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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**263 HIGH STREET,  
ST MARY CRAY, ORPINGTON**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING**

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NGR: TQ 4717 6738	Report No. 3237
Parish: St Mary Cray	Site Code: HIM09
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. P3331
Signed:	Date: July 2009

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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	263 High Street, St Mary Cray, Orpington: Archaeological Monitoring and Recording		
<p><i>In June 2009 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks associated with the construction of a new community tea room at 263 High Street, St Mary Cray, London Borough of Bromley.</i></p> <p><i>The monitoring revealed a post-medieval pit and an undated pit.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	22 <sup>nd</sup> – 24 <sup>th</sup> June 2009		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	3331	Site code	HIM09
Type of project	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording		
Site status	Area of Archaeological Significance; Conservation Area		
Current land use	Disused commercial property		
Planned development	Construction of new Community Tea Room		
Main features (+dates)	Post-medieval pit		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	Greater London	LB Bromley	St Mary Cray
SMR for area	Greater London Sites & Monuments Record		
Post code (if known)	BR5 4AR		
Area of site	c.120m <sup>2</sup>		
NGR	TQ 4717 6738		
Height AOD (max/ min)	c. 50 m		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service		
Project Officer	Zbigniew Pozorski		
Funded by	Circa Ltd		
Full title	263 High Street, St Mary Cray, Orpington: Archaeological Monitoring and Recording		
Authors	Pozorski, Z., Williams, M.		
Report no.	3237		
Date (of report)	July 2009		

## **263 HIGH STREET, ST MARY CRAY, ORPINGTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING**

### **SUMMARY**

*In June 2009 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks associated with the construction of a new community tea room at 263 High Street, St Mary Cray, London Borough of Bromley.*

*The site has been designated by the London Borough of Bromley as part of the Upper Cray Valley Area of Archaeological Importance on the basis of previous investigations which have produced material relating to all archaeological periods. The area has produced numerous archaeological finds and features, particularly those of prehistoric and Romano-British date.*

*In the event the monitoring revealed a post-medieval pit and an undated pit.*

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Between the 22<sup>nd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> June 2009, Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at land at 263 High Street, St Mary Cray, Orpington (NGR TQ 4717 6738; Figs. 1 & 2). The programme was commissioned by Circa Ltd, in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for a new community tea room (Planning Ref. 08/02034/F and 09/00984/F).

1.2 The archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken in response to an advice letter issued by Mark Stevenson of English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (EH GLAAS) to the London Borough of Bromley (dated 17/09/2008 updated letter issued 28/04/2009), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 21/11/2008). The project conformed to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (revised 2001) and to the EH GLAAS *Archaeological Guidance Papers* (AGPs, revised 1998).

1.3 The project objectives as laid out in the specification were:

- To ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;
- To secure adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme;
- To secure the full analysis and interpretation of the site archive and the publication of the project results, if appropriate;

- To secure the analysis, long-term conservation and storage of the project archive.

## **Planning policy context**

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It 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, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is 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. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

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

2.1 St Mary Cray is a large village located approximately 4 km north-west of the M25 motorway in the London Borough of Bromley. The village has now been absorbed into a larger settlement comprising St Paul's Cray to the west and the town of Orpington to the south. To the east is an area of open countryside separating the village from the settlements of Crockenhill and Swanley some 3 km away.

2.2 The site is located at the southern end of St Mary Cray High Street at the junction with Red Lion Close. A short distance to the west is the River Cray, beyond which is the A224 main road which bypasses the village. To the east is a recreation ground and beyond is the open land of Derry Downs. The site was recently occupied by a small weather boarded commercial building which has since been demolished preparatory to the new development.

## **3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

3.1 The site lies at c. 50m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum or mean sea level) and slopes very gently downwards towards the river Cray approximately 0.25 km to the west. To the south and east the land rises gently for c.4 km to an undulating plateau c.130m AOD before falling again towards the river Darent.

3.2 The site lies just within the Thanet formation of sedimentary rocks, dating to the Palaeocene and composed of glauconitic sands, silts and silty clay with basal flint conglomerate. Immediately to the north-west, and at a short distance to the south and east, the underlying Coniacian – Campanian chalk dating to the Upper Cretaceous is exposed. This is composed of white chalk with flints and a nodular band at the base of the formation.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site has been designated by the London Borough of Bromley as part of the Upper Cray Valley Area of Archaeological Importance on the basis of previous investigations which have produced material relating to all archaeological periods. An examination of entries in the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR) relating to locations within 1km of the site indicates that the area has produced numerous archaeological finds and features, particularly those of prehistoric and Romano-British date.

4.2 While the Palaeolithic period is represented in the area only by finds of two stone flakes (GLSMR ML0583 & ML0585) there are a very large number of finds dating to the Mesolithic, most notably those from excavations at Priory Gardens some 0.9 km south-west of the present site (GLSMR ML019310). The excavations produced 3364 pieces of flint, of which 286 were identified as tools, along with a large quantity of burnt flint. Many other excavations in the area have produced similar finds (Appendix 1). Few excavations have produced any evidence of Neolithic or Bronze Age activity. The only indication of Iron Age activity is a wheel-turned Belgic vessel found in the river Cray some 0.2 km north-west of the present site (SMR MLO5528).

