

KEMNAL MANOR MEMORIAL GARDENS, BROMLEY, LONDON

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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NGR: TQ 4484 7191	Report No. 3657
District: London Borough of Bromley	Site Code: KMG 10
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Kemnal Manor Memorial Gardens, Bromley, London</i>		
<p><i>In October 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at land at Kemnal Manor, Bromley, London (NGR TQ 4484 7190). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Richard Elliott of Open Architecture and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the creation of a new memorial gardens/cemetery with associated facilities. The work was carried out during the Phase 1 of the development in the northern part of the site, and followed an initial phase of trenching carried out in November 2009 by Archaeology South-East.</i></p> <p><i>The site is located in the northern end of Chislehurst, the northern area of London Borough of Bromley. It lies within the Kemnal Manor estate which is of the medieval origin. The site had a potential for the medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed no archaeological features or finds.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>8th – 13th October 2010</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>4098</i>	Site code	<i>KMG 10</i>
Type of project	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Parkland</i>		
Planned development	<i>Memorial gardens (cemetery) with facilities</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Greater London</i>	<i>London Borough of Bromley</i>	<i>Chislehurst</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>GLSMR</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	<i>c. 4.5 ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TQ 4484 7190</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>42m/69m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>EH GLAAS</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Open Architecture on behalf of Pierce Hill Limited</i>		
Full title	<i>Kemnal Manor Memorial Gardens, Bromley, London: An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3657</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>October 2010</i>		

KEMNAL MANOR MEMORIAL GARDENS, BROMLEY, LONDON

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In October 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at land at Kemnal Manor, Bromley, London (NGR TQ 4484 7190). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Richard Elliott of Open Architecture and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the creation of a new memorial gardens/cemetery with associated facilities. The work was carried out during the Phase 1 of the development in the northern part of the site and followed an initial phase of trenching carried out in November 2009 by Archaeology South-East..

The site is located in the northern end of Chislehurst, the northern area of London Borough of Bromley. It lies within the Kemnal Manor estate which is of the medieval origin. The site had a potential for the medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.

In the event the evaluation revealed no archaeological features or finds.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at land at Kemnal Manor, Bromley, London (NGR TQ 4484 7190; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Richard Elliott of Open Architecture on behalf of Pierce Hill Limited, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the creation of new memorial gardens/cemetery with associated facilities (London Borough of Bromley Planning Ref. 05/03871/F). The evaluation was carried out during the Phase 1 of the development in the northern part of the site, and followed an initial phase of trenching carried out in November 2009 by Archaeology South-East.

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with an advice from English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 27/09/2010) and approved by EH GLAAS. The evaluation adhered to EH GLAAS *Archaeological Guidance Papers* (AGPs, revised 1998), in particular *AGP No 3; Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London* and *No 5: Evaluations*. It also conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (revised 2008).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In particular, it aimed to establish the presence or absence of medieval and post-medieval remains associated with the Kemnal Manor estate.

Planning policy context

1.4 PPG16 (1990), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology and PPG15 (1994), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment (by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible) have been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (2010), the national Planning Policy Statement that applies to the historic environment

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

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Kemnal Manor estate is located in the northern end of Chislehurst, the northern area of London Borough of Bromley (Fig 1.). The estate is bordered to the north and east by Sidcup Road (A20), Kemnal Road to the west, and Chislehurst Cemetery and residential area of Foxbury and Frognal Corner to the south.

2.2 The area of Phase 1 comprises a roughly rectangular plot of land in the northern part the site known as Ashen Grove. The area to the north of Phase 1 comprises sports grounds within Flamingo Park. Phase 1 was cleared of vegetation prior to the evaluation excepting protected ancient and valuable trees. The remaining part of the site to the south remains overgrown.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is situated on the north-eastern face of a moderately sloping hill, which forms part of a ridge of higher ground that crosses South London.

The centre of the site is at c. 50m AOD, falling towards the north-east to c.42m AOD and rising towards the south west to c.69m AOD. The surrounding landscape is moderately undulating, rising slightly to the south and falling gradually towards the Thames to the north.

