

**LOWER HOOK FARMHOUSE, SHIRE LANE,  
ORPINGTON, LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY,  
BR6 7GZ**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT**



September 2017

# LOWER HOOK FARMHOUSE, SHIRE LANE, ORPINGTON, LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY, BR6 7GZ

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

Site Code: LHF17  
Approximate Site Centre NGR: TQ 42985 63355

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## **Abstract**

*Compass Archaeology undertook a watching brief on the 19<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2017 during groundworks associated with the laying of new high and low voltage electricity cables at Lower Hook Farm, Shire Lane, Orpington.*

*The watching brief was commissioned by Historic England due to the sites close proximity to a Prehistoric hillfort (Caesar's Camp) located in the Holwood/Warbank Archaeological Priority Area (APA), and the registered Historic Park (HP), Holwood Park. Historic England considered that it would be appropriate to monitor the works in order to observe, identify, excavate and record archaeological remains in an attempt to increase their understanding of the archaeological landscape in that area.*

*The works comprised c.90m of trenching with two main sections, one was orientated east-west along the rear boundary of the Lower Hook Farmhouse garden, and the other aligned north-south, parallel with the boundary fence between the field and the light industrial premises to the west. The two met in the north-west, where a new substation was being constructed.*

*The north-south aligned trench measured 40.35m long, 0.35-0.40m wide and 1.08-1.18m deep (102.84mOD). Its stratigraphy comprised some 0.08-0.11m thick topsoil and turf, context (1), from which one animal bone, pot sherds and one fragment of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered. Underlying this was c.0.17-0.22m of subsoil, a lighter brown sandy silt with moderate pebble inclusions. A layer of weathered natural underlay the subsoil, 0.20-0.27m thick, similar to the natural (but with a higher sandy silt content). The natural comprised a light orange-brown clayey matrix, with frequent medium-coarse flints.*

*The east-west aligned trench measured c.47.3m long, 0.35-0.38m wide and 1.08-1.19m deep (100.88mOD). The stratigraphy in the trench was similar to that seen in the N-S trench, comprising c.0.12-0.20m of topsoil and turf, context (2) overlying c.0.18m of a light brown sandy silt subsoil, with occasional pebble inclusions. Underlying the subsoil was a c.0.15m thick layer of a light brownish-grey sandy silt with more frequent pebble inclusions. A layer of natural, orange-brown sandy silty clay with scattered coarse flints, c.0.60m thick underlay this, and a thin layer of orange-brown clay lay at the base of the section, 0.10m+ thick. It was similar to the natural but contained no flints or pebbles. Some finds were recovered from (2), including worked flints, CBM, one partial stem of clay tobacco pipe (CTP) and pot.*

*The worked flints recovered from (2) have been attributed to the Neolithic Bronze Age, and the rest of the finds including the CBM and pot are post-medieval or modern.*

*No features of archaeological significance were encountered during this watching brief, potentially due to the historic and prolonged agricultural use of the site.*

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
1 Introduction	1
2 Site location, geology and topography	3
3 Archaeological and historical background	3
4 Archaeological research questions	5
5 Methodology	5
6 Results	6
7 Conclusions	13
8 Sources	14
Appendix I: Context list	15
Appendix II: Section drawings and levels	15
Appendix III: Ceramic building material	17
Appendix IV: Pottery	19
Appendix V: Miscellaneous finds	20
Appendix VI: OASIS data collection form	23

<b>Figures</b>	<b>Page</b>
Fig. 1: Location of the site (red)	1
Fig. 2: Plan of the trenching monitored during the watching brief (red)	2
Fig. 3: Site location (red) in relation to the Holwood/Warbank APA and Holwood Park HP (green)	2
Fig. 4: Extract from pen and ink map of Eynsford, site marked in red (1798).	4
Fig. 5: Extract from OS map of Kent (sheet XVI) with site marked in red (1862)	4
Fig. 6: Aerial photograph from 1945, with the site location marked in red	5
Fig. 7: The substation base. Looking N. Scale 0.5m	7
Fig. 8: Overview of the N-S trench. Looking S. No scale	8
Fig. 9: Section of N-S trench at southern end. Facing N. Scale 1m	9
Fig.10: Section of N-S trench in centre. Facing E. Scale 1m	9
Fig.11: Section of N-S trench at northern end. Facing W. Scale 1m	10
Fig.12: Overview of E-W trench. Looking NE. No scale	11
Fig.13: Section of E-W trench at western end. Facing SW. Scale 1m	11
Fig.14: Section of E-W trench in centre. Facing S. Scale 1m	12
Fig.15: Section of E-W trench at eastern end. Facing SE. Scale 1m	12
Fig.16: Sample section from N-S trench, southern end. Original drawn at 1:10	15
Fig.17: Sample section from E-W trench, west end. Original drawn at 1:10	16
Fig.18: Detail of the worked flints from (2). Scale 0.1m	21
Fig.19: The collection of worked flint debitage from (2). Scale 0.1m	22
Fig.20: Burnt flint retrieved from (2). Scale 0.1m	22

# 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a summary of the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken on the 19<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2017 by Compass Archaeology, to monitor the groundworks associated with laying new high and low voltage electricity cables. The works comprised c.90m of trenching with two main sections, one was orientated east-west along the rear boundary of the Lower Hook Farmhouse garden, and the other aligned north-south, parallel with the boundary fence between the field and the light industrial premises to the west (figs. 1 & 2).

