

**PROPOSED SIDCUP WORLD OF GOLF,  
SIDCUP ROAD, SIDCUP, KENT**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**PROPOSED SIDCUP WORLD OF GOLF,  
SIDCUP ROAD, SIDCUP, KENT**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

*London Borough of Bromley*

Authors: Andrew Peachey BA AIFA	
NGR: TQ 4450 7220	Report No: 3305
Borough: Bromley	Site Code: N/A
Approved: C Halpin	Project No: 3502
Signed:	Date: May 2009

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<b>OASIS SUMMARY SHEET</b>			
Project name	<i>Proposed Sidcup World of Golf, Sidcup Road, Sidcup, Kent: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment</i>		
<p><i>The site is located in the Longlands area to the west of Sidcup. The archaeological desk-based assessment was commissioned in order to support and inform proposals to redevelop the existing golf centre into an improved golf facility.</i></p> <p><i>The site is on heavy clay geology with extremely scarce recorded archaeological sites or finds from the prehistoric to Roman periods, although tentatively dated Bronze Age ditches and pits were identified during a previous archaeological evaluation on or in the vicinity of the site. During the medieval and post-medieval period the site was in rural, agricultural lands that lie c.250m north Kemnal Manor. The site remained agricultural until the late 20<sup>th</sup> century when it was converted into playing fields. Subsequently the site was converted to the existing golf centre and beyond the necessary landscaping required for this conversion has been subject to little or no significant ground disturbance.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>n/a</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>3502</i>	Site code	<i>n/a</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment</i>		
Site status	<i>Active</i>		
Current land use	<i>Golf Course</i>		
Planned development	<i>Re-development/landscaping to create new golf centre</i>		
Main features (+dates)			
Significant finds (+dates)			
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Kent</i>	<i>London Borough of Bromley</i>	<i>Foots Cray</i>
HER for area	<i>Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR)</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site			
NGR	<i>TQ 4450 7220</i>		
Height AOD (max)	<i>c.50m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>Advice from EH GLAAS</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Woodland Environmental</i>		
Full title	<i>Proposed Sidcup World of Golf, Sidcup Road, Sidcup, Kent: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment</i>		
Authors	<i>Andrew Peachey, BA, AIFA</i>		
Report no.	<i>3305</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>May 2009</i>		

**PROPOSED SIDCUP WORLD OF GOLF, SIDCUP ROAD,  
SIDCUP, KENT**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

**SUMMARY**

*The site is located in the Longlands area to the west of Sidcup. The archaeological desk-based assessment was commissioned in order to support and inform proposals to redevelop the existing golf centre into an improved golf facility.*

*The site is on heavy clay geology with extremely scarce recorded archaeological sites or finds from the prehistoric to Roman periods, although tentatively dated Bronze Age ditches and pits were identified during a previous archaeological evaluation on or in the vicinity of the site. During the medieval and post-medieval period the site was in rural, agricultural lands that lie c.250m north of Kemnal Manor. The site remained agricultural until the late 20<sup>th</sup> century when it was converted into playing fields. Subsequently the site was converted to the existing golf centre and beyond the necessary landscaping required for this conversion has been subject to little or no significant ground disturbance.*

**1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In May 2009, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment on the site of a proposed redeveloped golf centre on Sidcup Road, Sidcup, Kent (NGR TQ 4450 7220). The archaeological desk-based assessment was commissioned by Woodland Environmental on behalf of their client in order to support a planning application to redevelopment of the existing golf course and into an improved and enhanced golfing facility (Fig. 2). Advice from English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Service (EH GLAAS) (advisors to LB Bromley) required a desk-based assessment to be prepared.

1.2 The desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with a specification prepared by AS (dated 12<sup>th</sup> May 2009). The project also followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2001) and the guidelines of English Heritage (London Region) *Archaeological Guidance Papers* (AGPs) (revised 1998) (in particular AGP1; *Desk-based Assessments*).

1.3 The report was undertaken in conjunction with the relevant planning policies, which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage. Of particular relevance was Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16), which is widely applied by local authorities. PPG16 (1994)

applies to archaeology and states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, when necessary, the excavation of the site.

1.4 The objectives of the desk-based assessment were to provide for the identification of areas of archaeological potential within the site, to consider the site within its wider archaeological context and to describe the likely extent, nature, condition, importance and potential state of preservation of the archaeology. The context of future development proposals for the site has been examined and areas of significant previous ground disturbance have been identified. Specific project objectives were:

- to collate, verify and assess available information relevant to the presence, survival and character of archaeological remains/structures within the study area;
- to provide a predictive model of the sub-surface deposits likely to be present on the site and an assessment of their archaeological significance; and
- To assess the impact of development proposals for the site on any identified archaeological remains

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1-2a&b)**

2.1 The site is situated on the western side of Sidcup in the Longlands ward, adjacent to the south of Sidcup Road (A20). The site is bordered by Kemnal Road to the east and the rear of properties on Imperial way to the west. The areas to the north and west of the site are filled with residential streets, while the areas to the east and south comprise woodland (Ashen Grove) and open fields (including Flamingo Park and Kemnal Stables).

2.2 The existing site comprises a golf centre with a clubhouse, car park and tennis courts situated along the northern edge of the site. The remainder of the site comprises grass greens/ranges with sandy bunkers sparsely distributed across the entire site. The south, eastern and western edges of the site are all enclosed by trees, while the northern edge is separated from the Sidcup Bypass (A20) by fence and hedge-lines.

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the assessment.

### **3.1 Archaeological databases**

The known archaeology of the surrounding area can indicate the types and dates of archaeological remains likely to be present on the site itself. The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds within the London borough of Bromley comes from the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR). Significant entries within an approximate 1km radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted in Fig. 3. Where relevant, these sites and finds have been discussed in Section 4.2.

