit present.	0.13m+	Geological
303	Disturbed upper natural horizon?/ Interface between natural and the overlying deposits	As 102 but more a mixture of gravels and sands. Softly compacted mid greyish 'orange' brown fine- to medium-grained sandy silt gravel. With common to moderate quantities of small-sized (c0.005–0.03m) well rounded/rounded and very occasional similar sized sub-rounded flint pebbles; no pea grit. Very diffuse horizon between underlying and overlying deposits No finds.	0.09–0.13m	Post-medieval / modern.
304	Plough/developed /accumulated soil horizon	Moderately compacted mid grey 'orangey' brown sandy silt, with occasional quantities of small- and mid-sized (c.0.02 - 0.12m) angular and sub-angular flints, chalk and charcoal flecking, clay pipe and CBM fragments.	0.16–0.20m	Post-medieval / modern.
305	Buried Topsoil	Moderately compacted mid to dark grey brown sandy silt loam, with occasional quantities of small- and mid-sized (c.0.02 - 0.12m) well rounded/rounded/sun-rounded and sub-angular flints, chalk and charcoal flecking, and CBM fragments	0.16–0.18m	Post-medieval / modern.
306	Tarmac surface/bedding	Tarmac surface; covers complete area of the trench.	0.12–0.33m	Modern
307	Rubble/ demolition deposit	Mixed loosely compacted concrete/brick/hardcore rubble. Appears mainly twentieth century presumably associated with the demolition of the Victorian properties in 1989.	0.10–0.47m	Modern
308	Bedding/ levelling.	Layer redeposited natural sand; limited to the eastern end of the trench.	0.02–0.21m	Modern

[309]	Pit/disturbance	Large feature occupying the central and eastern limits of the trench; measuring c14.50m in length as recorded in section. Filled by modern deposits 307 and 308.	0.27–0.60m	Modern
310	Rubble/ demolition deposit	Mixed loosely compacted concrete/brick/hardcore rubble. Appears mainly twentieth century presumably associated with the demolition of the Victorian properties in 1989.	0.32–0.42m	Modern
[311]	Pit/disturbance	Located at the western end of the trench, occupying the last c3m. Possibly dug out tree?	0.32–0.42m	Modern

6. Finds assessment

6.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation with all of the material post-medieval in date (see Table 1). None of these finds are particularly significant.

Context	Material	Keywords	Quantity	Weight (g)	Date
103	Bone	Animal	4	50	-
103	Ceramic building material	Brick	10+	n/a	Post-medieval
103	Ceramic building material	Tile	10+	n/a	Post-medieval
103	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe stem	2	6	Post-1550
103	Ceramic pottery	Blue and white transfer patterned, English bone china	2	9	1800-1825
205	Ceramic building material	Tile	5–10	n/a	Post-medieval
205	Ceramic building material	Brick	5–10	n/a	Post-medieval
305	Ceramic building material	Brick	10+	n/a	Post-medieval
305	Ceramic building material	Tile	10+	n/a	Post-medieval
305	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe stem	3	8	Post-1550
305	Ceramic pottery	Blue and white transfer patterned, English bone china	3	11	1800-1825

Table 1. Finds assemblage

6.2 Overall the find assemblage was characteristic of the late post-medieval period, with the scant pottery suggesting a date of c1800 or later. The remainder of the assemblage (ceramic building material, tobacco pipe, and animal bone) is assumed to be contemporary. Although the fragments of undiagnostic clay 'tobacco' pipe, could date from as early as the late sixteenth century.

6.3 The five pieces of clay tobacco pipe stem from pit [2/06] are also post-medieval as tobacco was not imported until around the 1550s but did not come into widespread usage until later, meaning it is likely that they are roughly contemporary with the pot sherds in [11/15].

7. Interpretation and impact assessment

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 In summary there was no evidence for prehistoric, Romano-British, or medieval activity, through *in situ* archaeological cut features, deposits or artefacts; including no evidence for activity that could be associated with the nearby establishment in Bromley of settlement within the medieval period. Although there were developed or cultivated soils present, the scant cultural material evident from these indicates a probable late post-medieval date.