3.2 The area of the site is on the south-eastern side of the London Basin, an area that opens onto the North Sea. The solid geology of the basin comprises the Upper Chalk (laid down under marine conditions) overlain by the Woolwich and Blackheath Beds (British Geological Survey 1978). The Upper Chalk typically consists of a weak fine-grained limestone containing layers of flint occurring as nodules which can be up to cobble or boulder size. The Woolwich Beds comprise grey clays and pales sands and the Blackheath Beds sand with flint pebbles. This geology generally creates well-drained, acidic, sandy soils that are best suited to heathland (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 The Lower Palaeolithic period in Britain dates from the first indication of human activity (c. 500000 BP) until the end of the last glaciation (c. 38000 BP), the Upper Palaeolithic from c. 38000-10000 BP (Lewis 2000a; Lewis 2000b), the Mesolithic from c. 10000-6000 BP and the Neolithic from c. 4000-2000 BC. Each period is characterised by developments in lithic technology and, in the Neolithic period, the emergence of pottery. More relevant each of these periods is characterised by an absence of known archaeology in the close vicinity (1km radius) of the site. On a wider scale the London Borough of Bromley includes substantial concentrations of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic finds towards its eastern edge, primarily on the chalk and alluvium geology close to the River Cray and other tributaries. The development site is situated in an area of contrasting geology and at a significant distance from these concentrations of finds. The closest artefacts from these periods to the site comprise single examples of Palaeolithic flint work found c.1.5km to the south-east (SMR 070542) and c.3.5km to the west (SMR 070734).

4.2 The Bronze Age (c. 2000-650BC) has largely been defined by artefact types, notably the emergence of metal work and funerary monuments/burial evidence (Brown and Cotton 2000). The distribution of Bronze Age artefacts in the close vicinity of the site is almost as sparse as the previous periods but notable examples, including previous work on or close to the site, suggest that the 'hitherto under-investigated' (Brown and Cotton 2000) claylands may have begun to be exploited in the Bronze Age. An evaluation to the west of the site revealed ditches, gullies and pits containing small fragments of pottery tentatively dated to the Bronze Age (SMR MLO59853 and MLO59855), while the evaluation also recorded a pit containing burnt clay and charcoal that may be of comparable date (SMR MLO59851). The location of these evaluation trenches was recorded as on the County Gate Sports Ground in April 1993. A

flint axe (or 'celt') of Bronze Age date was also recorded just over 600m east of the site (SMR 070549).

Iron Age and Romano-British

4.3 Archaeological evidence for the Iron Age and Romano-British periods is virtually absent in the vicinity of the site, although the line of Watling Street passes through the northern half of the London Borough of Bromley. Recorded finds from the Iron Age and Roman periods are focussed around the River Cray and Watling Street but none are closer than c. 4km from the site and the local geology does not appear to have been suited to any of the road or river-side settlements or deposition sites from the periods.

Medieval

4.4 Evidence for Saxon (or Viking) presence in the pre-Domesday medieval period is absent in the vicinity of the site despite the proximity of Lundenwic to the north and settlement areas on the River Cray to the east (Cowie 2000). In the absence of material evidence, place names provide a tentative supplement to Saxon settlement (Cowie 2000). Chislehurst to the south of the site is mentioned in an Anglo-Saxon document, while Blackfen to the north is known to be of Old English derivation. The manors of Bexley and Chislehurst are recorded in the Domesday Book and appear to have been established since at least the early 9th century (Williams and Martin 2002).

4.5 The area of the site is first recorded in the historic record in deeds of 1250 for the estate of Kemnal Manor (Webb *et al* 1999; Allen 2007). Kemnal Manor (SMR MLO19459) records held at New College, Oxford, document how the estate was first owned by Alexander of Chomehole (Kemnal) before being surrendered to Hornchurch Priory, and then sold to New College, Oxford, in 1391 which retained the property for the next 480 years (Allen 2007). New College owned extensive tracts of land in the Chislehurst area, as evidenced in inventories of 1512 and 1576 (Allen 2007). An 'Itinerary of Chislehurst' records that Kemnal Road passes through what was once Kemnal Wood (Webb *et al* 1999).