### **3.2 Historical and cartographic sources**

Documentary and cartographic sources can help to establish a geographical, topographical and historical context for archaeological remains on the site and in the surrounding area. The social and economic contexts in terms of land ownership and changes in land use can often also be inferred. The principal sources for this type of evidence were the Bexleyheath Local Studies Library (BLS). Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figs. 4-9.

### **3.3 Secondary sources**

The principal sources of secondary material were the Bexleyheath Local Studies Library, as well as AS's own in-house library. Unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field evaluation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

### **3.4 Geological/geotechnical information**

A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS 1978) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

## **4 THE EVIDENCE**

### **4.1 Topography, Geology and Soils**

4.1.1 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.37-42m AOD and rising towards the south west to c.69-74m AOD. The surrounding landscape is moderately undulating, rising slightly to the south and falling gradually towards the Thames to the north.

4.1.2 Sidcup 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. 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.

## **4.2 Archaeological and Historical Background (Fig.3)**

### *Prehistoric*

4.2.1 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, 30; Lewis 2000b, 46), 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, the emergence of pottery. More pertinently each of these periods is characterised by an absence of known archaeology in the close vicinity (a 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 or other tributaries. However the Longlands ward is situated in the south-western corner of the borough on contrasting geology, significantly distanced from these concentrations of finds. The closest artefacts from these periods to the site comprise single examples of Palaeolithic flint work c.2km to the south-east (SMR 070542) and c.3km to the west (SMR 070734). This distribution pattern strongly suggests the environs of the site were not favoured for exploitation in the Neolithic or earlier.

4.2.2 The succeeding 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, 82). The distribution of Bronze Age artefacts in the close vicinity of the site is almost as sparse as the previous prehistoric periods but notable examples, including previous work on or close to the site, suggest that the 'hitherto under-investigated' (Brown and Cotton 2000, 83) claylands may have begun to be exploited in the Bronze Age. A previous evaluation on or close to 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). Unfortunately the precise location of these evaluation trenches, recorded as on the County Gate Sports Ground in April 1993, cannot be located or defined (the Greater London Sites & Monuments Record has no further detail as to the



location of the project), but if it occurred on the site it is likely to have been towards the northern edge, probably in the area of the car park as no other modern development has occurred on the site since the establishment of the golf course (pre-1993). A flint axe (or 'celt') of Bronze Age date was also recorded just over 1km east of the site (SMR 070549).

### *Iron Age and Romano-British*

4.2.2 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*

4.2.3 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, 178). In the absence of material evidence, place names provide a tentative supplement to Saxon settlement (Cowie 2000, 174). 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, suggesting at least a low degree of rural occupation in the region during this period. The manors of Bexley and Chislehurst are recorded in the Domesday Book and appear to have been established since at least the early 9<sup>th</sup> century (Williams and Martin 2002).

4.2.4 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, 4). Kemnal Manor (SMR MLO19459) is situated c.250m from the southern boundary of the site and Kemnal Road, which leads to the manor, bounds the eastern edge of the site. 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 was to retain the property for the next 480 years (Allen 2007, 5).

4.2.5 Although there is no specific reference to the land containing the site, New College owned extensive tracts of land in the Chislehurst area, as evidenced in inventories of 1512 and 1576 (Allen 2007, 6) and it appears likely the site constituted part of this. An 'Itinerary of Chislehurst' records that Kemnal Road passes through what was once Kemnal Wood (Webb et al 1999, 250), although an estate plan from 1790 shows that the site borders 'Great Bushey Meads' and is probably agricultural land (Allen 2007, 8) whose ownership cannot be discerned.

### *Post-Medieval*

4.2.6 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, 7-13). 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 (the eastern half of the site) (Allen 2007, 2). This private road was granted rights of way in 1873 and formally became Kemnal Road (Allen 2007, 14). The construction of Kemnal Road set the modern eastern boundary of the site, as seen on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897 (see 4.3.3). The site itself appears to have remained agricultural during this period, as evidenced by the 1839 Tithe Map (see 4.3.1)

4.2.7 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, 16) 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, 808). 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, 19). Since then the northern part of the estate (including the site) remained empty and was later developed into sports grounds and playing fields that were designated part of the Green belt, and later still into the golf centre that exists today.

## **4.3 Cartographic Evidence**

### *The 1839 Tithe Map of foot Cray Parish*

4.3.1 The 1839 Tithe map (Fig.4) depicts the area containing the modern site as four fields (no.s 2, 3, 5 and 6) on the southern side of the road 'to London'. The boundaries of the combined extent of these four fields are approximately where they are today, although they may have been slightly affected by the construction of Kemnal Road and the Sidcup Bypass. A small wooded area is adjacent to the south-eastern corner of the site and a small wooded area with a lodge (to Kemnal Manor) is close to the north-east corner of the site, but otherwise the surrounding landscape is largely comprised of open fields. No Tithe Award was available to identify the owners or occupiers of individual fields.

*The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 1860s Ordnance Survey Map, Kent Sheet VIII.10*

4.3.2 The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 1860s Ordnance Survey map (Fig.5) depicts the site as a single large field with the same extent and boundaries as the four fields depicted on the Tithe Map, but no internal divisions. The southern and south-western boundaries of the site appear enclosed by a sparse tree line. Details of the lodge, buildings, woodland and grounds of the Kemnal Manor Estate are accurately depicted adjacent to the east of the site, while the remainder of the surrounding fields appear under agricultural use.

*The 1897 Ordnance Survey Map, Kent Sheet VIII.10*

4.3.3 The 1897 Ordnance Survey map (Fig.6) depicts the recently constructed Kemnal Road as the eastern boundary of the site, and an approximately north-east to south-west footpath is marked as running across the site, but otherwise the site remains undeveloped. The surrounding landscape is also largely unchanged.