7.2 Natural geology

7.2.1 The evaluation has demonstrated that the natural geology of the site is, as anticipated, marine gravel and sand of the Harwich Formation, a sedimentary bedrock (contexts 100, 101, 200, 201, 202, 300, 301 and 302).

7.2.2 The levels at which the undisturbed natural deposits were exposed varied between c+69.47 and 69.95m OD, in general this indicated a slight slope trending down from the central northern edge of the PDA towards the south-west and south-east.

7.2.3 The exposed natural deposits were overlain by a layer of weathered or disturbed natural gravel and sands (contexts 102, 203 and 303) which comprised an interface between the underlying deposits and overlying cultivated or developed soils. These deposits have almost certainly formed through natural processes such as bioturbation and chemical and physical weathering but is unclear how much they would have been disturbed/damaged by anthropologic activities such as ploughing or tilling.

7.3 Post-medieval (c1500-1900)

7.3.1 The presence of a soil horizon (contexts 104, 105, 205, 206, 305 and 306) formed through agricultural or horticultural activities such as ploughing or tilling, reworking the natural soils, suggests the area of the PDA was used for agricultural/horticultural activities until recently. This attests to the site forming part of open land, as part of the manorial Glebe during the post-medieval period, and later as rear gardens attached to the Victorian terrace developed along Tweedy Road. Cultural material retrieved during the fieldwork was derived solely from these soil horizons, and is dated exclusively to the eighteenth-, nineteenth- or twentieth-centuries; the exception being the five fragments of clay pipe, which although undiagnostic could date from as early as the late sixteenth century.

7.3.2 Apart from a single garden wall, which crossed trench 3, the only apparent *in situ* evidence for the Victorian properties that formerly fronted Tweedy Road where the soakaways and associated drainage runs identified in trenches 1 and 2. These were recorded as truncating the above cultural or developed soils.

7.4 Modern (1900+)

7.4.1 The above cultural or developed soils were sealed by a sequence of made grounds and surfaces indicative of later landscaping activities. The earliest of these appeared to date to the latter half of the twentieth century and are undoubtedly associated with the demolition of the Victorian properties around 1989 and the subsequent following use of the PDA.

7.5 The lack of any significant archeological remains or deposits on the site and absence of any artefactual material pre-dating the post-medieval period, suggests the proposed development will have a minimal or negligible impact on the archaeological resource on the site.

8. Conclusion

8.2.1 The archaeological evaluation has demonstrated the absence of archaeological remains surviving across the PDA. There was no evidence for prehistoric, Romano-British, or medieval activity, through *in situ* archaeological cut features, deposits or artefacts. Significantly this included no evidence for activity that could be associated with the nearby establishment in Bromley of settlement within the medieval period.

8.2.2 A seemingly intact geological horizon was present across the complete exposed areas of the three excavated evaluation trenches. This was sealed by cultivated or developed/accumulated agricultural or horticultural soil horizons; formed through the reworking of the underlying geological deposits. Although the available dating evidence suggests these may have been forming as early as the late sixteenth-century, cultivation appears to have intensified during the eighteenth-, nineteenth- and twentieth-centuries. These deposits are not considered significant; but attest to the PDA falling within the area of the post-medieval Glebe of the Bishop of Rochester associated with a Rectorial Manor adjoining the parish church, which remained as open ground until the development of the Victorian terraces along Tweedy Road.

8.2.3 In terms of the more specific objectives outlined above (para. 3.5):

- as far as can be ascertained, the natural landscape prior to any development was open agricultural fields, and the site remained part of this landscape until nineteenth century development (TL1 Framework objectives, Framework Objective TD2);
- there was no evidence for prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon or medieval activity within the area of the PDA;
- very little evidence survived of post-medieval structures, features or deposits. These appear to have been mostly removed by twentieth century demolition work (Framework Objectives L2 and L7);
- there was no evidence of works linked to the nineteenth-century Bromley Gas Works to the north (Framework Objective L9).

8.2.4 The results of the present works suggest the proposed development will have a minimal or negligible impact on the archaeological resource on the site.