4.3 The many finds and features of Romano-British origin in the area tend to occur to the west of the present site in the valley of the river Cray. Remains of substantial structures from this period include those of a villa discovered in 1972 approximately 0.5 km west of the site (GLSMR MLO59867), and a bath house found a similar distance to the north-west (GLSMR MLO560). The area has also seen large numbers of finds including cremations (e.g. GLSMR MLO16454, c. 0.5 km north-west of the site), pottery (e.g. GLSMR MLO566, where Castor, Samian, Belgic Black and Upchurch Ware were all found, also c. 0.5 km north-west of the site), and coins (e.g. GLSMR MLO16584, where a contemporary forgery of a Denarius of Mark Antony was found c. 0.5 km south-west of the site.)

4.4 Anglo-Saxon material is much less common. The only notable feature to be discovered to date is a *Grubenhaus* which was excavated approximately 0.25 km south-west of the site (GLSMR MLO561). Later Anglo-Saxon finds were recovered during an excavation c. 0.3 km north-east of the site including a fragment of a penny of Cnut and a complete penny of Edward the Confessor

(GLSMR MLO25698). St Mary Cray is mentioned in the Domesday Book. By 1270 it is referred to in written sources as Seynte Mary Crey. Evidence for the medieval occupation of the area comes mostly from surviving contemporary buildings such as the Blue Anchor former public house (GLSMR MLO79670) although some individual finds of considerable interest have also been produced, such as the medieval sword discovered c. 0.9 km south of the present site.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1. The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, inspection of subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as necessary. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavated area was scanned by metal detector.

5.2 The principal elements monitored were the mechanically-excavated foundation trenches of the new community tea room.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

The monitoring revealed two archaeological features: Pits F1004 and F1008. Both were recorded in sections of the southern foundation trench (Figs.3-4).

F1004 (1.50 x 0.25m; DP 6) was a pit. It was located in the south-western corner of the site. It had moderately sloping sides. Its base was not revealed. Its single fill, L1005, was a mid to dark grey, loose sandy silt with gravel. It contained sparse post-medieval pottery and CBM.

F1008 (2.10 x 0.31m; DP 8) was a pit, located the in southern part of the site. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1009, was a black, compact clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were present.

The site stratigraphy was recorded in sample sections:

<i>E end of S foundation trench, facing N</i> <i>0.00 = 50.12m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, loose, sandy silt.
0.20 – 0.30m	L1001	Mid yellow, loose, sand with white chalk.
0.30 – 1.00m	L1002	Mid to dark grey, friable, silty sand with gravel and CBM.
1.00 – 1.10m	L1003	Pale yellow, friable, sand.
1.10 – 1.28m	L1006	Dark grey, compact, clayey silt.
1.28m+	L1007	Natural light and mid yellow, loose, sand with gravel.

*Sample Section 1 (DP 6)*

<i>W foundation trench, adjacent to High Street, facing E</i> <i>0.00 = 50.23m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.80m	L1002	As above.
0.80m+	L1007	Natural sand and gravel. As above.

*Sample Section 2 (DP 10)*

<i>S foundation trench, facing N</i> <i>0.00 = 50.14m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.16m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.16 – 0.66m	L1002	As above.
0.66 – 0.87m	L1010	mid grey, loose, sandy silt with gravel
0.87m – 1.17m (max)	L1009	Fill of Pit F1008. Black, compact clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks

*Sample Section 3*

In the southern foundation trench, Layer L1010 was recorded (Fig.4 Section 3). It was located below L1002 and above L1009. The latter was the fill of Pit F1008. L1010 was a mid grey, loose, sandy silt with gravel. No finds were present.

## 7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 The excavation of the northern foundation trenches was affected by presence of a main power electric cable and drainage. It was revealed that deposits within these foundation trenches comprised the backfill of the service trench.

## 8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Deposits L1003, L1006 and L1007 were commonly overlain by L1002, a mixed layer of topsoil, gravel and building materials. Along the southern edge of the site the topsoil, L1000, was intact.

8.2 The natural, L1007, was a pale and mid yellow sand with frequent gravel, recorded at a depth of c.0.80m (next to High Street, W part of the site) and 1.30m elsewhere.

## 9 DISCUSSION

9.1 Despite the potential for significant archaeological remains, in particular for prehistoric and Romano-British material, limited archaeological evidence was recorded. Pit F1004 was post-medieval in date, and Pit F1008 was undated.



## **DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

Copies of this report will be deposited with EH GLAAS, GLSMR, Museum of London Archaeology Service and the National Monuments Record, Swindon. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Circa Ltd for their co-operation and funding of the monitoring, in particular Mr Norman Wells.

AS is grateful to Krysia Truscoe of EHGLSMR for her assistance in providing the SMR data for the area.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Mark Stevenson of EH GLAAS.