*The 1909 Ordnance Survey Map, Kent Sheets VIII.10 and VIII.6*

4.3.4 The 1909 Ordnance Survey maps (Figs.7a and 7b) depict the site as unchanged from the 1897 Ordnance Survey map although a small group of buildings, including Westbrooke Nursery, have been constructed adjacent to the north of the site (on the opposing side of the Sidcup Road).

*The 1933 Ordnance Survey Map, Kent Sheets VIII.10*

4.3.5 The 1933 Ordnance Survey map (Fig.8) depicts the first development of the site. The site has been split into two fields, of which the easternmost is unlabelled, and the westernmost labelled Sports Ground. Two tennis courts (not labelled) and a Pavilion have been built along the northern edge of the Sports Ground and can be equated with their modern counterparts. Further residential development has also occurred to the north of the site, but otherwise the landscape to the west, south and east of the site remains relatively unchanged.

*The 1976 Ordnance Survey Map, Sheet TQ 47 SW*

4.3.6 The 1976 Ordnance Survey map (Fig.9) depicts the site within a highly urbanised landscape, similar to that of today, and in stark contrast to the 1933 Ordnance Survey map. The site itself is relatively unchanged with the internal field boundary removed so the entire site comprises Playing Fields, and a car park and outbuilding added to the tennis courts and pavilion on the northern edge of the site. The areas adjacent to the north and west of the site are now filled with residential development, while the areas adjacent to the east and south remain relatively undeveloped.

## 4.4 Constraints

**Listed Buildings** – The Grade II listed 19<sup>th</sup> century Foxbury is situated c. 600m to the south, but are not in close proximity of the area of proposed development.

**Registered Park and Gardens** – The site is not in, or bordered by, any registered parks or gardens.

**Archaeological Priority Area** – The site is not within an Archaeological Priority Area as designated by the London Borough of Bromley.

**Scheduled Ancient Monuments** – There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the area of the site.

**Conservation Areas** – The site is not in a conservation area.

## 5 DISCUSSION

### 5.1 Archaeological Background

5.1.1 Archaeological evidence for occupation during the prehistoric and Roman periods in the vicinity of the site is very rare and generally limited to stray objects. The site appears to have been located in an area of heavy clay soils that were very lightly, if at all exploited with preferred locations situated to the east close to the River Cray. However the claylands in much of greater London are historically under-investigated by archaeologists and a previous evaluation on or close to the site identified sparse features tentatively dated to the Bronze Age and indicating that further potentially *in situ* Bronze Age features may be present in the vicinity.

5.1.2 During the medieval and post period the site appears to have formed part of the rural agricultural landscape surrounding Kemnal Manor, c.250m south of the site. Other than the manor and its associated agricultural industries, there is little evidence of medieval or post-medieval archaeology in the close vicinity of the site, with all recorded evidence significantly to the east associated with the town of Sidcup.

5.1.3 The site has remained largely undeveloped throughout the modern period, although the use of Kemnal Manor as a headquarters by the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers during the Second World War and until 1961, could suggest defensive or training facilities of unknown character may have been constructed in the vicinity of the site, however none have previously been recorded.

5.1.4 The only known development on the site prior to the existing golf course are the pavilion, tennis courts and associated car park built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and all equating to existing structures still utilised as part of the existing facilities of the golf course.

## 5.2 The Impact of the Proposed Development (Fig. 2)

5.2.1 The proposed development will have a significant impact on any archaeological stratigraphy, especially in the southern half and toward the eastern edge of the site. This impact will be principally caused by excavations required to create the fishing lake and balancing ponds in the southern half of the site, and the five-a-side football pitches along the eastern edge of the site. The landscaping necessary to create the remaining golfing greens and ranges, notably the dispersed bunkers, may also have a minor impact on any archaeological stratigraphy.

## 5.3 Previous Ground Disturbance

5.3.1 The area of the proposed development has been subject to a very low degree of ground disturbance and appears to have remained as agricultural land and later sports fields since it was exploited by humans. Any ground disturbance is likely to relate to the late 20<sup>th</sup> century landscaping needed to create the first (and existing) incarnation of the golf centre on the site.

## 5.4 Archaeological Potential

**Prehistoric – Moderate.** A previous evaluation on or close to the site tentatively identified Bronze Age ditches and pits in the area.

**Roman – Low.** The site is not in an area favoured for Roman settlement and no Roman finds have been recorded in the close vicinity of the site.

**Medieval – Low to Moderate.** Although the site appears to have remained as woodland, meadow or agricultural land throughout the medieval period the proximity of Kemnal Manor dictates evidence for medieval occupation cannot be discounted.

**Post-Medieval – Low to Moderate.** As for the medieval period.

## 6 CONCLUSION

6.1.1 The location of the site does not appear to have been favourable to occupation in the prehistoric to Roman periods, although there is a low potential for Bronze Age archaeology as indicated by tentatively dated features recorded in a previous archaeological evaluation on or close to the site. The primary phase of historic occupation close to the site appears to have been the medieval and post-medieval periods when Kemnal Manor was established and occupied but the site itself appears to have been used for agricultural purposes only. Therefore, the proposed development might be expected to encounter Bronze Age features and possibly evidence of medieval to post-medieval agriculture.

6.1.2 The site appears to have remained under agricultural use until the late 20<sup>th</sup> century when it became Sports/Playing Fields. In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century the site

was converted to the existing golf centre; the landscaping for which may explain any ground disturbance or modern archaeological features.

## **7 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

Copies of this report will be deposited with the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record, Swindon.

## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Woodland Environmental for funding and commissioning the project. AS would also like to acknowledge the kind assistance of Weller Designs Ltd (Golf Course Architects).

Thanks are also due to the staff of the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record.