8.2.5 The confidence rating of this evaluation is considered to be good.

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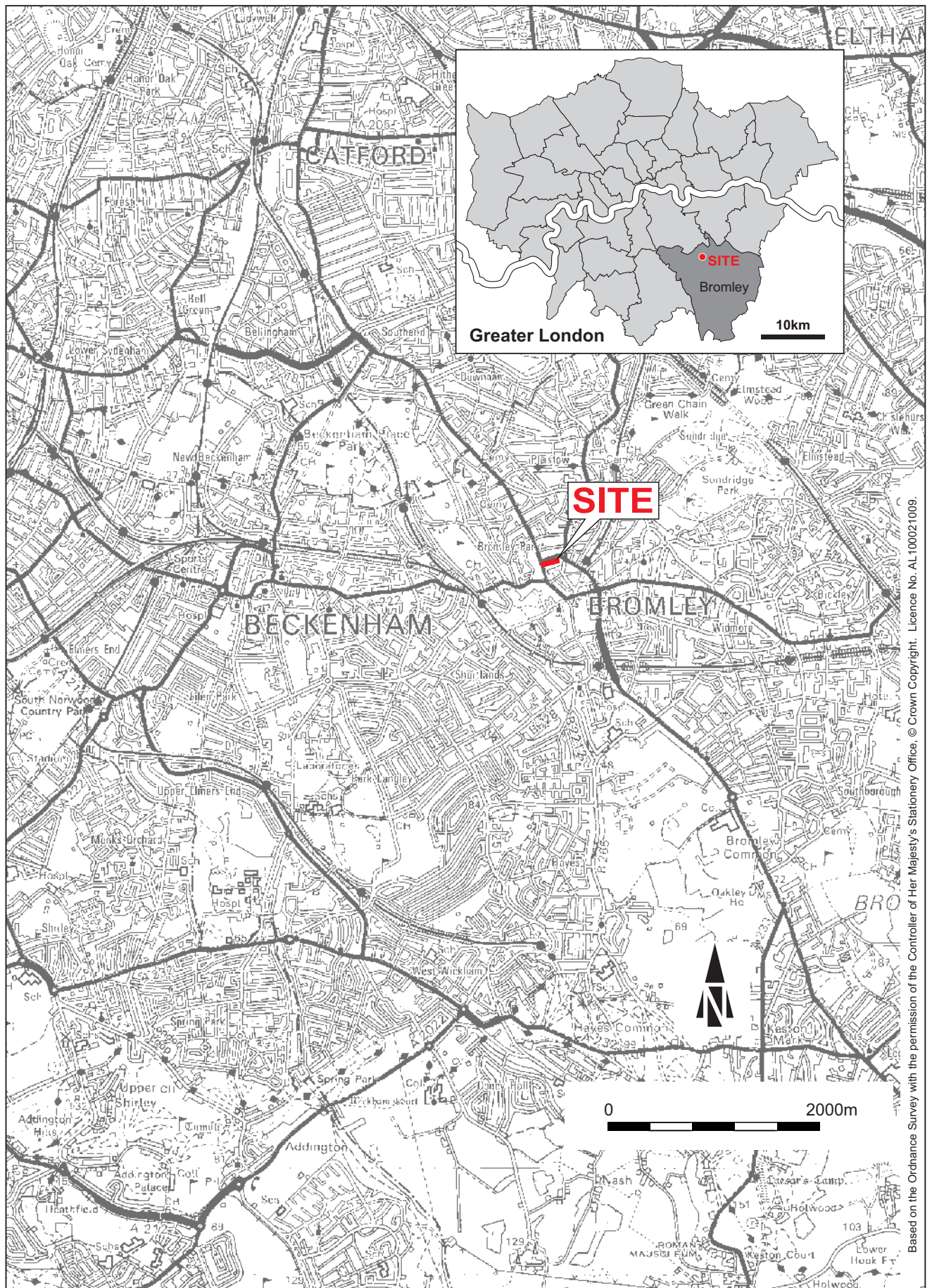