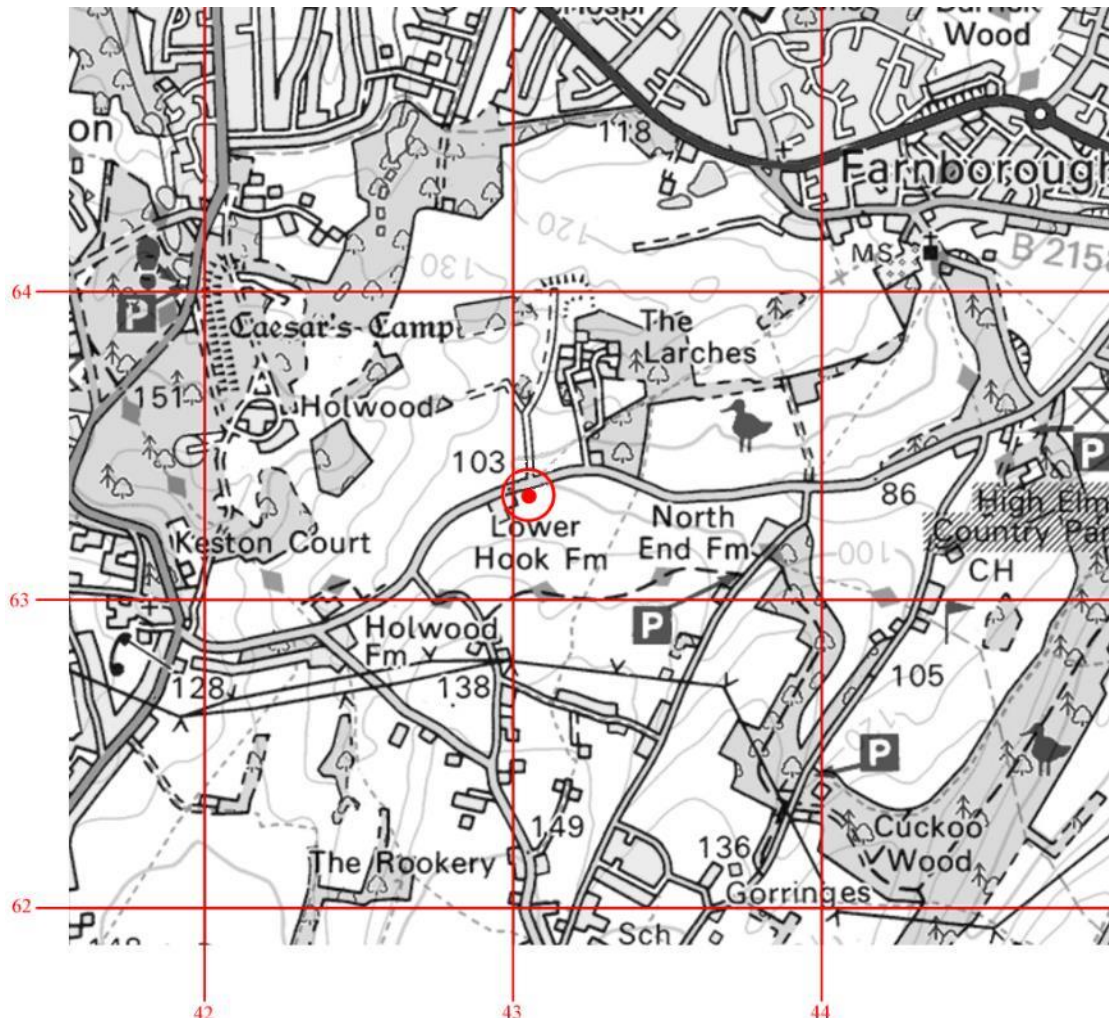


Figure 1: Location of the site (red). Reproduced from OS data with permission from Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO. Compass Archaeology Ltd, licence no. AL 100031317

1.2 The watching brief was commissioned by Historic England due to the sites close proximity to some significant prehistoric archaeological remains, located in the Holwood/Warbank Archaeological Priority Area (APA), and the registered Historic Park (HP), Holwood Park. Historic England considered that it would be appropriate to monitor the works in order to observe, identify, excavate and record archaeological remains in an attempt to increase their understanding of the archaeological landscape in that area (fig. 3).