Fig.2b is courtesy of Google Earth (copyright 2009)

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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). The locations of the sites are shown in Fig. 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

SMR	NGR SP	Description
<b>Prehistoric</b>		
MLO59853	Centroid 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	Centroid 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).
<b>Medieval</b>		
MLO19459	Centroid 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.
<b>Post-Medieval</b>		
MLO67088	Centroid 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	Centroid 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	Centroid TQ 4531 7210	4 Woodside Rd. Terraced House (Post Medieval - 1540 AD To 1900 AD)
MLO67070	Centroid 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	Centroid TQ 4531 7211	6 Woodside Rd. Terraced House (Post Medieval - 1540 AD To 1900 AD)
MLO67147	Centroid TQ	8 Woodside Rd. Terraced House (Post Medieval - 1540 AD To

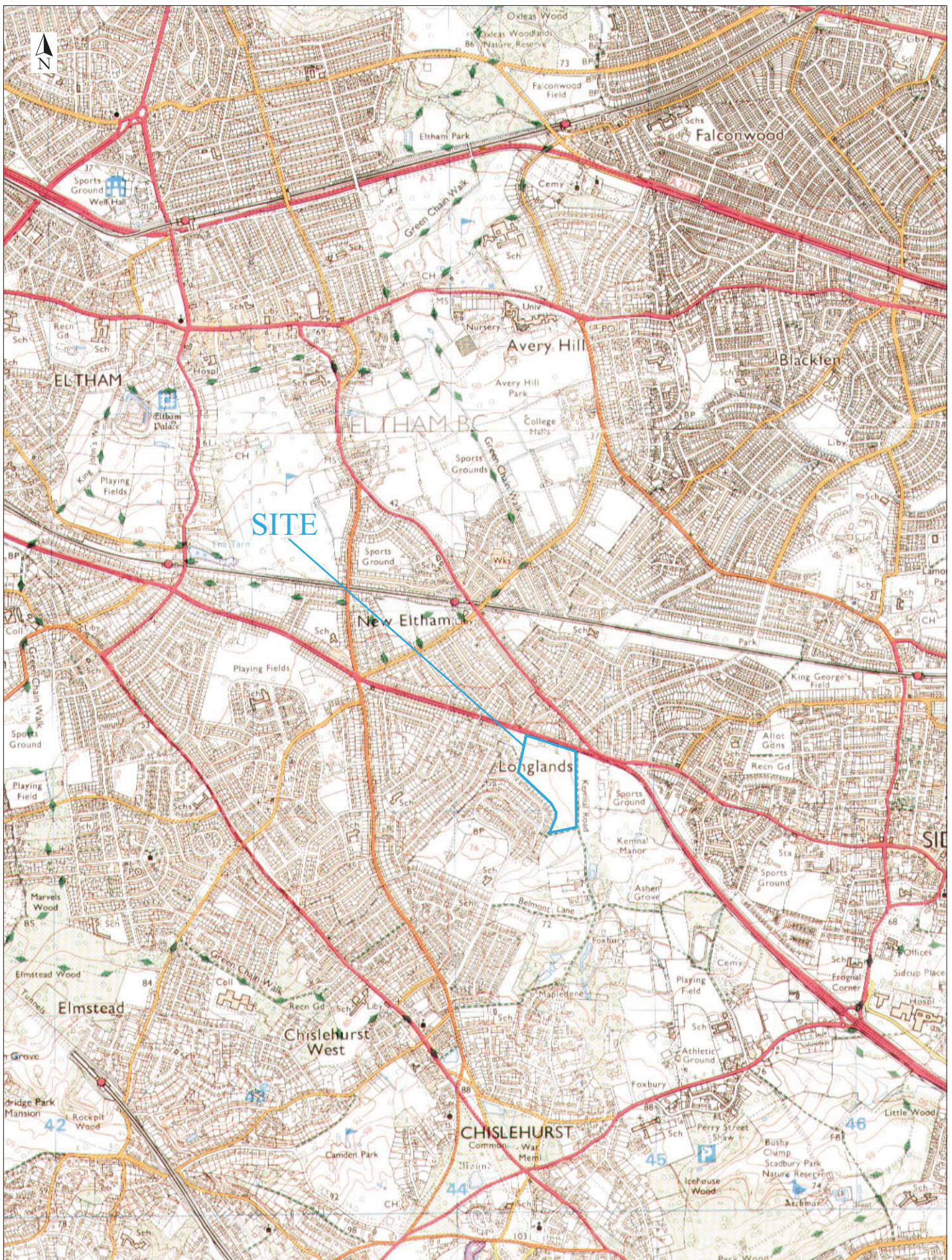


	4532 7211	1900 AD)
MLO72435	Centroid TQ 4520 7170	Sidcup Bypass. Site of landfill taken from British Geological Survey data supplied to the Environment Agency. It is not known whether this site was made or worked land, and the date of infill is unknown, although all of are 19th/20th century date. A digitised map showing the extent of each landfill site is also held.
MLO67141	Centroid 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."
<b>19<sup>th</sup> Century - Modern</b>		
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).
<b>Unknown</b>		
MLO59850	Centroid 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	Centroid 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).

## APPENDIX 2      CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Title	Scale	Location
1839	Tithe Map of Foot Cray Parish	-	BLS
1860s	1 <sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map, Kent sheet VIII.10	25":1m	BLS
1897	Ordnance Survey map, Kent sheet VIII.10	25":1m	BLS
1909	Ordnance Survey map, Kent sheet VIII.10	25":1m	BLS
1909	Ordnance Survey map, Kent sheet VIII.6	25":1m	BLS
1933	Ordnance Survey map, Kent sheet VIII.10	25":1m	BLS
1976	Ordnance Survey map, sheet TQ 47 SW	1:10000	BLS





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## Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4





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**Fig. 2a Detailed site location plan**