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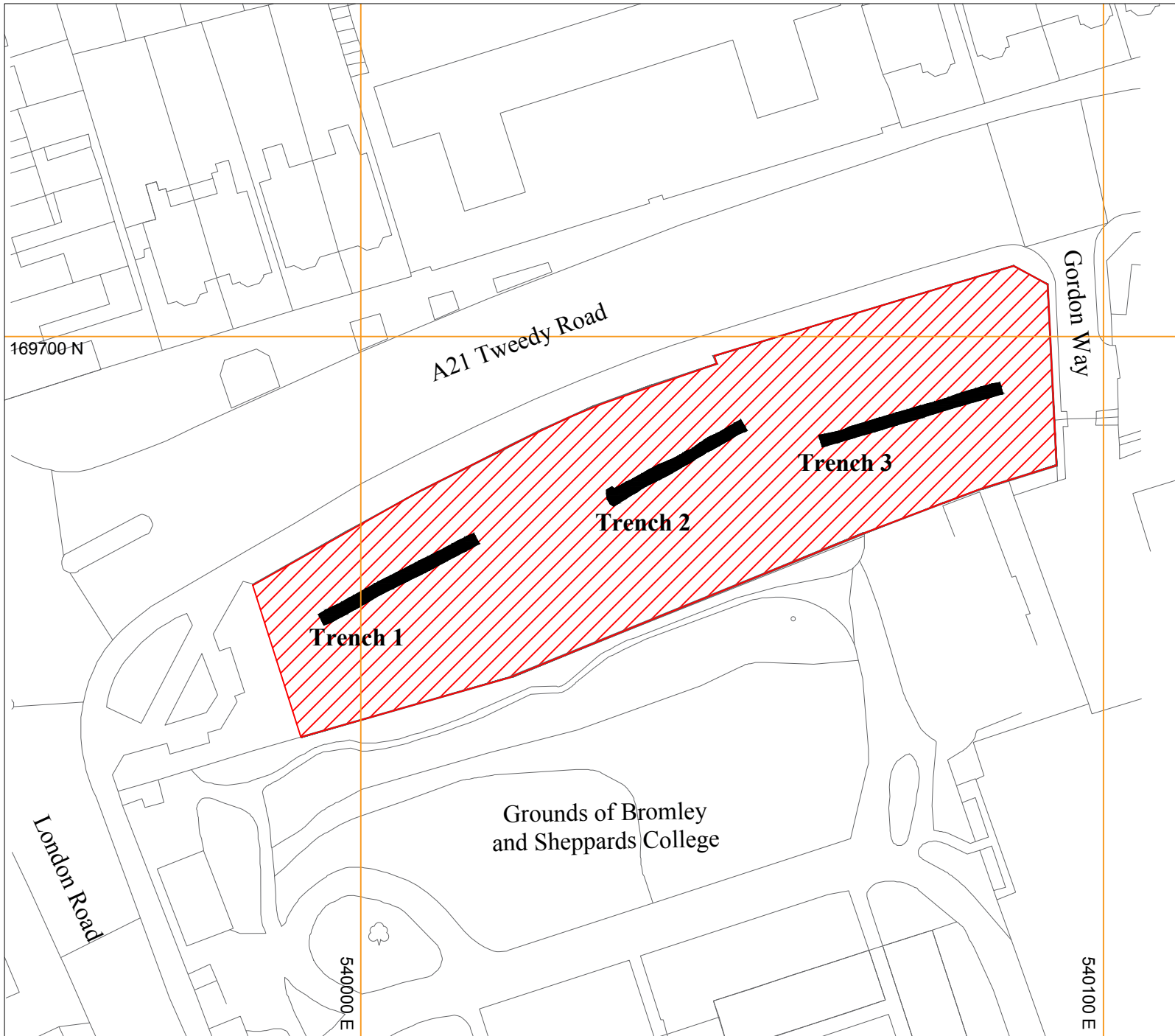
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Figure 1 Location map (1:500,000 and 1:50, 000)