Post-Medieval

4.6 John Comporte began leasing the Kemnal estate in 1538 and his family and heirs continued to lease the estate until c.1775 when the lease was granted to George Nassau, followed by Mr Barrett in 1793, the then Attorney General Sir Archibald Macdonald in 1798, the then Lord Mayor of London Sir William Leighton in 1806, Martin Atkinson in 1846 and Adolphus Slade in 1846 (Allen 2007). The estate was sold by New College to Mr Samuel Bailey Verney Asser in 1871 with plan in the sales particulars for this transaction depicting a completed road bordering Great Bushey Leas. This private road was granted rights of way in 1873 and formally became Kemnal Road (Allen 2007). The construction of Kemnal Road set the modern western boundary of the site, as seen on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897. The site itself

appears to have contained a park and gardens, as evidenced by the 1839 Tithe Map and later.

4.7 Successive owners of Kemnal Manor since Samuel Asser have not altered the landscape bordering the site, despite the creation of the Sidcup Bypass in 1935 (Allen 2007) and the increasing urbanisation of the surrounding area. The railway arrived in Sidcup in 1866 and was electrified in 1926, which precipitated a housing boom in the area to the north of Sidcup station (Weinreb and Hibbert 1995). The most notable owner/occupier of the site during this period was the Ministry of Defence who requisitioned Kemnal Manor for military use during the Second World War. Kemnal Manor was principally used as the headquarters of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (Southern Command) until their eventual departure in 1961 (Allen 2007). Since then the northern part of the estate remained empty and was later developed into sports grounds and playing fields that were designated part of the Green belt.

The site

4.8 The initial evaluation of the site was carried out in 2009 by Archaeology South East (ASE). The trial trenching comprised the excavation of fifteen trenches of 423m of cumulative length. The evaluation did not reveal any archaeological remains. Deposits present on the site above natural geology were the topsoil (0.05 – 0.40m thick) above a sandy subsoil (0.26 – 0.60m thick). The natural geology comprised clay and sand (ASE 2010).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Twenty nine trenches were excavated using a mechanical 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trench locations were approved by EH GLAAS. Some of the locations were altered to take account of the Tree Protection Orders and the presence of Japanese knotweed on the site. Trench 20 was divided into two parts due to the presence of a stream. The cumulative length of the trenches was 850m.

5.2 The evaluation was completed as a part of Phase I development within the northern part of the site (Fig. 1). The initial trial trenching carried out by ASE comprised 15 trenches out of the proposed 44. The trenches excavated by ASE were located within the southern and south-eastern parts of Phase 1 (Fig. 2).

5.3 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 No archaeological features or find were revealed. In the western part of the site the remains of the demolished walls of the modern nursery were present. Deposits recorded within the site are tabulated below.

Trench 1 Not excavated

Trench 2 (Fig. 2, DP 3)

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 4): S end, W facing</i> <i>0.00 = 57.50m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.39m	L2000	Topsoil. Mid grey, soft, sandy silt.
0.39 – 0.60m	L2003	Light brown sandy silt with modern CBM.
0.60m+	L2002	Natural light grey, compact, clay with patches of sandy clay.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 3 (Fig. 2, DP 5)

<i>Sample section 2 (DP 6): E end, S facing</i> <i>0.00 = 57.30m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.30 – 0.45m	L2001	Subsoil. Light brown, friable, sandy silt.
0.45m+	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 4 (Fig. 2, DP 7)

<i>Sample section 3 (DP 8): N end, W facing</i> <i>0.00 = 58.72m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.22m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.22 – 0.40m	L2001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3.
0.40m+	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trenches 5 & 6 Not excavated

Trench 7 (Fig. 2, DP 9)

<i>Sample section 4 (DP 10): N end, W facing</i> <i>0.00 = 59.81m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.18 – 0.32m	L2001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3.
0.32m+	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 8 (Fig. 2, DP 11)

<i>Sample section 5 (DP 12): SE end, SW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 59.60m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.17m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.17 – 0.28m	L2001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3.
0.28m +	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 9 (Fig. 2, DP 13)

<i>Sample section 6 (DP 14): E end, S facing</i> <i>0.00 = 57.21m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.14m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.14 – 0.39m	L2001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3.
0.39m +	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 10 (Fig. 2, DP 15)