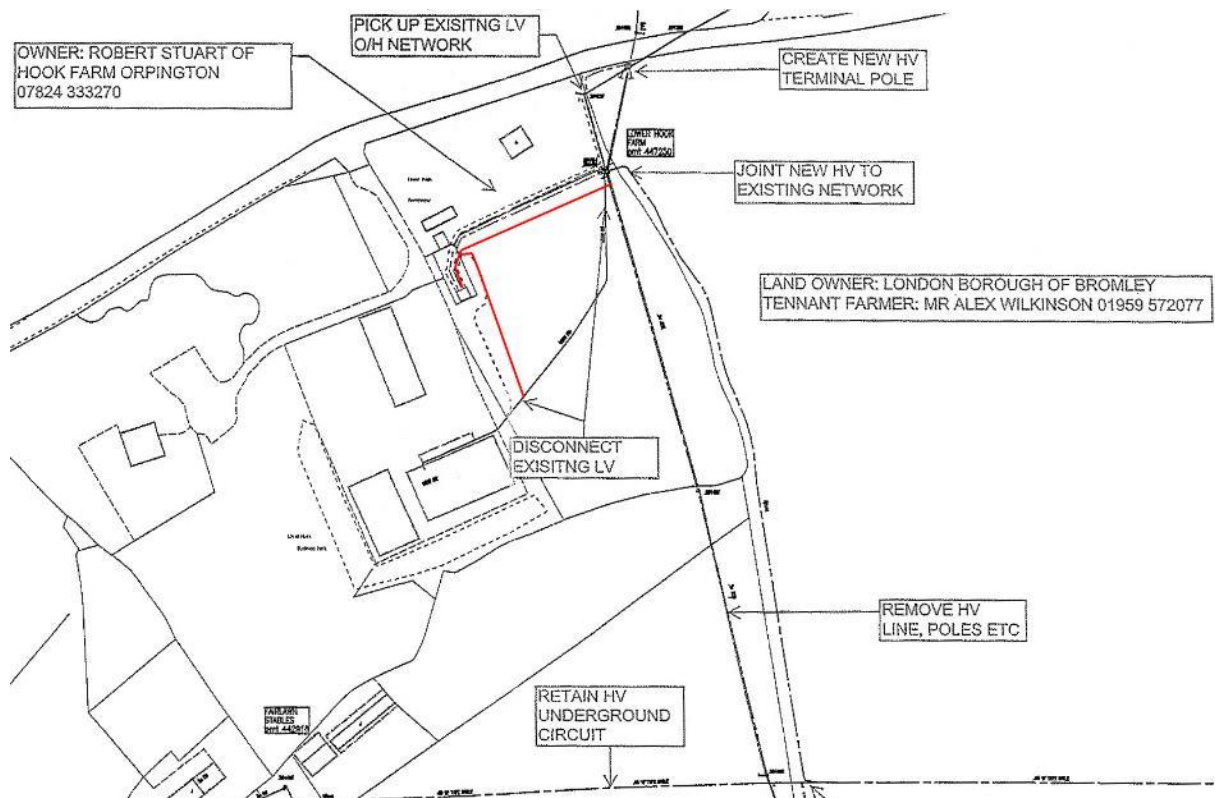


Figure 2: Plan of the trenching monitored during the watching brief (red). Adapted from a plan supplied by Morrison Utility Services (2017)



Figure 3: Site location (red) in relation to the Holwood/Warbank APA and Holwood Park HP (green).

## **2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 2.1** The site is centred at NGR TQ 42985 63355, to the south of Lower Hook Farmhouse, Shire Lane, Orpington, BR6 7GZ. The trenching will run south of the boundary between the farmhouse garden and east of the boundary with the light industrial estate, south-west of the farmhouse.
- 2.2** The site lies on level ground, approximately 102.8mOD, in the Cray River valley. The site is surrounded by low hills on all sides.
- 2.3** According to the British Geological Survey (sheet 271), the site lies on a mix of chalk and Head deposits of silt, sand and clay.

## **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 3.1** A basic search of the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) was made for a 600m radius around the central NGR point of 4299 6336. A full outline of the GLHER search results can be found in the preceding WSI (Compass Archaeology 2017), and only the most pertinent results will be discussed here.

### **3.2 Prehistoric**

- 3.2.1** The majority of the entries in the GLHER referred to potential prehistoric earthworks, identified from aerial photographs in the fields around the site. There were also several spot finds listed, consisting of two Iron Age Potin coins and Mesolithic stone tools. These finds are not indicative of prehistoric activity or occupation in the area, though the earthworks have yet to be investigated.
- 3.2.2** Caesar's Camp is a hillfort constructed c.200 BC, indicated by Mesolithic flints and Iron Age pottery finds. It lies to the north-west of the site in the Holwood/Warbank APA and is evidence of long-term prehistoric occupation. Despite this, the activity around the site appears to have been concentrated on and around the hilltop, rather than the lower land where the study site is situated.

### **3.3 Roman**

- 3.3.1** Some residual Romano-British pot sherds were recorded in the GLHER search, but are indicative of Roman activity or occupation due to the isolated nature of the find.
- 3.3.2** The wider area around the site shows more Roman activity, two Roman Villas lie within 3.4km of the site (the Crofton Roman Villa to the northeast, and the Keston Villa to the west), and it would seem that they were occupied over a long period of time. It appears that the site location lay in a hinterland between the two villas and therefore evidence of Roman activity is unlikely.

### **3.4 Saxon**

- 3.4.1** There is no evidence of Saxon activity in the GLHER search, though several settlements located around the site are recorded in Domesday, including *Orpintun* (Orpington), *Chestan* (Keston) and *Croctune* (Crofton). *Chestan* lies the closest to the study site, and



was the location of Caesar's Camp (the Iron Age hillfort; 3.2.2). In Domesday it was recorded as being a very large settlement with 39.5 households.