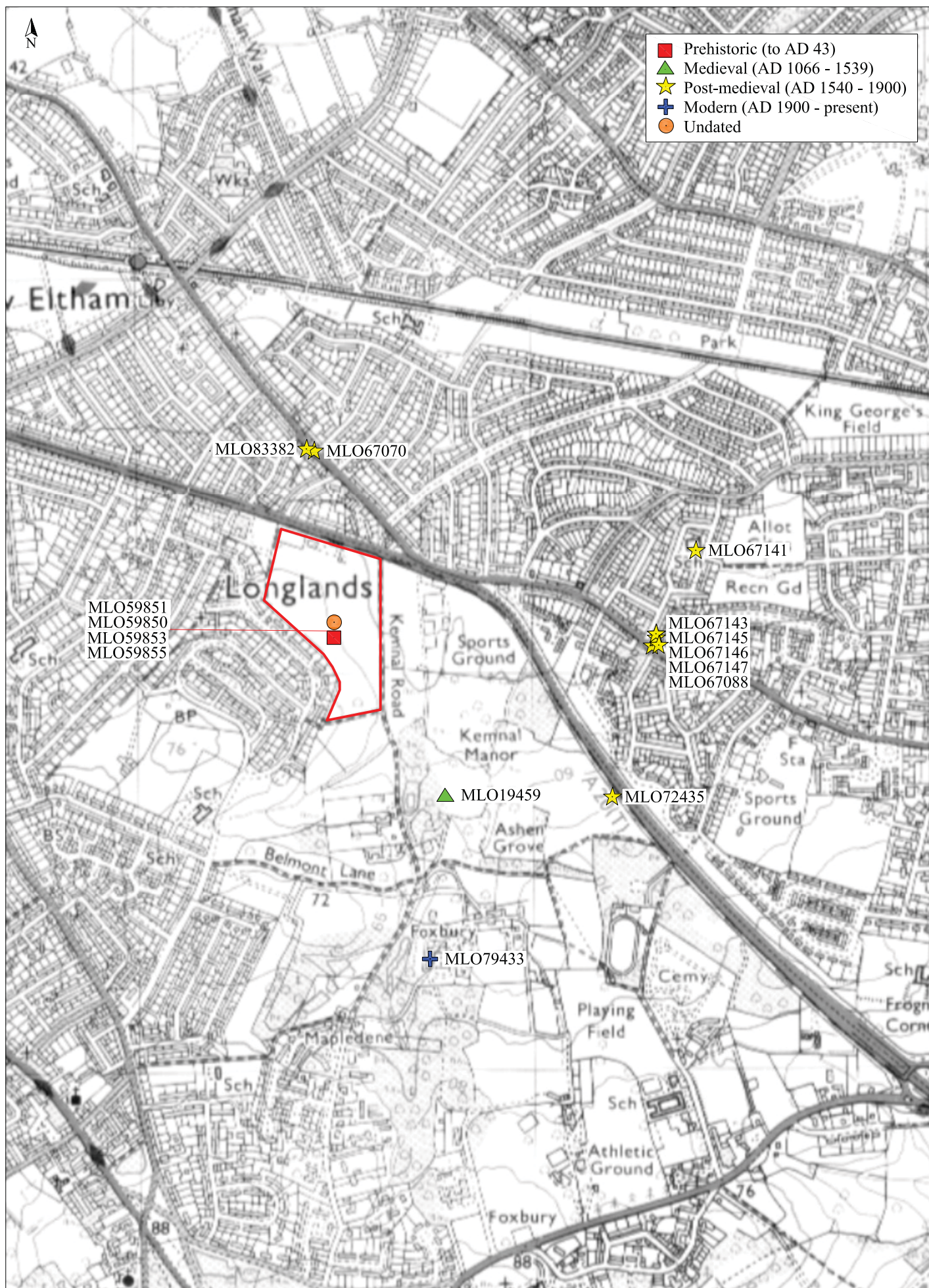
Scale 1:2000 at A4





<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>	
<b>Fig. 2b</b>	<b>Photograph of site as existing</b>
Not to scale	