<i>Sample section 7 (DP 16): S end, W facing</i> <i>0.00 = 57.19m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.12m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.12 – 0.39m	L2001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3.
0.39m +	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 11 (Fig. 2, DP 17)

<i>Sample section 8 (DP 18): NE end, SE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 57.55m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L2004	Topsoil mixed with rubbish and organic waste.
0.40 – 0.70m	L2001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3.
0.70m +	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 12 (Fig. 2, DP 19)

<i>Sample section 9 (DP 20): W end, S facing</i> <i>0.00 = 57.51m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.28 – 0.42m	L2001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3.
0.42m +	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 13 (Fig. 2, DP 21)

<i>Sample section 10 (DP 22): S end, E facing</i> <i>0.00 = 58.69m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.25 – 0.55m	L2001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3.
0.55m +	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 14 (Fig. 2, DP 23)

<i>Sample section 11 (DP 24): W end, N facing</i> <i>0.00 = 59.49m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.20 – 1.00m	L2001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3.
1.20m +	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 15 (Fig. 2, DP 25)

<i>Sample section 12 (DP 26): SE end, SW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 60.62m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.25 – 0.40m	L2001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3.
0.40m +	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 16 – 18 Not excavated**Trench 19 (Fig. 2, DP 27)**

<i>Sample section 13 (DP 28): N end, W facing</i> <i>0.00 = 57.31m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.19 – 0.48m	L2001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3.
0.48m +	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Trench 20 (Fig. 2, DP 29)

<i>Sample section 14 (DP 30): W end (Trench 20B), S facing</i> <i>0.00 = 57.15m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.15 – 0.43m	L2001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3.
0.43m +	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 21 (Fig. 2, DP 31)

<i>Sample section 15 (DP 32): N end, E facing</i> <i>0.00 = 58.11m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m+	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 22 (Fig. 2, DP 33)

<i>Sample section 16: NE end, SE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 58.62m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m+	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 23 (Fig. 2, DP 34)

<i>Sample section 17: E end, S facing</i> <i>0.00 = 59.82m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m+	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 24 (Fig. 2, DP 35)

<i>Sample section 18: N end, E facing</i> <i>0.00 = 59.68m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.13m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.13 – 0.28m+	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 25 (Fig. 2, DP 36)

<i>Sample section 19 (DP 37): S end, W facing</i> <i>0.00 = 56.59m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.33 – 0.45m	L2001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3.
0.45m +	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 26 (Fig. 2, DP 38)

<i>Sample section 20 (DP 39): E end, S facing</i> <i>0.00 = 57.40m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.28 – 0.56m	L2001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3.
0.56m +	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 27 (Fig. 2, DP 40)

<i>Sample section 21 (DP 41): W end, S facing</i> <i>0.00 = 57.36m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.20 – 0.45m	L2001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3.
0.45m +	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 28 (Fig. 2, DP 42)

<i>Sample section 22 (DP 43): S end, E facing</i> <i>0.00 = 57.81m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.36 – 0.51m	L2001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3.
0.51m +	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 29 (Fig. 2, DP 44)

<i>Sample section 23 (DP 45): E end, S facing</i> <i>0.00 = 59.30m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.10 – 0.63m	L2001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3.
0.63m +	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 30 (Fig. 2, DP 46)

<i>Sample section 24 (DP 47): NE end, SE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 59.72m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.18 – 0.41m	L2001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3.
0.41m +	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 31 (Fig. 2, DP 48)

<i>Sample section 25 (DP 49): N end, E facing</i> <i>0.00 = 59.52m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.16m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.16 – 0.37m	L2001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3.
0.37m +	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 32 (Fig. 2, DP 50)

<i>Sample section 26 (DP 51): NW end, SW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 60.35m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.23 – 0.52m	L2001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3.
0.52m +	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trenches 33 – 36 Not excavated

Trench 37 (Fig. 2, DP 52)

<i>Sample section 27: NE end, SE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 57.81m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m+	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trenches 38 – 39 Not excavated

Trench 40 (Fig. 2, DP 53)