### 3.5 Medieval

**3.5.1** More earthworks have been identified from aerial photographs, and are listed in the GLHER as probable medieval plough headlands. This would indicate the presence of medieval settlements in the area, most likely the towns mentioned above (3.4).

**3.5.2** The study site probably remained open land, potentially woodland for the entirety of the medieval period, up until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

### 3.6 Post-medieval

**3.6.1** The sole post-medieval entry in the GLHER relates to a landfill site, which is of little archaeological interest. Cartographic evidence (figs. 4-6) shows that the site has lain over open ground since at least 1799 (but probably earlier). The closest building to the site, the Lower Hook Farmhouse was constructed c.1800.



Figure 4: Extract from pen and ink map of Eynsford with site marked in red (1798).



Figure 5: Extract from OS map of Kent (sheet XVI) with site marked in red (1862, published 1868).



Figure 6: Aerial photograph from 1945, with the site location marked in red.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS

4.1 The watching brief presented the opportunity to answer the following specific and more general research questions:

- *Is there any evidence for historic activity or occupation of the site? If so, what is the nature of the deposits and at what level do they occur?*
- *Is there any evidence for Roman activity or occupation of the site? If so, what is the nature of the deposits and at what level do they occur?*
- *What, if any, evidence is there for the post-medieval construction of the Lower Hook Farmhouse or any other outlying buildings associated with it?*
- *Is there any evidence of previous land use in the surrounding fields?*
- *If encountered, what was the natural geology and at what level did it occur?*

## 5 METHODOLOGY

### 5.1 Standards

5.1.1 The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Historic England 2012). Works conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2015). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Institute.

The watching brief will follow the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), adopted in March 2012.

5.1.2 Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork held valid CSCS Cards (Construction Skills Certification Scheme), and wore hi-vis jackets, hard-hats and steel-toe-capped boots as required. Members of the fieldwork team also followed the contractors' health and safety guidelines.

## **5.2 Fieldwork**

- 5.2.1** The watching brief was conducted during excavations for the laying of two low-voltage and one high-voltage electricity mains cables in a trench c.90m long, c.0.35-0.40m wide and c.1.08-1.19m deep. The trenches were excavated by machine, using a flat bladed grading bucket supplemented with hand digging where necessary.
- 5.2.2** Adequate time was allowed for investigation and recording, although every effort was made not to disrupt the development programme.
- 5.2.3** Archaeological deposits and features were investigated and recorded in stratigraphic sequence, and finds dating evidence recovered where possible.
- 5.2.4** Archaeological contexts were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* trench record sheets by written and measured description. The investigations were recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. Levels were taken on any archaeological features and deposits derived from the nearest Ordnance Datum Benchmark. The fieldwork record was supplemented by digital photography in .jpeg and RAW formats.
- 5.2.5** The client and Historic England will be kept advised of the progress of the fieldwork, and in particular any significant finds or remains that may require additional work.

## **5.3 Report and archive**

- 5.3.1** The following report of the watching brief has been deemed commensurate with the results; but as a minimum stands as a sufficiently detailed report on the archaeological monitoring to serve both future research and inform future planning decisions taken on the site.
- 5.3.2** The report contains a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and interpretation of the associated deposits. A short summary of the project has been appended using the OASIS Data Collection Form.
- 5.3.3** Copies of the report will be supplied to the client and Historic England.
- 5.3.4** Once the project is complete, an ordered, indexed and internally consistent archive will be compiled in line with CIfA standards and guidance (CIfA 2014b), and will be deposited in a local archive under the site code LHF17. The integrity of the site archive should be maintained and the landowners will be urged to donate any archaeological finds to the appropriate museum.

## **6 RESULTS**

- 6.1** The watching brief was conducted over three site visits on the 19<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2017. Observations made during the groundworks are detailed below. Deposits are shown in round brackets; (x), and cuts in square brackets; [x].

- 6.2** Two lengths of trench were excavated, one aligned E-W and another aligned N-S. The two met in the north-west, where a new substation was being constructed (fig. 7). The lengths of trench will be discussed separately below.



*Figure 7: The substation base. Looking N. Scale 0.5m*

### **6.3 N-S trench**

- 6.3.1** The N-S ran c.13.9m east of the boundary fence between the field and a light industrial estate. It measured 40.35m long, 0.35-0.40m wide and 1.08-1.18m deep (102.84mOD; fig. 8).
- 6.3.2** The stratigraphy of the N-S trench comprised 0.08-0.12m of turf and dark brown sandy topsoil with occasional fine pebbles, (1). Underlying this was c.0.17-0.22m of subsoil, a lighter brown sandy silt with moderate pebble inclusions. A layer of weathered natural underlay the subsoil, 0.20-0.27m thick, similar to the natural (but with a higher sandy silt content). The natural comprised a light orange-brown clayey matrix, with frequent medium-coarse flints. The natural layer was at least 0.6m thick though it extended beyond the limit of excavation. At the base of the section in the southern end of the trench, lenses of decayed chalk with large flint inclusions appeared, c.0.08-0.14m thick (figs. 9-11).