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## APPENDIX 1

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (GLSMR)

GLSMR	NGR TQ	Description
<b>Prehistoric (until AD 43)</b>		
MLO16185	4662 6705	Quantity of Mesolithic micro-cores, scrapers, blades and waste flakes found near river Cray.
MLO76018	4673 6757	25 pieces of struck flint and a number of burnt flints were recovered, some of which were typical of the Mesolithic period, including a blade and a multi-platformed core.
MLO98136	46874 68140	An archaeological evaluation revealed no finds or features except for a residual struck flint.
MLO78385	46681 67591	A small assemblage of residual struck and burnt flint was recovered from the site suggesting prehistoric activity in the vicinity
MLO77462	46504 67314	A small, seemingly isolated, pit of prehistoric (Neolithic or early Bronze Age) date was recorded. The pit contained calcined flint and a flint flake. A residual flint scatter including two cores, a blade fragment and a pottery sherd were also thought to date from this period.
MLO676	469 678	A scatter of Mesolithic artefacts, mainly scrapers with retouched blades and flakes. Also a large quantity of waste material. Possibly a knapping site.
MLO76023	4685 6780	Two burnt flints, a flint blade dating to the Mesolithic/Neolithic and a flint flake dated to between the Mesolithic and Bronze Age were recovered residually during site cleaning.
MLO23412	4661 6683	Mesolithic tranchet axe
MLO8181	4702 6734	Mesolithic flakes
MLO558	4700 6731	Mesolithic worked flint
MLO16067	4700 6672	Seven pieces of Mesolithic worked flint
MLO8030	4711 6720	Worked flints of unspecified date
MLO643	4676 6767	Unspecified Mesolithic implements
MLO60224	4726 6811	Small number of residual struck flints, probably of Mesolithic date
MLO8031	4710 6728	Excavation by ODAS in October 1989 uncovered prehistoric worked flints. Also potsherds and clay pipes, Roman to Victorian
MLO585	469 667	Palaeolithic stone flake
MLO23393	4800 6730	Neolithic flake, Mesolithic scraper and pot-boiler
MLO76245	4683 6767	Three residual struck flint flakes and 3 burnt flint fragments
MLO583	470 674	Palaeolithic stone flake
MLO16334	4695 6725	Mesolithic flints and scraper
MLO19310	4666 6667	In 1969 Palmer collected a total of 417 flakes from the surface of the rose beds in Priory Gardens, and in

		late 1988 a gardener found a Mesolithic axe from the same area. In 1989 a new storm drain was laid in the gardens, so the opportunity was taken to investigate the area. A surface collection was also undertaken in 1991. The 1989 and 1991 work recovered a total of 3364 pieces of flint, 1146 pieces being retained for the museum's collection, including 286 clearly identified tools. A large quantity of burnt flint was also found, indicating some sort of occupation.
MLO5528	472 677	Late iron age light red wheel-turned Belgic vessel with strongly marked shoulder cordon found in the river Cray
MLO8018	4727 6823	Lithic implement
MLO3157	4705 6725	Stone implements, waste flakes and bronze artefacts
MLO5454	4705 6731	Barbed and tanged arrow head and several flaked flints
<b>Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)</b>		
MLO557	4707 6739	Five trenches dug across this area in 1982 revealed Roman and Saxon pottery, a Roman ditch and a bronze coin of Licinius I
MLO561	4707 6739	Bone/antler comb fragments, bone pins, copper pin or brooch and 7 coins dating AD 268 - AD 375
MLO76538	4673 6757	A considerable assemblage of Romano-British pottery was recovered residually from post-medieval contexts and represented the whole period of occupation. A coin of Valentinian II was also recovered
MLO16454	4679 6775	Three Roman cremations discovered: 1. Cremation in urn of patch grove ware with Samian dish (form 18/31r) as lid, plus a small grey barbotine-decorated jar and a flagon. 2. A fine grey-ware urn containing 2 shale bracelets, necklace of 126 jet beads, 35 other jet beads and 16 blue glass beads. 3. Urn of Patchgrove ware again with Samian dish
MLO63984	4726 6811	Residual but un-abraded Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery was found
MLO566	4676 6757	In 1946 Eldridge recovered a quantity of Roman pottery from a trench in Bellefield road during road works. The assemblage included Castor, Samian, Belgic Black and Upchurch ware. Walls were also present
MLO59867	4660 6750	Villa first discovered by Palmer (LB Bromley Museum) in 1972, when walls 3ft wide and 18in high were located. Large quantities of pottery and building material were recovered. Subject to later work by SELAU.
MLO78386	46681 67591	Evidence of Roman structures, occupation and possible industrial activity which may have been associated with the bath house to the north-east was recorded.

MLO1359	4703 6736	Roman corn drying kiln with several large fragments of mill stones
MLO3194	4703 6736	Roman pit with quantity of potsherds and bovine horn cores.
MLO77765	4650 6731	Roman ditch with an associated Roman pot
MLO19732	4703 6705	Building work 1936-7 uncovered Roman graves 2ft diameter, 4ft deep and about 9ft apart. Each contained an urn with cremated remains, a flagon and a Samian cup or plate. Glassware found in some. Much destroyed but G Fordyce managed to retain a few flagons, Samian forms 18 and 33, and a Belgic dish.
MLO25014	4678 6758	During the period 1965 – 1968 19 cremations and 52 inhumations were excavated. In 1975 three further inhumations (and two or three possible ones) were uncovered next to a Roman building and a further burial was found in 1978. Cremations and burials intermingled. Inhumations of men, women and children were buried either with the head westward or southward. The many grave goods included iron knives, spearheads, shield bosses, buckles, rings and a sword; bronze brooches, tweezers and key; pierced Roman coins; glass, amber and clay beads; and a glass armlet, a Roman shale vessel and other finds
MLO560	4670 6760	Bath house
MLO76545	4675 6758	Bath house
MLO76023	4685 6780	Residual sherds of Roman pottery and cbm were found in the modern made-up ground.
MLO559	4705 6731	Excavation revealed evidence of Roman occupation - ditches, pits, postholes, a cobbled area and finds (pottery, brooch, a bronze probe, and half a quernstone).
MLO77762	4683 6767	Find spot: several fragments of Roman tile
MLO74120	4661 6766	Find spot: one eroded residual sherd of Samian ware
MLO1334	4717 6726	Roman pottery found in garden led to limited excavation by ODAS April - May 1988. No structures were found, but finds of pottery, tile, mill stone and plaster suggest a Roman building in the vicinity. Several pieces of Mortaria were among the pottery, including one almost complete vessel.
MLO16903	4780 6676	Unspecified Roman coin
MLO1226	4717 6722	Substantial quantity of Roman pottery
MLO8181	4702 6734	Excavation by ODAS, August 1978, revealed Roman potsherds, building material and part of a quernstone
MLO558	4700 6731	Excavation by ODAS in September 1976 found a bronze sestertius of Trajan, a bronze coin type AE4 of Helena minted AD 337-340 at Treve, pot sherds, and bones
MLO8029	4711 6720	Excavation by ODAS, Jan - April 1989, revealed Roman, medieval & post-medieval potsherds as well