<i>Sample section 28: E end, S facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 60.40m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.12m+	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trenches 41 – 42 Not excavated

Trench 43 (Fig. 2, DP 54)

<i>Sample section 29 (DP 55): SW end, NW facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 61.32m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.06m	L2000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.06 – 0.25m+	L2002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 44 Not excavated

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 The eastern part of the site had been stripped off the topsoil and part of the subsoil before the evaluation began and therefore the only deposit present within the five trenches located in that area was the natural clay. However, it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds within the majority of the site.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L2000, a mid grey, soft, sandy silt (0.10 – 0.40m thick). It overlay Subsoil L2002, a light brown sandy silt with modern CBM (0.10 – 0.80m thick).

8.2 The natural clay, L2002, was present at 0.30 – 1.00m below existing ground level and comprised a light grey, compact, clay with patches of sandy clay.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the medieval and post-medieval archaeology, as the site lies within Kemnal Manor estate being of medieval origin.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed. No indication of any previous development of the site was identified except the modern (19th – 20th century) nursery in the western part of the site. No residual finds were recovered.

9.3 The evaluation did not reveal any earthworks or other evidence associated with the Manor. The site was likely in use as a park overgrown by numerous trees and plants.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Richard Elliott of Open Architecture for commissioning the project on behalf of Piece Hill Limited.

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APPENDIX 1 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR).

SMR	NGR SP	Description
Prehistoric		
MLO59853	TQ 4450 7210	Sidcup Rd. Evaluation by D. Garrod for SELAU, April 1993; site code not available as at 13/6/94 (No report subsequently deposited with the GLSMR). The northernmost trench revealed several irregular shallow features, some of which may be ditches or gullies. A few of the features produced small fragments of pottery, tentatively dated to the Bronze Age. Periods represented in same evaluation: unknown (071149-50); uncertain, possibly Bronze Age (071151-2).
MLO59855	TQ 4450 7210	Sidcup Rd. Evaluation by D. Garrod for SELAU, April 1993; site code not available as at 13/6/94 (No report subsequently deposited with the GLSMR). In the northernmost trench various irregular shallow features were found, some of which may have been pits. A few of the features contained small fragments of pottery, tentatively dated to the Bronze Age. Periods represented in same evaluation: unknown (071149-50); uncertain, possibly Bronze Age (071151-2).
Medieval		
MLO19459	TQ 4478 7170	Kemnal Rd. First Known Record Is Of 1259, When Chomenole Family Sold Manor To Priory Of Hornchurch, Essex. In 1391 The Monks Sold The Manor To William Of Wykeham, Who Endowed It To New College Oxford. It Was Leased Out By New College Until 1872, When The Land Was Sold And Divided. A Small Portion With c19th House On It Retained The Old Name. Foxbury Created From Rest (223106). There Is Some Doubt As To The Site Of Kemnal Manor. Mol Index Refers To A Moated Site And So Gives Grid Ref On Island Site. However No Other Refs Mention Moat, And Site Given By Os Map Is C.150 Metres East Of Water.
Post-Medieval		
MLO67088	TQ 4530 7208	231 Main Rd. House (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD). Article in monograph: Kent Historic Buildings Committee. Kent Historic Buildings Index, Bexley Section, P 23,
MLO67143	TQ 4531 7211	2-8 Woodside Rd. Terrace (Post Medieval - 1540 AD To 1900 AD). Article In Monograph: Kent Historic Buildings Committee. Kent Historic Buildings Index, Bexley Section, P 24,
MLO67145	TQ 4531 7210	4 Woodside Rd. Terraced House (Post Medieval - 1540 AD To 1900 AD)
MLO67070	TQ 4445 7257	501 Footscray Rd. Boundary Stone (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD). Article in monograph: Kent Historic Buildings Committee. Kent Historic Buildings Index, Bexley Section, P 22
MLO67146	TQ 4531 7211	6 Woodside Rd. Terraced House (Post Medieval - 1540 AD To 1900 AD)
MLO67147	TQ 4532 7211	8 Woodside Rd. Terraced House (Post Medieval - 1540 AD To 1900 AD)