*Figure 8: Overview of the N-S trench. Looking S. No scale*



*Figure 9: Section of N-S trench at southern end. Facing N. Scale 1m*



*Figure 10: Section of N-S trench in centre. Facing E. Scale 1m*



*Figure 11: Section of N-S trench at northern end. Facing W. Scale 1m*

**6.4.3** One animal bone and some pot sherds and ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from the topsoil (1) in the N-S trench. The finds have been dated to 1450-1900 (peg tile), and the pot is all post-medieval/modern (Appendices III-V).

### **6.3 E-W trench**

**6.3.1** The E-W trench ran 6.8-8.5m south of the Lower Hook Farmhouse garden boundary fence. It measured c.47.3m long, 0.35-0.38m wide and 1.08-1.19m deep (100.88mOD; fig. 12).



Figure 12: Overview of E-W trench. Looking NE. No scale

- 6.3.2** The stratigraphy in the trench comprised c.0.12-0.20m of topsoil and turf, (2) overlying c.0.18m of a light brown sandy silt subsoil, with occasional pebble inclusions. Underlying the subsoil was a c.0.15m thick layer of a light brownish-grey sandy silt with more frequent pebble inclusions. A layer of natural, orange-brown sandy silty clay with scattered coarse flints, c.0.60m thick underlay this. A thin layer of orange-brown clay lay at the base of the section, 0.10m+ thick. It was similar to the natural but contained no flints or pebbles (fig. 13-15).



Figure 13: Section of E-W trench at western end. Facing SW. Scale 1m





*Figure 14: Section of E-W trench in centre. Facing S. Scale 1m*



*Figure 15: Section of E-W trench at eastern end. Facing SE. Scale 1m*

**6.3.3** Some finds were recovered, the majority coming from (2). The finds included CBM, worked flints, pot, glass, metal and a piece of clay pipe. The finds are all post-medieval/modern (Appendices III-V).

## **7 CONCLUSIONS**

**7.1** We can now look back at the research questions and compare them with the results of the watching brief.

**7.2** Is there any evidence for Prehistoric activity of occupation of the site? If so, what is the nature of the deposit and at what level does it occur?

*Some Neolithic Bronze age worked flints were recovered from the topsoil (1) & (2) of both trenches. These are residual finds, most likely displaced and churned up from the agricultural works in the field, and are not indicative of prehistoric occupation in the immediate vicinity of the site.*

**7.3** Is there any evidence for Roman activity or occupation of the site? If so, what is the nature of the deposits and at what level do they occur?

*There was no evidence of Roman activity or occupation recovered from the groundworks.*

**7.4** Is there any evidence of the post-medieval construction of the Lower Hook Farmhouse or any other outlying buildings associated with it?

*No evidence of the construction of the farmhouse nor outlying buildings was encountered during the groundworks.*

**7.5** Is there any evidence of previous land use of the surrounding fields?

*There was no evidence recovered that indicated the land had been used for anything other than agricultural cultivation.*

**7.6** If encountered, what was the natural geology and at what level did it occur?

*The natural geology was encountered at levels of between 101.96mOD and 104.05mOD. It comprised an orange-brown mixed clay (sandy and silty) with frequent inclusions of coarse flints. The inclusion of flints was less frequent in the E-W trench.*

## **8 SOURCES**

### **8.1 Bibliography**

British Geological Survey, (1998), *England & Wales Sheets 271: Dartford. Solid and Drift Geology, 1:50 000*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, (2015). *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

Compass Archaeology, (2017), *Lower Hook Farmhouse, Shire Lane, Orpington, London Borough of Bromley, BR6 7GZ. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

Historic England, 2016. *Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*

### **8.2 Cartographic sources (chronological)**

Ordnance Survey Drawings (1798), *Eyensford*

Ordnance survey, (1868), *Six-inch map, Kent XVI*

**APPENDIX I: CONTEXT LIST**

Context	Description
(1)	Topsoil from N-S trench
(2)	Topsoil from E-W trench

**APPENDIX II: SECTION DRAWINGS AND LEVELS**

Number	Reduced level (mOD)	Description
1	104.16	N-S trench section, W end
2	104.10	N-S trench section, E end
3	103.88	N-S trench, top
4	102.84	N-S trench, base
5	103.45	N-S trench, top
6	102.41	N-S trench, base
7	103.20	E-W trench section, top
8	102.16	E-W trench section, base
9	103.53	In front of substation, top
10	102.36	In front of substation, base
11	102.75	E-W trench, top
14	102.07	E-W trench, top