		as post-medieval tobacco pipes.
MLO67546	4711 6732	Single abraded sherd of Roman pottery
MLO60226	4726 6811	Sherds of Romano-British coarse ware
MLO16029	4659 6660	Sestertius, probably of Domitian, c. AD 86
MLO15568	4660 6720	Coin of Julia Maesa (AD 218 - AD 222)
MLO8031	4710 6728	Excavation by ODAS October 1989 uncovered prehistoric worked flints. Also potsherds and clay pipes, Roman to Victorian in date
MLO19734	4670 6740	Coin of Hadrian, AD 117 – AD 138
MLO1833	4676 6750	Pot sherds, including Samian and poppy-headed beakers
MLO25697	4780 6700	Roman items including a small coin of Constantine, two unidentifiable coins, a brooch with blue enamel decoration and a carved lion's head, possibly a handle for a knife
MLO1327	4690 6765	Small assemblage of Roman pottery
MLO16818	4675 6752	Roman storage jar
MLO16899	4710 6740	Between the High Street and Orpington by-pass Eldridge recovered pottery of the 1st century AD as well as Patch Grove ware stabbed jars and bead rim bowls of Charlton form. In pits beside the by-pass c. 800 metres south of the station 1st and 2nd century AD pottery was found with Patch Grove ware
MLO19292	4711 6742	Sherd from a possible Belgic ware cremation vessel and sherds of a cooking pot of the 4 <sup>th</sup> century AD
MLO14360	4727 6812	Excavation of pig-sty in 1944 produced Roman pottery and charcoal at depth of c. 1.35 metres
MLO14920	4730 6670	Coin of Constantius II or III
MLO8055	4700 6736	Pot sherds, bone, iron and building materials
MLO14276	4680 6710	Coin of Vespasian
MLO16584	4685 6720	Contemporary forgery of Denarius of Mark Antony, 41 BC. Not solid silver, but silver sheet on bronze. Found in ditch behind church
MLO25151	4695 6725	Coin of Claudius II
MLO74200	4698 6738	Five abraded sherds of Roman pottery
MLO8049	4699 6734	Quantity of pot sherds and building materials
MLO78389	47025 67309	Two sherds of Roman pottery
MLO19931	4700 6643	Pottery, including Patch Grove ware, and possible glass making crucible
MLO14343	4700 6750	Denarius of Titus found in the river Cray
MLO23204	4730 6765	Defaced brass (of Antoninus Pius?) And coarse ware sherds plus fragment of Samian ware
MLO16595	4730 6770	Storage jars
MLO7998	4727 6823	Roman, medieval & post-medieval pot sherds and clay tobacco pipes
MLO8018	4727 6823	Pot sherds
MLO14275	4727 6750	Patch Grove pottery
<b>Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – AD 1066)</b>		
MLO557	4707 6739	Five trenches dug across area in 1982 revealed

		Roman and Saxon pottery, a Roman ditch and a Saxon grubenhaus.
MLO561	4707 6739	Grubenhaus found cutting Roman ditch.
MLO77765	4650 6731	Three sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery found in uppermost silting of Roman ditch
MLO77766	4650 6731	Agricultural soils containing residual artefacts from Saxon and medieval periods including pottery and cbm.
MLO25698	4762 6740	Saxon items including 8th century bronze strapend, fragment of a Cnut penny & a complete penny of Edward the confessor.
<b>Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1500)</b>		
MLO63984	4726 6811	Residual but un-abraded Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery was found
MLO555	473 683	Early C15 timber-framed building underwent alterations in early 17th century and was largely rebuilt in brick C17/C18. Demolished 1936, but recorded by Philip Street, architect
MLO71873	4720 6790	Medieval village of St Mary Cray
MLO77766	4650 6731	Agricultural soils containing residual artefacts from Saxon and medieval periods including pottery and cbm.
MLO19714	4670 6760	Medieval hearth. A few sherds medieval of pottery were found in association including a flanged rim of c.1300 AD.
MLO79351	47223 68367	Church of St Mary Cray. Arcades of nave and chancel are C13, windows in north aisle are C14 and in south aisle C15. North chapel, south-east end of the chancel and south porch added in C19.
MLO79670	47251 68343	The Blue Anchor former public house, grade II listed. Front part late C15, two surviving bays probably of a four bay hall house with chimneystack inserted C16, re-fronted C18 and further modified later C19 when an L-shaped wing was built at the back.
MLO8029	4711 6720	Excavation by ODAS, Jan - April 1989, revealed Roman, medieval & post-medieval potsherds and post-medieval tobacco pipes.
MLO60227	4726 6811	Residual sherds of medieval pottery
MLO20553	4790 6730	Medieval seal
MLO25661	4720 6770	Medieval seal
MLO20506	4660 6660	Short cross penny possibly of John, medieval farthing, half groat of Commonwealth. Also part of coin weight, probably medieval.
MLO16319	4710 6640	Medieval sword
<b>Post-medieval (AD 1500 – AD 1750)</b>		
MLO60228	4726 6811	Three irregularly-shaped pits, c. 2 m deep by 2 m across, were dated to the earlier C18 by their contents, including bottles and pottery.
MLO63984	4726 6811	Residual but un-abraded Roman, medieval and post-