MLO72435	TQ 4520 7170	Sidcup Bypass. Site of landfill taken from British Geological Survey data supplied to the Environment Agency. It is not known whether this site was made or worked land, and the date of infill is unknown, although all of are 19th/20th century date. A digitised map showing the extent of each landfill site is also held.
MLO67141	TQ 4541 7232	Woodside Crescent . School (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD). Article in monograph: Kent Historic Buildings Committee. Kent Historic Buildings Index, Bexley Section, P 24,
MLO83382	TQ 44431 72575	1. 4412 Footscray Road SE9 (West Side) Milestone on pavement slightly to South of axis of No 494 TQ 4472 65/253 II 2. C18 square milestone with chamfered top. Roman lettering, much weathered, on West side "MILES X LONDON". Early C19 iron plates inserted in 2 sides. East face "10 MILES TO LONDON". South face "2 MILES TO FOOTSCRAY."
19th Century – Modern		
MLO79433	TQ 44742 71292	Kemnal Road, Chislehurst 1. 4407 Foxbury TQ 47 SW 6/74 II 2. Built by David Brandon 1876, in Gothic Revival style. An L-shaped building in stone with mullioned windows, Tudor type chimneys and gables with barge boards. Plinth. (See "The Builder" Vol 41 P 74, P 80-1).
Unknown		
MLO59850	TQ 4450 7210	Sidcup Rd. Evaluation by D. Garrod for SELAU, April 1993; site code not available as at 13/6/94. A small ditch was found in the southernmost trench, aligned E-W. It contained one fragment of brick or tile, possibly of modern date. Periods represented in same evaluation: unknown (071149-50); uncertain, possibly Bronze Age (071151-2).
MLO59851	TQ 4450 7210	Sidcup Rd. Evaluation by D. Garrod for SELAU, April 1993; site code not available as at 13/6/94. A small oval pit was found towards the centre of the site. It contained fragments of burnt clay and charcoal, but no datable finds. Periods represented in same evaluation: unknown (071149-50); uncertain, possibly Bronze Age (071151-2).

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Kennal Manor Estate, Bromley. E part of the site. View SE.



DP 2. W part of the site. View W.



DP 3. Trench 2. View N.



DP 4. Trench 2, S end. Sample section. View E.



DP 5. Trench 3. View W.



DP 6. Trench 3, E end. Sample section. View N.



DP 7. Trench 4. View N.



DP 8. Trench 4, N end. Sample section. View E.



DP 9. Trench 7. View S.



DP 10. Trench 7, N end. Sample section. View E.



DP 11. Trench 8. View NW.



DP 12. Trench 8, SE end. Sample section. View NE.



DP 13. Trench 9. View E.



DP 14. Trench 9, E end. Sample section. View N.



DP 15. Trench 10. View N.



DP 16. Trench 10, S end. Sample section. View E.



DP 17. Trench 11. View SW.



DP 18. Trench 11, NE end. Sample section. View NW.



DP 19. Trench 12. View E.



DP 20. Trench 12, W end. Sample section. View N.



DP 21. Trench 13. View N.



DP 22. Trench 13, S end. Sample section. View W.



DP 23. Trench 14. View E.



DP 24. Trench 14, W end. Sample section. View S.



DP 25. Trench 15. View NW.



DP 26. Trench 15, SE end. Sample section. View NE.



DP 27. Trench 19. View S.



DP 28. Trench 19, N end. Sample section. View E.



DP 29. Trench 20. View W.



DP 30. Trench 20, W end. Sample section. View N.



DP 31. Trench 21. View S.



DP 32. Trench 21, N end. Sample section. View W.



DP 33. Trench 22. View SW.



DP 34. Trench 23. View W.



DP 35. Trench 24. View N.



DP 36. Trench 25. View N.



DP 37. Trench 25, S end. Sample section.
View E.



DP 38. Trench 26. View W.



DP 39. Trench 26, E end. Sample section.
View N.



DP 40. Trench 27. View W.



DP 41. Trench 27, W end. Sample section.
View N.



DP 42. Trench 28. View N.



DP 43. Trench 28, S end. Sample section.
View W.



DP 44. Trench 29. View W.



DP 45. Trench 29, E end. Sample section.
View N.