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PROJECT
**Tweedy Road
 Bromley.
 Greater London BR1 3PR**

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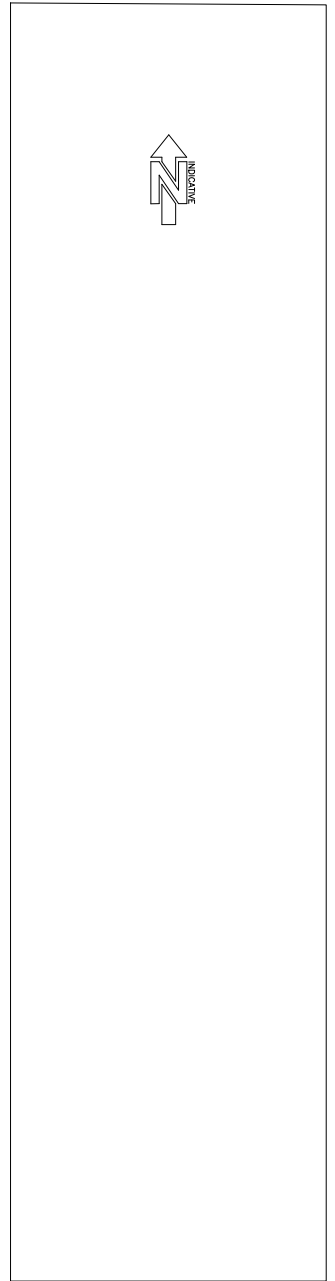
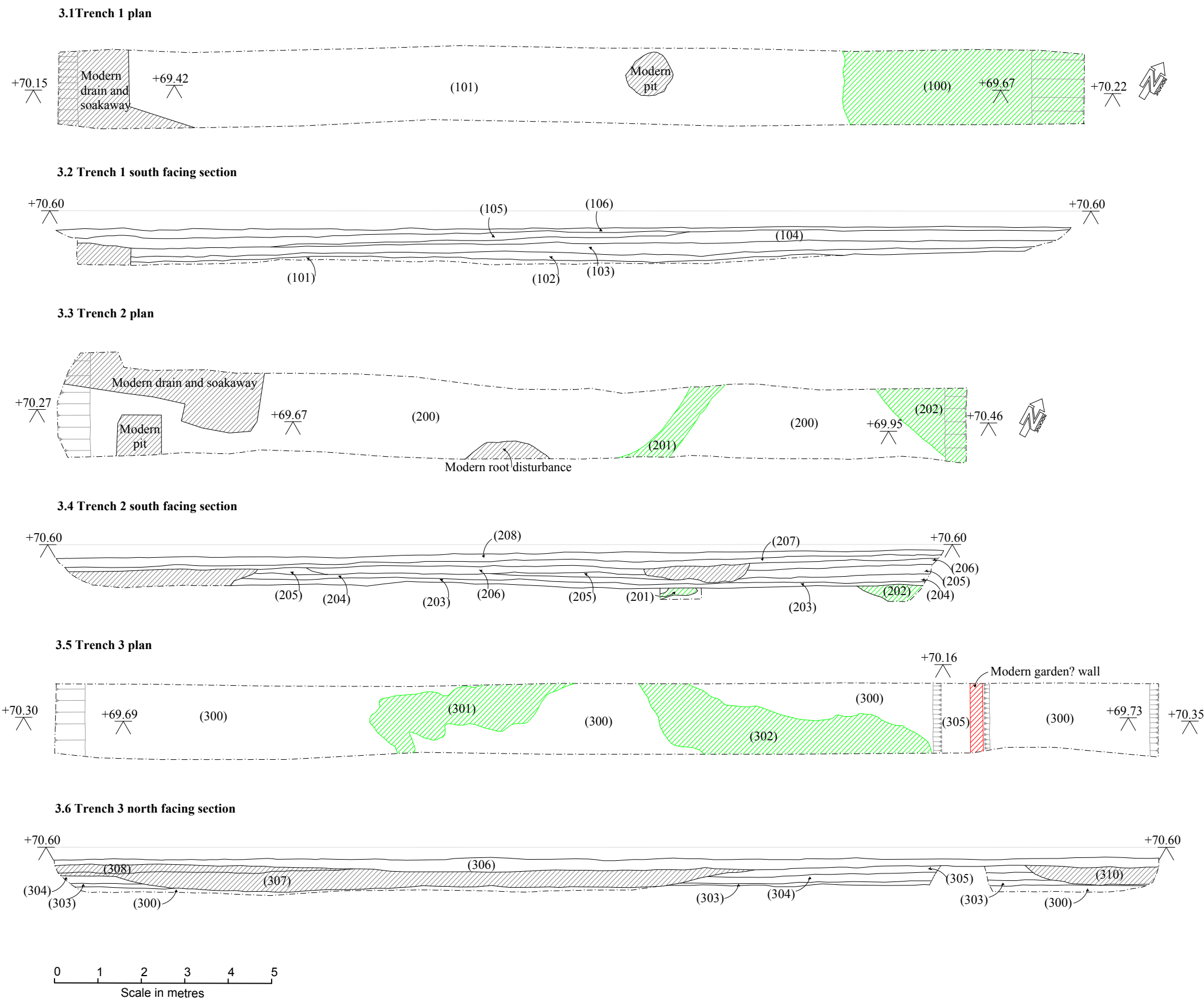
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Figure 2: Trench Location Plan