		medieval pottery was found
MLO555	473 683	Early C15 timber-framed building underwent alterations in early C17 and was largely rebuilt in brick during the C17/C18. Demolished 1936, but recorded by Philip Street, architect
MLO1149	4722 6769	Post-medieval house on High Street destroyed by fire
MLO79421	47155 67404	316 & 318 High Street St Mary Cray. Grade II listed building of C18 date
MLO79630	47150 68245	40 & 50 High Street St Mary Cray. Grade II listed building of C17 date. 2 storeys. L-shaped with weather boarded 1st floor and stuccoed ground floor. Gabled front. Tiled roof. Sash windows. Victorian shop front.
MLO79535	47091 67414	Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 8A Kent Road. Grade II listed buildings of late 16 <sup>th</sup> / early 17 <sup>th</sup> century date
MLO79402	47954 66830	Cockmannings Farmhouse. Grade II listed, of early 18 <sup>th</sup> century date
MLO79422	47134 67351	"Rowlands": Grade II listed building of 18 <sup>th</sup> century date with 19 <sup>th</sup> century additions
MLO79670	47251 68343	The Blue Anchor former public house, grade II listed. Front part late C15, two surviving bays probably of a four bay hall house with chimneystack inserted C16, re-fronted C18 and further modified later C19 when an L-shaped wing was built at the back.
MLO8029	4711 6720	Excavation by ODAS, Jan -April 1989, revealed Roman, medieval & post-medieval potsherds and post-medieval tobacco pipes.
MLO20621	4776 6700	Concentration of silver coins from area of c.40 metres around this point includes Edward I penny, Edward IV or V halfpenny, half groat of 1602, threepenny bit of 1571. Most in date range 1550-1650. Possible hoard spread out by ploughing.
MLO20506	4660 6660	Short cross penny possibly of John, farthing, half groat of Commonwealth. Also part of coin weight, probably medieval.
<b>Early modern (AD 1750 – AD 1900)</b>		
MLO8039	4709 6727	Excavation by ODAS April 1976 revealed no evidence of occupation earlier than late C18.
MLO78292	46730 67570	An archaeological watching brief revealed no deposits dating to earlier than the late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
MLO75272	4723 6812	A rubbish pit and deposits dated to the 19th century were located. No further periods were recorded on the site.
MLO76159 & MLO76314	465 666	An archaeological evaluation revealed large quantities of 19 <sup>th</sup> and early 20 <sup>th</sup> century glass
MLO79421	47155 67404	316 & 318 High Street. Grade II listed building of C18 date
MLO79351	47223 68367	Church of St Mary Cray. Arcades of nave and chancel are C13, windows in north aisle are C14 and in south aisle are C15. North chapel, south-east end of the

		chancel and south porch added in C19.
MLO79663	47939 67640	Kevington County Primary School. Grade II* listed late C18 mansion with C19 additions.
MLO79422	47134 67351	"Rowlands": Grade II listed building of 18 <sup>th</sup> century date with 19 <sup>th</sup> century additions
MLO79670	47251 68343	The Blue Anchor former public house, grade II listed. Front part late C15, two surviving bays probably of a four bay hall house with chimneystack inserted C16, re-fronted C18 and further modified later C19 when an L-wing was built at the back.
MLO8031	47110 6728	Excavation by ODAS in October 1989 uncovered prehistoric worked flints. Also potsherds and clay pipes, Roman to Victorian in date
MLO77763	4683 6767	An archaeological evaluation found sherds of 19 <sup>th</sup> century pottery and fragments of post-medieval roof tile. Terracing of the site during the 1950's had partially truncated the upper reaches of the natural deposits
<b>Modern(AD 1900 – present)</b>		
MLO76159 & MLO76314	465 666	An archaeological evaluation revealed large quantities of 19 <sup>th</sup> and early 20 <sup>th</sup> century glass
<b>Undated remains</b>		
MLO25659	4740 6720	A 'chalk well' was revealed by subsidence
MLO74991	4650 6674	An archaeological evaluation revealed no significant finds or features
MLO72336	4790 6690	Subterranean "Dene Hole"
MLO72337	4750 6720	Chalk pit
MLO19731	4732 6808	Former Saint Mary Cray Vicarage, now demolished, on site of manor known as The Mount, of unknown but probably medieval or early post-medieval date
MLO72325	4670 6820	Subterranean "Dene Hole"
MLO72334	4720 6640	Subterranean "Dene Hole"
MLO71930	4670 6800	An archaeological watching brief revealed no significant finds or features
MLO8019	4698 6708	An archaeological watching brief revealed no significant finds or features
MLO98178	47081 68092	An archaeological evaluation revealed no significant finds or features
MLO74193	4685 6814	An archaeological evaluation revealed no significant finds or features
MLO8187	471 675	An archaeological evaluation revealed no significant finds or features
MLO71552	4775 6815	An archaeological evaluation revealed no significant finds or features
MLO64008	476 665	An archaeological evaluation revealed no significant finds or features