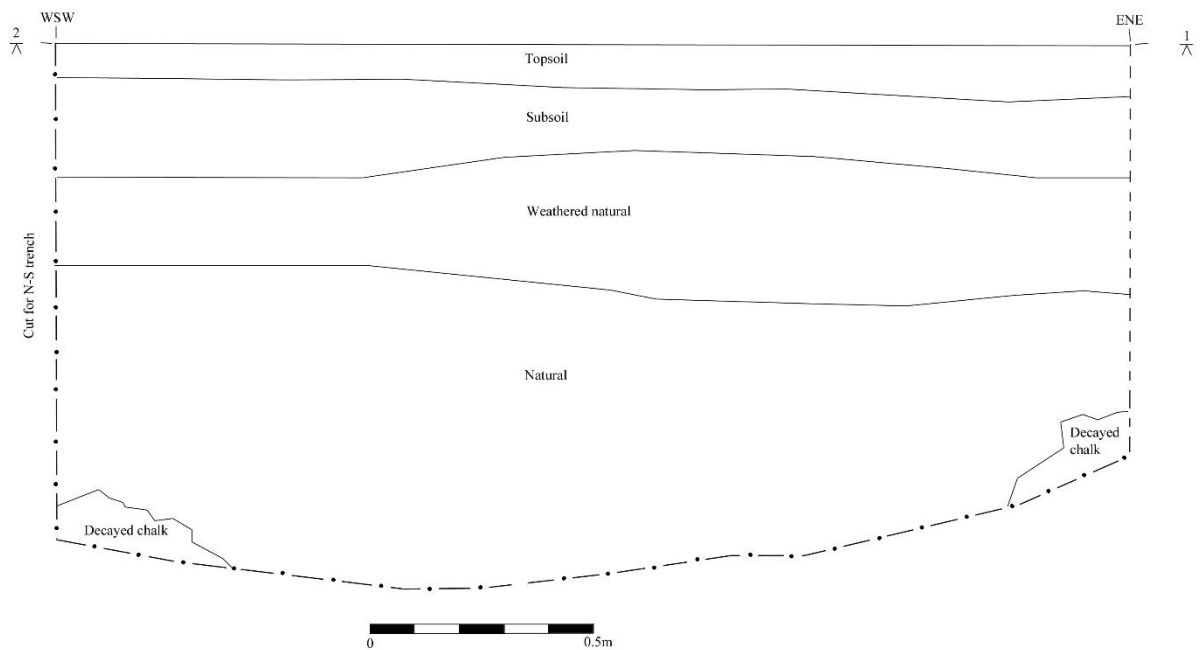


Figure 16: Sample section from N-S trench, southern end. Original drawn at 1:10.

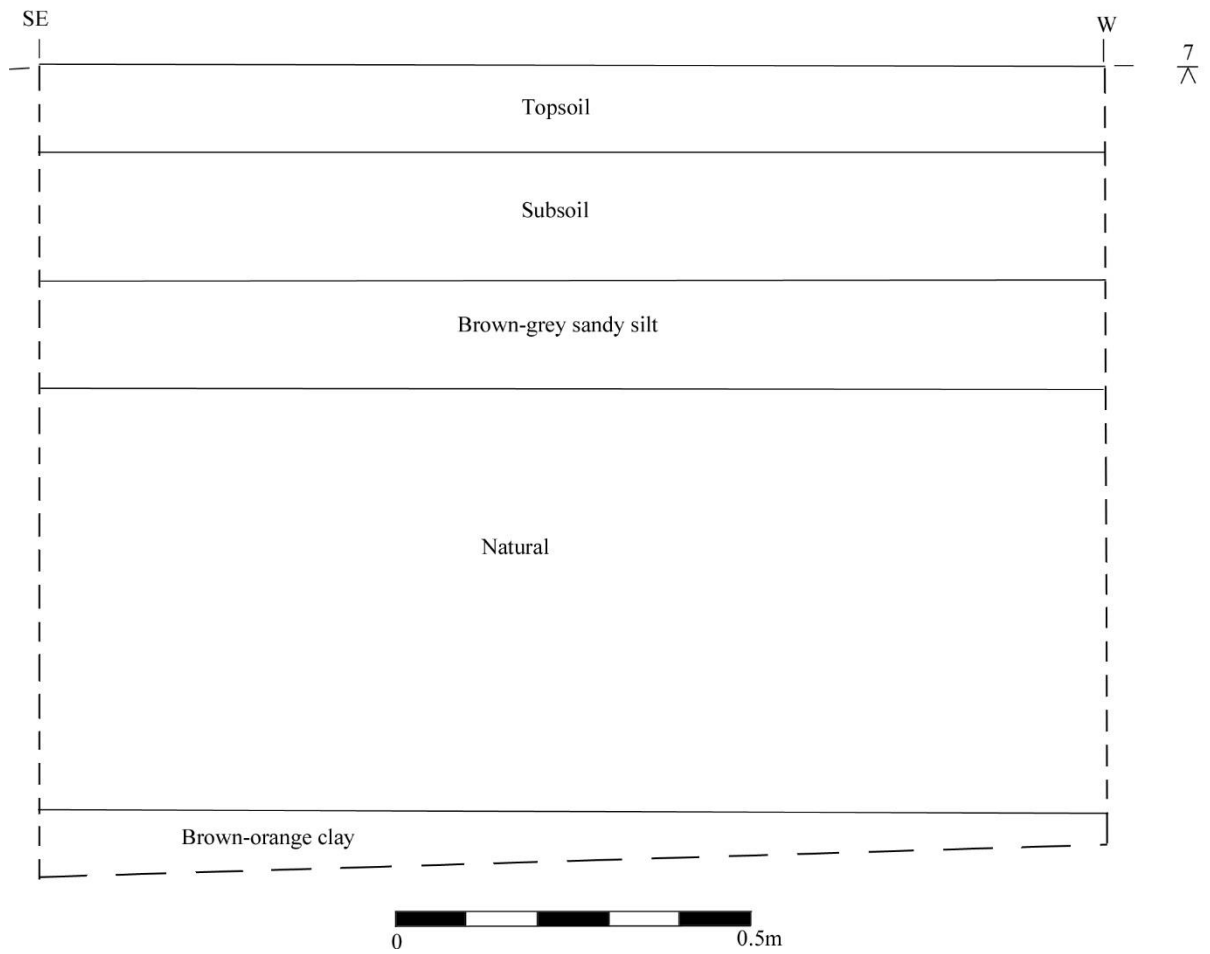


Figure 17: Sample section from E-W trench, west end. Original drawn at 1:10.