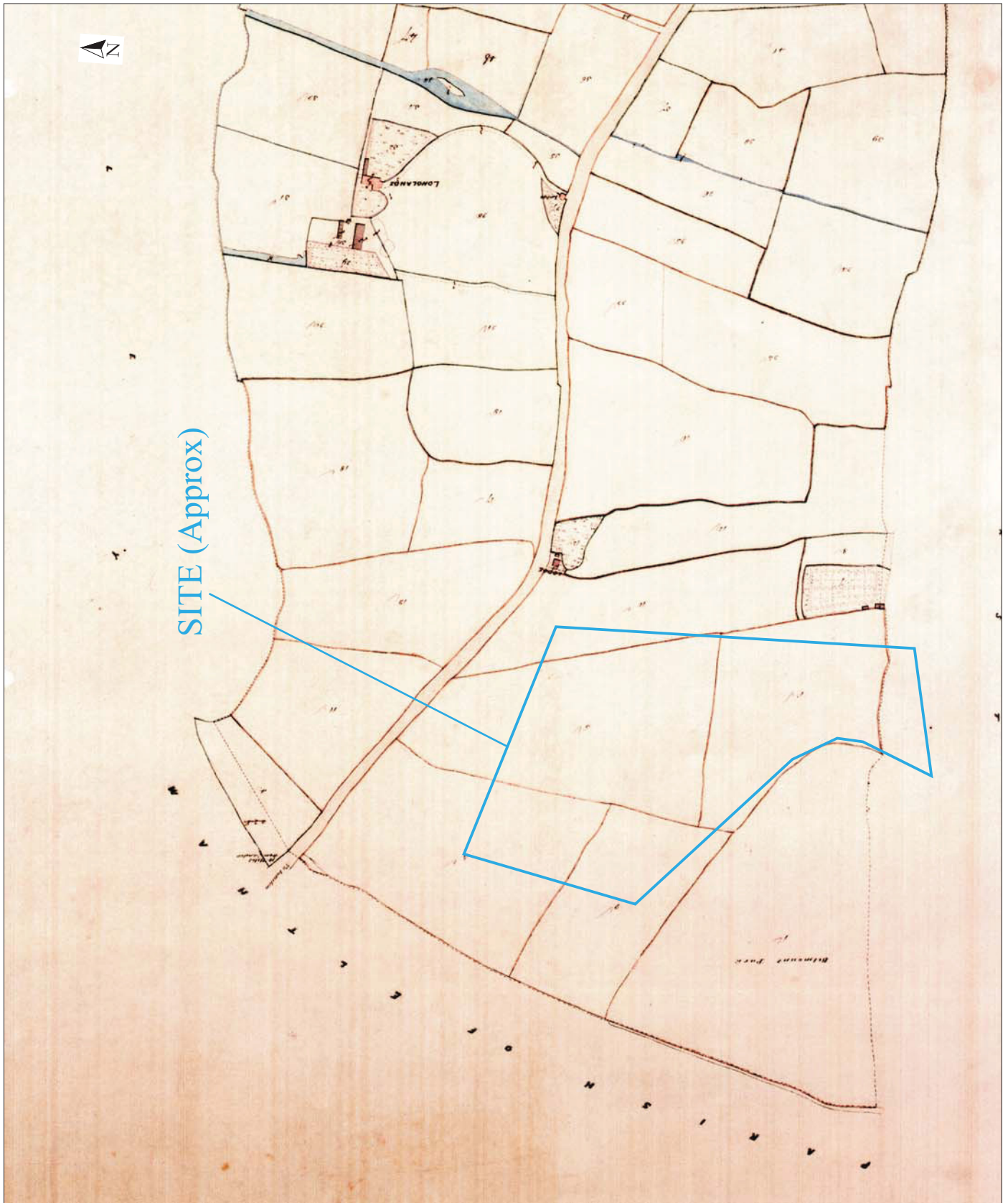




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**Fig. 3 HER data**  
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4