## APPENDIX 2 GLSMR/RCHME NMR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

### 1) TYPE OF RECORDING

Evaluation      Excavation      WATCHING BRIEF  
Building Recording      Survey      Geoarchaeological Evaluation  
Fieldwalking      Other (please specify)

### 2) LOCATION

Borough: Bromley  
Site address: 263 High St, St Mary Cray, Orpington

Site name: 263 High St, St Mary Cray, Orpington

Nat. Grid Refs:      TQ 4717 6738

limits of site      a)      b)  
                                 c)      d)

### 3) ORGANISATION

Name of archaeological unit/company/society: *Archaeological Solutions Ltd*

Address: 98 – 100 Fore Street, Hertford, Herts SG14 1AB

Site director/supervisor:      *Zbigniew Pozorski*      Project Manager: *Gary Brogan*

Funded by: Barn Haven Ltd

### 4) DURATION

Date fieldwork started:      22 June 2009      Date finished: 24 June 2009  
Fieldwork previously notified?      YES/NO  
Fieldwork will continue?      YES/NO/NOT KNOWN

### 5) PERIODS REPRESENTED

Palaeolithic      Roman  
Mesolithic      Saxon (pre AD 1066)

Neolithic

Mediaeval (AD 1066-1485)

Bronze Age

Post-Mediaeval

Iron Age

Unknown

## 6) PERIOD SUMMARIES

Use headings for each period (ROMAN: MEDIAEVAL: etc.) and additional sheets if necessary.

## 7) NATURAL (state if not observed; please DO NOT LEAVE BLANK)

Type: Pale and mid yellow sand with frequent gravel

Height above Ordnance Datum: c. 55m AOD

## 8) LOCATION OF ARCHIVES

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

NOtes	PLans	PHotos	NGatives
SLides	COrrrespondence	MScripts (unpub reports, etc)	
BUlk finds	SMall finds	SOil samples	

OTher (please specify)

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

c) Has a security copy of the archive been made? YES/NO

Have you arranged for RCHME microfilming? YES/NO

## 9) BIBLIOGRAPHY

As above

SIGNED: DATE: 12 August 2009

NAME (Block capitals): ANDREW NEWTON

Please return the completed form to:

263 High Street, St Mary Cray, Orpington

English Heritage, Greater London Sites and Monuments Record,  
Room 214, 23 Savile Row, London W1S 2ET  
Direct tel: 0207-973-3731/3779. Direct fax: 0207-973-3742/3792.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. High Street, St Mary Cray. Taken from N.



DP 2. View for the site from High Street. Taken from SW.



DP 3. Ground works. Taken from W.



DP 4. N foundation trench with modern services. Taken from W.



DP 5. SE corner of the site, foundation trenches for lavatory. Taken from N.



DP 6. SE corner of the site. Sample section 1. Taken from N.





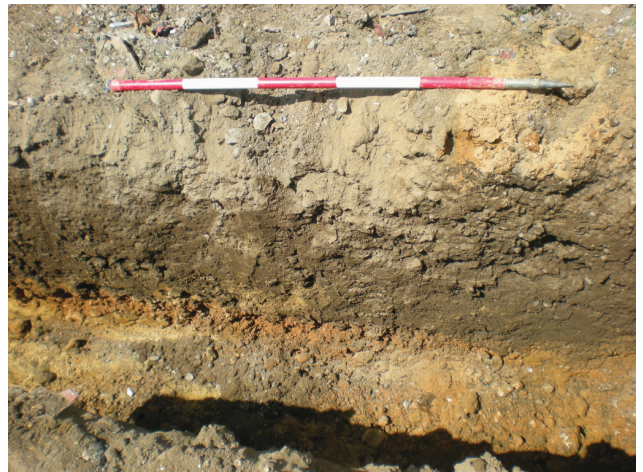
DP 7. S foundation trench. Taken from E.



DP 8. S foundation trench, F1008. Taken from N.