DP 46. Trench 30. View SW.



DP 47. Trench 30, NE end. Sample section.
View NW.



DP 48. Trench 31. View N.



DP 49. Trench 31, N end. Sample section.
View W.



DP 50. Trench 32. View SE.



DP 51. Trench 32, NW end. Sample section.
View NE.



DP 52. Trench 37. View SW.



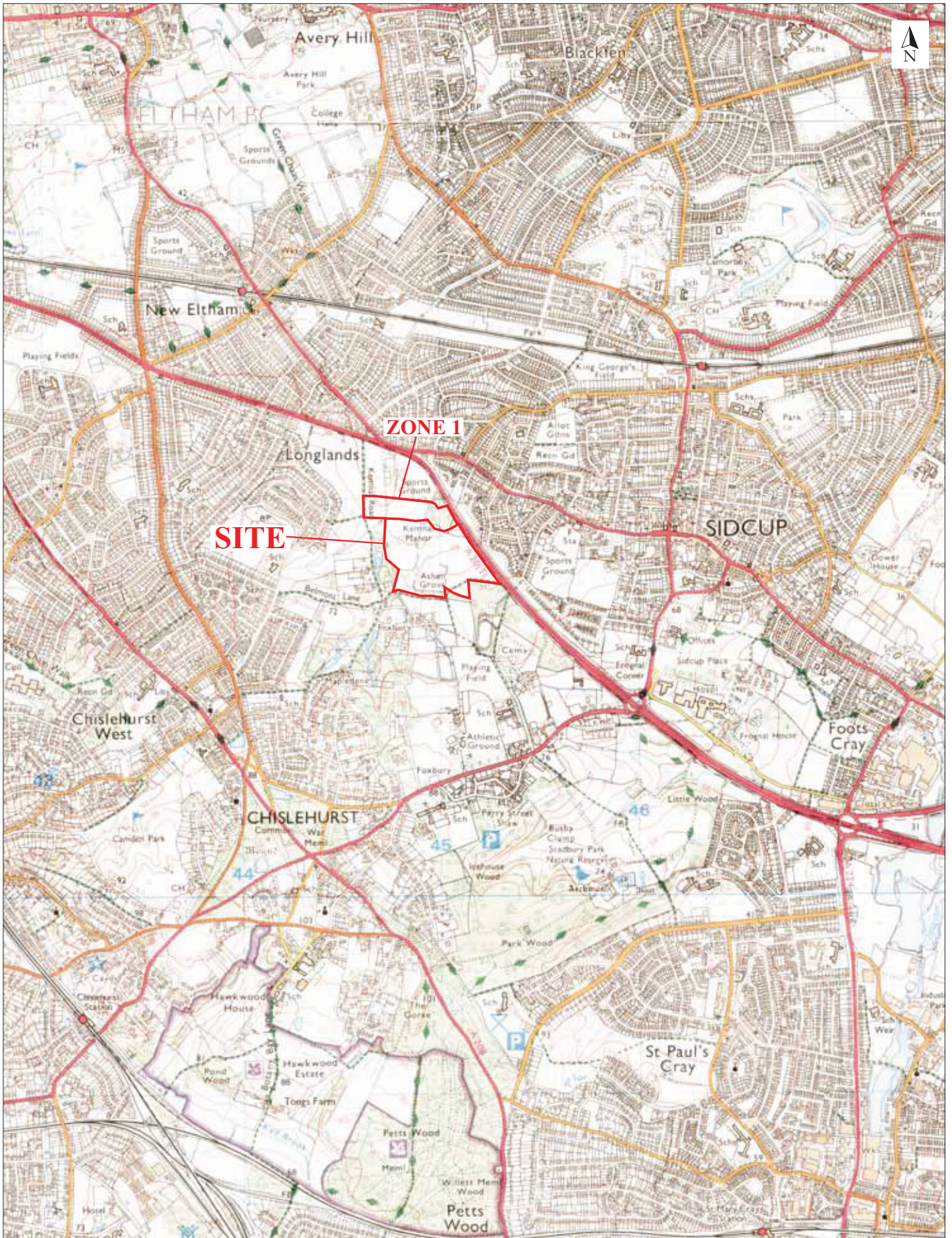
DP 53. Trench 40. View E.