### APPENDIX III: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL *by Sue Pringle and Miranda Fulbright*

#### Introduction

One fragment of peg tile was recovered from context (1), and a mix of peg tile, tile, brick and pipe was recovered from context (2). The finds were all residual and there was no evidence of any archaeological structures in the surrounds.

#### Description of material

The material did conform to recognisable forms, however the majority were not made of an identifiable fabric. The fabrics, although not identifiable were common within the assemblage, and were described as follows:

- A. *orange with cream lenses and abundant fine quartz, sparse coarse to very coarse quartz and yellow clay/siltstone. Fabrics vary slightly.*
- B. *Orange, fine texture. Very sparse inclusions of medium quartz, calcium carbonate and coarse yellow clay*
- C. *Orange-red fabrics with abundant fine quartz and sparse yellow inclusions of grog and/or yellow clay.*
- D. *Orange-red fabric. Common fine to medium quartz and coarse inclusions of orange-red clay/siltstone giving 'chunky' texture.*
- E. *Orange-red fabric, similar to fabric A, but with very fine background quartz.*

Nothing of particular note was retrieved from this site, and all the fragments were post-medieval or modern.

#### Catalogue

The assemblage was inspected at the offices of Compass Archaeology and *pro-forma* record sheets completed and then inputted into a site database. The table below reproduces these observations.

#### **Key:**

PM = Post-medieval

M = Modern

L = length; B = breadth, T = thickness

All measurements are given in millimetres, all weights in grams.

A = Abraded

Rd = Reduced

V = Vitrified

Context	CBM date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments
(1)	1450-1900	PM	C	peg	1	17	0	0	11	-	No features. No visible moulding sand so may be pot
(2)	1800-1900	PM	A	Pantile	10	551	0	0	0	A	-
(2)	1800-1900	PM	A	Peg	2	38				A	No features
(2)	1800-1900	PM	A	Tile	2	10	0	0	0	A	Scraps-flakes
(2)	1800-1900	PM	B	Pantile	3	178	0	0	0	-	-
(2)	1800-1900	PM	B	Peg	2	81	0	0	0	A x 1	No features
(2)	1800-1900	PM	C	Peg	1	31	0	0	0	A	-
(2)	1800-1900	PM	C	Pipe	2	208	118+_	80+	20	A	Curved fragment. Probable land drain. Smooth exterior, lengthwise striations on interior-extrusion marks. External diameter c.100mm.
(2)	1800-1900	M/PM	D	Ridge?	1	27	0	0	12	A	Slightly curved, ridge or peg tile?
(2)	1800-1900	M/PM	E	Peg	1	30	0	0	12	-	Sanded underside is creased
(2)	1800-1900	PM	V	Brick?	1	33	0	0	0	Rd, V	Very burnt brick fabric
(2)	1800-1900	PM	CAT34	Brick	1	38	0	0	0	-	Flake, corner of brick with flat faces
(2)	1800-1900	PM	3115	Roofing slate	5	63	0	0	5	-	Flakes of Welsh roofing slate
(2)	1800-1900	PM	?	Limestone slab?	1	8			6	Rd	Thin slab, paint/limewash on surface. Grey limestone/ 1 cut edge

#### APPENDIX IV: POTTERY by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 19 sherds with a total weight of 312g. It is all post-medieval or modern and was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

**HORT:** Horticultural Earthenwares, 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century. 4 sherds, 69g.  
**LONS:** London Stoneware, 1670 – 1900. 1 sherd, 30g.  
**PMBL:** Post-medieval Black-glazed Redware, 1600 – 1900. 1 sherd, 57g.  
**PMR:** Post-medieval Redware, 1580 – 1900. 4 sherds, 137g.  
**REFW:** Refined Whiteware, 1800-1900, 7 sherds, 14g.  
**TPW:** Transfer-printed Whiteware., 1830-1900. 2 sherds, 5g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabrics is typical of sites in the region. All the sherds are somewhat abraded, as would be expected given their depositional history.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Cntxt	PMR		PMBL		LONS		HORT		REFW		TPW		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1			1	57	1	30	1	54					MOD
2	4	137					3	15	7	14	2	5	MOD
Total	4	137	1	57	1	30	4	69	7	14	2	5	

#### Bibliography

Vince, AG, 1985 The Saxon and Medieval Pottery of London: A review *Medieval Archaeology* **29**, 25-93



## APPENDIX V: MISCELLANEOUS FINDS *by Miranda Fulbright*

### Animal Bone

One animal bone was recovered from context (1). It was stained slightly green but had no other evidence of weathering or animal activity. Its proximity to the surface and preservation level would indicate it was a modern deposit.