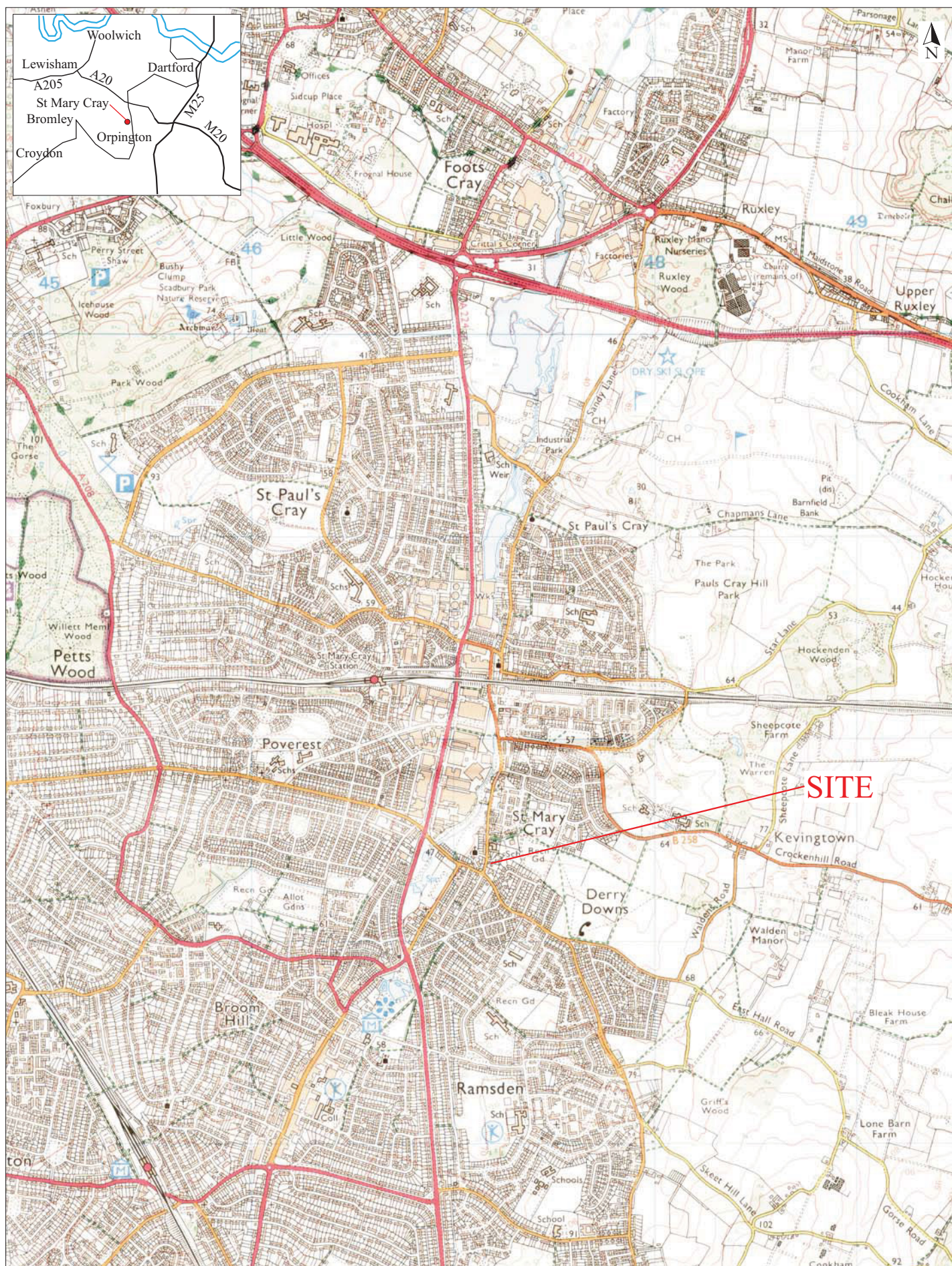
DP 9. Foundation trenches in W part of the site. Taken from N.



DP 10. W foundation trench, next to High Street. Sample section 2. Taken from W.