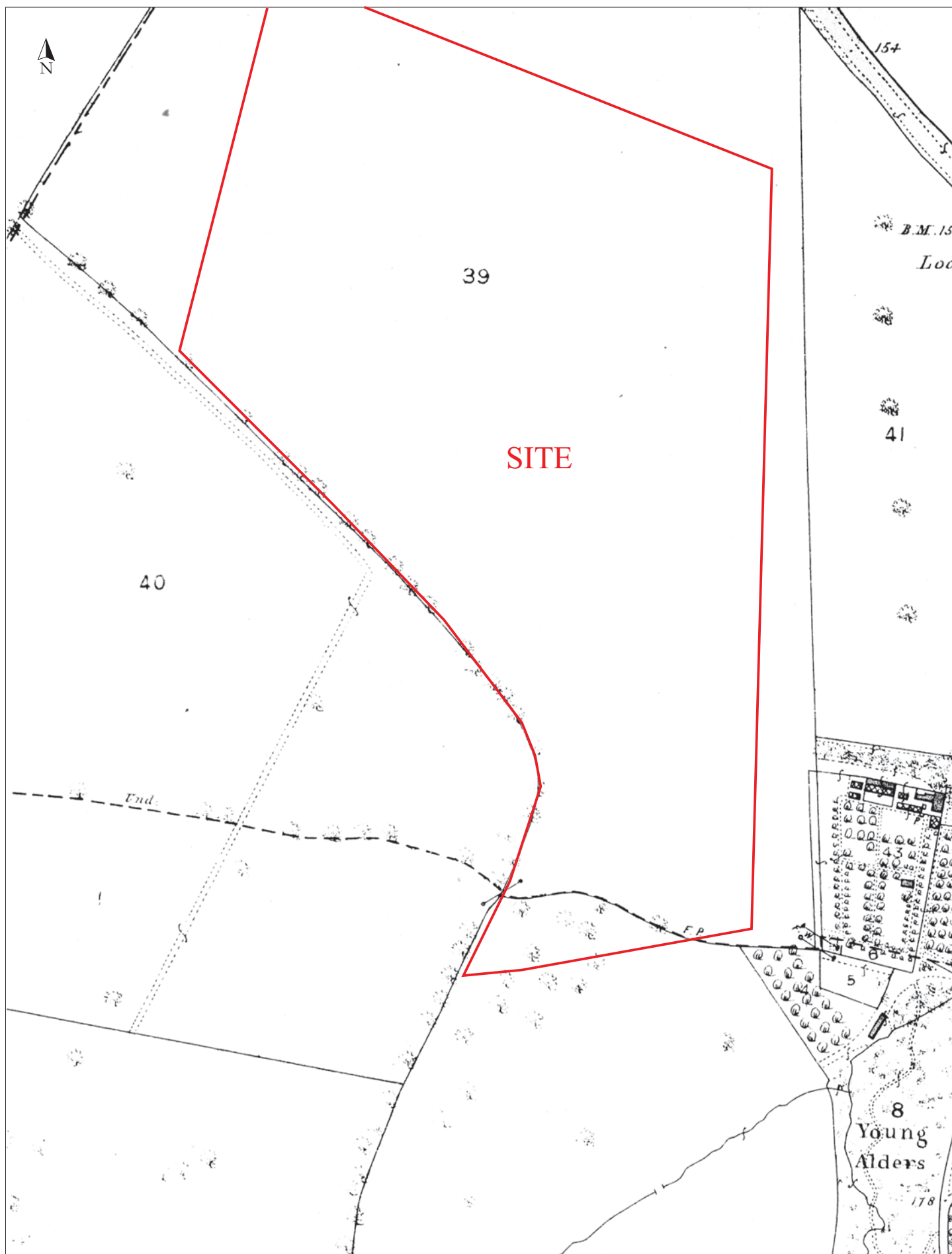




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**Fig. 4** Tithe map, 1839

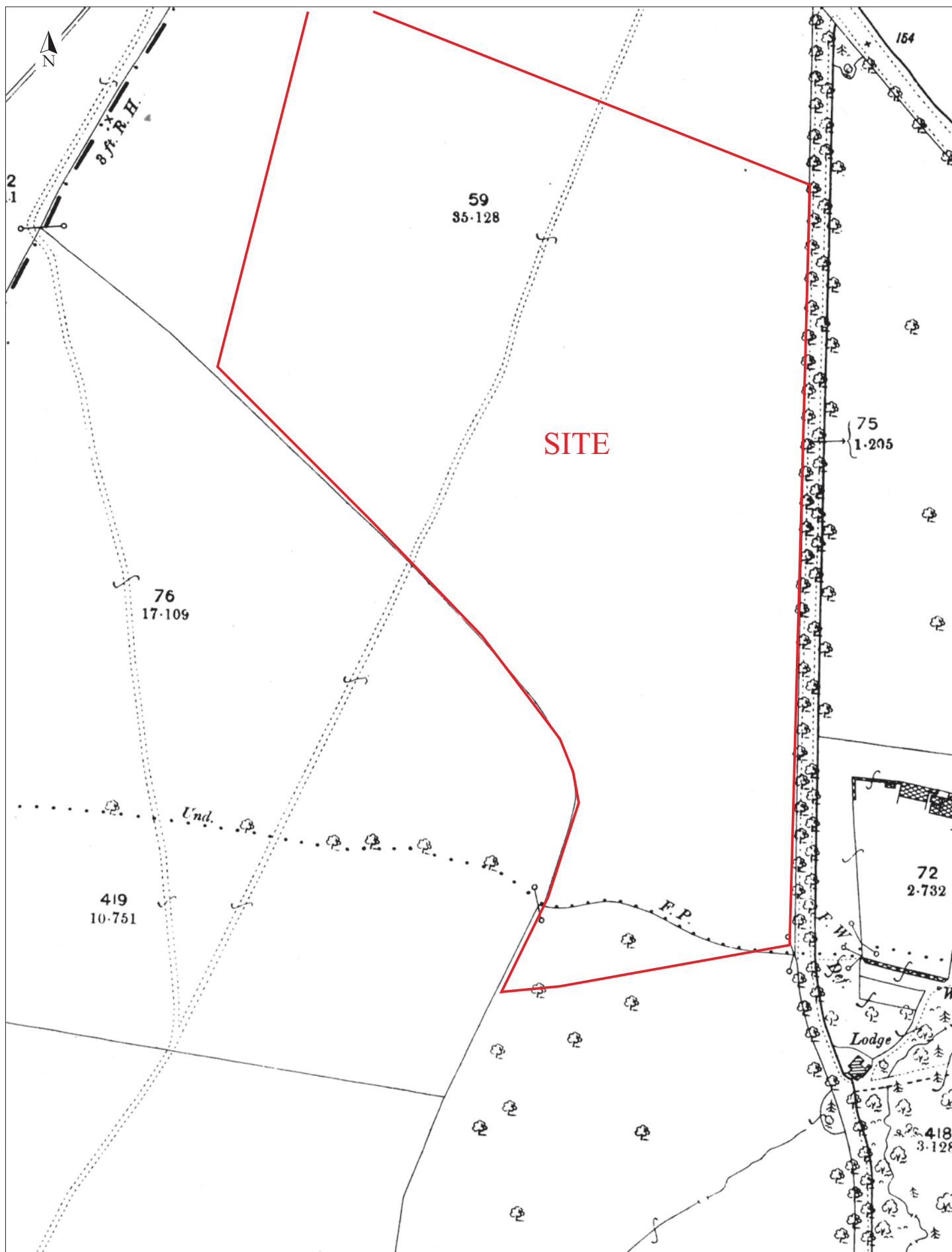
Not to scale



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**Fig. 5 OS map, 1860**  
 Scale 25" to 1 mile at A4 (1:2500)