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Figure 3: Trench Plans and Sections



Plate 1: General view of trench 1, after hand cleaning, as seen from its eastern end. Scale 2m.



Plate 2: General view of trench 1, after hand cleaning, as seen from its western end. Scale 2m.



Plate 3: Representative south-facing section towards the western end of trench 1. Scale 1m.



Plate 4: Representative south-facing section towards the eastern end of trench 1. Scale 1m.



Plate 5: General view of trench 2, after hand cleaning, as seen from its eastern end. Scale 2m.



Plate 6: General view of trench 2, after hand cleaning, as seen from its western end. Scale 2m.



Plate 7: Representative south-facing section towards the western end of trench 2. Scale 1m



Plate 8: Representative south-facing section towards the eastern end of trench 2. Scale 1m



Plate 9: General view of the westerly extension to trench 3, as viewed from the south. Scale 1m



Plate 10: General view of trench 3, after hand cleaning, as seen from its western end. Scale 2m.



Plate 11: General view of trench 3, after hand cleaning, as seen from its eastern end. Scale 2m.



Plate 12: Representative north-facing section towards the eastern end of trench 3. Scale 1m



Plate 13: Representative north-facing section towards the western end of trench 3. Scale 1m.

Appendix 1

GLSMR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

1) TYPE OF RECORDING

Evaluation

2) LOCATION

Borough: Bromley

Site address: Tweedy Road, Bromley, Greater London, BR1 3PR

Site Name: Tweedy Road, Bromley

CAT Site Code: TRB-EV-19 GLAAS Project Code: TWD-19

Nat. Grid Refs (8 figures): centre of site: 4002 6967

limits of site: a) c 112m E to W b) c 26m N to S Total area (approximately 2800m²)

3) ORGANISATION

Name of archaeological unit/company/society: Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd

Address: 92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 2LU

Site director/supervisor: Adrian Gollop

Project Manager: Jon Rady

Funded by: McCulloch Homes, 3 Southlands Road, Bromley, BR2 9QR

4) DURATION

Date fieldwork started: 6/8/19

Date finished: 8/8/19

Fieldwork previously notified? YES Fieldwork will continue? NO

5) PERIODS REPRESENTED

Post-medieval and Modern

6) PERIOD SUMMARIES

Post-medieval (c1500–1900)

The presence of a soil horizon formed through agricultural or horticultural activities such as ploughing or tilling, reworking the natural clay with loams, suggests the general area of the site was used for agricultural/horticultural activities until recently. This attests to the site forming part of open land, as part of the manorial Glebe during the post-medieval period, and later as rear gardens attached to the Victorian terrace developed along Tweedy Road. Cultural material retrieved during the fieldwork was derived solely from these soil horizons, is dated exclusively to the eighteenth-, nineteenth- or twentieth-centuries; the exception being the five fragments of clay pipe, which although undiagnostic could date from as early as the late sixteenth century. Apart from a single garden wall in trench 3, the only apparent *in situ* evidence for the Victorian properties that formerly fronted Tweedy Road were the soakaways and associated drainage runs identified in trenches 1 and 2. These were recorded as truncating the above cultural or developed soils.

Modern (c1900–present)

The above cultural or developed soils were sealed by a sequence of made grounds and surfaces indicative of later landscaping activities. The earliest of these appeared to date to the latter half of the twentieth century and are associated with the demolition of the Victorian properties around 1989 and the subsequent following use of the site.

The results of the present works suggest the proposed development will have a minimal or negligible impact on the archaeological resource on the site.