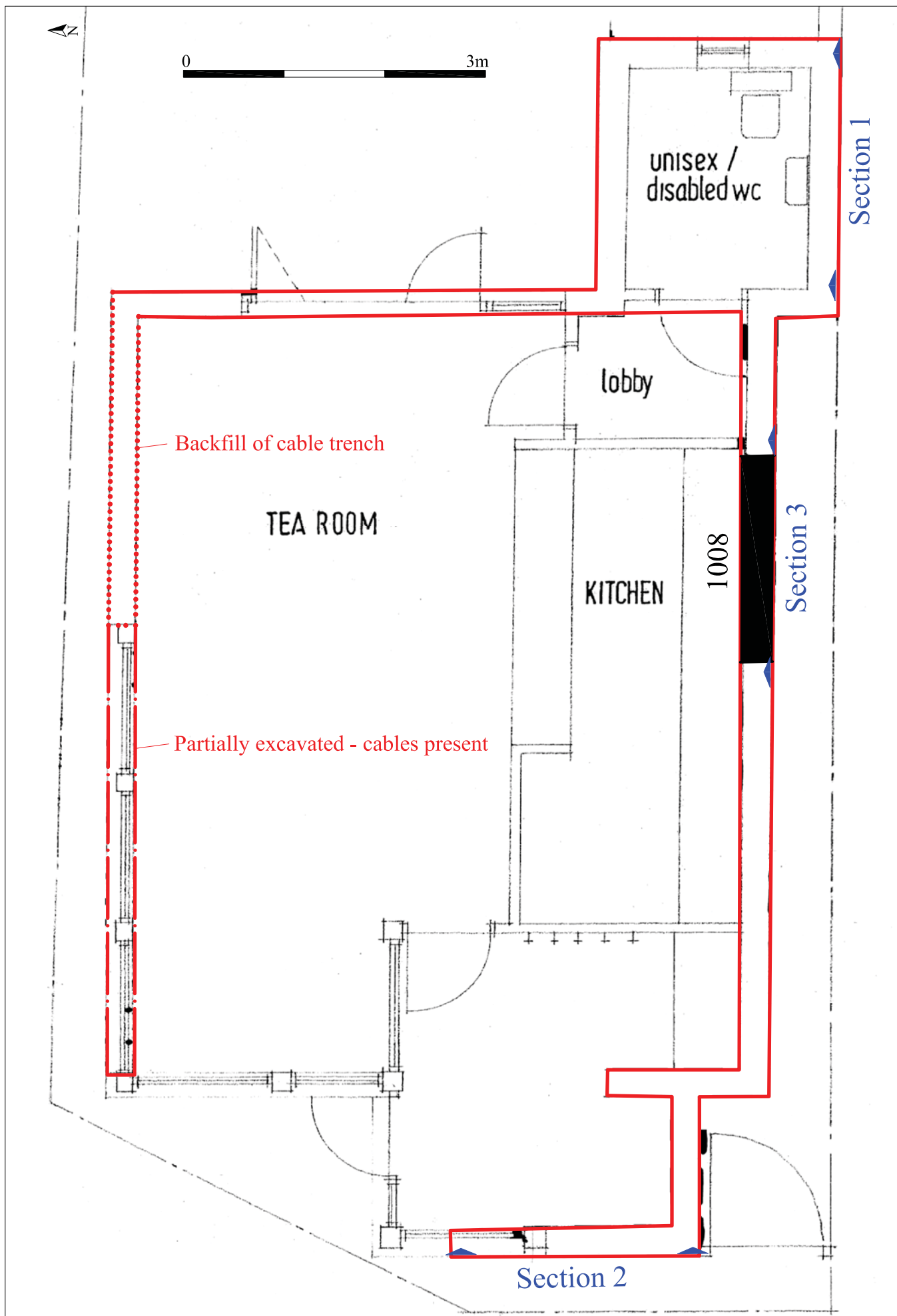




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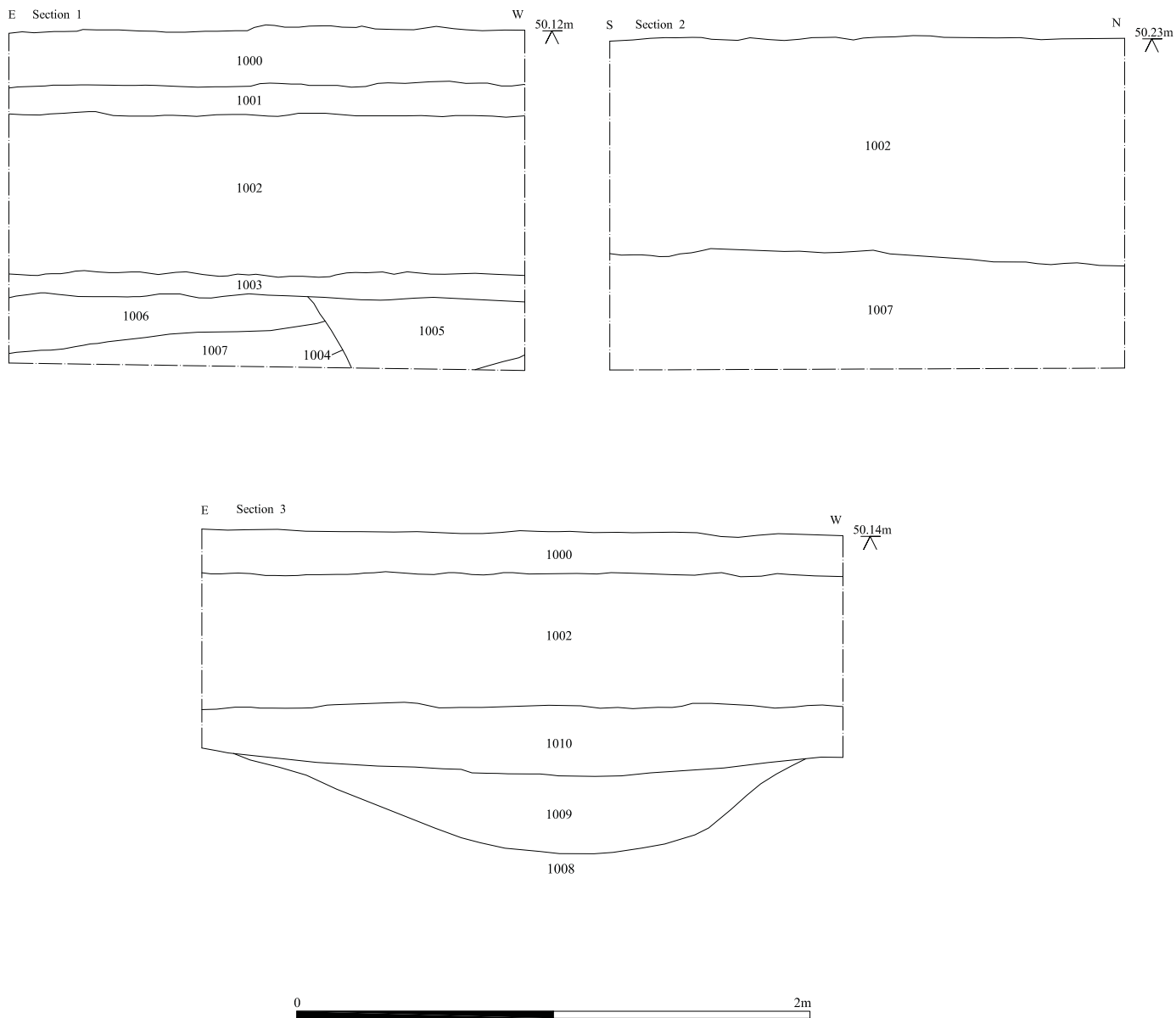
Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4





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**Fig. 3** Area of watching brief  
 Scale 1:50 at A4





<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<b>Fig. 4 Sections</b>
Scale 1:25 at A4