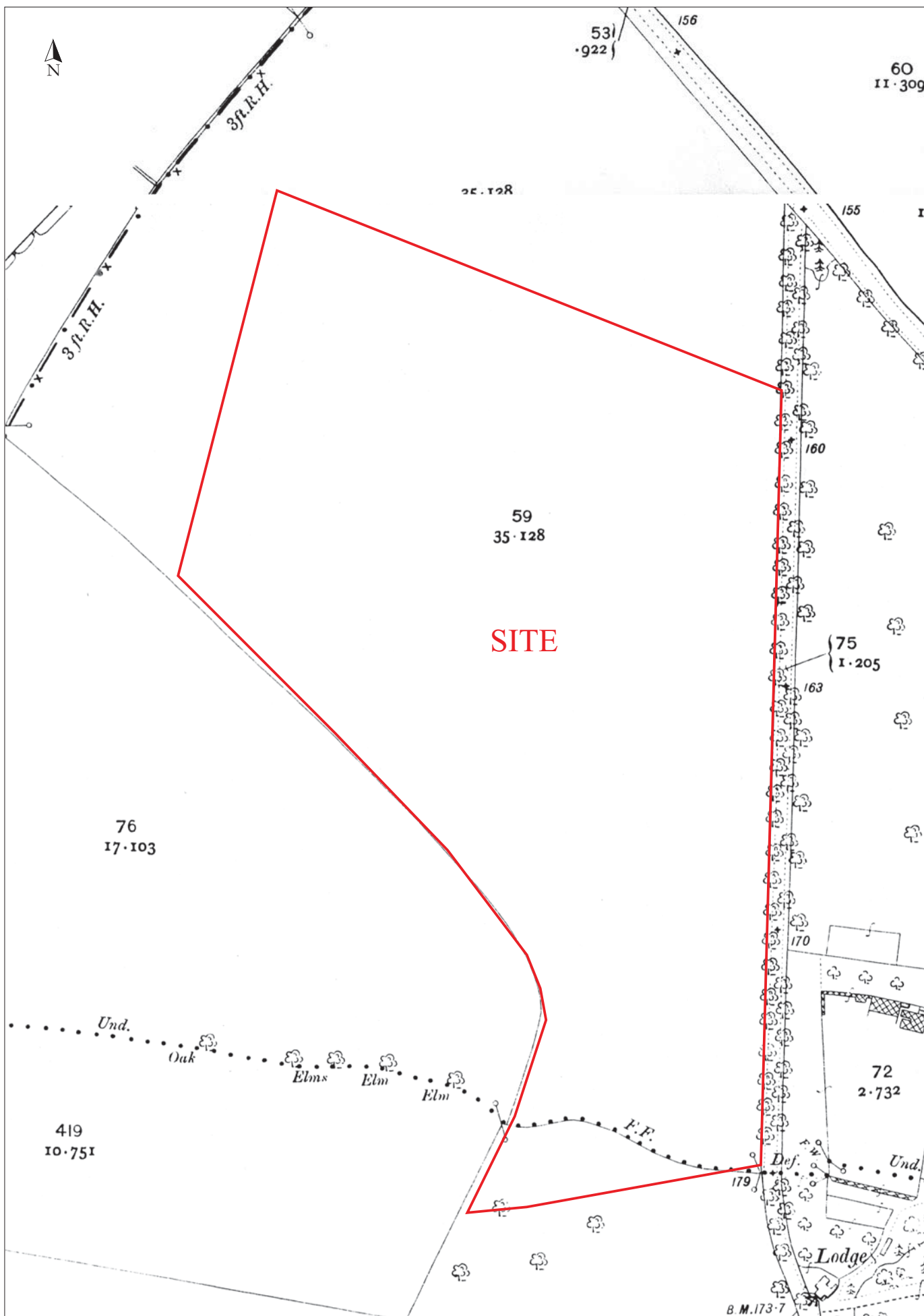


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**Fig. 6 OS map, 1897**

Scale 25" to 1 mile at A4 (1:2500)

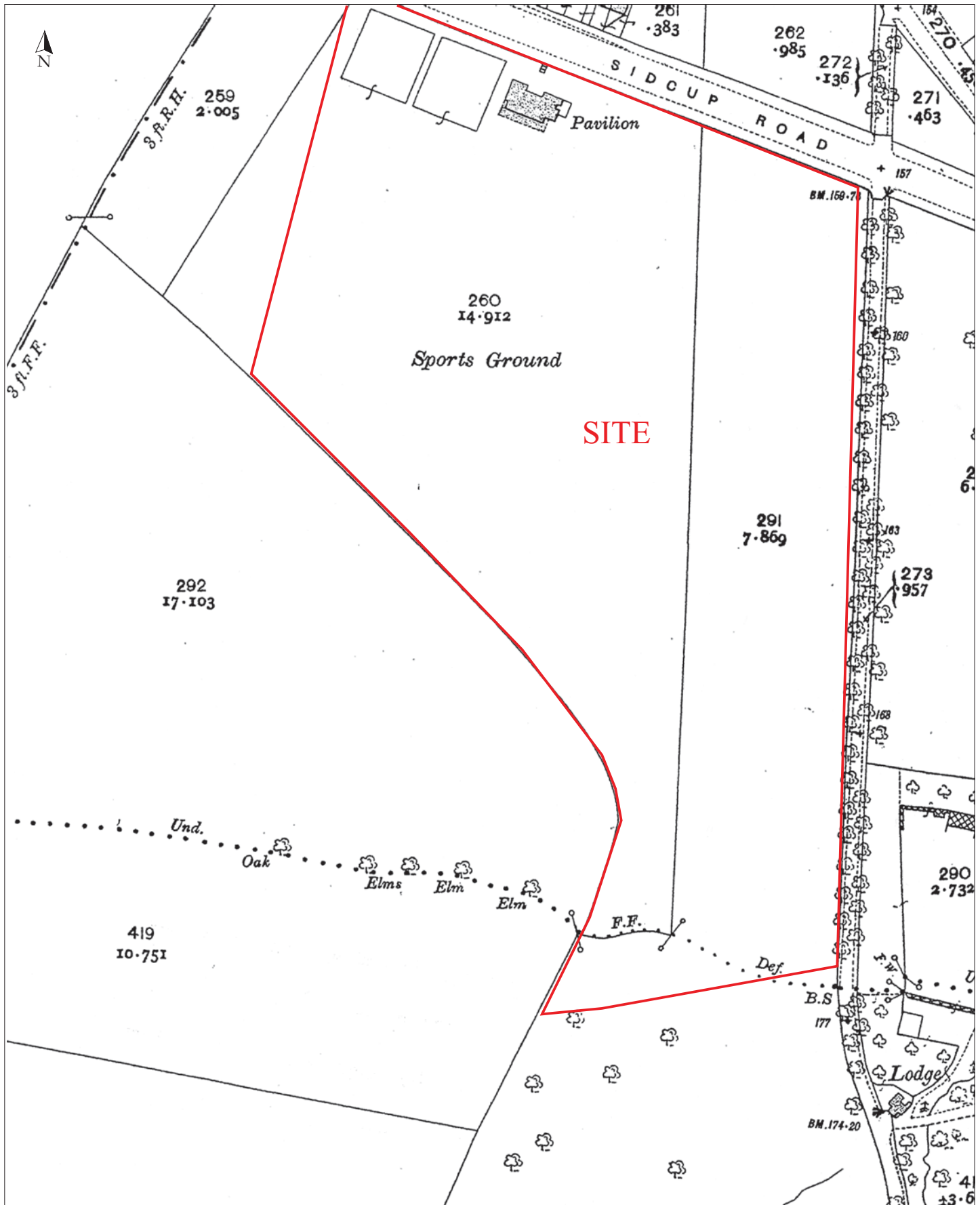


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Fig. 7 OS map, 1909

Scale 25" to 1 mile at A4 (1:2500)



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**Fig. 8 OS map, 1933**

Scale 25" to 1 mile at A4 (1:2500)