Context	Species	Bone	Side	Fusion	Fragmentation	Comments
N-S trench (1)	Ovis	Tibia	R	Unfused	Complete	No epiphyses. Slightly green stained

### Clay Tobacco Pipe

A single stem fragment was recovered from (2). It has been attributed to the pipe-maker Thomas Pascall, who worked out of 15 & 17 Overy Street, Dartford from 1832-1851. The pipe stem shows little evidence of smoke-staining and therefore seemed only lightly used before it was deposited.

Key:

*Abbreviations across head of table*

**SL** = Stem length

**SW** = Stem width

**BS** = Borehole size

Context	Form	Count	Date	SL	SW	BS	Comments
E-W trench (2)	Partial stem	1	1832-51	38	8	2	Stamped lettering either side of stem- 'RTFORD' (thought to be Dartford) and 'T. -AS-ALL' (Interpreted as T. Pascall').

### Glass

All the glass that was recovered is post-medieval or modern in date.

Context	Form	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
(2)	Pane glass	6	38	Clear glass. Modern
(2)	Body fragment	1	8	Dark green. Probably bottle. Post-medieval/modern
(2)	Body fragments	6	168	Clear/aqua tint glass. Clouded surface. Quite thick fragments with some air bubbles in glass and on surface. 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
(2)	Fragments	3	10	Varying thickness. One thin, flat pane. The other 2 slightly curved

## Metal

Context	Form	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
(2)	Nails	Fe	4	78	One shorter and thicker, more bolt-like
(2)	Miscellaneous	Fe	1	372	Long pin-shaped piece with a bolt through one end. Probably agricultural use

## Worked flint

The assemblage of worked flint that was collected from context (2) is Neolithic Bronze Age (figs. 18-19). There are no finished blades/tools in the collection indicating that it is debitage, most likely spread over the landscape from a knapping area by agricultural processes e.g. ploughing.

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
(2)	20	360	Debitage
(2)	4	56	Burnt flint, unworked (fig. 20)



Figure 18: Detail of the worked flints from (2). Scale 0.1m



Figure 19: The collection of worked flint debitage from (2). Scale 0.1m



Figure 20: Burnt flint retrieved from (2). Scale 0.1m

## APPENDIX VI: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: [compassa1-296914](#)

### Project details

Project name	Lower Hook Farmhouse, Shire Lane, Orpington, London Borough of Bromley: An archaeological watching brief
Short description of the project	Compass Archaeology undertook a watching brief on the 19th, 21st and 22nd September 2017 during groundworks associated with the laying of new high and low voltage electricity cables at Lower Hook Farm, Shire Lane, Orpington. Site code LHF17. The watching brief was commissioned by Historic England due to the sites close proximity to a Prehistoric hillfort (Caesar's Camp) located in the Holwood/Warbank Archaeological Priority Area (APA), and the registered Historic Park (HP), Holwood Park. The works comprised c.90m of trenching with two main sections, one was orientated east-west along the rear boundary of the Lower Hook Farmhouse garden, and the other aligned north-south, parallel with the boundary fence between the field and the light industrial premises to the west. The two met in the north-west, where a new substation was being constructed. The north-south aligned trench measured 40.35m long, 0.35-0.40m wide and 1.08-1.18m deep (102.84mOD). The east-west aligned trench measured c.47.3m long, 0.35-0.38m wide and 1.08-1.19m deep (100.88mOD). The stratigraphy comprised 0.08-0.20m topsoil and turf overlying varying natural matrices. Worked flint debitage dates to Neolithic Bronze Age, all other finds (CBM, CTP, metal, glass) are post-medieval/modern. Pot dates to...????
Project dates	Start: 19-09-2017 End: 22-09-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	FLINT DEBITAGE Bronze Age
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches", "Visual Inspection"
Development type	Pipelines/cables (e.g. gas, electric, telephone, TV cable, water, sewage, drainage etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Historic England
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BROMLEY ORPINGTON Lower Hook Farmhouse, Shire Lane
Postcode	BR6 7GZ
Study area	0.1 Kilometres

Site coordinates TQ 42985 63355 51.350736931647 0.053519475063 51 21 02 N  
000 03 12 E Point

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation Compass Archaeology  
Project brief originator Historic England  
Project design originator Compass Archaeology  
Project director/manager Geoff Potter  
Project supervisor Geoff Potter  
Type of sponsor/funding body Morrison Utility Services

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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Museum of London archaeological archive  
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"  
Digital Archive recipient Museum of London Archaeological Archive  
Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"  
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"  
Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"  
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Unpublished Text"

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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Lower Hook Farmhouse, Shire Lane, Orpington, Bromley: An archaeological watching brief report  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Fulbright, M.  
Date 2017  
Issuer or publisher Compass Archaeology  
Place of issue or publication 250 York Road, London, SW11 3SJ  
Description A short report describing the finds of a watching brief at Lower Hook Farmhouse, Shire Lane, Orpington, BR6 7GZ