7) NATURAL

Type: Harwich Formation – sand and gravel
Height above Ordnance Datum: c. 69.47–69.95m

Geology The results identified the natural geology as: Harwich Formation: sand and gravel, located between 69.47 and 69.95m Ordnance Datum (OD), approximately 0.51m to 0.73m below existing ground surface. In general, this indicated a slight slope trending down from the central northern edge of the PDA towards the south-west and south-east. The exposed natural deposits were overlain by a layer of weathered or disturbed natural gravel and sands which were seen as an interface between the underlying deposits and overlying cultivated or developed soils. These deposits have almost certainly formed through natural processes such as bioturbation and chemical and physical weathering but is unclear how much they would have been disturbed/damaged by anthropologic activities such as ploughing or tilling.

8) LOCATION OF ARCHIVES

a) Please provide an estimate of the quantity of material in your possession for the following categories:

Sections: 3 Plans: 3 Photos: 35 digital format
Context sheets: 0 (29 contexts used and written on sections/plans)

Report: Report No: 2019/129, Archive no: 4383
Name: Tweedy Road, Bromley, Greater London, BR1 3PR. Archaeological evaluation report
21pp inc bib, + 6 figures + 13 plates + 2 Appendices

Bulk finds: x70 (Animal bone, Brick and Tile, Pottery (bone China) and Clay pipe)
Soil samples: None

b) The archive has been prepared and stored in accordance with MGC standards and has been deposited in the following location:

Currently: Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2LU

c) Has a security copy of the archive been made? YES

9) BIBLIOGRAPHY

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SIGNED:

DATE: 3/9/19

NAME (Block capitals): JON RADY

Please return the completed form to:

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Project details

Project name

Tweedy Road, Bromley

Short description of the project

An archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Ubique Architects, on behalf of their clients McCulloch Homes Limited, in preparation for the proposed development of the land comprising the construction of three, three storey buildings, to provide 24 residential apartments with associated parking and landscaping. A total of three archaeological trenches, measured between approximately 20.85 and 25.40m in length, were excavated. No significant archaeological remains were identified. There was no evidence for prehistoric, Romano-British, or medieval activity, through in situ archaeological cut features, deposits or artefacts. Significantly this included no evidence for activity that could be associated with the nearby establishment in Bromley of settlement within the medieval period. A seemingly intact geological horizon was present across the complete exposed areas of the evaluation trenches; this confirmed that the natural geology of the site was marine gravel and sand of the Harwich Formation, a sedimentary bedrock. This was sealed by cultivated or developed/accumulated agricultural or horticultural soil horizons; possibly forming as early as the late sixteenth-century, and intensified during the eighteenth-, nineteenth- and twentieth-centuries. These deposits as not considered significant; but attest to the PDA falling within the area of the post-medieval Glebe and remained as open ground until the development of the Victorian terraces along Tweedy Road. The results of the present works suggest the proposed development will have a minimal or negligible impact on the archaeological resource on the site.

Project dates

Start: 06-08-2019 End: 08-08-2019

Previous/future work

Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes

TWD-19 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes

17/05084/FULL1 - Planning Application No.

Any associated project reference codes

EV TRB 19 - Sitecode

Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	CULTIVATION TERRACE Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	CULTIVATION TERRACE Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BROMLEY BROMLEY Tweedy Road, Bromley
Postcode	BR1 3PR
Study area	2800 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 4002 6967 51.408929 0.012241602 51 24 32 N 000 00 44 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 69.47m Max: 69.95m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
Project director/manager	Jon Rady
Project supervisor	Adrian Gollop
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	McCulloch Homes

Project archives
 Physical Archive recipient Canterbury Archaeological Trust
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"
 Digital Archive recipient LAARC
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Survey","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient LAARC
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project
 bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Tweedy Road, Bromley, Greater London, BR1 3PR - Archaeological evaluation report (interim)
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Gollop, A and Rady, J
 Other bibliographic details 2019/129
 Date 2019
 Issuer or publisher Canterbury Archaeological Trust
 Place of issue or publication Canterbury
 Description Evaluation report; cover + 20 pages, 3 figures, 13 plates and 2 appendices
 Entered by Laura O'Shea-Walker (laura.oshea@canterburytrust.co.uk)
 Entered on 4 September 2019

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