DP 54. Trench 43. View NE.



DP 55. Trench 42, SW end. Sample section.
View NW.

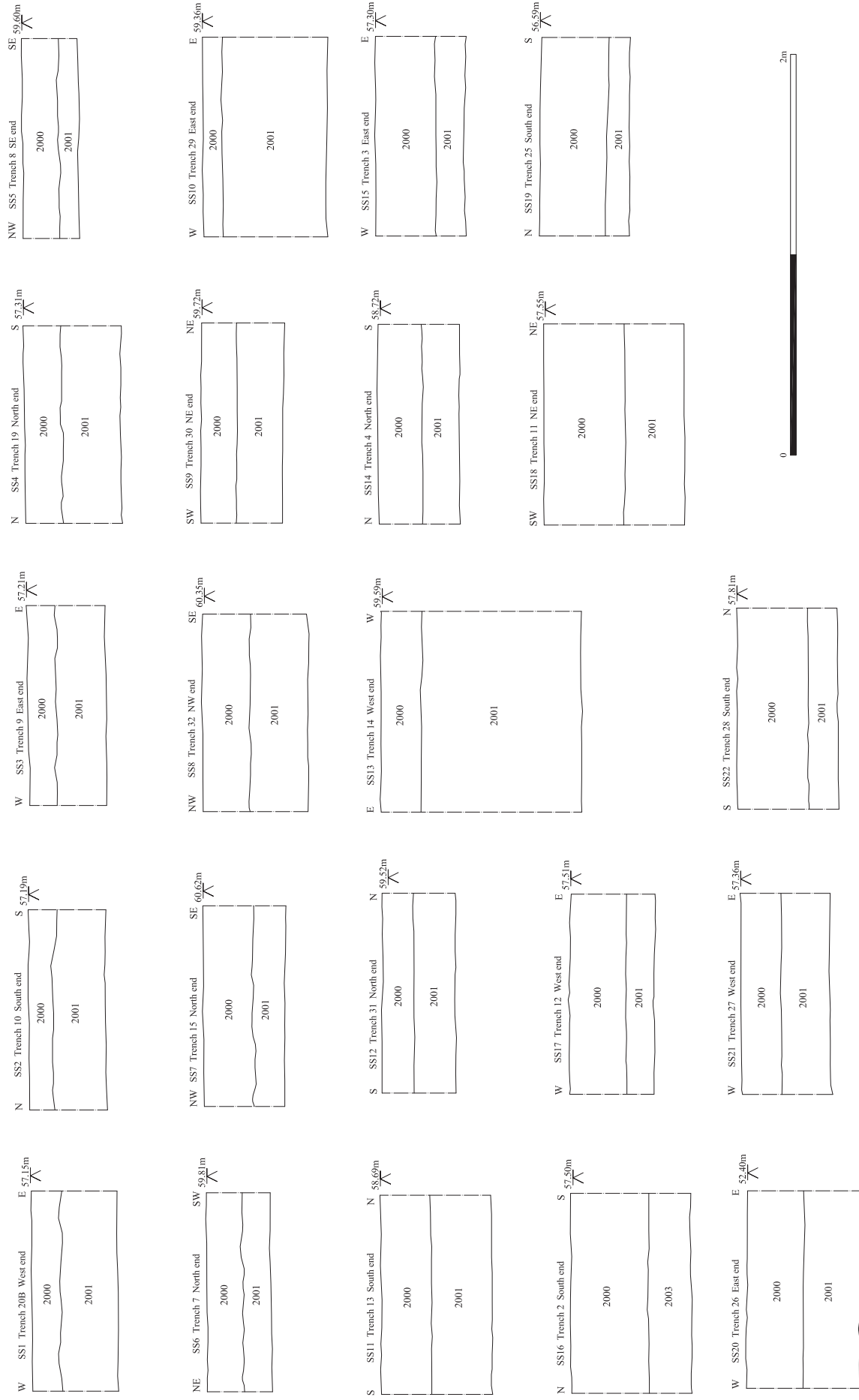


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:1250 at A3



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Fig. 3 Sample sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3